

**Agricultural.**

**From Norton's Elements of Scientific Farming. Management of Barnyard Manure.**

BY PROF. P. NORTON.

The manure of various domestic animals is, in this country, most commonly employed as a fertilizer, all other manure being used in comparatively small quantities; and yet even these are seldom preserved and applied as carefully as they might, or ought to be.

The principal varieties are those of the ox, the cow, the hog, the horse, and the sheep. Of those, that of the horse is most valuable in its fresh state; it contains much nitrogen, but it is very liable to lose by fermentation. That of the hog comes next. That of the cow is placed at the bottom of the list. This is because the enriching substances of her food go principally to the formation of milk, the manure being thereby rendered poorer.

The manure of all these animals is far richer than the food given them, because it contains much more nitrogen. This is for the reason that a large part of the carbon and oxygen of the food are consumed in the lungs and blood generally for the purpose of keeping up the heat of the body. They are given off from the lungs, and also by perspiration and evaporation through the pores of the skin, in the form of carbonic acid and water.

From animals fed upon rich food, the manure is much more powerful than when it is poor. In England, for instance, where they fatten cattle largely on oil cake, it is calculated that the increased value of the manure repays all the outlay. This is the reason why human ordure is better than manure from any of the animals mentioned above, the food of man being rich and various.

All these kinds of manure should be carefully collected and preserved, both as to their liquid and solid parts. The liquid part or urine is particularly rich in the phosphates and in nitrogen. This part is by very many farmers permitted to a great degree to run away or evaporate. Some farm yards are contrived so as to throw the water off entirely, others convey it through a small ditch upon the nearest field. The liquid manure which might have fertilized several acres in the course of the season, is thus concentrated upon one small spot, and the consequence is a vegetation so rank as to be of very little use. Spots of this kind may be seen in the neighborhood of many farm yards, where the grass grows up so heavy that it falls down and rots at the bottom, and has to be cut several weeks before harvest time, producing strong coarse hay that cattle will scarcely touch.

The proper way to save this liquid is to have a tank or hole, into which all the drainage of the yard may be conducted. If left here long, this liquid begins to ferment, and lose nitrogen in the form of ammonia, which it will be remembered is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. To remedy this, a little sulphuric acid, or a few pounds of plaster, may be occasionally thrown in. The sulphuric acid will unite with the ammonia, and form sulphate of ammonia, which will remain unchanged, not being liable to evaporate. Others prefer to mix sufficient peat, ashes, sawdust, or fine charcoal with the liquid in the tank, to soak it all up; others still pump it out and pour it upon a compost heap. One point is to be noticed in the management of a tank. Only the water which naturally drains from the stables and yards should be allowed to enter it, all that falls from the eaves of the building should be discharged elsewhere. Regulated in this way, the tank will seldom overflow, and the manure collected in it will be of the most valuable and powerful description. The tank may be made of stone, brick, or wood, as is most convenient, and need cost but very little.

While the liquid manure is actually in many cases almost entirely lost, the solid part is often allowed to drain and bleach, until nearly everything soluble is washed away; or is exposed in heaps to ferment, without any covering. In such a case ammonia is always formed and given off; it may often be perceived by the smell, particularly in horse manure. The fact may also be shown, by dipping a feather in muriatic acid and waving it over the heap. If ammonia in any quantity is escaping, white fumes will be visible about the feather, caused by the formation of sulphate of ammonia. A teacher can exemplify this by holding a feather, dipped in the same way, over an ammonia bottle. This escape of so valuable a substance may be in a great measure prevented by shoveling earth over the surface of the heap, to a depth of two or three inches. If this does not arrest it entirely, sprinkle a few handfuls of plaster upon the top; the sulphuric acid of the plaster will act before it unites with the ammonia, and form sulphate of ammonia.

