OLD DOCTOR Jacob Townsend, THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE GENUINE

TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 72 years of age, and has long been known as the AUTHOR and DISCOVERER of the GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA." Some poor, he was compelled to depend on manufacturers, who made money in his name, but never put out the same characteristics in those only who had proved its worth and known its value. It had created the sale of many advertisers, as those persons who had been healed of sore disease and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful HEALING POWER. This

Grand and Unequalled Preparation

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Within the last few years, Dr. Townsend's, it impresses with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles by a scientific man, who has the knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, and has thus secured for himself the reputation in the manufacture of the OLD DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. The Sarsaparilla root, is in well known medicinal root, containing many medicinal properties, and some properties which are most or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, cause more injury than good, and are injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, which requires extreme care and experience to do it successfully. Some these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which give it all its value. The

GENUINE

Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla

is so prepared, that all the most properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first reduced, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of CONSUMPTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, and in RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA and FILES, COSTIVENESS, all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and all affections arising from

Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from Indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach; from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, cold feet, dizziness, ringing in the ears, and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds; and promotes easy expectoration, and gentle perspiration, relaxing soreness of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

Female Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of fluor albus or whites, Failing of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, irregularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the Kidney Diseases.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other diseases, as Spinal Irritation, Nervous Headache, Vertigo, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Consumption, &c.

It is not possible for this medicine to fail to do good; it has nothing in it which can ever harm; it can never sour or spoil, and therefore, can never lose its curative properties. It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the invigorating influence extends to every part of the system, relieves all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. In not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need?

But can any of these things be said of H. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

Compared with the Old Dr.'s,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION and

Never Spoils,

while the other DOES; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid! What cause Dyspepsia but acid? Rheumatism? Acid! Liver Complaint? Acid! Scrofula, what mischief it produces! Scrofula, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood. What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Pimples, Blotches, Blindness, Sore Throat, and all ulceration internal and external? It is acidity, under heaven but an acid humor which sours, and thus spoils all the foods of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism? Acid! Acid! Acid! Which causes the bowels to be costive and constipated? Acid! Acid! Acid! Which causes the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? Is of heaven diseases, of impurity of the blood of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound"

OF H. P. TOWNSEND!

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's GENUINE ORIGINAL SARSAPARILLA is an IMPOSTOR and a base imitation preparation!!

Here we could show, if we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to H. P. Townsend's article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from dissatisfied and disappointed purchasers who have used H. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth, that H. P. Town send's Liquid and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are as different as night and day, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As H. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unpretending, unprofessional man; has no guarantee on the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, such as is contained in the mixture of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of chances which might render them the AGENTS OF DISEASE instead of HEALTH.

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to hurtle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor unto the crushed and broken, and to bless infinitely—that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy,

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by personal experience,

Transcendent Power to Heal!

and thus to have the unpurchasable satisfaction of having raised thousands and millions from the bed of sickness and despondency to hope, health, and a large life of vigor and usefulness to themselves, their families and friends.

Principal office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE OR SIX BOTTLES for FIVE DOLLARS.

For sale in Washington by the following Druggists:

SAMUEL BUTT,
Corner Pennsylvania av. and opposite the Irving Hotel
Z. D. & W. H. GILMAN,
Pennsylvania avenue near Brown's Hotel.
J. P. CALLAN,
Corner E. and 7th St. opposite General Post Office.
M. DELANY,
Corner Pennsylvania avenue and 4½ st., and
RIDGELY & Co.,
Pennsylvania avenue near West Market.

ap 17—dly

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

THE edifice for this school is situated on College Hill, about three-fourths of a mile from the beautiful village of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, State of New York.

The school is conducted on philosophical principles.—Reference is invariably made to the intellectual nature of the juvenile mind, and constant efforts are employed to develop its powers, in their natural order and to preserve them in their relative strength. The domestic arrangements and modes of instruction are adapted to youth of ten years of age and upward, and to those who are intended for such branches as may be requisite, either to qualify them for commercial life, engineering, or to prepare them for college.

Annual expense per scholar is $230, payable quarterly in advance. This sum includes all charges for board, tuition, stationery, bed and bedding, washing, room, fuel, lights, and books, (except the French and the Spanish books.) The year is subdivided into two terms of 23 weeks each. The summer term commences on the first Wednesday in May. The winter term first Wednesday in November. It is the purpose of the undersigned not to receive any youth into his school whose moral character is not good.

