

By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of WISCONSIN, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at WILLOW RIVER, commencing on Monday, the second day of May next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Township forty nine and fractional township fifty, on certain islands and the main shore of Lake Superior, of range three.

Fractional township fifty, on the main shore of Lake Superior, of range four.

Township forty nine, and fractional townships fifty and fifty one, on the main shore of Lake Superior, of range seven.

Township forty nine and fractional township fifty, on the sixty four square tract of range eight.

Fractional townships forty nine and fifty, on the shore of Lake Superior, of range nine.

Townships twenty nine, thirty, thirty one, and thirty two; townships forty seven and forty eight and fractional township forty nine, on the shore of Lake Superior, of range ten.

Townships twenty eight, twenty nine, thirty, thirty one, and thirty two, and fractional township forty nine, on the shore of Lake Superior, of range eleven.

Townships thirty, thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, and fractional township forty nine, on Lake Superior, of range twelve.

Townships thirty, thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, on LA CROIXE, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of May next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range one.

Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range six.

Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range seven.

Townships twenty one, twenty two, twenty three, and twenty four, of range eight.

Townships twenty one, twenty two, twenty three, and twenty four, of range nine.

Townships twenty one, twenty two, twenty three, twenty four, and twenty five, of range ten.

Townships twenty four and twenty five, of range eleven.

At the Land Office at STEVENS POINT, commencing on Monday, the sixth day of May next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

Township twenty one, of range four.

Townships twenty five, twenty seven, twenty eight, twenty nine, thirty, thirty one, and thirty two, of range five.

Township twenty five, of range six.

Sections eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and thirty one, in township twenty five, of range seven.

Townships twenty five and twenty six, of range ten.

At the Land Office at MENASHA, commencing on Monday, the twenty third day of May next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, viz:

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twenty two and twenty three, of range thirteen.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, together with those lands which shall be made unfit thereby for cultivation, if any, which shall be selected by the State authorities before the days appointed for the commencement of the public sales respectively, under the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Wisconsin and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," approved September 28, 1850, will be excluded from the sales.

The offering of the above-mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient despatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales (thus closed); but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this first day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President: JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Feb 3-1aw3w

POSTPONEMENT OF THE PUBLIC LAND SALES IN WISCONSIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the public sale of lands ordered by the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the first day of February, 1853, to be held at the following named Land Offices in the State of Wisconsin, to wit: at the Land Offices at WILLOW RIVER, LA CROIXE, STEVENS POINT, and MENASHA—commencing on the 2d, 16th, 9th, and 23d of May next—are declared to be postponed until the 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th of July next, respectively.

By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of MICHIGAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at SAULT STE. MARIE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-second day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the following named townships and fractional townships, situated east of Chocolate river, viz:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships forty four and forty five, of range four; townships forty four and forty five, fractional township fifty, and section thirty one, on the main land of township fifty one, of range five.

Townships forty five and forty six, of range six.

Townships forty five, forty six, and forty seven, of range seven.

Townships forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, and fractional township fifty, of range eight.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range nine.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range ten.

Townships forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range eleven.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range twelve.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range thirteen.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range fourteen.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range fifteen.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range sixteen.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range seventeen.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range eighteen.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range nineteen.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range twenty.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range twenty one.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range twenty two.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range twenty three.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range twenty four.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range twenty five.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range twenty six.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range twenty seven.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range twenty eight.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range twenty nine.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range thirty.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range thirty one.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range thirty two.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range thirty three.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range thirty four.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range thirty five.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range thirty six.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range thirty seven.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range thirty eight.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range thirty nine.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range forty.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range forty one.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional township forty seven, of range forty two.

At the land office at GENESSEE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-second day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the following named townships, viz:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Township thirty three, of range two.

Township thirty three, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, together with those lands which shall be made unfit thereby for cultivation, if any, which shall be selected by the State authorities before the days appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

May 20-1aw3w

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, or Medicated Compound, for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the hair, relieving diseases of the skin, curing rheumatic pains and healing external wounds. Bounded by no geographical lines, the attention of the public is invited to the sale of this compound, which is believed to be the best of the kind, and which has been used in every part of the world.

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidence of the efficacy of the compound, as it is well known to the public, and has been used in every part of the world.

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THE REPUBLIC.

SUMMER SKETCHES—No. 3.

BY MARY J. WINDLE.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS, July 11, 1853.

Our predictions are verified. Cupid is flustering his wings in the transparent atmosphere. The gentlemen spoil their cravats in their nervous efforts to tie them exquisitely; while our belles—so innocent creatures—sit cool in white muslins, with their hair puffed in placid bandeaus, looking as serene as if they had no victims at present under torture.

Groups of two's stroll on the portico morning and evening. During the forenoon they sit in the parlor, gossiping that gossip which is evanescent as foam upon champagne, and as odorous and piercing, for the moment it lasts. In the evening they sing those desperate love songs which young people always sing when they are most sentimental.

