Evening State Journal.

WEDNESDAY EVEN'G, JUNE 7, 1871.

American Institute and Farmers' Club

CO-OPERATIVE BUTTER FACTORIES.

Milton Barnard, Northbrook, Pa., would like to hear what the club has to say about co-operation in butter making, the milk being brought within one mile of the factory before setting.

Mr. Curtis—Such institutions are being organized in different sections of the country. The system is as good for butter as for cheese where the milk can be got together handy. Milk for butter can't stand jostling as it can for cheese.

Mr. Ely—I have talked with dealers who say they like the butter made at these factories, as they find it fresher and more uniform in quality.

Mr. Lyman—A dairy-house costs from $500 to $800, and this will take the milk of from fifty to sixty cows. If neighborhoods would combine and build a good spring-house, the quality of butter would be considerably enhanced.

VIRGINIA'S INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRANTS.

C. P. Ramsdell, Spring Grove, Virginia, mentioned them as follows: 1. Nearness to the great cities and cheap communication therewith. 2. Cheap land, free from rock, with a gently rolling surface. 3. An abundance of timber for building and fencing. 4. A mild climate, and, I say unequivocally, a healthy one. 5. Cheap labor. This last has come to be a question, and the club admits its importance by frequently discussing it. I employ two hands; one a first-class man, and the other a lad of 18. To one I pay $11 per month, and to the other $3 per month. As is the custom I issue to these hands rations weekly, which is three pounds of pork, and three and a half gallons of corn meal. They have families who cook these rations, and that is given in lieu of board. One of these hands, since the middle of January, has plowed fifty acres for corn with one team, turning it seven inches deep with a steel plow. That team is now harrowing the ground.

These freedmen, I believe, are to-day the best laborers in the world. Taking all into account, would a farmer prefer living among rocks and snow to this delightful and fruitful country? There is one other objection urged to settlement here: The unfriendliness of the native citizens to Northern settlers. I brought my Republican politics with me, and have never equivocated on that subject; and yet myself, wife and daughters have received as cordial a welcome as though I had been one of Lee's veterans. My experience is but the experience of others here. Therefore, I wish to say that the fearful pictures drawn by fruitful imaginations of the "raw head and bloody bones" of personal abuse and social ostracism have no application to this locality. God has given us a magnificent country. What we need is capital to employ the idle labor, and energetic and enterprising minds profitably to direct it.

LONGER AND STRONGER.

R. W. Dean, Denver, Col.—I noticed in a recent report some statements made by Mr. George N. Nichols, of Delphos, Kan., which need correcting. He says "it is folly to talk of mild winters where they have frost in June and snow storms in August. Now, it is well known that facts are better than guess work. I lived in Colorado since 1859, and I can truly say that our winters are more mild and pleasant than in any region east of us. As many as four out of five years plowing and other farmwork is done every month from September to May. Last winter and this, also, plowing has been done on my farm every month. We generally have a very hard freeze in December, lasting about a week, never as much as a month. It then moderates, and during the rest of the winter the weather is splendid; frost comes out of the ground by January, and after that it only freezes an inch or two at night, to thaw out again by noon of the next day.

Last year I kept a record of the days I did not see the sun shine, and it proved this to be a country of fine weather. Only three days in the whole year were totally cloudy, to wit, the 24th and 25th of April, and the 11th of August. That was for 1870. Thus far this year we have seen the sun every day. I will report again at the end of the year. Cattle do live here, and do not often lay on "downy beds" of cactus to die, though thousands have not a mouthful of feed of any kind except what they get on the range. I have a pair of horses now on my plow that were turned out last November and were not fed even once until last week, when they were caught and put to work plowing. Although they were not fat when taken up they looked better than hundreds seen in city carts any day. In my neighborhood there is about two hundred head of stock of all kinds running out without feed, and I do not know of any dying this year. It is true we have late and early frosts here, but in this dry air it does not injure vegetation as it does where the dews are heavy.

I could show Mr. Nichols snow fifty feet deep in August, within forty miles from where he could see all kinds of tender vegetables growing faster and larger than any he ever saw east of Colorado. I have seen a cabbage head with stump cut off weighing fifty-six pounds, and other kinds in proportion. How is that for high? Mr. Meeker's judgment of the country between Cache la Poudre and Thompson Rivers is correct, as it is a splendid farming and stock-growing region, with abundance of coal and water. Can you give me any information about the Sanford corn? Where can I get some seed of the Chinese yam? Yours for truth and information for the people.

