# Evening State Journal.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1871.


### Losing and Living.

Forever the sun is pouring his gold
On a hundred worlds that beg and borrow;
His warmth he squanders on summits cold,
His wealth on the homes of want and sorrow.
To withhold his largeness of precious light,
Is to bury himself in eternal night.
To give
Is to live.

The flower shines not for itself at all;
Its joy is the joy it freely diffuses;
Of beauty and balm it is prodigal,
And it lives in the life it sweetly loses,
No choice for the rose but glory or doom,
To exhale or smother, to wither or bloom
To deny
Is to die.

The seas lend silvery rain to the land,
The land its sapphire streams to the ocean,
The heart sends blood to the brain of command,
The brain to the heart its lightning motion,
And ever and ever we yield our breath,
Till the mirror is dry and images death.
To give
Is to live.

He is dead whose hand is not opened wide
To help the need of a human brother;
He doubles the strength of his life-long ride
Who gives his fortunate place to another.
And a thousand million lives are his
Who carries the world in his sympathies.
To deny
Is to die.

### MASTER CHARLES.

#### HIS SURPRISING ADVENTURES.

At exactly half-past 9 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, August 28th, 1869, Master Charles Summerton, aged five years, disappeared mysteriously from his residence on Folsom street, San Francisco. At twenty-five minutes past nine he had been observed by the butcher amusing himself by going through that popular youthful exercise known as "turning the crab," a feat in which he was singularly proficient. At a court of inquiry summarily held in the back parlor at fifteen minutes past 10, Bridget, cook, deposed to having detected him at twenty minutes past nine in the felonious abstraction of sugar from the pantry, which by the same token, had she known what was a comin' she'd have never previnted. Patsey, a shrill-voiced youth from a neighboring alley, testified having seen "Chawley," at half-past 9, by the butcher's shop round the corner, but as this young gentleman chose to throw out the gratuitous belief that the missing child had been converted into sausages by the butcher, his testimony was received with some caution by the female portion of the court, and down-right scorn and contempt by its masculine members. But whatever might have been the hour of his departure, it was certain that from half-past 9 A. M., until 9 P. M., when he was brought home by a policeman, Charles Summerton was missing. Being naturally of a reticent disposition, he has since resisted, with one exception, any attempt to wrest from him a statement of his whereabouts during that period. That exception has been myself. He has recited to me the following in the strictest confidence:

His intention on leaving the doorstep of his dwelling was to proceed to Van Dieman's Land, by way of Second and Market streets. This project was subsequently modified so far as to permit a visit to Otaheite, where Captain Cooke was killed. The outfit of his voyage consisted of two car tickets, five cents in silver, a fishing line, the brass capping of a spool of cotton, which, in his eyes, bore some resemblance to metallic currency, and a Sunday-school ticket. His garments, admirably adapted to the exigencies of any clime, were, severally, a straw hat with a pink ribbon, a striped shirt, over which a pair of trousers, uncommonly wide in comparison to their length, were buttoned, striped balmoral stockings, which gave his youthful legs something of the appearance of wintergreen candy, and copper-toed shoes, with iron heels, capable of striking fire from any flagstone. The latter quality, Master Charles could not help feeling, would be of infinite service to him in the wilds of Van Dieman's Land, which, as pictorially represented in his geography, seemed to be deficient in corner groceries and matches.

Exactly as the clock struck the half hour the straw hat and short legs of Master Charles Summerton disappeared behind the corner. He ran rapidly, partly by way of inuring himself to the fatigues of the journey before him and partly by way of testing his speed with that of a North Beach car which was proceeding in that direction. The conductor not aware of this generous emulation, and being somewhat concerned at the spectacle of a pair of very short twinkling legs so far in the rear, stopped his car and generously assisted the youthful Summerton upon the platform. From this point a hiatus of several hours duration occurred in Master Charles' narrative. He is under the impression that he rode out not only his two tickets, but that he subsequently became indebted to the company for several trips to and from the opposite termini, and that, at last, resolutely refusing to give any explanation of his conduct, he was finally rejected, much to his relief, on a street corner. Although, as he informs us, he felt perfectly satisfied with the arrangement, he was compelled under the circumstances, to hurl after the conductor an opprobrious appellation, which he had ascertained from Patsey was the correct thing in such emergencies, and professed peculiarly exasperating properties.