The old gentlemen who smoke cigars in the easy chairs under the trees watch the course of events through the slow-curling clouds of tobacco, and think it "very natural."

Some sigh their souls away in the sumptuous emphasis of music. Some compose serenades as a Persian poet his bouquet; each melody a flower, and a flower of impassioned speech. Others "declare" in apposite lines from the "Bride of Judias."

With some few (but very few) it is more than a mere summer fancy—it is a permanent reality. 'Tis a catching the present and chaining it down, and giving to it an immortal existence, which else would soon be lost in the shadows of oblivion.

In other words, some few are really "in love." There are six crooked marks, which we call letters. We have put them there as signs of a certain fact. Dear reader, you will receive through your eye a notice of those signs; but do you know what we mean by them? As to the general meaning, perhaps we understand each other; but until you know what that feeling is which we call love, you never can know what we mean, and you can only know what that feeling is through the signs, whose very significance is the matter to be discovered.

The language which we use, we use in our own sense, and you hear it in your sense. The light which leaves us has to pass through the atmosphere of our mind, which gives to it its own color, and to reach you it has to pass through the atmosphere of your mind, which still further modifies it. It is as if you looked with green spectacles upon a bird in a blue glass cage.

How can you determine the color of the bird? But there is one comfort—every one looks through his own spectacles, and can change them to suit himself; and, moreover, some people wear magnifying glasses, very much to the improvement of poor human nature.

Dear reader, if you wish to translate that hard sentence of six characters above, do, as you must needs do, go down into the holy chambers of your own heart, and in the echo of your own ten thousand glowing thoughts, discover the meaning of "in love" there.

"In love!" What a crooked body for a beautiful soul! It is that same sentence, with its incarnated meaning! Its exterior semblance belies its soul's immensity. It is a perverse, unsmooth, dark-browed dungeon of an angelic thought! It is an oyster-shell enclosing a gem! It is a dark shadow of bright beauty!

What shall we say of it! By the Almighty infusing energy of a soul there is breathed into these crooked marks the breath of a glorious life! Through every crack and crevice of those unsightly letters beams the brightest of concealed beauty. They are the temple of a divinity!

"In love!" Here is brightness under blackness, and beauty under deformity. Around those unsightly hieroglyphics cluster the sweetest memories and dearest hopes of the heart. On every crook and nook of their deformity are suspended visions of joy and dreams of delight. Even as the eye clothes the naked earth in loveliness, spreading a thousand beautiful colors on land and sea, and as the soul pours out on the world the brightness of its own being, and adorns for herself the abode which has been assigned her—so does the human heart build up and adorn a temple for its abode out of those crooked letters.

"In love!" It is to walk in this world as in a bleak and sunless desert; but to be forever canopied over with one bright and boundless thought, wherein are set immutable and numberless the starlike hopes of our eternity.

It is to live in a world dark and cold, full only of black shadows and the wailing of mournful winds—but to have a serene joy overhang us, replete with brightness and glory, teeming with radiant stars which are the type of the glorious hopes that cluster for us in one human heart.

And in this world—this tumultuous, agonizing world—where a sea of human hearts beat up upon the stony shores of a life against which they are forever broken and shattered, those brief words pass through the midst of it all a soft, pure light, shedding warmth and brightness even on the dreariest scenes, causing men to forget all pain and privation and misery—a light to which the saddest eyes turn with a joyous greeting, and on which the gaze of the crying linger mournfully, till the coffin-lid forever shuts it out from their fond longing.

"Human love." It is the one blessed thing which can overcome the strong fierce evils of life—the one sole, unfulfilling joy of our merely mortal existence.

The company here, which consists of about 70 persons, appear to be full of enjoyment; all is gaiety, and the pulse of life seems running with electric swiftness. The sole aim of each seems health and amusement, and the visitors appear to act from one common impulse, and to have one common interest. Thus far we can compare Shannondale to nothing less delightful than poetry put into motion. The exquisite scenery—the musical Shenandoah—the graceful and picturesque groups—all conspire to produce this impression. A fine band adds to the attractions, and the "first ball" of the season is to come off to-morrow evening.

We would say to the stranger and invalid visiting Virginia that they cannot find more "home comforts" in the State than in this house. The high reputation of its gentlemanly proprietor (Mr. Sappington) renders a notice from our pen superfluous. Indeed, courtesy is the character of all connected with this establishment.

We would close, dear reader, for we are pledged to a romp this morning with a fair baby-pet—sweet Betty B—who is patiently standing on a chair by our window, looking down upon the leafy tops of orchard trees, while a soft maternal hand is combing out the long golden curls that are the crown of her infantile beauty.

A Severe Rebuke.

We would the following were gentler; yet we cannot suppress it:

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 9.