CHARLES BARTLETT, Principal.

TESTIMONIALS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 4th, 1848.

CHARLES BARTLETT, Esq.

The undersigned who have for some time had children under your care on College Hill, and who have attended several examinations of your pupils, take this opportunity of expressing to you, and to the public through you, our high consideration of your noble School. With the locality we eminently beautiful—with the arrangement of the study room, the dormitory—the play ground—the Gymnasium—with the comfort and refinement of the family—with the thoroughness of its educational provisions, and the influences which are exerted over the minds of the scholars, we are delighted; and have pleasure in being prompted to you this expression of our grateful regards and earnest wishes that you may continue to receive, as you most certainly deserve, the liberal patronage which you have hitherto enjoyed.

C. C. VAN CLEEF, Pastor of the R. D. Church Hackensack.
EDGAR THORN, Supervisor of the town of Poughkeepsie.
S. B. TROWBRIDGE, Merchant, Poughkeepsie.
GEO. VAN KLEECK.
JOHN T. MCCOMB, Troy.
GEORGE V. POMEROY, New York.
ASA HOLT, Brooklyn.
ISRAEL HAWLEY, Merchant, New York.
HUBERT VAN WAGENEN, Poughkeepsie.

Extract from the report of the examining Committee.

The committee believe that the examination has resulted in satisfying all who were present that the teaching in every department has been faithful, practical and efficient, such as will produce a thoroughly sound and useful education.

The advantage which this school enjoys in respect to position, buildings, grounds for recreation, gymnasium, and its admirable internal arrangements are so well known as hardly to need any notice from the committee. But they cannot refrain from directing the public to its superiority in this respect over any other school with which they are acquainted.

The kind and excellent matron of the school is so attentive to the various duties which are assigned to her, the boys hardly feel the want of a mother's care.

The strict paternal discipline and careful watchfulness constantly exercised by the principal (Mr. Bartlett,) over his large family, and the happy moral and religious influence which pervades the whole establishment, give the parents every assurance that they can reasonably demand that their sons will be well cared for and properly trained for the great purposes of life—usefulness in this world, and happiness in the next.

O. BRONSON,
J. W. FAIRFIELD,
H. G. LUDLOW,
L. F. WALDO.

Oct. 8th, 1848.

Extracts from an Address delivered by Rev. Philip E. Mallender, D. D. to the Students of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School, at the close of their annual examination.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN:

The exercises that have taken place in your examination, have thoroughly tested your attainments, and have afforded us satisfactory evidence that the means employed for your instruction have not failed of a good measure of success.

We have not however been surprised, in view of the proficiency you have generally made in the useful and ornamental branches of education, which have been the objects of your pursuit; for if distinguished facilities avail, to produce proportionate results, the improvement you have exhibited was to have been expected.

Having alluded to the advantages you have enjoyed, it is my wish to be distinctly understood as considering them very great and special. And this I may assert, without fear of being suspected of an attempt at self-approbation, since I bear no relation whatever to you as a theory instructor. Yet for some considerable time past, having been so admitted in regard to those institutions to which you belong, as to have had a full opportunity of closely investigating its educational system, both as to its theory and practice, I feel free to affirm, that in all the particulars in which excellency may be predicated, of an academical course, I have never known any superior, and in many respects, even equal to that adopted and carried out in the Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institute.

Here are presented you the greatest facilities for laying a solid and extensive basis of an useful and polished education—

you have instructors of distinguished ability in the various departments of classical literature, mathematical science, commercial knowledge, foreign languages, and the ornamental branches of music, drawing and painting.

mar30—dlf

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this office, such as—
CARDS, CHECKS, BILL-HEADS,
LABELS, PAMPHLETS, BLANKS, &c.

Daily National Whig.

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POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY,

CANNON STREET

THE Academy is built of brick, of ample dimensions to accommodate fifty boarders, and arranged expressly for a female boarding school, situated in one of the most favorable locations in the village, being central, yet retired, pleasant and healthful.

PRINCIPALS:

Jacob C. Tooker, A. M.
Latin, Greek, Mathematics, History and Analysis of the English Language.
MRS. CAROLINE W. TOOKER,
Moral and Mental Philosophy, Composition.

