FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.

JOHN PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1843.

See First Page.

O'CONNELL AND ABOLITION.

The untiring efforts of Daniel O'Connell to relieve his country from the thraldom in which it is held by its British oppressors, have always met with the warmest encouragement from the honest republicans of the United States, and on every proper occasion, they have evinced a willingness to furnish the Irish people with the most efficient aid, in their struggle for freedom. Since the agitation of the Repeal question, there is scarcely a city, town or village in the Union, that has not sent forth public expressions of encouragement to Ireland, and most of them have contributed liberally to a fund to advance the object of the Repealers.

There are some, however, who call themselves republicans—who style themselves the advocates of equal privileges to all mankind, that have regarded the efforts of the Irish people with an unfriendly eye, and who never have and never will contribute a word of encouragement to aid the cause of Irish freedom. We refer to the American and British Abolitionists who i fest portions of the United States, and who have, for years, been advocating a system fraught with the most dangerous consequences, but for which they would not incur the slightest personal or pecuniary responsibility. Although these men profess to be such universal friends of freedom, we have yet to see any public expression from them in favor of oppressed Ireland. The source from which these Abolition projects emanate forbids them to entertain any sympathy for the Irish people. England is the fountai n from which spring all the schemes of Abolitionism, and it is also the source of all the slavery and wrong endured by Ireland. Our Abolitionists enter warmly into the negro philanthrophy of England, and most loyally hate and contemn the Irish people.

The conduct of the Pittsburgh Abolitionists is a fair illustration of the feelings of the whole party throughout the country.—While no word of encouragement is given to the cause of Repeal; while not the slightest condemnation of the tyranny of England is to be found in the columns of their organ—the Gazette—we find the leaders insidiously endeavoring to weaken American sympathy for Ireland's wrongs, by culling extracts from the speeches of O'Connell, calculated to irritate the people of the United States against him, and to injure the cause of Repeal.

The countrymen of O'Connell have always been the object o' the Gazette's most bitter revilings, and it is but a few weeks since they and other foreigners were denounced in the colu nns of that paper as the leaders in all the riots and lawless outbreaks that occur in this country.

Irishmen here, well understand the abolitionists, and although they are the foes of slavery in every form, they contemn and scorn the professions of those pseudo philanthropists whose notions of freedom extend not beyond the colored portion of mankind, and who would throw every obstacle in the way of relieving the Irish nation from wrongs more grievous than any endured by the objects of their misdirected zeal.

If Mr O'Connell knew the leaders of Abolitionism in America as well as his countrymen in the United States do, he would k now them to be the bitter foes of the object most dear to his heart, and the ribald revilers of things that he holds most sacred.

Armstrong County.—The American has for some days past been publishing stories of dissensions among our Democratic friends in Armstrong county. Meeting a gentleman from that county, day before yesterday, we asked him if there was any truth in the statements of the American, and he informed us that they were totally without foundation. He said that the Democrats were never in better spirits or more harmoniously united, and that there was not the slightest doubt but they would elect their ticket this fall. Mr Hill, who was last year elected as a volunteer, had but five votes in the Convention, and no Democrat appeared to favor him, or any other one who had a disposition to distract the party by opposing the regularly nominated ticket. So much for the truth of the "travelling sketches" of the editor of the American.

Irish Repeal In France.—The question of Irish Repeal is already being agitated in France and the *National* has come out very decidedly in favor of the movement. From all appearances, this agitation promises soon to involve the whole of western Europe.

The Courier and Enquirer of N Y, is about to come into the cash plan. Price 3 cents.

Changes in the Cabinet.—The death of Mr Legare has started fresh speculations about a reorganization of the Cabinet.—One rumor gives to Mr Upshur the Secretaryship of State. This would leave vacant, three important offices, viz:—Secretaryship of the Navy—the office of Attorney General—and the post of Minister at the French Court. All sorts of rumors are of course in circulation respecting the candidates for these offices.

A Murderer Acquitted.—Cooke, who was indicted at Richmond for the murder of Melzar Gardner late editor of the "Old Dominion," has been acquitted. Why this assassin is permitted to run at large we have not heard. At the time the deed was committed it excited the greatest excitement at Richmond, and the strongest indignation was evinced against the perpetrator by the citizens, but it seems Mr Cooke has found means to soften public opinion, and to convince a Court and Jury that it is no crime to assassinate a fellow being.