We now approach a thrilling part of the narrative, before which most of the adventures of the "Boy's Own Book" pale into insignificance. There are times when the recollection of this adventure causes Charles to break into a cold sweat, and he has since its occurrence been awakened by lamentations and outcries in the night season by merely dreaming of it. On the corner of the street lay several empty sugar hogheads. A few young gentlemen disposed themselves therein, armed with sticks, with which they removed the sugar which still adhered to the stave joints, and conveyed it to their mouths. Finding a cask not yet preempted, Master Charles set to work, and for a few moments reveled in a wild saccharine dream, whence he was finally aroused by an angry voice and the rapidly retreating footsteps of his comrades. An ominous sound smote upon his ear, and the next moment he felt the cask wherein he lay uplifted and set against the wall. He was a prisoner, but as yet undiscovered. Being satisfied in his mind that hanging was the systematic and legalized penalty for the crime he had committed, he kept down manfully the cry that rose to his lips.

In a few moments he felt the cask again lifted by a powerful hand, which appeard above him at the edge of his prison, and which he concluded belonged to the ferocious giant, Blunderbore, whose features and limbs he had frequently met in colored pictures. Before he could recover from his astonishment, his cask was placed with several others on a cart and rapidly driven away. The ride which ensued he describes as being fearful in the extreme. Rolled around like a pill in a box, the agonies which he suffered may be hinted at, not spoken. Evidences of that protracted struggle were visable on his garments, which were of the consistency of syrup, and his hair, which for several hours under the treatment of hot water, yielded a thin treacle. At length the cart stopped on one of the wharves and the driver began to unload. As he tilted over the cask in which Charles lay, an exclamation burst from his lips, and the edge of the cask fell from his hands, sliding its late occupant to the wharf. To regain his short legs, and to put the greatest possible distance between himself and the cartman, were his first movements on regaining his liberty. He did not stop until he reached the corner of Front street.

Another blank succeeded in this veracious history. He cannot remember how or when he found himself in front of the circus-tent. He had an indistinct remembrance of having passed through a long street or streets, which were all closed, and which made him fear that it was Sunday, and that he had spent a miserable night in the sugar cask. But he remembered hearing the sound of music within the tent, and of creeping upon his hands and knees when no one was looking, until he passed under the canvas. His description of the wonders contained in that circle, of the terrific feats performed by a man on a pole, since practiced by him in the back yard; of the horses, one of which was spotted, and resembled an animal in his Noah's ark, hitherto unrecognized and undefined; of the female equestrians, whose dresses could only be equalled in magnificence by the frocks of his sister's dolls; of the painted clowns, whose jokes excited a merriment somewhat tinged by an undefined fear, was an effort of language which this pen could but weakly transcribe, and which no quantity of exclamation points could sufficiently illustrate. He is not quite certain what followed. He remembered that almost immediately on leaving the circus it became dark, and that he fell asleep, waking up at intervals on the corners of the streets, on front steps, in somebody's arms, and finally in his own bed. He was not aware of experiencing any regret for his conduct. He does not recall at any time a disposition to go home; he remembers distinctly that he felt hungry.

He has made this disclosure in confidence. He wishes to have it respected. He wants to know if you have five cents about you.
*Bret Harte.*

### HUMOROUS.

"Pa, are cannibals people that live on other folks"

"Yes, my dear."

"Then, pa, Uncle George must be a cannibal, for ma says he is always living on somebody."

"Sam, what do you suppose is the reason that the sun goes toward the South in the winter?"