TEACHERS:

MISS CATHERINE VAN VALKENBURGH,
Criticism, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Normal Chart, Composition.
MISS JULIA S. HOPKINS,
Penmanship, Astronomy, Ancient and Modern Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Botany, Composition.
ADOLPH AWENG, French.
FRANCISCO ALVAR, German, Spanish, & Italian.
LOUIS GRUBE, Music on the Piano and Guitar, Drawing, Painting in Oils and water colors.
H. F. BRIGGS, M. D., Vocal Music.

The course of studies is divided into the four following Departments:

Introductory Department.—Nature and power of Letters, Spelling, Reading, Penmanship, Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, Fundamental Rules of Thompson's Arithmetic, Brown's English Grammar, Mitchell's Modern Geography, with the use of Globes and Outline Maps.

Junior Department.—Analytic and Synthetic Arithmetic, English Grammar continued, History and Analysis of the English Language, Wood's Botany, Willard's Ancient Geography, Taylor's Ancient and Modern History, Cutter's Physiology, Hazen's Technology, Arnold's Elements of Latin, McElligott's Manuel of of English Language.

Middle Department.—Thompson's higher Arithmetic, Robinson's Algebra, Draper's Chemistry, Olmsted's Natural Philosophy, Smellie's Natural History, Newman's Rhetoric, Hitchcock's Geology, Wilson's Civil Polity, Alexander's Evidences of Christianity, Marsh's Ecclesiastical History, Cornelius Nepos, Arnold's Latin Composition, Virgil's Bucolics.

Senior Department.—Whately's Logic, Wayland's Moral Science, Upham's Mental Philosophy, Paley's Natural Theology, Butler's Analogy, Kame's Criticism, Legendre's Geometry, Thompson's Trigonometry, Olmsted's Astronomy, Wayland's Political Economy, Cleaveland's English Literature, Bojesen's Classic Antiquities, Virgil's Æneas, Cicero's Orations.

General Information.—Students in the Middle and Senior Departments are required to analyze and transpose select portions of Young's Night Thoughts and Milton's Paradise Lost. Exercises in Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, and Mental Arithmetic continued throughout the whole course. This Institution is furnished with philosophical and chemical apparatus, and a well-selected Library.

Students will enter the department for which they are prepared; or, if desirable, may select studies from either.

Diplomas will be given to such as pass a satisfactory examination in the regular course of study.

Music, or one of the Modern Languages may, if desired, be in the place of Latin in the regular course; though the study of that language is earnestly recommended to such as desire to become accomplished English scholars.

Written Essays are required each fortnight; and composition is also taught in connection with other studies, by writing abstracts, and analyses. The young Ladies maintain a monthly paper.

Wednesday Afternoon is devoted to Composition Exercises, and a general review, and it is earnestly desired that the friends and parents of the institution will be present as often as possible at these examinations.

Familiar Lectures will be given by the Principal and others on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, History, Physical Geography, and Evidences of Christianity. Text Books and all Stationary furnished at the Book store prices.

Arrangements for Boarders.—Those who are studying French will be expected to converse in that language at the table, and at other hours specified for that purpose.

The members of the family have access to a large private Library, also to the leading journals of the day.

Pupils are expected to spend two hours, besides the regular hours of school, in study.

No visiting is allowed on the Sabbath, and all are expected to attend Church and the Bible Class of the Institution.

Arrangements will be made for the pupils to attend worship in such Church as may be directed by their parent or guardian.

Exercise in the open air, and frequent bathing, are considered indispensable for health. Ample provision for both is made in the family arrangements.

Every article of dress should be marked in full and numbered.

Each pupil to be provided with overshoes, umbrella, and walking shoes, and to furnish her own napkins and towels.

The Course of Study is designed to be thorough and systematic; tending to develope the pupils clear thinking and practical scholarship. Great prominency is given to the solid branches. Every effort is made to improve the manners, to cultivate the social affections and develope the moral feelings. A conscientious regard to right is cherished in the minds of the pupils—each one reporting daily her own violations, if any, of the rules. Pupils are not continually watched, but sufficiently guarded for the detection of errors of conduct. Examinations at the close of each term.

A Quarterly report of the standing of each pupil in conduct and scholarship, will be sent to her parents or guardian.

The year is divided into terms of 22 weeks each; commencing respectively on the first Wednesdays in May and November. Pupils are admitted at any time, and charged in proportion to the time of their connection with the institution. It is so important that they should be present at the commencement and close of sessions, that no deduction will be made for absence during the first or last fortnight.

Boarders can, if it is desired, remain at the Academy during vacations, and be instructed in the English branches at a charge of $3 00 per week.