RIGHT.—The people of Chambersburgh have resolved to close all their stores on the 4th of July. This is right; that day is the great holiday of the nation; it is hallowed by the most glorious event recorded in the history of the world, and Americans should always regard it as a great national Sabbath. We hope the business men of Pittsburgh will follow the example of the people of Chambersburgh, and close their stores on next Tuesday.

Cure for the Influenza.—A writer in a New York paper recommends as a certain cure for the prevailing influenza, the application of a common 'Salts bottle,' or a vial of 'Spirits of Hartshorne' to the mouth or nose. Smell it two or three times an hour, and inhale it as often. In severe cases a few drops of the hartshorne taken internally is necessary. Try it.

Appointments.—Levi Lincoln, Whig, has been dismissed from the Collectorship of Boston, and Robert Rantoul, Dem. appointed in his place. Mr Gordon, Postmaster at Boston, has been appointed to a foreign Consulate, and Nathaniel Greene, Dem., made Postmaster in his place.

Living Forty Days on Water.—An old man is now living upon Staten Island (N Y.) who has devoted himself to the rigid and solitary life of a hermit. He has built a mud hut in the forest where he whiles away his hours, refusing to commune with a single human being, and living altogether on cold water. He was formerly a sailor; and the only reason he can give for his curious delusion is, that he was very wild and wicked in his youth, and that God, in order to punish him, has no w commanded him to live upon water for the space of forty days. Fourteen of these days of penance have already passed, yet he persists in adhering to his simple diet. He is somewhat pale and emaciated, but quite vigorous and active.—During the last summer, he took the same notion into his head, but, after eleven days' fasting, found out that his punishment was remitted for a time. It is again laid upon him, and he thinks he will be able to endure to the end.

The Crops in Virginia.—The Richmond Compiler says—"Harvest has commenced on the river below, upon several plantations. The crop is said to be unusually good. One of the most extensive wheat growers says he never had such a fine crop of wheat before. The crop in th is region is first rate."

The *grippe*, as the French call the influenza, has reached as far South as Washington, and as far North as the Lakes.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says:—A great Temperance Celebration is to take place at McConnellsville, Morgan county, on the Fourth of July. All right. *John W Baer*, the vagabond, and swindler, is to be the champion speaker. *That* is not only disgraceful, but insulting to honesty and decency.

☞Two thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven strangers put up at the principal hotels in Boston, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th inst.

☞By packing eggs in salt, with the small end downwards, they may be kept perfectly good for eight or nine months.

Look out for "Corn Doctors."—People should not trust these itinerant loafers who pretend to cure corns. Several cases of dangerous illness have resulted in Essex, Conn. from the application of powerful acids by these scamps.

The 'Gold Bug' is the title of a new tale in the Dollar Newspaper, which appears to create considerable sensation. It takes well with the *big bugs*.

The Italian Opera Company, consisting of 33 performers, arrived in this city yesterday, on the Steamer West Point.

Geo H Clayton, has been nominated by the whigs of Mississippi for Governor; and L G Galloway for secretary of State.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGES PATTER, PORTER AND BROWNEN.

Commonwealth vs. Job Wheatley and Caleb Wheatley.

For the Commonwealth—*Eyster, Flanekin* and *Judson*. For the Defendants—*Biddle* and *Loomis*.

Indictment for manslaughter, committed on the person of a child 4 years old, the niece of Job Wheatley, one of the defts, by cruel treatment, as is alleged in the indictment.

The case was opened by Mr. Judson, on the part of the Commonwealth, in a speech of some length, in which he gave a full and detailed history of the case. The reporter did not deem it necessary to take notes of his remarks, as the information is given by the witnesses.

