Evening State Journal.

THURSDAY EVEN'G, JAN. 23, 1873.

FARM WORK FOR JANUARY.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

The Cellar should be thoroughly ventilated whenever the temperature outside is above the freezing point. This is absolutely necessary for the health of the family. The fruit and vegetables will also keep better. It is very convenient to have a thermometer hanging in the cellar, and whenever the temperature rises above 45° a door or window, or both, may be opened, even on the coldest days, for a few minutes, provided the stream of cold air does not fall directly on anything easily affected by frost. How low you may safely reduce the temperature in the cellar depends on its construction. If it is "a warm cellar," it will do no harm to keep the door and windows open until the temperature of the cellar is down to within a few degrees of freezing; but if the cellar is at all liable to freeze in cold weather, it will not be safe to reduce the temperature so low, because if a very cold, windy night should follow the potatoes might be frozen. Should there be danger of this, a kettle or two of boiling water sprinkled about the cellar floor before going to bed will do much to prevent frost. Water in freezing gives out heat. And we have had our cistern in the cellar freeze over an inch thick, while potatoes in the same cellar were not injured.

Apples should be examined, and those commencing to decay removed from the shelves or barrels, and placed by themselves, for immediate use. It should not be forgotten that a decaying apple that touches another apple will soon rot it; but more than this, the presence of decaying fruit in a cellar has a tendency to induce decay even in fruit that is not in direct contact with it. Remove all affected fruit from the cellar as soon as possible.

Animals must receive regular, and irregular, attention. They cannot help themselves. Their daily wants must be supplied—and these vary somewhat according to the weather. It is here that the intelligence, promptness and experience of the farmer manifest themselves. Where there is much stock to attend to, and only say two persons to do the work, it is important to know what to do first. This will vary according to circumstances. In our own case, commencing say at half-past five in the morning, the horses are first attended to, the stable cleaned out, and the horses fed and watered. Then feed and milk the cows. Then breakfast. The first thing after breakfast, or about sunrise, feed the sheep their grain, clean out the racks, and give fresh straw or hay. Then feed the pigs, attending to the youngest first; and then feed the poultry a little grain. After this, clean horses, pump water for the sheep, clean out the cow-stables, and water the cows, clean out pig-pens, and do whatever is necessary to make them comfortable. Cook food for pigs, slice turnips for the sheep and mangles for the cows and pigs, and get everything ready for next morning's feeding. This is a great point. Much work can be done before breakfast, provided everything is ready to your hand.

Horses.—If possible, find something for your teams to do. Avoid exposing them to severe storms. Use the brush freely, and feed more or less grain. It is cheaper than hay. A common mistake is to keep horses in the stable for days or weeks, and then perhaps take a load of grain or wood eight or ten miles to market, and when there let them stand out in the cold. The horses are weak from want of exercise and nutritious food, and when they get home they are in an exhausted condition. Grain is perhaps then given them—and the end is indigestion, colic, and death. A warm bran-mash mignt have saved them. But steady work and liberal feeding are the true preventives.

Cows.—There are an unusual number of farrow cows in the country. If they are giving milk, and are good cows, feed liberally, and continue to milk them. If served now, they would calve next fall, and new milch-cows at that time often bring good prices. Farrow cows, when well fed, give very rich milk. Cows expected to come in early in spring are usually allowed to go dry this month. This is the practice of the writer. Some of our associates advocate high feeding and milking to within a few weeks of calving. It depends much on the breed and the mode of feeding. Breeding and feeding for milk, and milk alone, for generation after generation, is one cause of abortion. Our own aim is to get the cows in good, strong, healthy condition during winter, and we feed grain enough to keep them about half fat—say two or three quarts of corn-meal per day mixed with cut feed.

Young Stock should *always* be fed liberally, and provided with comfortable quarters.

Keep the Cows Clean by the free use of the card or currycomb and brush. If you do not "believe in it," try it on a few cows, and let the others go dirty. You will soon be satisfied that it pays to make the cows clean and comfortable.