SCATTERING GOOD SEED IN JAPAN.

Warren Leland desired to lay before the club a letter he had lately received. It is now, he said, just eleven years ago that a company of Japanese made the tour of this country. One of them returned and remained a year at my farm in Westchester, studying our modes of agriculture. Since going back to Japan I have heard from him occasionally, and this is his last: "Dear Sir: I am glad to let you know following matter: The new government hired me to Agricultural Office of Yedo, 1st Feb., and paid me few wages, so try my fact. Am now commence open large waste land vicinity Yedo. I will done it within two or three months, then I will going to northern part of Japan. I will send your farm over ten Japs to study agriculture after three or four months; I inciting to government and build other line railroad too." He used to say to me that his people had but two articles of food, fish and rice; yet their hills he believed would produce as good grasses and as good flesh as ours, and he is working as this letter shows, with enthusiasm and discretion to introduce our methods there. I consider this letter equal in significance to a volume of the *Missionary Herald*.

SOME CALIFORNIA PRACTICES CRITICISED.

Mrs. M. A. Sheldon, San Francisco, wrote to say that in her opinion, as a general thing, the husbandmen in California farm twice the land they ought to. They plow from three to five inches, and, as they have in wet years reaped a bountiful harvest from such slovenly cultivation, they have grown careless and trust a great deal to the smiles of Providence, when if they would put in the plow-beam deep, and follow up with a subsoil plow, Providence would "grin right out" in a dry year. A farmer in Solano county told her the average crop per acre of wheat in that county used to be fifty bushels per acre, now it is less than thirty. She hoped a woman's observations on deep plowing wouldn't be a subject of ridicule, as farming is her hobby instead of "woman suffrage."

A DIG AT THE DEACON.

Seward Mitchell, Coonville, Me., announced to the gentlemen of the Farmers' Club that he was greatly pained in reading the advice given by Deacon Lyman on the subject of raising tobacco. Can we, he adds, as good citizens or philanthropists encourage the raising of this unnecessary and noxious weed? Think of the thousand of acres of land now devoted to tobacco that might be used for the purpose of raising good wholesome bread. Think of the widows and orphans it would feed. Think of the time spent in this unhealthy business which might be spent in doing good to the poor and suffering. "My dear Deacon Lyman," concluded this high old moral philosopher, "I could wish you had given that brother better advice than instructing him how to poison the land of his brother man. How will that advice sound fifty years hence? Is there any relation between rum and tobacco? The Farmers' Club is a noble institution; may it not lend its influence to intemperance!"

Mr. Slipper—But by your leave, most excellent Mr. Mitchell, there is much good in a cigar.

B. H. Miller, Sandy Spring, Md., stated that there are many advantages in his section for a cheese factory—good grass, central location, twenty farmers would be glad to furnish milk. "If the right man can be found to manage the factory I have no doubt the capital can be raised to build it, and that the milk will be forthcoming to make it a success. A factory has been started recently in the adjoining county of Loudoun, Virginia, and has been very successful so far."

THE WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL.

A Reliable Family Newspaper,

DEVOTED TO

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In addition to the inducements offered by the above liberal Club rates, we will present to the person sending us THE LARGEST LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS before the first of November next, one of

SINGER'S FINE SEWING MACHINES,

complete. This machine has been purchased, and can be seen at the Singer Agency of Messrs Shaffer & Strong, No 913 Main street, Richmond.

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THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

Will contain a faithful resume of the News of the Week from all parts of the world; full and accurate reports of the Richmond and Baltimore Markets; well digested Editorials upon all the current matters of interest, Political, Financial, Commercial, Agricultural and general topics; selections from the leading journals of the country, local and State news, &c. This paper will maintain the principles of The National Republican Party, and strenuously advocate all measures to advance the public good. Believing POPULAR EDUCATION to be the great want of our State and Country, we shall give large space to its advocacy. We shall devote a large portion of our columns to the subjects of Agricultural, Horticultural and Mining interests, giving interesting articles on these subjects from able contributors.

Remittances should be made by money orders or registered letters, and addressed to

EDWARD DANIELS,
Editor and Manager State Journal, Richmond.