Rd. Storer sworn—On the 31st of last October, about 11 A M, the defts came to my house. We put their horses up. Job Wheatley was an uncle of the deceased child, and its guardian. Caleb Wheatley is the son of Joab Wheatley. From their arrival at our house until dinner, we had considerable conversation about the sickness of the child. We told them that the child had had a severe spell of the catarrhal fever. We told them how long it had been sick; that it had been considered dangerous, but was then recovering. The physician had quit attending it, but it was still taking medicine. They seemed to be astonished at the child being so bad as it had been. They told us they heard that the child was sick, and thought they must come down and see it. They said they thought it their duty to come and see it. By the time dinner was ready we all sat down. He (Job Wheatley) acted the part of a Christian, by asking a blessing, with as much solemnity perhaps, as you ever witnessed. We were much pleased with every appearance of friendship. After dinner we commenced conversation again. He asked me how long the child had been with me. I stated to him the time it came there. Said he, how many weeks will that be? We looked the almanac and found the number. Well, said he, what are y u going to charge per week? I told him I had nothing different to say on that subject than what I told him in a conversation before. [The witness here gave the substance of the conversation referred to, as follows: On the 15th of last June, (1842) he (Job W) came to my house—said he had come for the purpose of making some arrangement about keeping a child. He asked me and my wife what we would charge for keeping the child. I told him I did not know the custom in this matter, but told him we wanted nothing but what was just. He insisted that I should say what I would keep it for. I told him I wanted that left to some other person. He still insisted that I should say. I told him I did not think it was my place to say—that it should be left to some disinterested person. I proposed that we should pick three or four men, as I thought that the most prudent way for us both. He would not agree to it, and still insisted that I should say myself. I proposed to him that the Orphans' Court. He seemed to rise in a passion, and said, now you want to go to the extremes of law. After saving some more upon the subject, he paid us a little money towards the keeping of the child. When he was about to start away, he told me to think of the matter till he would come back. He came back on the 31st of October.]

Here the Court took a recess.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Richard Storer resumed.—The weeks were counted up as I stated.

He handed me money to the amount of a dollar a week, without saving any thing about it being too much or too little, and in the hurry of money, clothing for the child, we handed him also, which he received pleasantly and paid, without making any objections. We then, I think, started for Elizabethtown together, to settle a bill with the doctor. When we came out he remarked that it was a very reasonable bill. It was from Dr. Swaits. We were but a few minutes; we returned home a half an hour before sundown. I brought out their horses. About the time of starting he shook hands with us all, and bid farewell. In bidding farewell with my wife he was particularly friendly, and invited her particularly to call and see him. This was the second time he took her by the hand. After looking very affectionately in her face he said, "Betty, I know you can't come to see me for a little while." They then moved to start out of the house. Myself and wife went out with them. On going off the porch my wife picked up the child, and Caleb Wheatly, out of apparent friendship, took it from her arms. We walked through the yard, out of the gate, and Caleb set the child upon its feet. Caleb leaped his horse and got on. His father then picked up the child and handed it up to him to ride a little. He started off slowly at first, and the child began to fret. He began to increase his gait and get into a trot—the child began to cry pretty hard. But still we had not the least suspicion of him—still expected he would return. When it began to cry hard his father loosed his horse, got on and started after him—beckoning to him, making us believe that he wished his son to return with the child. He rode fast till he got up to him—about fifteen rods from the house. His father then turned round and trotted a little bit towards us, and told my wife that he was going to take the child and she might bid farewell to it. He wheeled then and pursued Caleb, who was still going on, with the child: it was screaming and looking back to its mother.

The mother ran as hard as she could, calling for the child, and clapping her hands, I followed her and tried to stop and reconcile her: I told her that she was not in a situation to run. I told her that we could not catch them on foot. We went on till we came to a part of the hill, 18 rods from the house, when we could see the distance of half a mile on the road. When we came in sight we saw them going out of sight, their horses going as fast as they could go. I prevailed with my wife to return to the house: I told her I would get a horse and pursue them, and there was no doubt I could catch them before they could get to the Round Hill Meeting House, but she would not be reconciled. I got two horses and took her along. We started about dusk. We went to Elizabethtown, when we made inquiries, and they were seen passing along. We went on and inquired along the road,—they were seen, and the child was crying. We reached my wife's father's about nine o'clock. This is in the neighborhood of where they stopped that night with the child. We sent for 'Squire Brown. He and my wife and her father started to the house of Charles Norcross, where the child was, (this was in Fayette county).—They succeeded in getting the child before day light. The child seemed wild, and did not know me. We got the child home on Thursday evening—we went in a carriage, as the child was unable to sit on a horse. It stood upon its feet, leaning upon its mother's lap. The night of the first of November was very cold—barely comfortable with over clothes on. The child continued to be very feeble and had no appetite. It would mean all night. It still continued to get worse and worse, until it died. It was just three weeks from the time it was taken till it died. This happened in Elizabeth township, about a mile above Elizabeth. The child had on a flannel frock, a small check bib, shoes and stockings; nothing on its head. The record in the bible says the child was born in November, 1833. It was entered by Mr. Wheatley himself. A physician was called in on Monday or Tuesday after the child was bro't home. I saw bruises on the child's body.