Swine.—Sell all that are fat, and turn your attention to the young and breeding stock. We shall probably have better prices for pork next year, and shall get pay for good breeding and good feeding. Last fall's pigs should have the best of food, and warm, dry, well-ventilated pens. Keep them clean, and give a supply of fresh water. Let them have access to a mixture of ashes, salt, charcoal and sulphur, and, better still, superphosphate made by mixing ten pounds of burnt bones with ten pounds of water, and then stirring in ten pounds of sulphuric acid. Mix this with the ashes, etc., and let the pigs have all they will eat. It is especially good for pigs troubled with tumors caused by eating too much corn. Breeding sows should have plenty of exercise, and food enough to keep them in a good, healthy, thrifty condition.

Sheep.—Keep them dry, giving breeding ewes as much exercise as possible, but avoid exposure to storms, especially of rain. Keep the weak sheep in separate pens from the strong, and the lambs separate from the old sheep, and feed them better. See "Hints" for last month.

Grain is cheap.—Half a pound of grain per day to each 100 lbs. live-weight will not hurt either horses, cows, or sheep, but, on the contrary, will do them a great deal of good, and pay far better than feeding hay or straw alone. Fattening animals may have one pound of grain per day for each 100 lbs. live-weight. This is the average, but it is well to give a little less at first, and increase gradually as the animals get used to it. In very cold weather they may have a little more.

WORK IN THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS.

The wintry weather of December does not hold forth much promise of pleasant days for out-door work in January. There now is time for making up reports, for future reference, upon the different crops, their quality, productiveness, etc. One trial of a new fruit or flower is seldom enough to determine its value; different soils and exposures have much to do with results, and affect quality as well as quantity. The commercial gardener does not experiment much with new sorts; this is mainly left to the amateur cultivator. Information upon new varieties is given in the horticultural department of The Agriculturist, and their comparitive value stated. Every gardener and fruit-raiser should be provided with at least one standard work upon such departments as he is engaged in, and more if possible. Books are the means of elevating the gardener as well as the literary and scientific man, and no one can really afford to be without them, however well-informed he may be in regard to his calling. If the practice of keeping a record of the different crops, their yield, etc., has never been attempted, commence at once, and in the end it will be found a very valuable return for the time spent. By keeping such a record, one in a few years acquires a stock of information which he can get in no other way, and a knowledge which increases in value year by year. The weekly gathering at the neighborhood farmers' club, will not be neglected; it tends to promote friendly feelings between those engaged in similar branches of horticulture, and plans are often suggested and hints given which prove of great value.

FRUIT GARDEN.

A fruit garden is better if made separate from the vegetable garden, but to many this will seem a needless waste of room. The majority of farmers and gardeners take advantage of every available space between the rows of trees and small fruits. More thorough and careful culture can be given the trees and small fruits if the ground is not occupied with vegetables. A fruit garden should be situated in a well-sheltered spot, and where the soil is easily drained, either naturally or artificially. In selecting varieties, due regard should be had to both early and late sorts, so that the crops will cover as long a season as possible. If farmers would have their sons remain upon the farm, they should pay more attention to the cultivation of choice fruit and vegetables, and try to create in them an interest for horticulture as well as farming. Very little can de done now except to make plans to be executed in the spring, and occassionally, when a mild day comes, to prune the grape-vines, gooseberries, and such small fruits and trees as require it.

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INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ALL PERSONS WISHING FIRE INSURANCE—THE RICHMOND BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY offer inducements unsurpassed by any safe company, to insure against loss by fire of all kinds of property.

They ask of their friends and the public to giv them a call before insuring elsewhere.

Consult your own interest and insure with us.

T. B. STARKE, General Agent.
J. B. DAVIS, President.
JOHN F. C. POTTS, Secretary. oc 5—d&w1y

SEWING MACHINES.

