Daily National Whig.

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THE NATIONAL WHIG,

IS PUBLISHED DAILY, Tri-weekly and Weekly in the City of Washington.

Terms: Daily paper Ten Dollars a year,—Tri-weekly Six Dollars, and Weekly Two Dollars in advance.

THE NATIONAL WHIG, was founded for the purpose of advocating the election of ZACHARY TAYLOR, to the Presidency, and it now supports and defends his administration of public affairs, without fear, favor or affection.

Its politics are those of the administration of Gen. TAYLOR—*national whig politics.*

Its columns are open to the discussion of every public subject of interest to the country, and it invites contributions from the pens of all who may desire to elicit the truth and add to the sum of useful knowledge.

It regularly publishes the official intelligence of the Government in relation to public affairs, the next day after it is prepared for the press, by the Department or Bureau from which it emanates.

It publishes all the advertising of the Federal Government, and is therefore a vehicle of information of the greatest interest to those concerned in supplying the wants of the Government.

It publishes once a week exclusively, the official list of letters patents for inventions granted by the United States, together with the claims, and devotes from day to day, a large space to the publication of new scientific matter interesting to inventors and mechanics.

It aims to establish a high reputation for fair criticism, as a bold and truthful reviewer of books of every description and it invites from book-sellers and Publishers contributions for that purpose.

The Agriculturist always finds admittance to its columns, and it solicits communications from every farmer and planter, that may tend to spread useful information.

The mechanic arts are fostered by it, and every branch of them is heard in its defence, when assailed, or in illustration of improvements, or in promotion of their rights and interests.

The literateur too is welcome to its columns—the lawyer and the doctor and the merchant and the trader, and everybody who has any thing to give to the sum of human happiness or to add to the stock of common knowledge.

During the session of Congress the National Whig contains daily and complete reports of the proceedings of Congress. On this point, no pains is spared to make it the best Journal of Debates in the country.

In the news department it is not only even with, but more frequently ahead of its contemporaries not only in Washington but elsewhere.

It reports the Lectures of the Smithson Institute, regularly, and it gives a faithful account, from time to time, of the doings of that establishment.

It reflects faithfully, from day to day, the sentiments of the Administration press throughout the country, and promptly answers the objections and arguments of our opponents both in Washington and elsewhere.

THE NATIONAL WHIG is a political journal, whose place the friends of the Administration of ZACHARY TAYLOR cannot supply.

☞ Post-masters and all others who may send us the money for five dollars will recieve one copy gratis—for five tri-weeklies, one copy gratis—and for five weeklies, one copy gratis.

No subscription received for less than six months

☞ No letters taken out unless postage is pre-paid, so that persons sending money must be sure to pre-pay it they do not wish to lose their money.

☞ Orders for papers must be accompanied by the money, or they will not be attended to.

☞ All letters ordering the paper or containing advertisements, must be directed "To the Publisher of the National Whig."

☞ All communications for insertion in the paper, all intelligence of every description, all confidential communications must be addressed "To the Editor of the National Whig," and must be post-paid, or they will not be taken out

☞ No drop letter taken out, if not pre-paid.

☞ All money sent will be credited at the par value in Washington City.

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 had to the 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 they are instructed in 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 $236, payable quarterly in advance. This sum includes all charges for board, tuition, stationary, bed and bedding, washing, room, fuel, light, and books, (except the French and the Spanish books.) The year is divided 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 Collegiate School. With the locality so 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 unrequested by you, present 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. TREWARDER, Merchant, Poughkeepsie.
GEO. VAN BENSCOTEN, " "
JOHN T. MCCOUN, 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 thorough, 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 may can reasonably demand that their sons will be well cared for and properly trained for the great purpose 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. Millesler, M. 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 literary instructor. Yet for some considerable time past, having been so situated in regard to the institution 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—dtf

WINTHROP HOUSE, BOSTON

MR. JOHN WRIGHT having relinquished all connexion with the Winthrop House, it will for the future be under the sole management of the subscriber, and the house is now opened as a Hotel for the travelling public, as well as a home for more permanent boarders.