Dr Swaits sworn—I am a practising physician. I was attending the child on the 14th of October.—It was sick about 8 or 9 days. It was dangerous for about 36 hours. I left medicine for it to take after I ceased my visits. Its disease was the catarral bilious fever. It took the whooping cough about the time I left it. It was a delicate child.—The effect of fatigue would throw the child into fever again. An affection of the lungs would most like be the consequence of being exposed to cold.—I called on the 11th of November and found it had a sore throat. It still continued getting worse—its lungs became inflamed, and carried off the child. It is my opinion that the exposure on the horse caused the death of the child, I expressed myself so when I heard of its exposure. The child died about midnight on the 23d of Nov.

By Mr Eyster—I have a recollection of the evening. It was very cold. When I heard of the circumstance I said it would cause a relapse. The cold and the exposure caused the death of the child. Dr. Biddle was also called in to assist me.

Dr. Biddle sworn—I was called in to visit the child on the Nov. I found it laboring under inflammation of the lungs. I did not suppose it would recover. From the information received I should suppose the exposure had produced the relapse. I have no doubt that the immediate cause of its death was inflamation. Taking the statements I have heard to be true, I think it extremely probable that the exposure was the cause of its death.

Elizabeth Storer sworn—She made a statement in relation to the taking of the child from her by Job Wheatly and his son, substantially the same as that given by her husband.

I went to the house where the child was, about twelve o'clock at night. Mr. Brown was with me. While standing on the porch I heard my child crying and coughing. I said to Mr Brown "Sis is here, for I hear her." Mr Norcross came down to the door, and I asked if my child was there. He said yes. He asked me "what in the world was the matter—what was up?" I told him I thought he ought to know what was the matter; Caleb and Job had taken my child off, almost naked, and it was sick. I told him to tell Job and Caleb I wanted my child. Job came down, and I asked him for my child. He said he was going to keep it himself. I told him I must have it, for I never could give it up. I then asked the aunt to get me my child. She told me she dare not go. I asked her why? I asked her again to go and get it. She told me she could not. I told her I heard the child fret. She told me I did not hear it—that there was an old lady in the house who had a bad cough. I asked the Uncle to get it. He said he would have nothing to do with it. I then asked 'Squire Brown to ask for it; I thought they might give it to him, but they would not. I again asked Job Wheatly for it; he said he would keep it himself. I told him he would have to keep me too, I never would return until I got my child. After beg ging in this way for two or three hours, Job asked me if I would give it up the next day: I told him I would give it up, but wherever it went I must go. He asked me if I was in earnest—if I wanted the child. He then told his sister to bring the child to me. She went to the house and the daughter that had it brought it to me. When the child was brought, I said, "come to mother." She did not appear to know me. I asked her if she wanted to come home with me; she appeared anxious to get off. Her cousin helped me to dress her. I had her cloak and bonnet with me. When she was dressed I asked for a handkerchief to put round her head, Job Wheatly gave me one. I then took her to my father's. The child was poorly before she was taken from home. The next day I took her over to 'Squire Brown's. She leaned about me and said she could not sit down. She was too sore. I asked her where she was sore, and she put her hands on her hips and said she was sore there. I examined her, she looked purple and red. I kept her at Brown's until the next morning, and then took her to my father's. That evening we went to Mr Snyder's. The next morning we started for home in a carriage, and arrived there on Thursday night, but the child was poorly, had a cough. Tuesday afternoon following she was taken bad. I sent for the doctor the next day. The doctor said she had taken a relapse, and was sinking very fast. She still got worse and worse, until she died.

Cross Examined.—When Mr. Wheatley paid us the visit, the child did not come to meet him.—She had the whoopingcough a few days before they took her away. When the doctor left off attending her, he gave me some medicine to be given to her.

Court adjourned till eight o'clock this morning.

