Evening State Journal.

WEDNESDAY EVEN'G, MAY 31, 1871.

SAD REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—A writer in the New York *Times* says he was walking down the Rua Dereita, the great boulevard of Rio de Janeiro, one evening last January, when he was accosted by a miserable, ragged, and squalid-looking object, who implored him, "for God's sake, give me only a vinte" (less than a quarter of a cent) "to get something to eat." The wretched man said that he had been in Brazil four years. He had left a young wife and child in Baltimore, and had emigrated with many others, whom he said were then as destitute as he, hoping to repair his fortunes, but instead, he had been going rapidly down hill ever since he had first landed on Brazilian soil. The gentleman—for, despite his haggard look and ragged appearance, the man bore the semblance of respectability—said that he was a graduate of the Jefferson College Medical School, in Philadelphia, and had at one time a large and lucrative practice in Richmond, Virginia. When reaching Brazil he had at first endeavored to practice medicine among the American colonists of the San Paulo province, but the colonists were as poor as he, and he was finally compelled to return to Rio de Janeiro sick at heart, and much more sick in body.

Wandering about the dingy streets of the lower part of the vast city for days upon days, without a place to lay his head or scarcely a morsel to eat, he had last applied to the city authorities for employment, and, though greatly debilitated by long suffering and exposure, he accepted work on the public highways. Under the scorching rays of a torrid sun this gentleman trundled his barrow through the streets of Rio, filled with sand or stone for the pavers at work on the boulevards. Finally, the doctor was taking ill, and was consequently obliged to relinquish even that laborious means of subsistence, and a few days after the rencontre on the Rua Dercita, spoken of above, he was found dead in a filthy hovel in an obscure section of the city. Being a Protestant, he was denied a Christian burial by the ecclesiastical authorities, when fortunately a few generous-hearted American sea captains and the officers of the United States flagship Lancaster had the poor fellow decently interred.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.—A gentleman who has been stopping in our midst for some time gives an account of one of the most terrible scenes ever recorded in the annals of this country. While steaming up the placid waters of the Ocklawaha river he witnessed a conflict which made his hair stand on end, never to be forgotten. After rounding Sacket's Point, the stream widens and deepens, and the water at this bend always looked troubled and black. Suddenly the steamer encountered a sea of alligators, floundering and splashing water in every direction; their bellowing shook the foundation of the waters. The captain says that he never heard or witnessed such a scene before and never wishes to again. Before the speed of the little steamer could be checked they found themselves in the midst of these terrible monsters. To back or go ahead was impossible. The passengers endeavored to drive them away by shouting, and the hands on board beat them with hand-spikes, yet they seemed more determined to obstruct the passage of the boat. The situation every moment became more critical, and the crew and passengers more and more exhausted, and the destruction of the boat seemed inevitable—already three colored hands had been devoured by these terible monsters and several others wounded. Several planks were torn from the hull and the steamer was with difficulty kept from sinking. Just at this period a source of relief came. A huge serpent appeared, making his way from the lakes, the same, it is supposed, that was seen at "Devil's Elbow" last fall. The alligators soon disappeared following the sea devil, or whatever you may call him, and such fighting never was witnessed. At a point below where the river suddenly narrows, soon became blocked with dead alligators and the water was red with blood. It is difficult to account for the number and sudden appearance of these animals, but the latest theory may throw some light upon the subject. It is believed by many that there is a large subterranean passage of water between the head waters of the Ocklawaha, and the waters of the Okeehobee lake, and that these monsters have found their way here in great numbers, and if not soon exterminated, will obstruct the navigation of the Ocklawaha.—*Pilatka (Florida) Herald, 17th.*