Of the advantages of Poughkeepsie as a place of residence, it is unnecessary to speak. Its facilities of communication with all parts of the country; its beautiful scenery; its healthful location; the numerous lectures and concerts which all year attract its refined and literary society; its enterprising and wealthy population, are known to all.

TERMS.

	Per term.
For Boarders, including tuition in English studies, board, fuel, light and furnished rooms,	$70 00
For Day Pupils, 10 years and upwards,	12 00
French, Spanish, Italian, German, each,	12 00
Latin and Greek, each $12 per term, when taken alone, but in connection with other studies,	5 00
Drawing,	12 00
Painting, (water colors.)	16 00
" (oil ")	20 00
Music on the Piano, with use of instrument,	26 00
Music on the Guitar,	20 00
Vocal Music,	4 00

Plain Washing, fifty cents per dozen.

No reduction will be made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness. Tuition and Board are payable in advance for each half term.

Applications for admission shall be made at the earliest opportunity.

Trustees.

ROBT. FOREST, President. H. D. VARICK, Secretary. A. G. STORM, Treasurer. J. B. FORBUS, ISAAC ROSEVELT, A. M. MANN, JOHN BARNES, HENRY SWIFT, GEO. NAGELL, T. W. TALLMADGE, C. P. ADRIANCE, JAMES H. ALLEN. } Exe. Com.

Poughkeepsie, February,

REFERENCES AND PATRONS.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Auburn, N. Y.
HON. JAMES EMOTT, Poughkeepsie, do
CHARLES BARTLETT, Esq., do do
REV. Dr. T. W. HATCH, Wisconsin.
REV. Dr. EDWARD DAVIS, Balston, N. Y.
GEN. WALTER CUNNINGHAM, Poughkeepsie, do
REV. Dr. LUDLOW, do do
REV. Dr. MANN, Pa. mar 21—dly

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, 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 ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at Helena, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of June next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

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

Sections thirteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-five, east of the St. Francis river, in township three, of range four.

Township nine, of range seven.

South of the base line, and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township four, and part of an island in sections thirty-two and thirty-three, in township thirteen, of range one.

At the land office at Washington, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of June next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned township, viz:

South of the base line, and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township four, of range nineteen.

At the land office at Champagnole, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of June next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships, viz:

South of the base line, and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Townships eleven and fourteen, of range seventeen.
Township eleven, of range eighteen.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from the sales.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and 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 any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of February, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
RICHARD M. YOUNG,
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 receiving this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

J. E. CARVER,
ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER,
NO. 51 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

GIVES Drawings and Specifications or contracts to erect Public Works, &c., and lay out the grounds for Country Seats or Cemeteries, together with the arrangement of Trees to give the proper effect. Also, Churches, Hospitals, Prisons, Water-Works, Gas-Works, &c., on the latest and most approved plans, including heating, ventilating, &c.

War Department, March 26, 1849.

Rules in relation to claims provided for by an act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1849, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States."

ALL CLAIMS under the provisions of this act must be presented at the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, and each must be substantiated by such evidence as is hereinafter designated, with respect to cases of the class under which it falls.

First Class of Cases.

By the first section of the law it is enacted:

"That any field, or staff, or other officer, mounted militiaman, volunteer, ranger, or cavalry, engaged in the military service of the United States since the 18th of June, 1812, or who shall hereafter be in said service, and has sustained or shall sustain damage, without any fault or negligence on his part, while in said service, by the loss of a horse in battle, or by the loss of a horse wounded in battle, and which has died, or shall die of said wound, or being so wounded shall be abandoned by order of his officer and lost, or shall sustain damage by the loss of any horse by death, or by such other unavoidable casualty in the course of the sea when on board a United States transport vessel, or because the United States failed to supply transportation for the horse, and the owner was compelled by the order of his commanding officer to embark and leave him, or in consequence of the United States failing to supply sufficient forage, or because the rider was dismounted and separated from his horse, and ordered to do duty on foot at a station detached from his horse, or when the officer in the immediate command ordered or shall order the horse turned out to graze in the woods, prairies, or commons, because the United States failed, or shall fail to supply sufficient forage, and the loss was or shall be consequent thereof, or for the loss of necessary equipage in consequence of the loss of his horse as aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof, not to exceed two hundred dollars: provided, that if any payment has been or shall be made to any one aforesaid for the use and risk, or for forage after the death, loss, or abandonment of his horse, said payment shall be deducted from the value thereof, unless he satisfied or shall satisfy the paymaster at the time he made or shall make the payment, or thereafter show by proof that he was remounted, in which case the deduction shall only extend to the time he was on foot: and provided, also, if any payment shall have been or shall hereafter be made to any person above mentioned on account of claims, to which he was not entitled by law, such payment shall be deducted from the value of his horse or accoutrements."