THERE IS ONLY ONE REAL RELIABLE SEWING MACHINE, AND THAT IS SOLD AT THE

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

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—GREETING:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of January, 1873, 1,933 Cigars, found at Norfolk, Virginia, was seized by the Marshal of the United States for said district, as forfeited to the use of the United States, and the same is libeled and prosecuted in this court in the name of the United States, for condemnation for the causes in the said libel set forth, and that said cause will stand for trial, at the court-room in the city of Richmond, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1873, when and where all persons are cited to appear and show cause why condemnation should not be decreed and to intervene for their interests.

Dated January 18, 1873.

DAVID B. PARKER,
ja 21—10t U. S. Marshal.

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

In the matter of James T. Gouldin, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

Eastern District of Virginia to wit:

Upon the application of T. H. Brooke, attorney, of Caroline county, State of Virginia, and upon considering said application, it is ordered that Wm. B. Matthews, be and he is hereby appointed a Special Commissioner to take state and settle, and report an account of all liens and other encumbrances on the estate of said bankrupt, to this office.

Richmond, January 10th 1873.

W. W. FORBES,
Register in bankruptcy.

By virtue of the preceding appointment of the register aforesaid, I shall proceed to take in the law office of Messrs. Matthews & Matthews, in the city of Richmond, on the 29th day of January, (this month) 1873, the account required in the above order.

WM. B. MATTHEWS,
ja 17—10t Special Commissioner.

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

In the matter of A. H. Grandy, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

At Norfolk, on the 14th day of January, 1873.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Please to take notice hereby that a petition has been, to wit: on the 14th day of January, 1873, filed in said District court by A. H. Grandy, of Princess Anne county, in said district, who has been heretofore duly declared bankrupt under act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2d, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of January, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., before Benj. B. Foster, one of the registers of said court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 26 Bank street, Norfolk, in said district is the time and place assigned for the hearing of the same; when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

CHARLES T. BARRY,
j 16—Th2w Clerk.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA,

The undersigned, Wilbur J. Kilby, of Suffolk, Va., hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles Holland, of Isle of Wight county, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Given under my hand this 13th day of January, A. D. 1873.

WILBUR J. KILBY,
ja 15—W3w* Assignee.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, December 1, 1872.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of March 3, 1873, for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1875, in the State of VIRGINIA, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals here in specified.

Decisions announced on or before March 20, 1873.

[*Bidders should examine carefully the laws, forms, and instructions annexed. See laws requiring certified check or draft with bids of $5,000 and upward.*]

VIRGINIA.

4730 From Rock Enon Springs, to Winchester, 16 miles and back, six times a week from 1st June to 30th September, and from Rock Enon Springs to Back Creek Valley, 8 miles and back, three times a week from 1st October to 31st May.

1st June to 30th September.

Leave Rock Enon Springs daily, except Sunday, at 5 a m;
Arrive at Winchester by 9 a m;
Leave Winchester daily, except Sunday, at 3.30 p m;
Arrive at Rock Enon Springs by 7.30 p m;

1st October to 31st May.

Leave Rock Enon Springs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Back Creek Valley by 9.30 a m;
Leave Back Creek Valley Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Rock Enon Springs by 12.30 p m.

4731 From Broadway Depot, by Coote's Store, to Dovesville, 17 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Broadway Depot Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Dovesville by 7 p m;
Leave Dovesville Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Broadway Depot by 12 m.

4732 From Hambaugh's to Front Royal, 8 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Hambaugh's Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Front Royal by 12.30 p m;
Leave Front Royal Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Hambaugh's by 3.30 p m.

4733 From Loudon to Gum Spring (n. o.), 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Loudon Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Gum Spring by 12.30 p m;
Leave Gum Spring Saturday at 7 30 a m;
Arrive at Loudon by 10 a m.

4734 From Baptist Valley to Knob, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Baptist Valley Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Knob by 5 p m;
Leave Knob Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Baptist Valley by 5 p m.