Manures containing nitrogen in large quantity are so exceedingly valuable, because this gas is required to form gluten, and bodies of that class, in the plant; this is particularly in the seed, and sometimes also in the fruit. Plants can easily obtain an abundance of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, from the air, the soil, and manures. Not so with nitrogen. They can not get it from the air; there is little of it in most soils; and hence manures which contain much of it, produce such a marked effect. Not that it is more necessary than the other organic bodies, but more scarce; at least in a form available for plants. The same reasoning applies to phosphoric acid. It is not more necessary than the other inorganic ingredients; but still is more valuable, because more uncommon in the soil and in manures.

In all places where manure is protected from the sun, and from much washing by rain, its value is greatly increased. Horse manure particularly should not be left exposed at all; it begins to heat and to lose nitrogen almost immediately, as may be perceived by the smell. It should be mixed with other manures, or covered by some absorbent earth, as soon

as possible. Almost every one who enters a stable in the morning, where there are many horses, must perceive the strong smell of ammonia that fills the place. I have seen in some stables, little pans containing plaster of paris or sulphuric acid, for the purpose of absorbing these fumes, and forming sulphate of ammonia. The liquid which runs from barnyards and from manure heaps, is shown by analysis to consist of the most fertilizing substances; and it is calculated that where this is all allowed to wash away, as is the case in many instances, the manure is often reduced nearly one-half in its value—I have seen yards where it was almost worthless owing to long exposure.

The farmers of this country need a wakening upon the subject of carefully preserving their common manures. In Flanders, where everything of the kind is saved with the greatest care, the liquid manure of a single cow for a year is valued at \$10; here it is often allowed to escape entirely. Either they are very foolish, or we are very wasteful.



MONROE COUNTY

**Mutual Fire Insurance Company.** The rate of Insurance is one dollar on the thousand dollars insured, after which payment no subsequent tax will be levied, except to cover actual loss or damage by fire, that may fall upon members of the company.

The net profits arising from interest or otherwise, will be ascertained yearly, for which each member in proportion to his, her, or their deposit, will have a credit in the company. Each insurer in or with the said company will be a member thereof during the term of his or her policy. The principle of Mutual Insurance has been thoroughly tested—has been tried by the unerring test of experience, and has proved successful and become very popular. It affords the greatest security against loss or damage by fire, on the most advantageous and reasonable terms.

Applications for Insurance to be made in person, or by letters addressed to **JAMES H. WALTON, Sec'y.**

**MANAGERS.**  
John Edinger, John S. Heller,  
Andrew Storm, James H. Walton,  
Silas L. Drake, M. H. Dreher,  
Geo. B. Keller, Richard S. Staples,  
Robert Boys, Joseph Trach,  
Jacob Stouffer, Charles D. Brodhead,  
Michael Shoemaker,  
R. S. STAPLES, President.  
J. H. WALTON, Treasurer.  
Stroudsburg, Sept. 23, 1852.

**Raising Blood**  
And Consumption, pain in the side and night sweats, Asthma, Whooping Cough, palpitation of the heart, Liver complaint, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the throat, lungs and liver cured by Sherman's All-Healing Balm.

**RAISING BLOOD & CONSUMPTION.**  
Mr. Mifne, Builder, in Brooklyn, was attacked with raising blood, followed by a cough, pain in the side, and all the usual symptoms of consumption. He employed two of the best physicians; they did him no good, and told him he could not live.

Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Sherman's Balm, he sent at 10 o'clock at night to Mrs. Hayes, 186 Fulton street, and got a bottle; it operated like a charm, stopped the bleeding and cough! Before he had taken one bottle he was able to be about his work. It had saved his life. His daughter, residing at 127 Myrtle Avenue, can attest it.

Miss Ann Maston, of Williamsburg living in Tenth, near South Fourth st., says—That she had been troubled with a hacking cough, and pain in the chest, for a long time, which at last became so bad that she was obliged to give up her school for more than a year. She then commenced taking the All-Healing Balm—which soon alleviated her symptoms. She is now fast recovering, and has resumed her laborious occupation as a teacher.

**PLEURISY AND CONSUMPTION.**  
14 years Mr. John O'Neil, 10th Avenue and 21st street, suffered with a cough, raising of phlegm, and pain in his side. He could get no relief till he tried the All-Healing Balm, which drove the pain from his side, allayed the cough, and brought the disease upon the surface; and before he had taken three bottles, was entirely cured.

**ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH.**  
Mrs. Lucretia Wells, 95 Christie st.; L. S. Beals, 19 Delancy street; W. H. Youngs, 75 Walnut st.; know the value of this great remedy.

Ask for Sherman's All-Healing Balm, and see that his written signature is on each bottle.  
Price 25 cents and \$1 per bottle.  
Dr. Sherman's Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale at this office.

**J. H. WALTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

Has removed his office to his dwelling house, first door below the office of the "Jeffersonian Office," and directly opposite S. J. Hollinshead's hotel, Elizabeth street.  
Stroudsburg, Dec. 10, 1850.

**BLANK MORTGAGES**  
For sale at this Office.

**Stroudsburg and Easton**

Port Jervis, Mauch Chunk and Scranton



**STAGE LINES.**

The Stroudsburg and Easton mail line of stages, consists of excellent horse coaches, and leaves J. Postens' Indian Queen Hotel, Stroudsburg, Pa. every day (except Sundays) at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Easton before the departure of the cars for New York, of stages to Bethlehem and Allentown.

The following lines leave Postens' Indian Queen Hotel, Stroudsburg, Pa. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning on alternate days:  
A line to Port Jervis, leaving at 7 o'clock A. M. via Bushkill, Dingman's Choice and Milford. Returning, leaves Port Jervis immediately after the arrival of the morning train of cars to New York, at about 8 o'clock A. M.

A line to Mauch Chunk, leaving at 7 o'clock A. M. via Brodheadville, where it connects with lines to Wilkes Barre and Wheel Haven.

A line to Scranton, leaving at 1 o'clock A. M. via Bartonville, Tannersville, where it connects with a line to Honesdale, and connecting at Scranton with the cars for the west.

These lines hold out strong inducements to the traveling public—passing through sections of the country which are as magnificent and picturesque as any in the Union. Having provided themselves with excellent coaches, good horses, and careful drivers, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to all who will patronize them.

STOFFER & OSTRANDER, Proprietors.  
August 19, 1852.



**B. A. FARNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.**

A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.  
The testimony in its favor is over whelming. The proprietors are daily in receipt of letters and certificates, going to prove its remarkable efficiency to all cases of worms, both in children and adults. The relief given, and the immediate improvement of health which follows its use, has called the attention of physicians to this article, and they freely recommend & prescribe it in their practice.

The retail price is 25 cents per vial which brings it within the means of all.  
Brooklyn, L. I. January 16, 1847.  
I do certify that I gave one bottle of B. A. Farnestock's Vermifuge to my child, and in seven hours it passed 23 large worms. Any person doubting this may apply for further information at my residence corner of York and Jackson st's.  
JAMES McCAFFREY.

**Poughkeepsie, N. Y. March 2, 1844.**  
I certify that I took two vials of B. A. Farnestock's Vermifuge, which I found to be the greatest cure for worms I have ever used. I have been troubled with tape worms for a number of years, and I have never found so good a medicine as B. A. Farnestock's Vermifuge. I there fore recommend it.  
MARTHA CLIFT.

The public is cautioned against counterfeits and spurious articles, and to put no confidence in statements that 'Kohlstock's,' and 'S. Farnestock's Vermifuge,' are the same or as good as the only genuine article, which is B. A. Farnestock's Vermifuge.  
For sale in Stroudsburg, by T. Schoch.

**Stroudsburg Jewelry Store.**

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. of John H. Melick, intends carrying on the Watch Making and Jewelry business in all its various forms, and in a manner, he trusts, that will give the most entire satisfaction, not only to himself but to those trusting the above mentioned articles with him to be repaired. He has renewed his stock by recent purchases in the city of New York, which, together with his former stock, makes his assortment at this time one of the most splendid ever before offered in Stroudsburg; among which may be found all the latest fashions in the structure and embellishment of dress Jewelry, viz: Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Gold Lockets, Snaps, Bracelets, Slides, Silver Spoons, Butte, Knives, and Britannia Ware, together with a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Perfumery, &c., together with all the articles that can be found in any establishment of the kind.