The situation of the House, directly in front of Boston Common, its spacious and airy rooms, and all its internal accommodations, render it unequalled by any public house in the city, in its attractions for the traveller, and for those desiring more permanent lodgings.

Every convenience as to apartments, table and attendance, will be furnished at the house, which can be had at any hotel or boarding house in the city, and the subscriber will devote himself to the comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage.

Parties travelling with their families, and with ladies, will find the Winthrop House especially adapted to their convenience.

The patronage of the travelling public and of permanent boarders is respectfully solicited.

WILLIAM H. SPOONER.

THE STANDARD PREPARATION.

DR. SCHWARTZE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

The astonishing success with which disease has been combated by this powerful remedy for the last three years, in the *District of Columbia* and other places, has induced the proprietor to present its claims in a more conspicuous manner, under a sincere conviction that its invaluable and unerring remedical virtues will benefit thousands, under whose notice it may come. Therefor, he would urge it upon all who read this not to let it pass unnoticed, but give it that attention to which it is so deservedly entitled.

The following are some of the diseases which will testify to its never-failing efficacy, viz:

Scrofula, in any form;
Incipient stages of Consumption, when proceeding from a scrofulous habit;
Chronic Rheumatism; Bronchitis;
Dyspepsia, when proceeding from hepatic derangement.
Constitutional Syphilis; General Debility;
Habitual Costiveness; Cutaneous Affections, and all diseases arising from deranged secretions or impurities of the blood.

Persons taking this remedy should not grow impatient or become too sanguine in their hopes of a *rapid* restoration to health, as its efficacy depends measurably upon the strength of constitution and the length of time that disease has prevailed; therefore I would say to all who may feel disposed to test its virtues not to commence before they are fully determined to continue its use, whether it be one bottle, a dozen, or more, as no two cases are exactly similar, or can be relieved by any stated number in anticipation.

The accompanying certificates are from gentlemen of respectability residing in *Washington city*, and not from those abroad, to whom I would refer all those who are in the least doubtful. Hundreds of testimonials can be produced as to efficacy, but as they are seldom or ever read, or credence given to them, I have thought a few respectable certificates, coming from gentlemen well known would suffice.

CERTIFICATES.

Dear Sir: Having, through the agency of your extract of sarsaparilla, accomplished a most remarkable cure in the case of my sister, I deem it important to make all acquainted with her case who may be similarly afflicted, as it may be the means of saving many from a premature death. About four years ago my sister's health began to decline, and continued to do so for the space of two years, when she was suddenly attacked with a bronchial affection, or what is commonly called bronchitis. Having been attacked with the best medical skill without benefit, and finally pronounced incurable, she determined to try your extract of sarsaprilla, and, after the use of the very limited number of three bottles, she was completely restored, and has enjoyed better health than she ever before experienced.—Hoping that this description of her case will come under the notice of many who may be similarly afflicted, I am most respectfully, yours,

CHARLES W. STEWART

To Dr. N. J. SCHWARTZE, Jr., June 7, 1848.

To Dr. A. J. SCHWARTZE, Jr.

Dear Sir: I consider it a duty I owe to you and to the public, to state that my son, who had been afflicted for a great length of time with a severe *Bronchial affection* and *Ulcerated sore throat*—which threatened his life—after having been treated by the best medical skill without success, was effectually restored to health by your *Extract of Sarsaparilla*, some 15 or 18 months ago, and has enjoyed perfect health ever since. Such an invaluable remedy should be known throughout the extent of the country; and I sincerely hope, before long that it will be sought after by all the afflicted. Wishing you abundant success, I am most respectfully yours, &c.,

JOSEPH RADCLIFF.

WASHINGTON, *December* 22, 1847.

WASHINGTON, *December* 28, 1847.

To Dr. A. J. SCHWARTZE, Jr.