Massachusetts Election—Official Returns.—The official returns of the vote in the four Congressional districts of Massachusetts, are as follows:—In the second district, whole number of votes 7311; Daniel P. King, (whig) 3711, J. C. Sucknev, (dem.) 2854, all others 676. Majority for King 91.

In the third district, whole number 5809; Joseph W. Monsur, (dem.) 2419, Amos Abbot, (whig) 2513; all others 817. No choice.

In the 6th district, whole number 9274; Oamyn Baker, (whig) 4416; Chester W. Chapin, (dem.) 4167; all others 691. No choice.

In the seventh district, whole number 8591, Henry W. Bishop, (dem) 3302; Julius Rockwell, (whig) 4154; all others 1125. No choice.

Saturday Morning, June 17, 1843.

During the greater portion of the time which has elapsed since our previous report, the weather has been so unfavorable as to interfere greatly with out door operations, and we have consequently only a limited business to notice. On referring to our political remarks below, it will be perceived that scarcely any changes have occurred within the past few days.—The receipts of Western Produce are beginning to fall off greatly, those of Cotton clearly indicates the close of the season.—*N O Tropic.*

Kentuckian Office,
LOUISVILLE, June 23, 1843.

The weather this week has been warm, and business good for this season of the year. The river is falling, though still sufficiently high for all class of boats to pass uninterupted in every direction. Our large boats still find freight, and a good business in the New Orleans trade. We had this week a great many boats at our landing, destined for every point; freight and passage uncommonly low. Freight to Pittsburgh, 12½ a 15c per 100 lbs. Our city is still increasing in population, and we see daily new manufactories commencing. We have another extensive lard oil manufactory established with us; we also notice a varnish manufactory has gone into operation since our last report. We are glad to notice some of our monied men are going to manufacturing, and have already commenced in that way. Our banks have plenty of money and find some difficu'ty in lending it on good paper. Our stocks of goods are large for the season, both of groceries and dry goods; and receipts of all kinds of produce continue large, with a good demand.

The Tallahassee Star says that place was visited by a very refreshing shower on the 5th inst. the first that had occurred there since the last week in March last.

Madam'lle Castillan, the celebrated vocalist, who has been pronounced equal to Malibran, is now in New York.

For the Post.

Messrs Editors,—I have seen a communication in your valuable journal some time since signed Jefferson, recommending Doct Edward D Gazzam as the most deserving of any as yet before the public for a nomination for Congress. I cheerfully concur in sentiment with Jefferson and can add that the Democrats of Allegheny county owe Doct Gazzam a high debt of gratitude for the many signal services he has rendered them in every trying emergency; because he was always ready to serve the party efficiently. He was the Senatorial candidate in 1841, when very few would be willing to jeopard their political prospects, and it may be remembered that at that time many of our most endeavours to either have no ticket that would be leading Bank Democrats, used their utmost efforts to compromise with the Whigs. But the honest Democrats spurned such management, and with Gazzam at the head of the ticket, were triumphant. It is is to be hoped that such claims will not be overlooked.

JUSTICE.

NOTICE.

The next regular meeting of the Young Men's T A Association of this city, will be held at Liberty Hall, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, on this (Thursday) evening the 29th inst. at 8 o'clock, P M. Several young speakers will address the meeting. Washingtonians, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. By order,

W H KINCAID, Sec.

DIED—Yesterday, of protracted illness, in the sixteenth year of his age, JAMES, youngest son of James Crossan of the Monongahela House. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this morning at 10 o'clock.

Commercial News.

RIVER.

3 feet 5 inches water in the channel.

MANIFESTS.

North Queen, McClain, from Wheeling—38 hhds Tobacco, 12 bbls scorchings, 17 sacks wool, 2 casks bacon, 513 bbls flour, 5 bags rags; J A Roe, W Bingham, D Leech, S Church, Hannah & Gordon, John McFadden, J Atern, J & S P McLean, T Freeeman.

41 Cabin and 5 Deck passenger.

West Point, Grace, from Louisville—97 hhds tobacco, 36 casks bacon, 11 bales cotton, 8 bbls P. wool, 1 package furs; J G & A Gordon, H & P Graff, John McFadden Wallingford & Taylor, Robertson & Reppert, Atwood, Jones & Co., W Bingham, Devine & McAnulty, O Blackburn, Bagaley & Smith, Blackstock, B ll & Co., D Leech & Co.