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.

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 mechanical 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!

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, developement, 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.

PUBLIC LANDS.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty between the United States of America and the Kansas tribe of Indians, concluded October 5, 1859, ratified by the Senate June 27, 1860, and proclaimed by the President November 17, 1860, and acting under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, I hereby invite sealed proposals for the purchase of all the lands hereinafter described, to wit:

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.

KANSAS TRUST LANDS.

Lots 5 and 6 NW¼, SW¼ Sec. 25. Lots 7 and 8 NE¼, Lots 5 and 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 26. Lots 7 and 8 NE¼, Lots 5 and 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 27. Lots 7 and 8 NE¼, Lots 5 and 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 28. Lots 7 and 8 NE¼, Lots 5 and 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 29. Lots 18 and 19 NE¼, Lots 28, 21 and 22 NW¼ and SE¼, and Lots 25 and 24, 23 and 26, and 27 and 28 SW¼ Sec. 38. Whole of Sections 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35, W½ Sec. 36. All in Town 14. Range 8.

Lot 5 NE¼, Lot 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 25. Lot 5 NE¼, Lot 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 26. Lot 5 NE¼, Lot 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 27. Lot 5 NE¼, Lot 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 28. SE¼ and E½ SW¼ Sec. 29. Lot 5 NE¼ Lots 6 and 7 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 38. W½ NE¼ and NW¼ fri. Sec. 31. NW¼ S E¼, S½ SE¼, SW¼, fri. Sec. 31. NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼ and SW¼ Sec. 32. N½ NE¼ NW¼ and W½ SE¼ Sec. 33. NE¼ and S½ Sec. 34. Whole of sections 35 and 36. All in Town. 14. Range 9.

Lot 5 NE¼, and Lot 6 NW¼ Sec. 25. Lot 5 N E¼ and Lot 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 26. Lot 5 NE ¼, Lot NW¼ and S½ Sec. 27. Lot 5 NE¼, (Lot 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 28. Lot 5 NE¼ Lot 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 29. Lot 5 NE¼ Lot 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 30. Lot 5 NE¼, Lots 6 and 7 NW¼ and S½ fri. Sec. 38. Whole of sections 31, 32, 33 and 34, N½ and SW¼ Sec. 35. SE¼ Sec. 36. All in Town 14. Range 19.

Lot 8, Lot 9 SE¼ and SW¼ Sec. 29. Lot 5 N E¼, Lot 6 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 38. Whole of section 31. Lot 5 NE¼, W½ and Lot 6 SE¼ Sec. 32. All in Town 14. Range 11.

E½ Lot 1 and Lot 2 NE¼ and NW¼ fri. and S W½ SE¼ Sec. 1. Whole of sections 2, 3, 4 and 5, NE¼ Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 NW¼, NW¼ SE¼ and SW¼ SE¼ and Lots 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 SW¼ Section 6. W½ NE¼, Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 13 and 16, W½ SE¼ and Lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 Section 7. N½, SE¼ and E½ SW¼ Section 8. Whole of Section 9. N½, SE¼, NE¼ SW¼, W½ SW¼ Sec. 10. Whole of Section 11. NW¼, E½ SE¼ and NW¼ SW¼ Sec. 12. E½, NE¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼ Section 13. NW¼ Sec. 14. NE¼, and W½ NW¼ Section 15. Whole of Section 16. NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, E½SE¼ and W½ SW¼ Section 17. Whole of Section 18. Lots 12, 13 and 14, and N½SE¼ Section 19. NE¼, W¼ NW¼ and E½ SE¼ Section 28. Whole of Section 21. SW¼ Section 22. NE¼ NE¼, S½ NE¼, SE¼, and E¼ SW¼ Section 23. Whole of Section 24. N½, SE¼, and N½ SW¼ Section 25. N½, N½ SE¼ and SW¼ Section 26. N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, and W½ SW¼ Section 27. Whole of Section 28. E½ NE¼ Section 29. Lots 11 and 16 NW¼ and Lots 28 and 21 SW¼ Section 30. Whole of Section 31. S½ NW¼, NW¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼ and SW¼ Section 32. N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ and NE¼ NW¼ Section 33. W½ NW¼ and NW¼ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 34. W½ NE¼ and N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼ and NW¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼ Section 35. E½, and SW¼ Section 36, all in Town 15, Range 8.