**Watch Repairing**  
Being an important as well as a skillful part of his business, he flatters himself he can give as general satisfaction to his customers and the public as can be done by any one, as he intends to keep none but the best workmen in his employ and feeling confident that all shall have entire satisfaction, done there, he intends to devote his whole time and attention to that important branch of his business.

Anything in his line that he may not have on hand, will be promptly procured from the city, by calling on the subscriber at his shop, on Elizabeth street, two doors west of J. H. Melick's old stand.  
SAMUEL MELICK—Stroudsburg, May 6, 1852.

**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**

**WATERMAN & OSBOURN,**  
N.W. Corner Second and Mulberry Streets, Philadelphia.  
OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SPICES, &c. &c. At the Lowest Market rates.

Those commencing New Stores are particularly invited to call.  
Philadelphia, January 27, 1853—3m.



**5500 CHALLENGE.**

Whatever concerns the happiness and health of a people is at all times of the most valuable importance. I take it for granted that every person will do all in their power, to save the lives of their children, and that every person will endeavor to promote their own health at all sacrifices. I feel it to be my duty to solemnly assure you that worms according to the opinion of the most celebrated Physicians, are the primary causes of a large majority of diseases to which children and adults are liable; if you have an appetite continually chargeable from one kind of food to another, Bad Breath, Pain in the Stomach, Picking at the Nose, Head-ache and Fullness of the Belly, Dry Cough, Slow Fever, Pulse Irregular—remember that all these denote worms, and you should at once apply the remedy—

**Hobensack's Worm Syrup.**

An article founded upon Scientific Principles, compounded with purely vegetable substances, being perfectly safe when taken, & can be given to the most tender Infant with decided beneficial effect, where Bowel Complaints and Diarrhea have made them weak and debilitated, the Tonic properties of my Worm Syrup are such, that it stands with an equal in the catalogue of medicines, in giving tone and strength to the Stomach in those afflicted with Dyspepsia, the astonishing cures performed by this Syrup after Physicians have failed, is the best evidence of its superior efficacy over all others.

**The Tape Worm!**  
This is the most difficult Worm to destroy of all that infest the human system. It grows to an almost indefinite length, becoming so coiled and fastened in the Intestines and Stomach affecting the health so sadly as to cause St. Vitus Dance, Fits, &c. that those afflicted seldom if ever suspect that it is Tape Worm hastening them to an early grave. In order to destroy this Worm a very energetic treatment must be pursued. It would therefore be proper to take 6 or 8 of my Liver Pills so as to remove all obstructions, that the Worm Syrup may act direct upon the Worm which must be taken in doses of 2 Table Spoon full 3 times a day, these directions followed, have never been known to fail during the most obstinate case of Tape Worm.

**Hobensack's Liver Pills.**

No part of man is more liable to disease than the Liver, it serving as a filter to purify the blood, or giving the proper secretion to the bile; so that any wrong action of the Liver affects the other important parts of the system, and results variously, in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c. We should, therefore, watch every symptom that might indicate a wrong action of the Liver. These Pills being composed of Roots and Plants furnished by nature to heal the sick; namely 1st. An Expectorative, which augments the secretion from the Pulmonary mucous membrane, or promotes the discharge of secreted matter. 2d. An Alterative, which changes in some explicable and insensible manner, the certain morbid action of the system. 3d. A Tonic, which gives tone and strength to the nervous system, renewing health and vigor to all parts of the body. 4th. A Cathartic, which acts in perfect harmony with the other ingredients, and operating on the Bowels, and expelling the whole mass of corrupt and vitiated matter, and purifying the Blood, which destroys disease and restores health.

**To Females.**

You will find these Pills an invaluable medicine in many complaints to which you are subject. In obstructions either total or partial, they have been found of inestimable benefit, restoring their fractional arrangements to a healthy action, purifying the blood and other fluids so effectually to put to flight all complaints which may arise from female irregularities, as head ache, giddiness, dimness of sight, pain in the side, back, &c.  
None genuine unless signed J. N. Hobensack, all others being base imitations.  
Agents wishing new supplies, and Store Keepers wishing to become Agents must address the Proprietor J. N. Hobensack No 120 N. Second st., Phila., Pa.