To establish a claim under this provision the claimant must adduce the evidence of the officer under whose command he served when the loss occurred, if alive; or, if dead, then of the next surviving officer, describing the property, the value thereof, at the time of entering the service, the time and manner in which the loss happened, and whether or not it was sustained without any fault or negligence on the claimant's part. The evidence should also, in case the claimant was dismounted after the loss, state when he was remounted, how long he continued so, and explain whether the horse wherein he was remounted had not been furnished by the United States, or been owned by another mounted militiaman or volunteer to whom payment for the same will be made thereof, or by pledge, forage, whilst in the possession of the claimant, may have been made; and if it had been thus owned, should name the person and the command to which he belonged. And in every instance in which the claim may extend to equipage, the several articles of which the same consisted, and separate value of each should be specified.

Second Class of Cases.

The second section of the law enacts:

"That any person who has sustained or shall sustain damage by the capture or destruction by an enemy, or by the abandonment or destruction by the order of the commanding general, the commanding officer, or quartermaster of any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or otherwise, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, and any person who has sustained or shall sustain damage by the death or abandonment and loss of any such horse, mule, or ox, while in the service aforesaid, in consequence of the failure on the part of the United States to furnish the same with sufficient forage, and any person who has lost, or shall lose, or has had or shall have destroyed by unavoidable accident any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, while such property was in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof at the time he entered the service: provided, it shall appear that such loss, capture, abandonment, destruction, or death, was without any fault or negligence on the part of the owner of the property, and while it was actually employed in the service of the United States."

To establish a claim under this provision it will, in addition to the testimony required under the head of First Class of Cases, be necessary in cases where the property was in the service by contract or impressment, to produce the testimony of the officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the service of the property mentioned in such claim, and also of the officer under whose command the same was employed at the time of the capture, destruction, loss, or abandonment, declaring in what way the property was taken into the service of the United States, the value thereof, whether or not the risk to which it would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, and whether or not, as regarded horses, mules, ox, or equipage to supply the same with sufficient forage, in what manner the loss happened, and whether or not it was sustained without any fault or negligence on his part.

The fifth section of the law enacts:

"That in all instances where any minor has been or shall be engaged in the military service of the United States, and was or shall be provided with a horse or equipments, or military accoutrements, the parent or guardian, and has died, or shall die, without paying for said property, and the same has been or shall be lost, captured, destroyed, or abandoned, in the manner before mentioned, said parent or guardian shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof, as in other cases, and the proper proof that he is entitled thereto, by having furnished the same."

A parent or guardian of a deceased minor will, therefore, in addition to such testimony applicable to his claim as is previously described, have to furnish proof that he provided the minor with the property therein mentioned, that the minor died without paying for such property, and that he, the parent or guardian, is entitled to payment for it by his having furnished the same.

The sixth section of the law enacts:

"That in all instances where any person, other than a minor, has been or shall be engaged in the military service aforesaid, and has not been or shall be provided with a horse or equipments, or with military accoutrements, by any person, the owner thereof, who has risked or shall take the risk of such horse, equipments, or military accoutrements on himself, and the same has been or shall be lost, captured, destroyed, or abandoned, in the manner before mentioned, such owner shall be allowed pay therefor, on making proof as in other cases, and the further proof that he is entitled thereto by having furnished the same and having taken the risk on himself."

Besides the testimony in support of his claim herein before required, every such owner thereof will have to prove that he did provide the horse, equipments, or military accoutrements therein mentioned, and took the risk thereof on himself, and that he is entitled to pay therefor, by having furnished the same and taken the risk thereof on himself; and this proof should be contained in a deposition of the person who had been so provided by him with such horse, equipments, or military accoutrements.

Third class of Cases.

The seventh section of the law enacts:

"That in all cases where horses have been condemned by a board of officers, on account of their unfitness for service, in consequence of the Government failing to supply forage, all such horses and their equipage shall be allowed and paid for, whenever the facts shall be proven by legal and satisfactory evidence, whether oral or written, that such condemned horse and the equipage was turned over to a quartermaster of the army, whether any receipt was given and produced or not."