A KITTEN CURIOSITY.—Mr. Paul Cave, who lives in this town, near Leona, informs us that his old cat came home a few days ago dragging with her teeth what appeared like a bundle of kittens. On examination the collection proved to be parts of four kittens grown together, two at the shoulder, and two others joined to those by their hind parts in such a manner that whichever two were on the floor the other two would be in the air, feet upwards. Where the bodies joined, legs were missing, so that the whole combination had only seven legs in all. Otherwise there were parts for four individual kittens, four bodies, four heads, eight eyes, eight ears, eight tails, &c. There was only one umbilicus, and the whole seemed to be one connected organization, inasmuch as when one mouth mewed, all mewed, and all the eyes dropped in slumber or opened after a nap at the same moment. All the mouths took nourishment at once that could get at it, but the peculiar build of the animal (we speak of it in the singular—it was singular) made it necessary for part of the mouths to practice self-denial or mew-sic till affairs, or the old cat, took a turn. When all the mouths were empty the whole conglomeration would set up and yell with such remarkable concert between the four voices that the effect was four times the quadrupled excruciating capacity of any one cat. This rare faculty was advantageous in securing every attention called for.—*Fredonia (N. Y.) Censor.*

The figures of the census refute the theory that freedom would diminish the numbers of the negro race. Every argument advanced by the theorist has been disproved. The negro has evinced a willingness to work, has taken care of himself and family, and instead of congregating in towns and cities, has remained in the country, pursuing agriculture, the only trade which he understood. Numerous examples of other races were advanced to prove that the weaker would be absorbed by the dominant people. To all rules the negro has proved an exception, and under the adverse circumstances of the last decade, the race shows an increase of 9.35. Here is a new problem for ethnologists. This ignorant people, born and reared slaves, have not been debauched by liberty, but, on the contrary, have shown that they understand that "freedom from slavery means liberty to work," and that they are able to provide for and take care of themselves.

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.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, May 24, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock, m., of the 22d day of June, 1871, at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed building all the dimension granite required for the exterior of the new State Department, for which about 180,000 cubic feet will be required. Proposals must state the price per cubic foot for stones whose dimensions do not exceed twenty cubic feet, and the rate of increase in price for stones exceeding twenty cubic feet. The exact average size of the stones cannot at present be given, but will approximate 40 cubic feet. Stones to be quarried and delivered according to a schedule of net sizes that will be furnished the contractor. One inch will be allowed for quarry dimensions on each worked face of the stone.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample block, 12 inches cube, of the granite it is proposed to furnish, which must be sound, durable, of uniform color and good grain; free from discoloring or other foreign substances, and capable of withstanding the action of the elements, and that has been fully tested by use in buildings, and is from quarries capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year, and from which stone has been, or is now being used for first class buildings.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will execute and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Granite or New State Department," and addressed to

A. H. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C. my 26—23ts

OFFICE OF A. C. S., RALEIGH, N. C., May 19th, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. June 19th, 1871, for furnishing the FRESH BEEF required by the Subsistence Department U. S. A. at this station, during six months commencing July 1st, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payment, &c., can be obtained by application to

AUTHUR CRANSTON,
2d lieut. Fourth U. S. Artillery A. C. S.
my 22—4t

CONTRACT FOR THE CARE OF SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN.

Bids will be received by the undersigned for a contract to furnish MEDICAL ATTENDANCE, SUBSISTENCE, MEDICINES, and all other necessaries for the care and comfort of sick and disabled seamen at this port, AT A RATE PER DIEM, for one year from JULY 1, 1871, to JUNE 30, 1872.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids for what it deems sufficient cause.

J. M. HUMPHREYS,
Collector and Agent for Marine Hospital Fund.
RICHMOND, VA., May 24, 1871.
my 24—2aw2w

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

4221

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

In the matter of James Mickle, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern:—The undersigned, W M Davidson, of Prince Edward county, Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James Mickle, of Darlington Heights, Prince Edward county, in said district, who was, on the 31st day of March, 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated Farmville, Va., May 19, 1871.

W M DAVIDSON,
my 19—F3w Assignee.