**Agents in Monroe County.**

Dr. S. Stokes and R. Huston, Stroudsburg; H. Peters, jr. & Co. Marshalls creek; Staples & Shively, Anokomick; J. Bell, Experiment Mills; Brodhead & Bro. Dautsberg; H. & J. Kintz, Paradise; J. Merwine, Merwinestown; Daily & Tomber, Effert; Edinger & Marsh, Fennersville; Keller & Hoffman, Kellersville; and all dealers in drugs throughout the county and State.

Price, each 25 cents.  
March 10, 1853.

**Cure of Consumption,**

Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Complaints.

I have published a brief work on Consumption, which contains an invaluable recipe for the cure of these prevalent diseases, even in their worst stages, when friends and physicians have given up all hope. The Lung Balm prescribed in this work Cures without the expense and of physicians or injurious use of patent medicines. In adopting this System of Cure the patient knows what he is using—knows that he is not shortening his days by the use of any opiates or mercurials which may seem to relieve but never Cure. He knows when using this Life saving Balm, that he is taking mild, pleasant, efficacious remedies, such as Nature prescribes for the ill her children suffer. The ingredients composing this Lung Balm are obtainable (cheaply too) wherever consumption exists, proving that Every ill has its antidote. Consumptive patients may rely on this receipt—(all Lung Complaints are removed by its use)—I would not attach my name to it, had I doubt of its efficacy. The directions for preparing and using the Balm are perfectly plain. I prefer selling the Recipe to making the Balm, as it enables people to Make their own Medicine at a trifling Cost. I will impart the secret of making the Balm, and the Family right to use it, for \$1, but in no case will I sell it for speculating purposes.

**Proof of its Goodness.**

JACKSON, Mich. March 21, 1851.  
Doct. S. TOUSEY—Sir: You wished me to let you know what effect your preparation of Medicine for Consumption and other diseases had in my family. After the first ten days my wife gained in weight 3lbs, relieved her cough, changed her countenance, and all appearances were better. My family would not be willing to do without it. It is a medicine much needed in Jackson—there is many cases similar to my wife's. The Rev. Mr. Blanchard will write you for a recipe. Respectfully yours,  
O. F. POOL.  
Address, post paid, (enclosing \$1.) Dr. S. TOUSEY, 106 Nassau street, New York.  
The work goes by mail under seal.  
October 6, 1851—m

**THE GLOBE:**

The Official Paper of Congress, AND NEWSPAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

It will be seen by the annexed extract from a letter of Gen. Washington to David Stewart, dated New York, 17th March, 1790, that the idea of such a paper as I propose to make the Father of his Country. He said: It is to be lamented that the editors of the different Gazettes in the Union do not more generally and more truly and unreservedly declare their opinions. The principles upon which the difference of opinion arises, as well as the decisions, would then come fully before the public, and afford the best data for its judgment. Sparks's Writings of Washington, vol. 10, p. 84.

**THE DAILY GLOBE**

AND THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE

In surrendering my interest in the organ of a great political party, I cherished the hope of continuing the Congressional Globe, and, if possible, in time, to perfect it into a full history of the action of Congress, giving the debates accurately and fully with the proceedings—all stamped with the verity of an official record. From the passage in the letter of General Washington, which I have quoted, it will be perceived that he thought this office might be combined with that of a regular newspaper; and it is certain that the avidity of the public for news of the less important kind greatly contributes to give wings to the weightier matter which may be called Congressional news.

Having succeeded in my purpose of perfecting the reports of the debates in Congress, and giving them the official stamp, I now propose to send them abroad, in connection with the news of the day, in such haste as shall outstrip full and accurate intelligence sent from whatever. It will even anticipate the scraps of news forwarded to cities within two hundred and fifty miles of Washington by telegraph. Before the events thus transmitted are published in the morning papers, (for instance, of the city of N. York.) the Globe containing them will have reached the post office of that city by the Express Mail of the previous night. The process by which this will be effected I now lay before the public.