4735 Fron Shiloh, by Payne's Store (n. o.), Rock Springs (n. o.), to Leedstown (n. o.), 14 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Shiloh Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Leedstown by 12 m;
Leave Leedstown Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Shiloh by 5 p m.

4736 From Miller's Tavern, by Enterprise (n. o.), and Mount Zion (n. o.), to Tappahannock, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Miller's Tavern Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Tappahannock by 12 m;
Leave Tappahannock Wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Miller's Tavern by 5 p m.

4737 From Mangohick by Etna Mills, to Hanover C. H, 8 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Mangohick Tuesday and Friday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Hanover C. H., by 12.30 p m;
Leave Hanover C. H., Thursday and Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Mangohick by 3.30 p m.

4738 From Suffolk, by Nurneysville and Holy Neck, to Somerton, 18 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Suffolk Tuesday and Saturday at 12 m;
Arrive at Somerton by 4 p m;
Leave Somerton Tuesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Suffolk by 11 a m.

4739 From Pattonsville, by Cedar Point, to Sneedsville (n. o.), 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pattonsville Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Sneedsville by 6 p m;
Leave Sneedsville Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Pattonsville by 6 p m.

4740 From Nottoway C. H., by St. Mark's Church (n. o.), and Marshall's Store (n. o.), to Olive Branch (n. o.), 17 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Nottoway C. H, Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Olive Branch by 12 m;
Leave Olive Branch Thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Nottoway by 6 p m.

4741 From Thaxton's, by Coonsville (n. o.) and Sandy Ford (n. o.), to Stewartsville, (n. o.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Thaxton's Tuesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Stewartsville by 12 m;
Leave Stewartsville Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Thaxton's by 6 p m.

4742 From Wolf Trap to Omega, 5 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Wolf Trap Wednesday and Saturday at 9.15 a m;
Arrive at Omega by 11 a m;
Leave Omega Wednesday and Saturday at 7.30 a m;
Arrive at Wolf Trap by 9 a m.

4743 From Laurel Grove to Cartersburgh, 14 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Laurel Grove Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Cartersburgh by 12 m;
Leave Cartersburgh Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Laurel Grove by 5 p m.

4744 From Summerfield, by Spring Valley, to Stephens' Creek, 9 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Summerfield Tuesday and Saturday at 4 p m;
Arrive at Stephens' Creek by 7 p m;
Leave Stephens' Creek Tuesday and Saturday at 12 m;
Arrive at Summerfield by 3 p m.

4745 From Danville, by Hall's Cross Roads and Spring Garden, to Riceville, 30 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Danville Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Riceville by 5 p m;
Leave Riceville Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Danville by 5 p m.

4746 From Independence, by Long's Gap, Clem's Branch, and Flat Ridge, to Rye Valley, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Independence Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Rye Valley by 6 p m;
Leave Rye Valley Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Independence by 6 p m.

4747 From Martin's Station to Drapersville. Bidders to state distance and propose schedule.

4748 From Rural Retreat (Mt. Airy Depot) to Black Lick (Davis Mills) (n. o.) 5 miles and back,
Leave Rural Retreat Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p m;
Arrive at Black Lick by 5.30 p m;
Leave Black Lick Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Rural Retreat by 2 30 p m.

4749 From Blacksburgh, by Price's Fork (n. o.), to Cowan's Mills (n. o.), 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Blacksburgh Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Cowan's Mills by 11.30 a m;
Leave Cowan's Mills Saturday at 12 m;
Arrive at Blacksburgh by 3.30 p m.

4750 From Vickers to Price's Fork (n. o.), 5 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Vickers Saturday at 5 p m;
Arrive at Price's Fork by 7 p m;
Leave Price's Fork Saturday at 3 p m;
Arrive at Vickers by 5 p m.

4751 From Gladesville (n. o.) to Grundy, 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Gladesville Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Grundy Thursday by 7 p m;
Leave Grundy Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Gladesville Tuesday by 7 p m.