Dear Sir: I hereby acknowledge a debt of gratitude due you, in saying that I attribute my present state of good health entirely to the use of your invaluable preparation of *Sarsaparilla*. Having been afflicted with an *Inflammatory Rheumatic Affection* of the knee-joint, which swelled to such a degree as to confine me to bed for many weeks, depriving me of the entire use of my limb, and having been attended by the most eminent physicians, without the least prospect of recovering, I made use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla to the amount of 5 bottles, after which I began to use my limb, and upon its further use had the satisfaction to find the disease eradicated and my general health very much improved. Two years have now elapsed and my health still continues good. You are at liberty to make use of this as you may think proper.

Very truely your obedient servant,

WM. W. STEWART.

WASHINGTON, *January* 6, 1848.

To Dr. A. J. SCHWARTZE, Jr.

Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in stating that, about 18 months since, I used your *Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla* as a remedy for *General Debility*, under which I had been laboring a long time, and that a few bottles restored me to sound health, which has continued to the present time.

Very respectfully,

PERRIN WASHINGTON.

To Dr. A. J. SCHWARTZE, Jr.

Dear Sir: Under a sense of deep obligation to the virtue of your "*Sarsaparilla*" in the entire restoration of one of my children from a *General Debility* and prostration of the *nervous system*, I take pleasure in testifying to your invaluable medicine; but seven bottles were used two years since, when the child was restored to, and still continues in the enjoyment of, perfect health.

January 8, 1848. DAVID RIDGELY.

Dear Sir: Believing that a public statement of my affliction may be of service to others similarly afflicted, as well as a benefit to yourself, I take this means of informing you, that about three years ago I was attacked with a *Hemorrhage of the Lungs* which induced my friends to despair of my recovery. My health continued to decline for a year, when I was seized with *Neuralgia* and severe *Vertigo*. Having applied to physicians, both in this place and Baltimore, without the least benefit, and having also made use of the *Galvanic Battery* without any good effect, I concluded to try your *Extract of Sarsaparilla*, and am happy to say, that after using a *single bottle* the pains entirely left me and I have been better ever since.

Respectfully, ENOCH W. SMALLWOOD.

To A. J. SCHWARTZE, Jr., *January* 22, 1848.

WASHINGTON, *January* 24, 1848.

It gives me pleasure to say that I am acquainted with the proprietor of the above medicine, and also with a number of gentlemen, who have tested its efficacy; and I have no doubt, from the unimpeachable character of the gentlemen who have volunteered their certificates, that they can be fully relied on.

ULYSSES WARD.

PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATES.

WASHINGTON, *January* 3, 1846.

I am informed of the ingredients of which Dr. Schwartze's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla is composed, and believe it to be the best preparation of the kind with which I am acquainted, and admirably adapted to produce a salutary alterative effect.

PERIGRINE WARFIELD, M. D.

WASHINGTON, *January* 10, 1846.

It gives me pleasure to recommend the Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, prepared by Dr. Schwartze, as I have a knowledge of its constituent parts. I believe that it will achieve more for those afflicted, than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla now before the public. H. F. CONDICT, M. D.

WASHINGTON, *January* 12, 1846.

Having been made acquainted with the ingredients and mode of preparing Dr. Schwartze's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, I believe it to be a most happy remedial combination of that valuable root with the other remedies of which it is composed.

J. M. GIBSON, M. D.

GEORGETOWN, *January* 21, 1848.

Having been made acquainted by Dr. Schwartze with the ingredients of his preparation of Sarsaparilla, I concur with the medical gentlemen above, in regarding it as an alterative of great efficacy, and in all cases, to which such an alterative is adapted, of great power. BENJ. S. BOHRER, M. D.

WASHINGTON, *January* 25, 1848.

Most of the gentlemen named above are known to me as citizens of high respectability; and the professional portion of them are of the best standing among the physicians of this community.

