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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 decidedly in advance of all its competitors, 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 twelve dollars will receive 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 if they do not wish to be disappointed.

☞ 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."

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☞ 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 $230, 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 22 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 in the public through you, our high consideration of your noble School. With the locality so eminently beautiful—with the arrangement of the study rooms, the dormitory—the play ground—the Gymnasium—with the comfortable 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 regard, and fervent 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 THOMS, Supervisor of the town of Poughkeepsie.
S. B. THOMSBRIDGE, Merchant, Poughkeepsie
GEO. VAN KLEECK, " "
JOHN T. MCCRIN, Troy.
GEORGE V. FOWNSNOT, 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 the 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. Millekder, M. D. to the Graduate Students of the Poughkeepsie 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. You have since commencing your course, been 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.

These 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 in the city, in its attractions for the travellers, 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 owners, 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 sarsaparilla, 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 radicated 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 the 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

Extract from Holden's Magazine for May

COSMETICS.

Ye who would save your features florid,
Lithe limbs, bright eyes, unwrinkled forehead,
From age's devastation horrid,
Adopt this plan—
'Twill make, in climates cold or torrid,
A hale old man.

Avoid in youth, luxurious diet;
Restrain the passion's lawless riot;
Devoted to domestic quiet,
Be wisely gay;
So shall ye, spite of age's fiat,
Resist decay.

Seek not, in mammon's worship, pleasure,
But find your richest, dearest treasure
In books, friends, music, polished leisure;
The mind, not sense,
Make the sole scale by which ye measure
Your opulence.

This is the solace, this the science,
Like's purest, sweetest, best appliance,
That disappoints not man's reliance,
Whate'er his state;
But challenges with calm defiance,
Time, fortune, fate.

From Chambers' Journal.

POPULAR MEDICAL ERRORS.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

We often hear people speak of spontaneous combustion in joke, but the question may sometimes arise, Are there, in reality, any cases of this kind? Are we to credit the accounts which are to be met with in books on the subject? There certainly are some very extraordinary instances on record, some of which I may very briefly mention. The singularity about the cases seems to be, that the unfortunate sufferer is said to be consumed literally to ashes, without the furniture about him appearing to be more than just scorched. It is stated in the Transactions of the Copenhagen Society "that a woman who had been for three years accustomed to take spirituous liquors to excess, and who took little nourishment, sat down one evening in her chair, and was found consumed in the morning, so that no part of her was found except the skull and the extreme joints of her fingers; all the rest of her body was reduced to ashes."* One case is related of a Madame de Beiseon, who was found by her maid on fire one day after she had left her for a few moments. Water was brought and thrown on her, but it only seemed to make the fire rage more and more. Finally, she was burnt to a skeleton in her chair, which, by the by, was only a little scorched. These cases, I think, will suffice; many more might be adduced, but they all seem to be of the same kind. I think it would require very good evidence to make one credit them.

That combustion of the human body can arise *spontaneously*, as the term implies, does not, I think, find many partisans at the present time; but as in most of the cases recorded there seems reason to believe that the patient was placed in circumstances in which he might catch fire from ordinary causes, the question further arises, Can there be a high combustibility of the body? On this point there is not time to enter fully, as so many subjects have to come before us. I may state, however, that many very respectable authorities admit it as possible that the body may be preternaturally combustible, amongst whom I may mention Dr. Alfred Taylor of Guy's Hospital.

MILK.

Milk forms a very nutritious and digestible article of food, and on many occasions medical men have to recommend it as the best adapted for the exigencies of the case in point. There is an opinion, however, very common, which I imagine to be in a great measure erroneous, that milk produces phlegm, and is, therefore, very much to be avoided in all cases of coughs. I will not undertake to say that milk is always proper for invalids; but I must say that I regard this peculiar phlegm-producing quality of milk to be a great measure a bugbear, which does not deserve a serious consideration. I can conceive it very possible that persons of a plethoric habit, who drink large quantities of malt liquor, may so gorge the lungs with blood, that an increased secretion of mucus (the so-called phlegm) may arise; but I think that such a result is very little likely to have its origin in a milk diet. Still people will affirm that milk does not agree with them, and I would not undertake to say that such is not the case. I only wish to state that the objection which is commonly made to milk in coughs does not seem to me to deserve credit.

VACCINATION.