To establish a claim under this provision the claimant must adduce the evidence of the witnesses mentioned under the head of first class of cases, satisfactorily proving that the property therein described was, while in the military service of the United States, condemned by a board of officers on account of their being rendered unfit for service in consequence of the Government failing to supply forage, and that such property was turned over by the quartermaster of the United States army, explaining when the claimant was remounted, &c., as required in said first class of cases.

In no case can the production of the evidence previously described be dispensed with, unless the impracticability of producing it be clearly proved, and then the nearest and best other evidence of which the case is susceptible must be furnished in lieu thereof.

Every claim must be accompanied by a deposition of the claimant, "declaring that he has not received from any officer or agent of the United States any horse or horses, equipage, accoutrements, mule, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, (as the case may be,) in lieu of the property lost, nor any compensation for the same," and be supported, if practicable, by the original valuation list, if made by the appointee of the property at the time the same was taken into the United States service, and in cases where the loss is alleged to have occurred, because the United States failed to supply transportation for the horse, and the owner was compelled by the order of his commanding officer to embark and leave him, as provided for in the first section of the law; the affidavit of the claimant must, in addition to the declaration above mentioned, declare "that he did, in obedience to the order of his officer, leave said horse and equipage, and that he never sold or otherwise disposed of the said horse or equipage, and never received any compensation for said horse or equipage from any person whatever."

All evidence other than the certificates of officers who at the time of giving them were in the military service of the United States must be sworn to before some judge, justice of the peace, or other person duly authorized to administer oaths, and of which authority proof should accompany the evidence.

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

Approved March 26, 1849.
Z. TAYLOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, March 31, 1849.

Each claimant can have the sum which may be allowed on his claim remitted to him direct, on his signifying a wish to that effect and naming the place of his residence; but if the money is to be remitted or paid to any other person, a power of attorney to him from the claimant, duly executed and authenticated, should be forwarded with the claim.

To facilitate the requisite searches, and avoid delay in the adjustment of the claims, each claimant should name on his papers the regiment or other disbursing officer by whom he was paid for the services of himself, horse, wagon, cart, team, boat, &c.

PETER HAGNER,
Third Auditor.

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NEW VALUABLE LAW BOOK.

THE BLACK CODE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, being a complete digested Code of all the Laws at large, general and municipal, relating to the colored population, whether free or slave, in force in the District of Columbia and within the limits of the Corporations of Washington and Georgetown on the first of November, 1848; the whole arranged according to the subjects of the laws themselves, by Worthington G. Snethen, Counsellor-at-Law.

Just published, in pamphlet; price 50 cents. For sale by

jan 25—tf F. TAYLOR.

By the President of the United States.

I, JAMES K. POLK, 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 the Sault Ste. Marie, for the "Lake Superior district," commencing on Monday, the fourth day of June next, for the disposal of the agricultural public lands within the following named townships and fractional townships, to wit:

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

Fractional townships thirty-seven and thirty-eight, together with Summer islands of range nineteen.
Fractional townships thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty, of range twenty.
Fractional townships thirty-nine and forty, of range twenty-one.
Fractional townships thirty-five and thirty-six, of range twenty-four.
Fractional townships thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, and township thirty-six, of range twenty-five.
Fractional townships thirty-two and thirty-three, and townships thirty-four and thirty-five, of range twenty-six.
Fractional townships thirty-one and thirty-two, and townships thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and forty-six, of range twenty-seven.
Fractional townships thirty-two and thirty-three, and township forty-six, of range twenty-eight.
Townships forty-three and forty-six, of range twenty-nine.
Townships forty-three and forty-six, of range thirty.
Township forty-six, of range thirty-one.

At the same place, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of June next, for the disposal of the agricultural public lands within the following named townships and fractional townships, viz:

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

Fractional sections twenty-five and thirty-six, north of the south bay of Agate harbor, in township fifty-nine, of range thirty.
Fractional township sixty-seven, on Isle Royale, of range thirty-two.
Fractional townships sixty-six and sixty-seven, on Isle Royale, of range thirty-three.
Township fifty-one, and fractional townships sixty-six and sixty-seven, on Isle Royale, of range thirty-four.
Townships fifty and fifty-one, and fractional townships sixty-five and sixty-six, on Isle Royale, of range thirty-five.
Township fifty-one, and fractional townships sixty-three, sixty-four, and sixty-five, on Isle Royale, of range thirty-six.
Fractional townships sixty-six and sixty-seven, township sixty-eight, and fractional township forty-nine, of range forty-seven.
Fractional townships forty-seven, forty-eight, and forty-nine, of range forty-eight.
Fractional township forty-eight, of range forty-nine.

