DRS. DRESBACH, KUHN & PRYOR'S DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

DYSPEPSIA.

BALTIMORE, February 24, 1849.

Mr. C. Herstone.—DEAR SIR: Away act of justice, and to lead others to the same remedy, I have come to the determination of offering you my voluntary tribute in favor of Messrs. DRESBACH, KUHN & PRYOR'S DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

For a long time, I have suffered from the effects of Dyspepsia so much so that my digestive organs would not perform their functions, almost every thing I eat was immediately ejected from my stomach, and the intense burning in that region rendered my situation miserable.

I was fortunately advised by a friend to try your medicine, and after using two bottles, I was completely relieved from all the troubles which I endured.

Accept, sir, my warmest wishes for the success of this valuable medicine, and believe me, Sincerely yours,

JAMES D. MASON.

BALTIMORE, No. 67 Pine street, Oct., 3, 1848.

C. Herstone.—DEAR SIR: I feel it to be my duty, both to you and to the public to bear my testimony to the efficiency of Dr. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial.

I was so severely afflicted with the dyspepsia and my digestive organs were so completely deranged, that I could retain nothing on my stomach. I was wasted away to a mere skeleton; suffered the most acute pains, and had awfulsense of almost deathly sickness; insomuch that I expected in death an early release from my sufferings. Fortunately I heard of your Cordial, and of the wonderful cures it had effected, and was induced to try it. I did so, at first almost without hope. But after I had taken a few doses, I began to feel better; my appetite returned, my digestive faculties began to recover their functions, my spirits revived, and by the time I had taken two bottles the tone of my stomach was entirely restored and I was placed in the enjoyment of perfect health since then, although a period of upwards of a year has elapsed. I have had no return of the disease.

Very truly, WM. REEPSNIDERS.

SICK HEADACHE.

WARREN, Massachusetts, January 24, 1849.

Mr. C. Herstone.—DEAR SIR:—I have been for some time troubled with Sick Headache, and take pleasure in saying, that in the use of Dr. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial, I have invariably found relief from a single dose, I consider it a valuable medicine.

Very respectfully, N. W. McGREGOR

DYSPEPSIA.

WASHINGTON, November 23, 1844

Mr. C. Herstone.—This disease I had for some years to an alarming degree. Your Dyspeptic Cordial deserves more than a passing notice from me. My case was of the most distressing nature, and the conflict between my stomach and food was often severe, the stomach loathing the food, and time after time throwing it up—frequently with pain. Add to this greatly depressed spirits, with debility, nerves weakened, restless nights, frequent starting with unpleasant dreams. To describe my situation is difficult. Physicians were consulted, various medicines tried, but nothing met my case until I met with your Cordial medicine, named Dr. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial. Soon after using it my disordered stomach became soothed. I continued the medicine—a perfect cure has been effected—my health is now good and has been for more than a year. I know no any article of diet without any inconvenience. In my case this valuable medicine is incontestible. My case is well known to the Rev. James M. Hanson, having been associated with him in the same room, for some years in the General Post Office.

WM. S. DARRELL.

I am fully convinced that the above statement is correct.

JAS. M. HANSON.

INTERESTING CASE OF CRAMP CHOLIC.

Cholica are always distressing, sometimes fatal, an article that has proved in so many instances successful as Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial has done, certainly ought to be made public.

The proprietor has no hesitation in saying he never heard of anything acting so promptly in giving relief. The following cases are amongst others confirming the statement:

NEAR NOTTINGHAM, *Prince George's Co., Md.*, July 4, 1844.

Mr. C. Herstone.—Sir—One day last week in my harvest field one of my hands was seized in a violent manner, believed to be cramp cholic, and became convulsed in his entire system—his hands, his fingers, toes, &c. contracted and all his limbs distorted in an unnatural way. Eight men were employed in rubbing his hands and legs—using whiskey in the act—and bathing his face and temples with liquor. For two hours or more the process was continued without any abatement in the disease, the man during the time screaming with pain. I then sent a boy to Mr. R. E. Holliday's, about a mile off, to try if anything could be got there to afford relief. They sent me about two spoonsful of your medicine, named Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial. His extremities had by this time become quite cold—the pulse had ceased to beat—indeed I did not think he could live ten minutes—such an object I never before witnessed. During the paroxism large knots would run up and down his legs—men rubbing him constantly. I now commenced giving about one-third of the Dyspeptic Cordial—soon after which I thought I perceived some change for the better; in ten or fifteen minutes I gave the same quantity of the medicine, and found his pulse had somewhat returned. I then gave the ballance of the Cordial at about the same interval; soon after taking the last portion he was entirely relieved of the spasm—the disease was now conquered and a state of ease ensued. The contortion he was thrown into made him quite sore in his body and limbs. We continued the rubbing process some time after the spasm ceased.

