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.*

☞ *THE NATIONAL WHIG* has been selected by the President of the United States, under the act of Congress of March 3d, 1845, for the publication of all notifications and advertisements emanating from the Executive Department.

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 to 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 any attack is made, tending to improvement, or in promotion of their rights and interests.

The literature 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 cause 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 Smithsonian Institute regularly, and it gives a full 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 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 it if 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, to 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 *our general life*, engineering, or to prepare them for college.

A usual expense per scholar is $250, 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 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 to the public through you, our high consideration of your noble 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 ever warm 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. TAGGWERDER, Merchant, Poughkeepsie
GEO. VAN KLEECK, " "
JOHN T. MCCLUNG, 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 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. Millledoler, 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 in 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 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.

may29—d1f

Notice of the establishment of the Land Office for the "Western Land District," in the State of Wisconsin.

IN pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress entitled "An act for changing the location of the land office in the Chippewa land district, and establishing an additional land district in the State of Wisconsin," approved March 3d, 1849, which provides that "For the sale of the public lands in the Territory of Wisconsin, an additional land office and land district are hereby created, comprising all the lands not included within the district of lands subject to sale at Green Bay, Milwaukie, or Mineral Point, which shall be called the Western Land District," I do hereby declare and make known that the land office so created shall be located at "Willow river," St. Croix county, in the State of Wisconsin.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this second day of March, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine. JAMES K. POLK.

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

Mar 9—law13w

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 measureably 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 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.

CHARLES W. STEWART

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

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. STABLER'S. J. R. PIERPOINT, and COOKE & PEET'S, and at other Druggists. jan 1—d1f

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 13th 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 service, 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 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 whom 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 the claimant was guilty of 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; whether any fault or negligence of mounted militiaman or volunteer to whom payment for the use and risk thereof, or for its forage, whilst in the possession of the claimant, may have been made; and if it had been then owned, should name the person and the command to which it belonged. If he claims a residence 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 officer, the command of which he was a participant 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 not to be incurred by the same owner, or 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 or provender, or who has lost, or shall lose, or has had or shall have the same 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 of the entering the service: provided, 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 produce the testimony of the officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the service of the property mentioned in the claim, or 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, whether by impressment or contract, 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, as 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 testimony applicable to the other claims as 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 been or shall be provided with a horse or equipments, or with military accoutrements, by any person, the owner thereof, who has taken 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 mentioned, and assumed 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 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, 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 behind him, and 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 a 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 paymaster or other disbursing officer by whom he was paid for the services of himself, horse, wagon, cart, boat, &c. PETER HAGNER,
ap 8—law1w *Third Auditor.*

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 1st 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 22—tf P. TAYLOR.

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. Booker, A. M.
Latin, Greek, Mathematics, History and Analysis of the English Language,
MRS. CAROLINE W. BOOKER,
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, 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.—Natural 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, Kame's Criticism, Legendre's Geometry, Thompson's Trigonometry, Olmsted's Astronomy, Wayland's Political Economy, Cleaveland's English Literature, Beissen's Classic Antiquities, Virgil's Æneud, 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 is 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 Language 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 this 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 practical scholars. 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 faculties. A conscientious sense of duty is early inculcated 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 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 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,	10 00
Painting, (water colors.)	16 00
" (oil ")	20 00
Music on the Piano, with use of instrument,	26 00
Music on the Guitar,	30 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, GEO. NAGELL, T. W. TALLMADGE, C. P. ADRIANCE, JAMES H. ALLEN, } Exc. Com.
H. D. VARICK, *Secretary.*
A. G. STORM, *Treasurer.*
J. B. FORBUS,
ISAAC ROSEVELT,
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. P. 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—d1y

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 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 arrangements 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	1,000
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 do	5,000
Do do drawers,	do do do	5,000
Do flannel	do 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 stocking and socks.

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

Eight 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:

Two of No. 12, four of No. 11, 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, workmanship, 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 of the best quality.

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 those navy yards respectively. The prices must be uniform at all the stations.

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the Chief of this Bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample or pattern, both in material and workmanship, and which does not conform in all other respects to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made.

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contract, including the necessary metal and navy buttons. A schedule of sizes will be found, with the samples, at the respective navy yards.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractors, in good sea-faring condition, in dry sea-going boxes, or bales, and in good shipping order, free of all charges to the United States, and to the entire satisfaction of the respective commandants of the said yards of delivery.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors, to furnish and deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, *in proper time, and of proper quality*, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, and any excess of cost over the price stipulated in the offer and contract, shall be charged to and paid by the respective contractors; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more sureties in one-third the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof, as collateral security, and not in any event to be paid to the contractors in connection with the ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy Agent within thirty days after triplicate bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be promptly notified, and a written obligation or contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within *five days*,