

Agricultural.

Reasons for supplying Cattle with Water in their Yards.

If water cannot be obtained by cattle without going out of the yard, they will many times suffer exceedingly for the want of it, rather than go for it in very bad weather. If good, from water can be had by them without going out of the yard, they will drink very much oftener than in the other case, especially in cold weather. The oldest and strongest cattle will generally go first to water; and when they have drunk, and are returning, they will meet the young cattle in the narrow snow path, and of course will drive them back; in which case the youngest and feeblest of the herd will have much trouble and vexation in obtaining water at all. When cattle go to a spring to drink, especially if the snow is deep, there will generally be great difficulty in reaching the water on account of the bank of snow and ice, without stepping into it, which cattle are loth to do if they can help it; many watering places are so steep that cattle are compelled to go down on their knees before they can reach it, and even then, obtain it with the greatest difficulty. The cattle on many farms are obliged to travel from one-fourth to half a mile for water, and when they arrive at the spot, it is often only to be obtained by them through a hole cut in the ice, perhaps from a foot to eighteen inches in thickness. The amount of measure which is dropped and lost on such occasions is very considerable, and much of it is washed down by the rains into the hole at which they are doomed to drink, where it forms a coffee-colored beverage, awful to behold. Every good farmer will esteem this as a matter of no small importance, considering all the manure ought to be saved, and calculating that the food of cattle might as properly be wasted as the food of plants. It has been thought that the exercise of going to water at a considerable distance, is advantageous in preventing the hoof-ail in cattle; but it is much more likely that this disorder often arises from the filth in wet weather, and freezing of the feet in very severe weather, to which they are exposed in their walks to the spring. If cattle are kept in well-sheltered yards, with sheds for their protection, with uninterrupted access to good water, plenty of salt and warm beds of dry straw, is should not be too much to promise that they will remain free from the hoof-ail and every other ail of which we have so much complaint. There is a strong prejudice against wells for the supply of water in cattle yards, and there is a much stronger prejudice against the labor of pumping the water for them; but to an industrious man, the prejudice of a desire to furnish his cattle with a clean and wholesome beverage, cool in the summer and warm in the winter, will be stronger than either.

Butter-Making.

Mrs. Emily says, in the Ohio Cultivator: I have for several years had the cure of the milk department in my father's family. I therefore read with great interest whatever relates to making butter and cheese and I have found much that was different from what I had been in the habit of practicing. One case of this kind was a case of making butter in the winter, according to what is called the "Russet" method, by which, it was said, butter could be made with as little churning in winter as in summer. So I set about trying the experiment, and the result exceeded my expectations. Before I go to milk I put a kettle, say one-third full of water, and large enough to set the milk pail in it, on the stove, where it will get boiling hot by the time I come in with the milk. Then strain the milk into another vessel, and wash the pail, (which should be tin) then pour the milk back into the pail, and set into the kettle of boiling water, until the milk becomes scalding hot, taking care not to let it boil, then pour it into crocks or pans and set it in a cellar for the cream to rise in the usual way—cream procured in this way will seldom require twenty minutes to churn, while, by the common practice, the poor dairy-milk may often churn for hours, and then perhaps have to throw all away, as I did on several occasions, before I happened to gain this valuable information. So much, Mr. Editor, for one instance of the advantage that a young lady may derive from agricultural reading.

Cure for Glanders.

I have lately discovered a remedy to cure the glanders in a horse; I thought it might be useful to others, and accordingly I send you the information. Some time in May last a man drove up and fastened his horses by mine, and came into the store; afterwards we both went out, and I saw that one of his horses was sick. He said his horse had the glanders, and he thought it would have died last night, it was so sick. I was offended because he had tied his horse so near mine with a contagious disease, and said no more to him. Some days after this the matter being somewhat forgotten, I was passing near my horse; he appeared to be sick; I turned and went up to him, and, sure enough, he was sick! His throat was swollen to a terrible degree; so that he could hardly raise or lower his head more than an inch or two. Something must be done, for I could not part with him any way at present. I tried one thing and another, but all to no purpose. Now for a study. What will do the thing? Glanders: what are the glanders? Why, it is diseased glands; the little vessels that bring the saliva to the mouth and throat are diseased—stopped up, and must be opened. What will do it? Tobacco vomit, and may open them. I took a half a pound of fine cut tobacco and poured two quarts of warm water on it, and let it soak a few minutes, and washed his throat and so on up to his ears, and down his throat to his legs and between his fore legs. It made him dreadful sick, and would have vomited him if it had been

possible for a horse to vomit. In three hours I bathed him again, and the next morning again. The final effect was, my horse could put his head to the ground after the second time bathing, and after the third time he could feed as well as ever, and is well, and has done better ever since. Wm. McSHEPARD, North Sheffield, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.