Dr. Skinner arrived some time after the last dose of the Cordial had been given, and after the spasms had subsided, the man was now relieved and lying before him on hearing the whole statement of the case, very candidly said the Cordial had saved his life. Dr. Maccubbin came soon after Dr. S., and his opinion coincided on the subject with him. I think it a duty to the public to make this circumstance known.

MICHAEL CARROLL.

BALTIMORE, February 24, 1849.

Mr. C. Herstone:—DEAR SIR—Having been subject to attacks of Cholic for a long time which at length became so frequent that I was afraid to eat or take a drink of cold water. At about this time, (one year ago,) I was advised to try Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial sold by you, that it would certainly do me no harm, and might do me great good, to which I consented, and commenced using it, taking a table spoonful immediately after eating my meals. I very soon found it was doing me good, my injury were dissipated, feeling sure that I had a remedy in case of attack. And I am pleased to say that I have scarcely needed any other medicine since that time, and have had but one attack of cholic since that time, and that yielded slightly; having the remedy at hand which was soon in requisition with effect. You may readily imagine how grateful I feel at having such a remedy, remembering that I had suffered nine hours of agonizing pain in the last attack, before receiving said Cordial.

I keep said Cordial constantly in my house; and do not venture from home without taking with me a small quantity. I would not be without or deprived of it on any account. Respectfully yours,

WM. ANDERSON, No. 17 Hanover st.

For sale by J. F. CALLAN,
R. S. PATTERSON,
Georgetown by O. M. LINTHICUM.

May 10—3m

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the second section of the act, entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union," approved on the 29th May, 1848, 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 said State of WISCONSIN, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at MILWAUKIE, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of June next, for the disposal of the vacant public lands within the reserved sections and parts of sections, situated in the following townships, to wit:

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

Townships six and seven, of range fourteen;
Township six, seven, and eight, of range fifteen;
Townships six, seven, and eight, of range sixteen;
Townships seven and eight, of range seventeen;
Townships six, seven and eight, of range eighteen;
Townships seven, and eight, of range nineteen;
Townships seven and eight, of range twenty;
Townships six, seven, and eight, of range twenty-one;
Township six, of range twenty-two;

At the land office at GREEN BAY, commencing on Monday, the eleventh day of June next, for the disposal of the vacant public lands within the undermentioned reserved sections and parts of sections, situated in the following named townships and parts of townships, viz:

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

Townships twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, south of Fox river, of range nine;
Township thirteen, fourteen, and fractional township fifteen, south of Fox river, of range ten;
Township fourteen, and fractional townships fifteen and sixteen, south of Fox river, of range eleven;
Township fourteen, and fractional townships fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, south of Fox river, of range twelve;
Township sixteen, and fractional townships seventeen and eighteen, south of Fox river, of range thirteen;
Township seventeen, and fractional township eighteen, south of Fox river, of range fourteen;
Fractional townships eighteen and nineteen, south of Fox and east of Wolfe river, of range fifteen;
Township sixteen, fractional townships seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, and township twenty, of range sixteen;
Fractional townships fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, of range seventeen;
Fractional townships fifteen, sixteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two, of range eighteen;
Fractional township nineteen, township twenty, and fractional townships twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, of range nineteen;
Township twenty-one, and fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three, of range twenty;
Fractional township twenty-three, of range twenty-one

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the order in which they are advertised, until all convenient despatch, 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.

Mar 5—1aw12w

POSTPONEMENT

Of the public land sales at Milwaukie,

WISCONSIN.

Notice is hereby given, that the public sale of lands, ordered by the proclamation of the President of the United States, of the seventh day of February, 1849, to be held at the Land Office at MILWAUKIE, Wisconsin, on Monday the fourth day of June next, is postponed until, and will commence on MONDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER next.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior:

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

may 17—1aw18p

GLOVES, STOCKINGS, AND FANS.—Just received, a large and good assortment of Gloves and Stockings, which will be sold cheap.

Also, a fine lot of Fans, varying in prices from 25 cents to $2.

J. E. & A. TATE,
Successors to J. T. & C. King.

may 4—eod3t

Notice to Holders of Claims against Mexico, provided for by the Treaty of February 2, 1848.