43 cabin, 15 way cabin, and 25 deck passengers.

Narragansett, Kennedy, from St Louis. 135 casks bacon, 39 hhds tobacco, 46 box s glassware, 10 bbls and 10 half bbls lard oil, 7 bales and 1 box skins, 1[illegible] boxes soap, 60 bags coffee, 3 bbls molasses, 2 hhds and 1 bbl sugar, with other small lots—Poindexter, Rhey & Co. H and P Graff, S George, King and Holmes, A Laughlin and co. M'Vay, Hanna and co. Forsyth and co. W Bingham.

Zanesville, Hutchison, from Marietta—17 casks bacon, 121 hhds tobacco, 61 sacks wool, 6 bbls pot ash, 46 bbls flour, 2 bales cotton, 1 crate, 1 box, 6 sacks rags. D Leech and co. W Turbett, Poindexter, Rhey and co. W Bingham, Williams and Dilworth, Isaiah Dickey and co D T Morgan, H and P Graff, John A Roe.

12 Cabin Passengers.

All Boats marked thus (*) are provided with Evans's Safety Guard.

Reported by SHERLE & MITCHIRT, General S B Agents, Water street, Late Custom House office, Peterson's Building.

ARRIVED.

*Columbiana, Murdock, Wheeling.
Moxahala, Parkinson, Monongahela City
North Queen, McClain, Wheeling
West Point, Grace, Louisville
*Narragansett, Caldwell, St Louis.
Zanesville, Duval, Marietta.

DEPARTED.

Lehigh, Price, Cin.
Arcade, Bonner, do
Punta, Vandegrift, Sutlib
Moxahala, Parkinson, Monongahela City
Little Mail, Gaskill, Louisville.
*Columbiana, Murdock, Wheeling.
North Queen, McClain do
Muskingum Valley, Hayzlet, Zanesville.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, 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 MISSOURI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

AT PLATTSBURG, in Clinton county, the seat of the Land Office for the Platte district of Missouri, commencing on Monday, the ninth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, and fractional townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian, and west of the former western boundary of the State.

Township Sixty two, of range thirty four.

Townships sixty one and sixty three, of range thirty five.

Townships sixty two and sixty four, of range thirty six.

Townships sixty one and sixty three, of range thirty seven.

Townships sixty two and sixty four, of range thirty eight.

The west half of township sixty one, of range thirty nine.

Fractional township sixty two and township sixty four, of range forty.

Fractional townships sixty two and sixty three, of range forty one.

Fractional townships sixty three and sixty four, of range forty two.

North of the base line and east of the fifth principal meridian, and west of the former western boundary of the State.

Townships sixty one and sixty two, of range twenty seven.

Townships sixty, sixty one and sixty two, of range twenty eight.

Township sixty one, of range twenty nine.

Also at the *same place*, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian, and west of the former western boundary of the State.

Fractional townships fifty, fifty one, fifty three, fifty five and fifty seven, of range thirty three.

Townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight and sixty, of range thirty four.

Fractional township fifty one, townships fifty three, fifty five, fractional township fifty seven and township fifty nine, of range thirty five.

Fractional townships fifty four, fifty six, and fifty seven and town hip sixty, of range thirty six.

Fractional townships fifty five, fifty six, fifty eight and fifty nine, of range thirty seven.

Fractional townships fifty five and sixty of range thirty eight.

At the Land office at LEXINGTON, commencing on Monday the second day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to wit:—

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

Townships thirty six, thirty seven and thirty eight of range fourteen.

Townships thirty five and thirty seven, of range fifteen.

Township thirty five of range sixteen and nineteen.

Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven and thirty eight, of range twenty one.

Township thirty eight, of range twenty three.

Township thirty nine, of range twenty eight.

Townships thirty eight and thirty nine, of range twenty nine.

Township forty, of ranges thirty one, thirty two and thirty three.

South west fractional quarter of section twenty one, and the north west and south west fractional quarters of section twenty four in township forty one, south of Missouri river, of range twenty six.

South west quarter of section seven, in township forty nine, of range twenty seven.

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

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, [unless the lands are sooner disposed of] and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini, 1843.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Comm'r of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person claiming the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and to 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 township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated: otherwise such claims will be forfeited.

THO. H BLAKE.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
June 29—d5.