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

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 subdivis on, 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 thereof, 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.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 10.]

AN ACT to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, 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, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, shall be liable to the party injured in any action at law, suit in equity, or other proper 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 act of the ninth of April, 1866, entitled "an act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication; and the other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such cases.

SEC. 2. 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 trus 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 any 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 due 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. 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 [illegible] of either or all of the causes aforesaid, [illegible] 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

GREENBACK

STATIONERY PRIZE PACKAGE

Is, beyond doubt, the BEST THING of the kind ever offered for sale in this market. Each one contains 10 Sheets good Note Paper, 10 good Envelopes, 1 Lead Pencil, 1 Dime Book, 1 Pen Holder, 1 Pen, 1 Card Picture,

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Newsdealers, 918 Main street, Richmond, Va.
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 Circiut 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 OF VALUABLE LOTS AT CAPPAHOOSIC, IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

By virtue of an order of W. W. Forbes, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, I shall, as assignee of Joshua L. Garrett, bankrupt, sell at public auction, at Gloucester Court House, on

MONDAY, THE 3D DAY OF JULY, 1871,

commencing at 12 o'clock M., all the RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST of the said bankrupt in three lots at Cappahoosic, in the county of Gloucester, free from all liens and encumbrances. The first of these lots, which contain two (2) acres, front upon the main road leading to the wharf, and is particularly desirable for a building lot. The two other lots, containing respectively eight and ten acres, front upon and run back to public lanes, and are very desirable to persons engaged in market gardening.

TERMS—One-fourth cash; the balance on six and twelve months time. Purchaser to give bonds, with ample personal security, for the deferred payments, with interest thereon, from the day of sale; title to be retained by the assignee until the whole of the purchase money shall have been paid.

P. A. FORBES,
Assignee of Joshua L. Garrett, Bankrupt.
my 27—2aw3w

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.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.

By virtue of an order of the United States District Court, for the district of Virginia, bearing date 16th May, 1871, in the case of Penniman & Bro. against William Pannill, in bankruptcy. I will, as the assignee of said Pannill, sell at public auction, on

THURSDAY, THE 15TH JUNE, 1871,

at Christiansburg, all the right, title, claim and interest of said Pannill in and to a valuable DWELLING and STORE-HOUSE and LOT, in Christianburg.

This property is one of the most desirable stands for a store or hotel in town, being situated on the corner of the public square and street leading to the depot.

There is a good kitchen, ice house and stable on the lot, all enclosed by a good plank fence.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash; and the balance on a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with ample security for the deferred payments; also to pay taxes for the year 1871. The title will be retained until all the purchase money is paid. Possession given on day of sale.

Christiansburg, Va, May 19, 1871.
my 24-2aw3w C. B. GARDNER, Assignee.

3695.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX, VA., AT AUCTION.

In accordance with a decree of the District Court of the United States, signed by the Hon. John C. Underwood, District Judge, pronounced on the 22d May, 1871, I shall sell in front of the door of the Custom House, in the City of Richmond,

ON SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1871

Two hundred and forty-five acres of valuable Land in the County of Essex, within four miles of the Rappahannock River. The Land is well wooded and watered—the neighborhood an exc llent one, and the Land productive.

TERMS—One third cash; balance in six and twelve months, with negotiable notes, interest added, title retained until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

T. H. BROOKE,
my 26—2aw3w Assignee of Paul Spindle.

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,
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 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

MANCHESTER ADVERTISEMENTS

DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, on Hull street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth, front 50 feet, running back 152; six rooms in building. Terms liberal. Apply to
ap 27—eodts JOSEPH WELLS.

BUY YOUR

MOULDING
STAIR WORK,

And everything in the domain of WOOD TRIMMINGS for BUILDINGS, of

I. A. HANCE,
376 Third Ave., cor. Twenty-seventh St., New York

They are the Best and Cheapest in market.
my 27—D&W3m

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