PURSUANT to an order of the Board, notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1849, entitled "An act to carry into effect certain stipulations of the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, of the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight," have established the following Rules and Orders, to wit

RULES AND ORDERS

Of the Commissioners appointed under the act of 3d March, 1849, entitled "An act to carry into effect certain stipulations of the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, of the 3d of February, 1848."

Ordered, That all persons having claims upon the Republic of Mexico, which are provided for by the treaty between the United States and the said Republic, concluded on the second day of February, 1848, except the claims named in the 5th article of the unratified convention between the two Governments of November 20, 1843, to wit: "All claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of the Mexican Republic, which were considered by the Commissioners and referred to the umpire appointed under the convention of 11th April, 1839, and which were not decided by him" —do file memorials of the same with the Secretary of this Board.

Every memorial so filed must be addressed to the Commissioners, and must set forth minutely and particularly the facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived to the claimant, and it must be verified by his oath or affirmation.

And, in order that the claimants may be apprized of what is considered necessary to be averred in every such memorial before the same will be received and acted on, it is further—

Ordered, That in every such memorial it shall be set forth—

1. For and in behalf of whom the claim is preferred.

2. Whether the claimant is now a citizen of the United States, and if so, whether he is a native or naturalized citizen, and where is now his domicil; and if he claims in his own right, then whether he was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then his domicil; and if he claims in the right of another, then whether such other was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then and where is now his domicil; and if, in either case, the domicil of the claimant at the time the claim had its origin was in any foreign country, then whether such claimant was then a subject of the Government of such country, or had taken any oath of allegiance thereto.

3. Whether the entire amount of the claim does now, and did at the time when it had its origin, belong solely and absolutely to the claimant; and if any other person is or has been interested therein, or in any part thereof, then who is such other person, and what is or was the nature and extent of his interest, and how, when, and by what means and for what considerations the transfer of rights or interests, if any such was made, took place between the parties.

4. Whether the claimant, or any other who may at any time have been entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, hath ever received any, and if any, what sum of money, or other equivalent or indemnification, for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which the claim is founded, and if so, when and from whom the same was received.

5. Whether the claim was presented to the Commissioners appointed by the Governments of the United States and of Mexico, under the convention of 11th of April, 1839; and if so, how the same was disposed of by said Commissioners; and if said claim had its origin prior to 11th of April, 1839, and was not so presented, then what were the reasons or causes why the same was not so presented.

And that time may be allowed to the claimants to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned—

Resolved, That this Board will be in session on the first Monday of November next, and will then proceed to decide whether the memorials which shall then have been filed with the Secretary are in conformity to the foregoing orders, and proper to be received for examination.

And in respect to the claims excepted in the first of the foregoing rules and orders, it is—

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, the claims of American citizens referred to in the 5th article of the unratified convention between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, of 20th November, 1843, which article is made a part of the 5th article of the treaty of 2d February, 1848, to wit, the claims "which were considered by the Commissioners and referred to the umpire under the convention of 11th April, 1839, and which were not decided by him," may now be presented to this Board for final decision, upon the memorials, proofs, and documents submitted to said joint Commissioners, and by said Commissioners to the umpire, and upon such new arguments as may be filed with the Secretary in writing, addressed to the Commissioners.

And that the claimants may be apprized of what is necessary in order to bring the same before this Board, for its consideration and decision, it is—

Ordered, That all persons having claims of this description do file a memorial with the Secretary of the Board, addressed to the Commissioners, briefly describing the claim, and the right of the claimant to receive indemnity for the injury complained of in all cases where the original memorial addressed to the Commissioners, under the convention of 1839, does not aver the claimant, and any other person under whom the claim is derived, to be, and at the time when the claim had its origin to have been a citizen of the United States, then the said memorial shall conform to the requirements of the second articles of the forgoing rules relating to that subject, and shall be verified by oath or affirmation.

Ordered, That, when the Board shall close its present session, it will adjourn to meet in this city on the first Monday of June next, and will then proceed to consider the claims referred to in the fifth article of the unratified convention of 2d November, 1843, which may have been presented in conformity to the forgoing order, and all such cases are hereby set down for hearing at that time; and if any claimant desire a longer time in which to file a memorial or present arguments, he must file a written motion to that effect, setting forth the reasons for the same on or before said day.

Ordered, That all motions and arguments addressed to the Board be made in writing and filed with the Secretary, who shall note thereon the time when they are received; but brief verbal explanations may be made by the claimants or their agents immediately after the opening of each day's session.