W. W. SEATON, Mayor.

☞ The above named medicine may be had in Washington, wholesale and retail, at the Store of the PROPRIETOR, Pennsylvania Avenue, three doors east of 3d street; at CHAS. STOTT & CO.'S, Pennsylvania Avenue, near 7th street; also, at J. L. KIDWELL'S, Georgetown, D. C. In Baltimore, wholesale and retail, at COULSON & CO.'S, No. 4 South Liberty street; at ISRAEL GRAHAM'S, corner of Baltimore and Eutaw streets; also at GEO. W. JONES', corner of Baltimore and High streets. In Alexandria, at WM. STABLES'S, J. R. PIERPOINT, and COOKE & PEEL'S, and at other Druggists. jan 1—dtf

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,
Mental and Moral Philosophy, Composition.

TEACHERS:

MISS CATHERINE VAN VALKENBURGH,
Criticism, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Natural 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.*
LUIS 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 Arithmatic, 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, McElligot'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 Æneid, Cicero's Orations

General Information.—Students in the Middle and Senior Deprtments 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.

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, take the place of the Latin in the classical 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 analysis. The young Ladies sustain a monthly paper.

Wednesday Afternoon is devoted to Composition Exercises, and a general review, and it is earnestly desired that the friends and patrons 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 render the pupils clear thinkers and excellent reasoners. Great prominency is given to the solid branches. Every effort is made to improve the manners, to cultivate the social effections and develope the moral feelings. A conscientious regard to right is cherished in the minds of the pupils, by kindness and example, and not by violence, or by 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 the parent 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 an important advantage 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 may attend; 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,	6 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.* JOHN BARNES, HENRY SWIFT, } *Exr. Com.*
H. D. VARICK, *Secretary.* GEO. NAGELL,
A. G. STORM, *Treasurer.* T. W. TALLMADGE,
J. B. FORBUS, C. P. ADRIANCE,
ISAAC ROSEVELT, JAMES H. ALLEN.
A. M. MANN.

Poughkeepsie, February.

REFERENCES AND PATRONS.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Auburn, N. Y.
HON. JAMES EMOTT, Poughkeepsie, do
CHARLES BARTLETT, Esq., do do
REV. Dr. F. W. HATCH, Wisconsin.
REV. Dr. EDWARD DAVIS, Balston, N. Y.
REV. WALTER CUNNINGHAM, Poughkeepsie, do
REV. Dr. LUDLOW, do do
REV. Dr. MANN, Pa. mag 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 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 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 seeing 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 Dwellings, &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.

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 township 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 township 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 township thirty-two and thirty-three, and township forty-six, of range twenty-eight.

Township forty-three and forty-six, of range twenty-nine.

Township 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 township 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.

Township 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-three, sixty-four, and sixty-five, on Isle Royale, of range thirty-seven.

Township fifty, and fractional townships sixty-three and sixty-four, on Isle Royale, of range thirty-eight.

Township fifty, and fractional townships sixty-three and sixty-four, on Isle Royale, of range thirty-nine.

Townships forty-nine, fifty, and fifty-two, of range forty.

Township forty-nine, of range forty-one.

Township forty-nine, of range forty-two.

Township forty-seven and forty-nine, of range forty-three.

Townships forty-seven and forty-nine, of range forty-four.

Townships forty-seven and forty-nine, of range forty-five.

Fractional township forty-nine, of range forty-six.

Fractional townships forty-six and forty-seven, township forty-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, containing 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 provide for the sale of the mineral lands in the State of MICHIGAN."

At the land office at Ionia, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of June next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned 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 Manestee 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.

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 abandonment, because of the unavoidable dangers of the seas when hired or taken up by a 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 above said 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 clothing, 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 remounted after the loss, state when he was remounted, how long he continued so, and explain whether the horse whereon 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 use and risk thereof, or for its forage, would 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 contract, 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 lost was in the service by contract or impressment, to procure 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, oxen, or engaged 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, by his 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 further 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 procured 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 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 produce 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 to a 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 appraisers 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, or in consequence of the United States