4752 From Lynchburgh, by Bigbee's Shop, to Perrow's Store, 16 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Lynchburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Perrow's Store by 7 p m;
Leave Perrow's Store Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Lynchburg by 12 m.

4753 From Forksville, by South Hill, Lombardy Grove, Union Level, (n. o.), and Stony Cross, to Boydton, 26 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Forksville Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Boydton by 4 p m;
Leave Boydton Monday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Forksville by 4 p m.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTEE, AND CERTIFICATE.

Proposal.

The undersigned ——— ———, whose post-office address is ——— county of ———, State of ———, proposes to convey the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1875, on route No. ——, between ——— and ———, under the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated December 1, 1872, "with celerity, certainty, and security" (law of June 8, 1872), for the annual sum of ——— dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service; and, also, after careful examination, of the laws and instructions attached to advertisement of mail service; and of the provisions contained in the act of Congress of June 8, 1872.

Dated ———, *Bidder.*

Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ———, State of ———, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. ——— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder will, prior to the 1st June, 1873, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors.

Dated ——— ——— ———

——— ———

Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster at ———, State of ———, certifies, UNDER HIS OATH OF OFFICE, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee; and that bidder and guarantors are above the age of 21 years.

———

Bids of $5,000 and upward must be accompanied by a certified check, or draft, on some solvent national bank, equal to 5 per centum on the present annual pay on the route; or in case of new service, not less than 5 per centum of one year's pay proposed in bid.—(Section 253, Act of June 8, 1872.)

The Postmaster must not sign the certificate until the sum of the bid is inserted and the bid and guarantee signed by all the parties, and dated.

OATH REQUIRED BY SECTION 246 OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED JUNE 8, 1872, TO BE AFFIXED TO EACH BID FOR CARRYING THE MAIL, AND TO BE TAKEN BEFORE AN OFFICER QUALIFIED TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

I, ——— ———, of ———, bidder for conveying the mail on route No. ———, from ——— ———, do swear that I have the ability pecuniarily to fulfill my obligation as such bidder; that the bid is made in good faith, and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service in case said bid shall be accepted; and that the signatures of the guarantors thereto are genuine, and that I believe the said guarantors to be pecuniarily responsible for and able to pay all damages the United States shall suffer by reason of my failing to perform my obligations as such bidder.

———

Sworn to and subscribed before me ———, for the ——— of ———, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 187, and in testimony thereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal the day and year aforesaid.

——— ——— [SEAL.]

NOTE.—When the oath is taken before a justice of the peace, the certificate of the clerk of a court of record should be added, under his seal of office, that the person who administered the oath is a duly qualified justice of the peace.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS AND POSTMASTERS:

Containing also conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the Post Office Department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. "Way bills" or receipts prepared by postmasters, or other agents of the Department, will accompany the mails, specifying the number and destination of the several bags, to be examined by the postmasters, to insure regularity in the delivery of bags, and pouches.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions, if the failure be occasioned by the fault of the contractor or carrier, three times the pay of the trip will be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip if subject to forfeiture. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof, and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route superior service, or whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause; he allowing as full indemnity to contractor one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the amount of service retained and continued.

9. Payments will be made by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in November, February, May, and August, provided that required evidence of service has been received.

10. The distances given are believed to be substantially correct; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied are correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point*, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of hills, roads, streams, &c., and all toll-bridges, turnpikes, plank-roads, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such ground, can be considered; nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehension as to the degree of service; nor for bridges destroyed, ferries discontinued, or other obstructions causing or increasing distance or expense occurring during the contract term. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

11. Bidders are cautioned to mail their proposals in time to reach the Department by the day and hour named (3 p. m., March 3, 1873), for bids received after time *will not be considered* in competition with bids, of reasonable amount, received in time. Neither can bids be considered which are without the guarantee required by law, and a certificate of the sufficiency of such guarantee, and the oath of the bidder according to section 246, act of June 8, 1872.