At the same place, commencing on Monday, the third day of September next, for the disposal of all the public lands within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated which have been, or shall be, reported before the day of sale, as containing copper, lead, or other valuable ores, to be offered for sale in quarter quarter sections at not less than five dollars per acre, except the sections and parts of sections, if any covered by those mining leases, which shall not be determined by the day fixed for the commencement of the public sale, in accordance with the provisions of the act approved on the first day of March, 1847, entitled "An act to establish a land office in the northern part of Michigan, and to provide for the sale of the mineral lands in the State of MICHIGAN."

At the land office at Iowa, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of June next, for the disposal of the public lands within the under-mentioned fractional townships, viz:

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

Fractional townships twenty-one and twenty-two, within the former Indian Reserve, on Manoistee river, of range sixteen.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, will be excluded from the sales.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and 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 any of the lands will be admitted until the expiration of two weeks.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of February, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Miners and Pre-emption Claimants.

All persons who were, at the passage of the act of 1st March, 1847, in possession, by actual occupancy, of any portion of the mineral lands embraced in this proclamation, under authority of a lease or written permit from the Secretary of War, for the purpose of mining therein, and all persons who shall be in possession, by actual occupancy, of a mine or mines, actually discovered before the 1st of March, 1847, as set forth in the act of 1st March, 1847, above mentioned, are authorized to enter and purchase the same at the price, on the terms and conditions, and to the extent prescribed by that act, and no less at any time before the day fixed for the commencement of the sale of those mineral lands, of making proof of possession and occupancy, and of compliance with those terms, to the register and receiver of the land office, subject to an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury; and all persons entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the agricultural lands embraced in this proclamation, are required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the land office, and therefore as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such pre-emption claim will be forfeited.

The certificate of the register and receiver at Sault Ste. Marie, that persons holding under leases or permits, of those in the occupancy of a mine or mines, have paid up the per centum of rents required by the act above mentioned, will be conclusive on that point.

Persons occupying under leases or permits, will not be permitted to relinquish their rights under that occupancy, and enter as settlers; and where any such leases or permits may expire before the day of sale, the rights granted to the holders thereby from entry under any other right till the day of sale, when they will be offered at public sale as mineral lands.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner.

To the Public.

The "mineral lands" included in the foregoing proclamation are chiefly situated between Lake Superior and the Montreal river, and on Isle Royale, in the northern peninsula of Michigan, and are rendered immensely valuable by the exhaustless mines of copper and other ores found therein.

A considerable number of those mines have already been discovered in the trap ranges, within a few miles of Lake Superior; and from the geological character of the country, and the explorations already made, it cannot be doubted that others *equally*, if not *more* valuable, will be found throughout this whole "mineral region."

In some of the mines now worked, copper is found almost pure; and, in fact, most of the native copper and ores yield a greater per centage than any other yet discovered in the world. Silver is also found in considerable quantities.

All the necessary materials for the construction of furnaces, and fuel for smelting, are found in abundance in the immediate neighborhood of the mineral.

The climate in the winter, though cold, does not interrupt the operations of the mines;—in fact, that season is considered the most favorable for their operations.

The proximity of these mineral lands to the shore of lake Superior, on which are several safe and excellent harbors, and the water communication therefrom, by the Sault Ste. Marie, lakes Huron, Erie, &c., furnish ready means of transporting the products of these lands to the principal markets of the United States at a very trifling cost.

It likewise appears from the reports to this office, that the agricultural lands are of a fair quality, producing the usual culinary vegetables and grass in abundance, and, when properly tilled, they have been found favorable for grain crops also; and for all these products, a fair price and good market will be found at the mines.

Timber—such as white and yellow pine, sugar maple, yellow birch, &c.—is, in many places, very abundant, and by its thrifty growth gives evidence of the richness of the soil.

Maps, showing the localities of the mines and other valuable information relating thereto, derived from the geological survey, &c., which cannot be embraced in this brief notice, will be prepared and deposited in the land office at the Sault Ste. Marie, for inspection, as early as practicable, before the commencement of the public sales.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.

AGENCY FOR O