Ordered, That the following Rules and Orders, relating to testimony and proofs to be advanced in support of claims which may be presented for adjudication, be, and the same are hereby, established.

1. All testimony must be in writing, and upon oath or affirmation, duly administered according to the laws of the place where the same is taken, by a magistrate competent by such laws to take depositions, having no interest in the claim to which the testimony relates, and not being the agent or attorney of any person having such interest, and it must be certified by him that such is the case. The credibility of the affiant or deponent, if known to such magistrate, or other person authorized to take such testimony, must be certified by him, and if not known, must be certified on the same paper upon oath by some other person known to such magistrate having no interest in such claim, and not being the agent or attorney of any person having such interest, whose credibility must be certified by such magistrate. The deposition must be reduced to writing by the person taking the same, or by some person in his presence having no interest, and not being the agent or attorney of any person having an interest in the claim, and must be carefully read to the deponent by the magistrate before being signed by him, and this must be certified.

2. Depositions taken in any city, port, or place without the limits of the United States, may be taken before any consul or other public civil officer of the United States resident in such city, port, or place, having no interest, and not being agent or attorney of any person having an interest in the claim to which the testimony so taken relates. In all other cases, whether in the United States or in any foreign place, the right of the person taking the same to administer oaths by the laws of the place must be proved.

3. Every affiant or deponent must be required to state in his deposition his age, place of birth, residence, and occupation, and where was his residence and what was his occupation at the time the events took place in regard to which he deposes; and must also state if he have any, and if any, what interest in the claim to support which his testimony is taken; and if he have any contingent interest in the same, to what extent, and upon the happening of what event he will be entitled to receive any part of the sum which may be awarded by the Commissioners. He must also be required to state whether he be the agent or attorney of the claimant, or of any person having an interest in the claim.

4. Original papers exhibited in proof must be verified as originals by the oath of a witness, whose credibility must be certified as required in the first of these rules, but when the fact is within the exclusive knowledge of the claimant it may be verified by his own oath or affirmation. Papers in the handwriting of any person who has deceased, or whose residence is unknown to the claimant, may be verified by proof of such handwriting, and of the death of the party, or his removal to places unknown.

5. All testimony taken in any foreign language, and all papers and documents in any foreign language which may be exhibited in proof, must be accompanied by a translation of the same into the English language.

6. When the claim arises from the seizure or loss of any ship or vessel, or the cargo of any ship or vessel, a certified copy of the enrollment or registry of such ship or vessel must be produced, together with the original clearance, manifests, and all other papers and documents required by the laws of the United States, which she possessed on her last voyage from the United States, when the same are in the possession of the claimant, or can be obtained by him; and when not, certified copies of the same must be produced, together with his oath or affirmation that the originals are not in his possession, and cannot be obtained by him.

7. In all cases where property of any description for the seizure or loss of which a claim has been presented, was at the time of such seizure or loss insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof, must be produced.

8. If the claimant be a naturalized citizen of the United States, a copy of the record of his naturalization, duly certified, must be produced.

And to the end that the attention of claimants may be distinctly called to what is necessary to be done in order to obtain books, records, or documents which may be deemed necessary to the just decision of any claim presented to the Board, and which are in the possession or power of the Mexican Republic, the last clause of the fifteenth article of the aforesaid treaty of February 2, 1848, and the last clause of the third section of the said act of Congress of March 3, 1849, are likewise, pursuant to the order of the Board, herewith published:

Extract from Article XV. of the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Mexico of 2d February, 1848.

"If, in the opinion of the said Board of Commissioners, or of the Commissaries, or of the umpire therein chosen, there shall be any claim in which the claimant shall be required to produce documents, in the possession or power of the Government of the Mexican Republic, shall be deemed necessary to the just decision of such claim, the Commissioners, or the claimants through them, shall, within such period as the said Board of Congress may designate, make a requisition upon the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, to be presented to the Mexican Congress, if necessary, for the purpose of obtaining a decree for the delivery of the documents, or copies thereof, as may be deemed necessary by the said Board of Commissioners: *Provided*, That nothing in this article shall be construed to oblige the Mexican Government to furnish documents of a diplomatic character, or such as may be injurious to the public interest, or such as relate to ancient grants of land situated in those portions of the territory which have long been in the possession of the Indian tribes, or to documents which are not to be found in the archives of Mexico, or to documents which are not in the possession or power of the Government of the Mexican Republic, or to documents which are not in the possession or power of the Government of the Mexican Republic, or to documents which are not in the possession or power of the Government of the Mexican Republic