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 nett 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. Mine, 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, 136 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.

Mrs. 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 occupations as a teacher.

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.

PLEURISY AND CONSUMPTION.

Mrs. Baggas, a lady upwards of 70, residing 88 Sheriff street, has for years been subject to attacks of Pleurisy, Raising of Blood, severe Cough, Shortness of Breath, Pain in her Head and various parts of her body. Her friends believed past recovery. The All-Healing Balm relieved her at once of all her alarming symptoms, and now she is able to attend to her work.

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.

160,000 Brick

Just burnt and for sale by the subscriber. These brick are of a large size and of a superior quality, and will be sold as low or lower according to quality than any other Brick in the county. A portion of them are pressed or front brick. Said brick are made of the best material and will stand the fire with impunity, thus answering for the purpose of building Bake ovens, &c. All of which will be sold as low as any in the neighborhood.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Brick. SIMON GRUBER, Stroudsburg, August 18, 1853.—1*

LIVERY STABLE.

The proprietors of this establishment are prepared to furnish the public with all the conveniences that can be required in this business. Having lately added new stock, it will be found that our new Omnibus is just the thing for parties on pleasure trips, marriage excursions, &c. We assure the public that our stock is all good and reliable, and are at all times prepared to furnish every variety of vehicles.—Prices reasonable.

Stable on William street, adjoining Katz's Blacksmith shop. KAUTZ & HUNTMAN, Stroudsburg, August 4, 1853.—1*

Stroudsburg and Easton Port Jervis, Mauch Chunk and Scranton



STAGE LINES.

The Stroudsburg and Easton mail line of stages, consists of excellent four horse coaches, and leaves J. 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, or stages to Bethlehem and Allentown.

The following lines leaves 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, Dingmans' 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 White 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, August 19, 1852. Proprietors.

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 McCAFREY.

Brighton, 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 therefore recommend it.

MARTHA CLIFF.

The public is cautioned against counterfeit 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. Schuch.

Stroudsburg Jewelry Store.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c. of John H. Melick, intends carrying on the Watch Making and Jewellery 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 Jewellery, viz: Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Gold Lockets, Snaps, Bracelets, Slides, Silver Spoons, Butter 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 them, 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 & OSBORN, 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.

Attention given to Produce. Philadelphia, January 27, 1853.—3m.

HOBENACK'S WORM SYRUP.

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 changeable from one kind of food to another, Bad Breath, Pain in the Stomach, Picking at the Nose, Hardness and Fullness of the Belly, Dry Cough, Slow Fever, Pulse Irregular, and you should at once apply the remedy—

Hobenack'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 without an equal in the catalogue of medicines which makes it an invaluable remedy for those cases 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 succeed 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's full 3 times a day, these directions followed, have never been known to fail in curing the most obstinate case of Tape Worm.

Hobenack'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 Expectorant, which augments the secretion from the Pulmonary mucus 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. Hobenack, all others being base imitations: Agents wishing new supplies, and Store Keepers wishing to become Agents must address the Proprietor, J. N. Hobenack No 120 N. Second st., Phila., Pa.

Agents in Monroe County.

Dr. S. Stokes and R. Huston, Stroudsburg; H. Peters, Jr. & Co. Marshals creek; Staples & Shively, Anamoking; J. Bell, Experiment Mills. Brodhead & Bro. Dutoisburg; H. & J. Kintz, Paradise; J. Merwine, Merwinestown; Daily & Tomblor, Effert; Edinger & Marsh, Fennerstville; 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 expensive aid 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 anodynes 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 prescribed 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 3 lbs, 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 Globe originated in the mind of 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 cooperate (instead of stuffing their paper with, security and nonsensical declamation, which few would read if they were apprised of the contents) publish the debates in Congress on all great national questions. 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."—Stewart's Writings of Washington, vol. 10, p. 81.

THE DAILY GLOBE AND THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

In surrendering my interest in the organ of a great political party, I cherished the purpose 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 weight 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 from the seat of Government in any other form 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 New 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 there, 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 Mail trains. 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 vast 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 help to the farmer; and making every man a freholder 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 being 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 actors on the scenes at Washington, will be apt 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 it 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 be published 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 6, 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 so much 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 is believed that the Congressional Globe will reach 4,000 royal quarto pages, as the last long session made 3,812; and the long one before that made 3,901 royal quarto pages—four large volumes each session. If subscribers will be careful to file all 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 FORFEIT.

Dr. Hunter will forfeit \$50 if failing to cure any case of secret disease that may come under his care, no matter how long standing or obdurate. 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, a 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 ulcers upon 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 speedily 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—1v.

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 on 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 whenever 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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