"Well, I don't know, massa, unless he no stand de climate ob de Norf, where he 'speriences warmer longitude."

Nurse.—"Baby's going to have her first birth-day to-morrow." Kitty—"And we'll have it for tea, won't we, nurse?" George—"What nonsense. Birthdays are not to eat; they're to play with. My last one was a rocking-horse."

KISS HIM FOR HIS MOTHER.—During the "troubles" a young Confederate miss was passing through one of the hospitals, when it was remarked that a prisoner, a lieutenant, had died that morning.

"Oh, where is he? Let me see him! Let me kiss him for his mother?" exclaimed the maiden.

The attendant led her into an adjoining ward, when, discovering Lieut. H——, of the Fifth Kansas, lying fast asleep on his hospital couch, and thinking to have a little fun, he pointed him out to the girl. She sprang forward, and bending over him said:

"Oh, you dear lieutenant, let me kiss you for your mother!"

What was her surprise when the awakened "corpse" ardently clasped her in his arms, returned the salute, and exclaimed:

"Never mind the old lady, miss; go it on your own account. I haven't the slightest objection."

"NO NIGHT THERE."—A little boy named Knight, who recently entered the mission school of New London, was told by the teachers that he must be a good boy, and when he died he would go to heaven. The little boy was well pleased with the prospect, and promised to be the best kind of a boy. The next Sunday he appeared in his place, looking sorrowful, and the teacher asked him if he had been a good boy.

"Yes," he replied, "I've tried to be good; but it's no use. The boys say I can't go to heaven if I'm ever so good."

"Why do the boys say that?" asked the teacher.

"They say," replied the boy, with the utmost simplicity, "there'll be no night there."

A little boy running, stubbed his toe and fell on the pavement. "Never mind, my little fellow," said a bystander, "you won't feel the pain to-morrow." "Then," answered the little boy, "I won't cry to-morrow."

A young lady from the rural districts went to Des Moines to see the elephant. In the street cars the conductor said to her, "Miss, your fare." "Well, if I am," she replied, "I don't want any more of your impertinence."

An impatient Welshman called to his wife, "Come, come, isn't breakfast most ready? I've had nothing since yesterday, and to-morrow will be the third day!" This is equal to the call of the stirring housewife, who aroused her maid at four o'clock with, "Come Bridget, get up! Here 'tis Monday morning, to-morrow is Tuesday, the next day's Wednesday—half the week gone and nothing done yet!"

A COUNTRY EDITOR'S DREAM.

I had a dream, the other night,
When everything was still;
I dreamed that each subscriber
Came up and paid his bill.
Each wore a look of honesty,
And smiles were round each eye,
And as they handed in the stamps
They yelled, "how's that for high?"

## LEGAL NOTICES.

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

Thomas Branch & Co.; *vs.* Bank of Scottsville, bankrupt.

In the matter of the petition of interpleader of Isaac A. Moon, assignee.

This cause came on to be heard this day upon the petition of Isaac A. Moon, assignee, filed this day, and was argued by counsel. And the court, without, at this time, adjudicating any other question involved in said petition, but expressly reserving its decision on the same, doth order the said assignee to declare a dividend forthwith on the registered notes to the amount of the nett proceeds of an equal amount of State stock heretofore sold by him, and he shall forthwith advertise in the STATE JOURNAL twice a week for four weeks, for all the holders of registered notes who have not proved their said registered notes to come in and prove their claims on or before 15th of July, 1871, or be excluded from any benefit or participation in the proceeds of the sale of the State Stock pledged to secure them with the Virginia Treasurer. JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
District Judge.

The attention of the public is hereby called to the above decree, and in accordance therewith, all persons holding registered notes of the Bank of Scottsville are hereby warned and notified to appear and prove them, on or before the 15th day of July, 1871, before C. Douglas Gray, register in bankruptcy at Harrisonburg, Virginia.