It is a common belief that there is a risk of introducing with the vaccine virus the diseases, or even constitutional tendencies, of the infant from whom the virus is taken. On this account mothers are very particular that the matter be got from a good source, and some will even insist upon seeing the child themselves. It it were really the case that the vaccine virus communicated more than the cow-pox, it might be found a valuable means of communicating vigorous constitutional powers to sickly children, and would even be more valuable in this way than in its application as a preventive of small-pox. I cannot, however, for my part imagine that there is any such effect. At the time when the great Jenner was endeavoring to diffuse his views in respect to the vaccine inoculation, many objections were industriously brought forward, and, amongst others, it was said that the diseases of the cow would be thus introduced into the human subject. This was a very parallel kind of reasoning.

EXPERIMENTS.

People are very ready to suppose that experiments are tried on them by medical men. I have always assured those who express this fear that they give the profession credit for a deal more ingenuity than is possessed by it. I really do not believe the great bulk of medical men, if pressed on the subject, could offer new suggestions in every case, at least such as they dare try. Think how long active and intelligent men have been cudgelling their brains to find out new remedies; and what is there left for us to do? Then, again, it we abandon the legitimate road, we open ourselves to risks which are more likely to mar than make us. Be assured it is very seldom indeed that medical men make use of untried means on their patients, and that there is very little fear of being made the subject of ingenious philosophical experiments.

DISGUSTING ARTICLES IN MEDICINE.

Many persons, especially among the humbler classes, have an idea that articles of a disgusting nature, such as dead men's bones, are used in the composition of medicines. At the present day this is certainly not the case; but it would appear from the older writings that plans of treatment of a very repulsive and disagreeable nature were actually employed. Many of these were happily in the form of outward applications, or used as charms, but have no doubt given origin to the ideas which prevail on this subject. Borlase, in his book of "Notable things," observes, that "a halter wherewith any one has been hanged, if tied about the head, will cure the headache Moss growing upon a human skull, if dried and powdered, and taken as snuff, is no less efficacious."* I think, by the by, we might ask, Is it any more efficacious, for it certainly is not more pleasant? Turner—the Dr. Samuel Turner who wrote on diseases of the skin, and who seemed rather fond of strange stories—notices a prevalent charm among old women for the shingles; the blood of a black cat, taken from a cat's tail, and smeared on the part affected."† "The chips of a gallows put round the neck, and worn round the neck, is said to have also cured ague."‡ Spiders, as may readily be supposed, were in great repute as remedies. Burton, the writer of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," was at first dubious as to the efficiency of the spider as a remedy, though he states that he had seen it used by his mother, "whom he knew to have excellent skill in chirurgery, sore eyes, and aches; till at length," says he, "rambling amongst authors, as I often do, I found this very medicine in Dioscorides, approved by Matthiolus, and repeated by Aldrovandus; I began then to have a better opinion of it."§ For stopping hemorrhages all sorts of disgusting things were used. That very amusing and valuable writer, John Bell, says, "they tied live toads behind the ears, or under the armpit, or to the soles of the feet, or held them in the hand till they grew warm. Some imagined," he continues, "that they operated by causing fear and horror, but all believed their effects to be very singular; and Michael Mercatus says that this effect of toads is a truth, which any person willing to take the trouble may satisfy himself of by a very simple experiment; for if you hang the toad round a cock's neck for a day or so, you may then cut off his head, and the neck will not bleed a single drop."‖ These particulars are sufficient to show that the old modes of treatment were not the most pleasant that can be conceived. No similar practices are, however, now employed; and the idea that all kinds of disgusting things enter into the composition of medicines is altogether without foundation. We have only, indeed, to consider how much easier and cheaper it is for those engaged in the practice of medicine to supply themselves with roots and salts than dead men's bones, the blood of black cats, and other horrible conceits.

OPENING THE CHEST.

The phrase "opening the chest" is very common, and exercise is recommended with this view. We have no objection in the world to good exercise, if it be only moderate and regular; but the *opening* of the chest is fortunately not accomplished by back-boards and dumb-bells. However, the phrase, though vague, is, perhaps, sufficiently understood, and not particularly coupled with any false practical views. Whilst on this subject, I may be allowed to state that the fashionable gymnastic exercises are, in my opinion, by no means the most desirable kind of exercise. They are mostly calculated to do harm, and are used at a time of life when great mischief may result from them. Of this mischief I cannot particularize in this place, further than to state that many important surgical diseases arise from undue straining, and continue to affect the whole of after-life.