Whole of sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, SE¼, and NE¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼ Sec. 5. NW¼ and N½ Lot 2 SW¼ Sec. 6. E½, and S½ Lots 1 and 2 NW¼, and SW¼ Sec. 7. Whole of sections of 8, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 28, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28. N½, SE¼ and NE¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼ Sec. 29. N½, NW¼ SE¼, and SW¼ Sec. 30. W½ Sec. 31. Whole of Sections 32, 33, 34 and 35, all in Town 15. Range 9.

SE¼ and NE¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼ Sec. 1. Lot 2 NE¼, NW¼ and S½ SE¼ Sec. 2. Whole of sections 3, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8. W½ NW¼ and W½ SW½ Sec. 9. SE¼ Section 18. Whole of Sectfons 11, 12, 13, 13 and 15. E½ and E½ SW¼ Sec. 16. W½ NE¼, NW¼ and N½ SW¼ Sec. 17. Whole of Section 18. W½ NE¼, N½ SE¼ and W½ Sec. 19. SE¼ NE¼ and SE¼ Sec. 20. Whole of Sections 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29. E½ NE¼, Lot 2 NW¼, NE¼ SE¼, S½ SE½ Sec. 30. NE¼ and SE¼ Sec. 31. Whole of Sections 32, 33, and 34. W½ NE¼ and NW¼ Sec. 35. NE¼ and S½ Sec. 36, all in Town 15, Range, 10.

Lot 6 NE½ and Lots 7 and 8 and S½ NW¼ and Lot 5 SE¼ and SW¼ Sec. 5. Whole of Sections 6 and 7. Lot 5, W½, and Lot 6 SE¼ Sec. 8. Lot 5 NE¼, W½, and Lot 6 SE¼ Sec. 17. Whole of Sections 15 and 16. Lot 5 NE¼, W½, and Lot 6 SE¼ Sec. 28. Lot 5 NE¼, W½, and Lot 6 SE¼ Sec. 29. Whole of Sections 30 and 31. Lot 5 NE¼, W½, and Lot 6 SE¼ Sec. 32, all in Town 15, Range 11.

Whole of Section 1; E½ Sec. 2, E½ Lot 2, NW¼ Sec. 3. W½ Lot 1, NW¼ Sec. 4. NE¼ frl., NW¼ frl., SW¼, W½ SE¼ Sec. 5. Lots 13 and 14, E½ Lot 21, W½ Lot 21 NE¼. Lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 NW¼ and SE¼, and Lots 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 SW¼ Sec. 6. E½, Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 NW¼ and Lots 19, 20, 21 and 22 SW¼ Sec. 7. S½ NE¼, NW¼, Lots 7 and 8 SE¼ and SW¼ Sec. 8. Lots 5 and 6 NE¼, NW¼, Lots 7 and 8 SE¼ and E½ SW¼ Sec. 17. SW¼ Sec. 19. Lots 5 and 6 NE¼, N½ NW¼, and Lots 7 and 8 SE¼ Sec. 20. Lots 5 and 6 NE¼ and Lots 7 and 8 SE¼ Sec. 29. W½ NE¼ and NW¼ Sec. 38. Lots 5 and 6 NE¼ Sec. 32. All in Town, 17, Range 11.

Lot 6, NW¼ Sec. 5, in Town, 18, Range 11.

KANSAS DIMINISHED RESERVATION.

Lot 20 NE¼, Lots 21, 22, and 23 NW¼, SE¼, and Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 SW¼ Sec. 19. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 20. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 21. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 22. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ Sec. 23. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ Sec. 24. Whole of Sections 27, 28, 29, NE¼ Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 NW¼, SE¼. Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 SW¼ Sec. 30. NE¼, Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 NW¼, SE¼, Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 SW¼ Sec. 31. Whole of Sections 32, 33 and 34. All in Town 16, Range 8.

Lot 5 NE¼, Lot 6 NW¼ Sec. 19. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ Sec. 20. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ Sec. 21. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ Sec. 22. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ Sec. 23. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 NW¼ Sec. 24. All in Town 16, Range 10.