ISAAC A. MOON,
je15--2w4w Assignee.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Virginia, at Richmond, May 18th, 1871—

Madison W. Jones.....Plaintiff,
against
G. W. Blackley, Richard A. Lancaster and R. M. Coleman.....Defendants,
IN EQUITY.

And the court doth refer this cause to M. F. Pleasants, one of the commissioners of this court to ascertain and report to the court the amount due from the plaintiff, Madison W. Jones, to the defendant, George W. Blackley, for the building of the house in the bill and proceedings mentioned, with any matters specially stated deemed pertinent by himself or required by the parties, and the said commissioner is authorized to proceed to take the said amount upon notice to the parties by publication twice a week for one month in one of the daily newspapers published in the city of Richmond. An Abstract—Teste:
M. F. PLEASANTS, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the above decree I shall attend, at my office in the custom-house, in the city of Richmond, on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M, for the purpose of complying with the same. Parties interested are notified to attend. M. F. PLEASANTS,
je 15—2aw1m U. S. Commissioner.

## 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 sytem as will preserve the public credit without imposing unue 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 natuaral wealth in mine, 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 cooperation.

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!

## 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. Keiley, 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 generaly 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 now 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.

2522.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the matter of Samuel H. Tune, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To whom it May Concern:—The undersigned, W. G. Banks, of Danville, Pittsylvania, county, Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel H. Tune, of Halifax county, in said district, who was, on the 31st day of August, A. D., 1868, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District court of said district.

Dated Danville, Va., June 13th, 1871.

WILL. G. BANKS, Assignee,
je 15—Th3w

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

In the matter of Robert D. Gardner, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To Whom it May Concern—The undersigned, William H. Davis, of Pulaski county Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Robert D. Gardner, of Pulaski county, in said district, who was, on the 9th day of May, 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at Newbern, Va., May 30, 1871.

je 3—S3w WM H. DAVIS, Assignee.

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

In the matter of Samuel Walround, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To whom it May Concern—The undersigned, J. E. Wharton, of Bedford county, Virginia, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel Walround, of Bedford county, in said district, who was, on the 25th day of April, 1871, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated Liberty, Va., June 5th, 1871.

je 7—W3w J. E. WHARTON, Assignee.

## 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. 28. 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, 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 10.

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 W¼ 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, 24, 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 Sections 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 SE¼ 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 18 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, N¼ 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 NW¼ and S½ Sec. 8. Whole of Section 9. SW¼ NE¼ and NW¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼, W½ SE¼ and SW¼ Sec. 10. NE¼ NE¼ Sec. 11. W½ NW¼ and S½ SE¼ Sec. 12. E½ NE¼ Sec. 13. SW¼ NE¼ Sec 15. Whole of Section 16, 17 and 18. N½ NE¼, Lot 19 NE¼ and Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 NW¼ Sec 19. N½ NE¼, Lot 1 NE¼, N½ NW¼, Lot 2 NW¼ Sec. 28. N½ NW¼, Lot 2 NW¼ Sec. 21. Lot 1 NE¼ and Lot 2 NW¼ Sec. 22. Lot 1 NE¼ and Lot 2 NW¼ Sec. 23. N½ NE¼, Lot 1 NE¼, N½ NW¼ and Lot 2 NW¼ Sec. 24. Whole of Sections 27, 28, 29, NE¼ Lot 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, SE¼ and Lots 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 SW¼ 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, NW¼, SE¼, 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. 4. Lot 1 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 NW¼ 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 N¼ NW¼ Sec. 5. Lot 31 and N½ NE¼, Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 NW½ Sec6. 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 NE¼, Lot 6 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 3. Lot 5 and N½ NE¼, Lot 6 and N½ NW¼ Sec. 4. Lot 5 and N½ NE¼, 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

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We urge our Northern friends not to go West, nor far into the South to live in the wilderness, till they have seen our beautiful region of the Upper Potomac.

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Pres't National Watch Co., Chicago:

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ELGIN WATCHES

have been purchased by officers and employees of this Company, all of whom have been well pleased with the efficiency