I will have a corps of sixteen Reporters in Congress; each in succession will take notes during five minutes; then retire, prepare them for the Press, put them slip by slip in the hands of compositors; and thus, while a debate is going on in Congress, it will be put in type, and in a few minutes after it is ended it will be in print. I shall by this means be enabled to send by the Express Mail of 5 o'clock P. M. for the East, West, and North, and by that of 9 o'clock P. M. for the South, all the proceedings of Congress up to the ordinary hour of adjournment. Thus the accurate debates of Congress will reach the cities two hundred and fifty miles from the Capitol before their daily morning papers are in circulation.

The miscellaneous news I shall be careful to gather from remote sections of the country by telegraph. I will obtain from the Executive Departments, through official sources, the matters of moment transacted in them, and, through agents employed for the purpose, all the city news of consequence in sufficient time to be put into the Globe and mailed in the Express Mails. In this way I hope to create a new era in the dissemination of news from Washington. Hitherto no newspaper has attempted to give authentic accounts of things done at Washington before the public mind at a distance had received its first impressions from irresponsible telegraphic dispatches, or by letter-writers biased by peculiar views.

Washington has now become so great a center of political interest during all the year—the proceedings of the Executive Departments and the information collected by them even during the recess of Congress is of so much importance to the interests of every section of the country—that I shall continue the publication of the daily paper permanently, with a view to become the vehicle of the earliest and most correct intelligence.

It is part of my plan to reduce the price of the daily paper to half that of similar papers; and thus I hope to extend its circulation so as to invite advertisements. I will publish advertisements of the Government. To subscribers in the cities I hope to submit such terms as will induce them to advertise their business in every village throughout the Union, where the Globe is sent daily under the franks of members of Congress, all of whom take it, and some of them a large number of copies.

The installation of a new Administration and a new Congress portends much change in the course of public affairs as the result of the next session. Many cast interests which were brought up in the last Congress were laid over by the Democratic majority to await the action of a Democratic Executive. The new modeling of the tariff; the new land system; the question of giving home steads, and making every man a freeholder who may choose to become one; the approximation of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a national railroad across the territory of the Union, reform in the Army, Navy, and civil offices—all these great questions, with a thousand minor ones, deeply affecting multitudes of men and every State in the Union, will now be matured by public opinion, come up for the Government's decision. These new issues, co-operating with old ones, coming up to be disposed of by new acts on the scenes at Washington, will appear to modify greatly, if not alter essentially, the party organizations of the country.

To these elements of interest another is likely to be introduced by the interposition of the agitations of Europe. After nearly forty years of peace in Europe there is an evident restlessness that now seems fraught with tendencies threatening war; and if war comes, in all likelihood there will follow such universal change that the United States can scarcely hope to escape its vortex. Indeed, from late events it is apparent that our Government is already drawn into European difficulties. These circumstances are calculated to draw the public mind towards the next Congress with much expectation.

The Daily Globe will be printed on fine paper, double royal size, with small type, (brevier and nonpareil,) at five dollars a year.  
The Congressional Globe will also be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The Congressional Globe proper will be made up of the proceedings of Congress and the running debates as given by the Reporters. The speeches which members may choose to write out themselves will, together with the messages of the President of the United States, the reports of the Executive Departments, and the laws passed by Congress, be added in an Appendix—Formerly I received subscriptions for the Congressional Globe and Appendix separately. But this has not been found satisfactory, inasmuch as it gave an incomplete view of the transactions in Congress; and therefore I have concluded not to sell them apart, considering that neighbors can have the advantage of both by clubbing in case individuals shall find it too onerous to be at the

charge of both.

To facilitate the circulation of the Congressional Globe and cheapen it to subscribers, Congress passed last year a joint resolution making it free of postage. I annex it, as the law may not be accessible to post-masters generally:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.  
With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free communication between the representative and constituent bodies.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.  
Approved, August 8, 1852.