Lot 6 NE¼, Lot 7 NW¼ Sec. 10. Lot 5 NE¼, Lot 6 NW¼. Lot 4 SE¼ Sec. 20. Lot 1 NE¼, Lot 2 SE¼ Sec. 29. Lot 1 NE¼, Lot 2 SE¼ Sec. 32. All in Town, 16, Range 10.

Whole of Sections 3, 4 and 5. Lots 13, 14 and 21 NE¼, Lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 NW¼, SE½ and Lots 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 SW½ Sec. 6 NE¼, Lots, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 NW¼, SE¼, Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 SW¼ Sec. 7. Whole of Sections 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, NE¼, Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 NW¼, SE¼, Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 SW¼ Sec. 18. NE¼, Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, NW½, SE½. Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 SW¼ Sec. 19. Whole of Sections 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 NE¼. Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 NW¼, SE¼. Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 SW¼ Section 30. NE¼, Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 NW¼, SE¼, Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 SW¼ Section 31. Whole of Sections 32, 33, 34, 35, 36. All in Town. 17, Range 8.

Whole of Sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34. All in Town. 17, Range 9.

Lot 6 NE¼, Lot 5 SE¼ Sec. 5. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 SE¼ Sec. 8. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 SE¼ Sec. 17. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 SE¼ Sec. 20. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 SE¼ Sec. 29. Lot 4 NE¼, Lot 3 SE¼ Sec. 32. All in Town. 17, Range 10.

Lot 3 and N½ NE¼, Lot 4 and N½ NW½ Sec. 1. Lot 3 and N½ NE¼, Lot 4 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 2. Lot 3 and N½ NE¼, Lot 4 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 3. Lot 3 and N½ NE¼, Lot 4 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 4. Lot 3 and N½ NE¼, Lot 4 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 5. Lot 31 and N½ NE¼, Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 NW½ Sec. 6. All in Town. 18, Range 8.

Lot 5 and N½ NE¼, Lot 6 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 1. Lot 5 and N½ NE¼, Lot 6 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 2. Lot 5 and N½ NE½, Lot 6 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 3. Lot 5 and N½ NE½, Lot 6 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 4. Lot 5 and N½ NS½, Lot 6, and N½ NW¼ Sec. 5. Lot 6 and N½ NE¼, Lots 7, 8, 9, 10 NW¼ Sec, 6. All in Town. 18, Range 9.

Lot 5 NE¼, Lots 6 and 7 NW¼ Sec. 5. Lots 3 and 4 NE¼, Lots 5 and 6 NW¼ Sec. 6. All in Town. 18, Range 10.

Such proposals must be made for parcels or tracts not exceeding in any case one hundred and sixty acres each. Should any proposal be for any tract having upon it improvements of any kind which were made by or for the Indians or for Government purposes, the proposals therefor must state the price bid for the land and for the improvements separately.

These lands comprise the unsold portion of what are known as the Kansas Indian Trust Lands, and also all that portion of the Kansas Indian Diminished Reservation lying outside of the exterior boundary line of the lands assigned in severally to members of the tribe under the provision of the aforesaid treaty.

All bids must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to ten per centum of the amount of each bid, which sum, in case the land is awarded and balance not paid, will be forfeited by the bidder. Should any bid be rejected the sum deposited will be returned to the proper party.

Patents will be issued and transmitted to purchasers as soon after full payment as practicable. Payments must be made in cash, or such certificates of indebtedness of the Kansas tribe of Indians, issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the debts of said Indians, as are made receivable as cash by the provisions of the amended second (2d) article of the treaty of March 13, 1862, to the amount for which they were issued, in payment for lands that may be purchased out of that portion of said Reservation commonly known as "Trust Lands."

All lands purchased from that portion of the "Diminished Reservation" herein offered for sale must be paid for in cash. The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved.

All bids must be sealed and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and indorsed "Bids for Kansas Indian Trust Lands," or "Bids for Kansas Diminished Reserve Lands," as the case may be.

Persons or parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of such acceptance as soon thereafter as practicable.

If within forty days after such notice has been duly mailed payment in full is not made to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the amount bid, the land for which such bid was made will be again subject to sale.

Deposits to accompany bids may be made in any public depository of the United States or solvent National Bank, evidenced by a certificate of deposit transferred to E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Bids will be received until the 25th day of July next, after which, as soon as practicable, they will be opened, examined and acted upon.

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1871. je3—tJ25

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

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

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 fil