12. Bidders should first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal. Consolidated or combination bids ("proposing one sum for two or more routes") cannot be considered.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder (that is his usual post-office address), and the name of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

15. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed proposals furnished by the Department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Altered bids should not be submitted; nor should bids once submitted be withdrawn. No withdrawal of a bidder or guarantor will be allowed unless the withdrawal is received twenty-four hours previous to the time fixed for opening the proposals.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. The bid and guarantee should be *signed* plainly with the full name of each person.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant; and also to disregard the bids of failing contractors and bidders. (Act of June 8, 1872, section 249.)

16. The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, State of ———," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by *mail*, not by or to an agent. Bids of $5,000 per annum and upward must be accompanied by a certified check or draft on some solvent national bank, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount. (See law of Congress of June 8, 1872.)

17. *The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the 1st day of June, 1873, otherwise the accepted bidder will be considered as having failed, and the Postmaster General may proceed to contract for the service with other parties, according to law.*

Transfers of contracts, or of interests in contracts are forbidden by law, and consequently cannot be allowed. Neither can bids, or interests in bids, be transferred or assigned to other parties. Bidders will therefore take notice that they will be expected to perform the service awarded to them through the whole contract term.

18. Section 249 of the act of June 8, 1872, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be "awarded to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty and security thereof." Under this law bids that propose to transport the mails with "*celerity, certainty, and security,*" *having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security," and have the preference over all others*, and no others are considered, except for steamboat routes.

19. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition. Making a new bid, with guarantee and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

20. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify to the sufficiency of guarantors without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility. (See section 247, act of June 8, 1872.) They must not sign the certificate until the sum of the bid is inserted, and the bid and guarantee are signed by the bidder and (two) guarantors; *a disregard of this instruction by postmasters will subject them to immediate removal, and to severe penalties.*

Postmasters are also liable to dismissal from office for acting as agents of contractors or bidders, with or without compensation, in any business, matter, or thing, relating to the mail service. They are the trusted agents of the Department, and cannot consistently act in both capacities

21. All bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22 Present contractors, and persons known at the Department, must, equally with others, procure gurantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificate of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
ja 13—6w *Postmaster General.*

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

In the matter of W. H. Stephenson, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

At Norfolk, on the 14th day of January, 1873.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Please to take notice hereby, that a petition has been, to wit: on the 14th day of January, 1873, filed in said District court by W. H. Stephenson, of Isle of Wight co. in said district, who has been heretofore duly declared bankrupt under act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2d, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of January, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., before Benj. B. Foster, one of the registers of said court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 26 Bank street, Norfolk, in said district is the time and place assigned for the hearing of the same; when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

CHARLES T. BARRY,
ja 16—Th2w Clerk.

$5 WILL PAY FOR 6 COPIES OF THE WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL until 1st Januar, 1874.

AUCTION SALES.

4629

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—That on the 23d day of Dec., 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia against the estate of Darius Claiborne of Mecklenburg county and State of Virginia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, Richmond, Virginia, before W. W. Forbes, Esq., Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 18'3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DAVID B. PARKER,
je 16—Th2w U. S. Marshal.

4626

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—That on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of David T. Williams, of Richmond city and State of Virginia, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition:—That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law: That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Richmond, before W. W. Forbes, Esq., Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DAVID B. PARKER,
ja 16—Th2w U. S. Marshal.

4625

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—That on the 31st day of Dec., 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, against the estate of Frederick Hepley, of Richmond city and State of Virginia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, Richmond, Va., before W. W. Forbes, Esq., Register, on the 5th, day of February, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DAVID B. PARKER,
ja 16—Th2w U. S. Marshal.

4624

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—That on the 31st day of Dec'ber, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, against the estate of A. R. Deem, of Nottoway county and State of Virginia, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law:—That a meeting a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, Richmond, Virginia, before W. W. Forbes, Esq., Register, on the