As I sell the Daily Globe at half the price of similar publications, so the Congressional Globe and Appendix is sold for half the cost of such composition, press-work, and paper. This I can afford to do, inasmuch as the subscription of Congress almost covers the cost of composition, and this enables me to sell for little more than the cost of press-work and paper. It requires the sale of about 9,000 copies to reimburse expenses.—If 500 only were sold, the cost of each copy would be about \$101! The debates in the English Parliament cost about eleven times as much as I charge subscribers for the debates in Congress, equal in quantity, and as well reported and printed.

The next session of Congress will be a long one; and it will be believed the Congressional Globe for it will reach 4,000 royal quarto pages, as the last long session made 3,312; and the long one before that made 3,901 royal quarto pages—four large volumes each file. If subscribers will be careful to file the numbers received by them, I will supply any that may miscarry in the mails. This work increases in value as it grows old. The first seventeen volumes will now command three times, and some of the subsequent ones twice their original subscription price.

The subscription price for the Congressional Globe (including the Appendix and the laws) is six dollars.  
Complete indexes will be made out and forwarded to subscribers soon after the session is ended.  
Subscribers for the Daily should have their money here by the 5th, and for the Congressional Globe by the 15th of December.—The money must accompany an order for either the Daily or Congressional Globe.—Bank notes current where a subscriber resides will be received at par.

**JOHN C. RIVES,**  
Washington, October 12, 1853.  
**FIFTY DOLLARS FORTHE.** Dr. H. will forfeit \$50 if failing to cure any case of secret disease that may come under his care, no matter how long standing or affecting. Either sex are invited to his Private Rooms, 28 North Seventh Street Philadelphia, without fear of interruption from other patients. Strangers and others who have been unfortunate in the selection of a Physician are invited to call.

**IMPOTENCY.**—Through unrestrained indulgence of the passions, by excess or self-abuse, the evils are numerous. Premature impotency, involuntary seminal discharges, wasting of the organs, loss of memory, distaste for female society, general debility, or constitutional derangement, are sure to follow. If necessary, consult the Doctor with confidence; he offers a perfect cure.

**READ AND REFLECT.**—The afflicted would do well to reflect before trusting their health, happiness, and in many cases their lives, in the hands of Physicians ignorant of this class of maladies. It is certainly impossible for one man to understand all the ills the human family are subject to.—Every respectable physician has his peculiar branch, in which he is more successful than his brother professors, and to that he devotes most of his time and study.

**YEARS OF PRACTICE,** exclusively devoted to the study and treatment of diseases of the sexual organs, together with disorders of the body, throat, nose, or legs, pains in head, or bones, mercurial rheumatism, strictures, gravel, irregularities, disease arising from youthful excesses, or impurities of the blood, whereby the constitution has become enfeebled, enables the Doctor to offer speedy relief to all who may place themselves under his care.

Medicines forwarded to any part of the United States;—Price five and ten dollars per package. [Nov. 18, 1852—1y.]

**OFFICE TO PROCURE**

**Soldiers' Land Warrants.**  
By a recent Act of Congress it is enacted, That each of the surviving, or the widow or minor children of deceased commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers or militia, who performed military services in any regiment, company or detachment in the service of the United States, in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States in the eighteenth day of June 1812, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790 and each of the commissioned officers who was engaged in the military service of the United States in the late war with Mexico, and shall be entitled to lands as follows:

Those who engaged to serve twelve months or during the war, and actually served nine months, shall receive one hundred and sixty acres; and those who engaged to serve six months and actually served four months, shall receive eighty acres; and those who engaged to serve for any or an indefinite period, and actually served one month, shall receive forty acres. Provided, that wherever any officer or soldier was honorably discharged in consequence of disability in the service, he shall receive the amount to which he would have been entitled if he had served the full period for which he had engaged to serve.

Under the above act, and the acts of Congress generally, the subscriber offers his services as agent to procure Land Warrants for those entitled to receive them, as above specified. He may be found at his office in Stroudsburg. S. C. BURNETT.  
October 27, 1850.

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