INGRATITUDE.—So it is true that Mount Vernon has been sold to speculators. An old woman peddles cakes at ten cents apiece by the door of Washington's tomb, and prostrates a whirling and spring will be erected in the grounds, a saloon opened in the venerable mansion, and along the piazza, through which, with slow and dignified step, the best man of his age used to walk for recreation, there will be a line of smokers and tobacco-chewers, with their feet up, gazing intently at the talking politicians!

Will the speculators be good enough not to use the sarcophagi, in which are the remains of the hero and his wife, for their contemptible penny-getting operations? We hope that they won't sell them to Barnum.

Sell Mount Vernon! It is akin to that mean spirit which leaves the resting places of our great men unmarked and almost unknown. It is akin to that disgraceful neglect of all obligation, all gratitude, which has characterized our National Legislature. This bragging country of ours which glorifies itself over its territory, wealth, enterprise, and ever-extending limits, has permitted its old revolutionary soldiers to die in hovels, or starve on beggary pensions; or sent them, grown old, feeble, blind, to subsist on the cold charity of the almshouse. Our Westminister Abbey, our St. Paul's—where are they? Where the monuments to our patriots, our statesmen, our generals? Briars and thistles overgrow their graves, or hide the mouldering tablets that mark the spot. If a commission for a foreign consulship or post office were paid at the head of each, and the whole hungry swarm of office-seekers set upon the hunt with such prizes in prospect, not one in one thousand would be so true to duty as to refuse a memorial to Clinton; and a Legislature who could not understand or appreciate anything that did not belong to party, denied the tribute which public gratitude demanded at their hands. Congress haggles and debates over the compensation which some of the more patriotic of our soldiers and squanders thousands in mileage on useless, and worse than useless, members.

Well, we don't mean to get out of temper; but this exhibition of the remains of Washington, and the sale of ginger-pop in his mansion, is something to get angry about.

We saw a venerable man to-day who had seen and talked with Washington. He recollected his presence and had heard the utterance of his lips. We were glad to take the hand which had been clasped in that of the great chief; to listen to the interesting incidents of his life at Philadelphia—to know how he lived—what was the manner of his home life—how he looked, talked, and acted. We seemed to be gazing on one of the few solitary links that connect this generation with a great age, now passed away. When the venerable face of our informant was lighted up with the memories of his youth which were thus called to mind, and his heart discharged itself of its burden of love and devotion to Washington, we could understand something of that old-fashioned, earnest, and unselfish patriotism which has been so much obliterated. Jefferson lies amid the rank grass and the brambles; the graves of the generals of the Revolution are, many of them, forgotten; and the country which they have established and made renowned has consigned to obscurity the memories of those men whose lives were marked by her ingratitude.

A FAMILIAR EXPERIENCE.—In the journal of the Life and Religious Labors of John Comly, late of Byberry, Pennsylvania, a somewhat distinguished Friend in his day, occurs the following notice of his political experience. Friend Comly was troubled with an excess of conscientiousness, and yet his apparent simplicity is an appropriate foil for the craftiness of the adept politicians of the past and present times. He says:

"My opening manhood was exposed to new trials, from various quarters. In meeting these I had fresh occasions of recurring to my motto, the dictate of the 'Spirit of Truth,' the impressions of which I had become somewhat acquainted with. My father, from early life, had been accustomed to the exercise of his civil right of voting at elections for officers in some of the departments of Government.

"Soon after I was of age to carry in a vote, an occasion of much excitement, prevailed in the county in the election of Governor of the State. It was said everybody must turn out, for the country would be ruined if the opposite candidate should be elected. Friends of Philadelphia were reported to be full of zeal on the subject, and it was said that Nicholas Wain, James Penberton, and a few more were going to turn out. Party politics ran high. With all these excitements, and my father's encouragement, I went to the election and voted for the candidate that I was told was the right one. But I knew nothing about it; and though I was desirous that the country should not go to ruin, yet there was something in the spirit of politics that did not seem clear to my mind; but I endeavored to reconcile it, thinking my father and others did understand it.

"But with all our exertions to prevent it, the bad candidate (as they called him) got the office of Governor, and I looked for the political prediction to be fulfilled in the ruin of the country. This, however, did not come to pass. So I passed a till another great excitement prevailed about electing a Senator. I was again prevailed upon by the same kind of arguments and examples, and went to election a second time, but felt more dissatisfied in my own mind than before, as considering myself but a mere tool for others to work with for party purposes.

"Again the period for electing a new Governor came round, and the political party strife was as great as before—only that now we were urged to go and vote for the very man that we had tried to keep out before; but now he must be kept in the office or the ruin of the country would follow. I remarked this glaring inconsistency, as it appeared to me, but was told by him that turned out much easier in my mind, and declined going to the election, and have never been since."

From the Boston Transcript.

The Physician.

Among all the members of the learned professions, the medical fraternity stand