* Pettigrew on Medical Superstitions, p. 64.
† Pettigrew, op. cit., 79.
‡ Op. cit. 69.
§ Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 245.
‖ Bell's Surgery, vol. i., p. 204.

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, Mathmatics, 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, 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, Dancing, 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, 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, Kane's Criticism, Legendre's Geometry, Thompson's Trigonometry, Olmsted's Astronomy, Wayland's Political Economy, Cleaveland's English Literature, Bejeaen's Classic Antiquities, Virgil's Æneid, 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 to 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, take 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 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 interesting exercises.

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 Bookstore prices.

Languages for Pupils.—Instruction in the Spanish, French and German Languages, by native teachers.

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; to develop the pupils clear thinkers and practical scholars. 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 violation, 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 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 attendance, with the tuition. It is no 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 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,	5 00
Drawing,	12 00
Painting, (water colors,)	16 00
" (oil) "	20 00
Music on the Piano, with use of instrument,	20 00
Music on the Guitar,	20 00
Vocal Music,	4 00

Piano 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, } Ex. Com.
H. D. VARICK, *Secretary.* HENRY SWIFT, } Ex. Com.
A. G. STORM, *Treasurer.* GEO. NAGELL,
J. B. FORBUS, T. W. TALLMADGE,
ISAAC ROSEVELT, C. P. ADRIANCE,
A. M. MANN, JAMES H. ALLEN.

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.
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, to 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:
ROBERT 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. 94 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 to 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.

CLOTHING & CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 17, 1849.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 21st day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days' notice, at each or either of the Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities of any or all of the following named articles of Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials as may be ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of said navy yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1850, viz:

Blue beaver cloth pea jackets, wool-dyed,		2,000
Do do do monkey jackets,	do do	4,000
Do cloth round jackets,	do do	4,000
Do do trowsers,	do do	4,000
Blue flannel over shirts, twilled and wool-dyed,		10,000
Do do under-shirts,	do do	8,000
Do do drawers,	do do	5,000
Do flannel	do do	yards 15,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks		4,000
Canvas duck trowsers,		4,000
Barnsley sheeting for do		yards 7,000
Canvas duck for do		yards 7,000
Dungaree		yards 15,000
Calfskin shoes		pairs 5,000
Kipskin do high cut		do 5,000
Calfskin pumps,		do 10,000
Woollen stockings		do 10,000
Woollen socks		do 10,000
Mattresses, (with two covers to each)		2,500
Black silk handkerchiefs		12,000
Blankets		3,000

The clothing and clothing materials will be divided into nine classes, for each of which separate proposals will be received, and a separate contract made, viz:

First Class.—All the woollen articles made up, viz: blue cloth pea jackets, blue cloth monkey jackets, blue cloth round jackets, blue cloth trowsers, blue flannel over shirts, blue flannel under shirts, and blue flannel drawers.

Second Class.—All the flannels that may be required for making garments similar to those specified in the first class.

Third Class.—All the linen articles made up, viz: Barnsley sheeting frocks and canvas duck trowsers.

Fourth Class.—All the Barnsley sheeting and canvas duck that may be required for making garments similar to those specified in the third class, and the Dungaree.

Fifth Class.—All the shoes and pumps.

Sixth Class.—All the stockings and socks.

Seventh Class.—All the mattresses, including two covers to each mattress.

Eighth Class.—All the black silk handkerchiefs.

Ninth Class.—All the blankets.

The shoes and pumps to be stamped with the contractor's name, number of shoe and pump, and year when made; the sizes to be in the following proportion for each 100 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz:

Two of No. 1, four of No. 1½, twelve of No. 10, fifteen of No. 9, fifteen of No. 8½, twenty of No. 8, fifteen of No. 7½, ten of No. 7, five of No. 6½, two of No. 6.

All the above articles are to be fully equal, in the quality, texture, and finish of material, pattern, and workmanship, to the samples which are deposited at the aforesaid navy yards; the pea jackets, monkey jackets, round jackets, cloth trowsers, over-shirts, under-shirts, and drawers to be of American manufactured cloths and flannels, made of clean wool and indigo-dyed, and dyed in the wool.

The number or quantity which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated; it is even possible that of some none may be required. A contract will therefore be made, not for a specific number or quantity of any article, but for such number or quantity of each as the service may require to be delivered at either navy yards respectively. The prices must be