The Years of Peter.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN:—The enclosed article from the *Irish World*, was published by you a few weeks ago. Will you be kind enough to republish the same, accompanied by the subjoined remarks:

WHAT ARE THE YEARS OF PETER.

The Italians have a tradition that no Pope will ever live to see the years of St. Peter. How or when this saying originated, or on what ground it stands, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to stop to inquire; but certain it is that the prophecy has been verified, so far. For more than eighteen centuries not one of St. Peter's two hundred and fifty-eight successors has reigned so long as he.

But at last, Pius IX, we are told, has broken the spell of ages; he has seen "the years of Peter." This is growing to be a popular fallacy, which we deem proper to arrest. The present Pope has reigned twenty-five years, and this fact naturally and logically intrepreted, would imply that the first Pope reigned twenty-five years also, and no more.

This is historically incorrect. Simon Bar-jona, whose name was changed to that of Peter by our Lord, entered upon his office as Pope, A. D. 33, immediately on Christ's ascension, and closed his office, by martyrdom, A. D. 67, thus reigned for *thirty-three years*. The first two years of his reign Peter spent at Jerusalem, chiefly; in A. D. 35 he went to the city of Antioch, in Asia Minor, where he remained for seven years, when he removed, A. D. 42, to Rome, in which city his see was permanently fixed.

From A. D. 42 to A. D. 67 is twenty-five years, and this is the number of years that St. Peter reigned *in Rome*, and on this fact is evidently based the supposition that Pius IX., who has just completed the twenty-fifth year of his Pontificate, has seen "the years of Peter."

But why make the years of Peter date from his entrance inty Rome,when he was Pope nine years before that event? It will not do to say he was Bishop of Rome for twenty-five years; for the years of Peter were the years of his whole Pontificate, of which the number spent in Rome were but a part. If, however, twenty-five years *in Rome* be harped on, then must Pius IX, be counted out, for the eighteen months spent by him in exile, at Gaeta, will, if deducted, reduce the term of his bishopric of Rome to twenty-three years and six months; but as no one will question his right to be considered Bishop of Rome while absent from that city, as well as within its walls, so neither can any valid reason be shown why "the years of Peter" did not embrace the whole term of St. Peter's pontificate, and not a part thereof.—*Irish World.*

REMARKS.

I. The statement that Peter remained only two years in Jerusalem, that "in A. D. 35, he went to the city of Antioch, in Asia Minor, where he remained for seven years, when he removed, A. D. 42, to Rome," etc., is not only without evidence to sustain it, but is in direct conflict with all known facts.

It is difficult to fix with precision the dates of many of the events recorded in the New Testament; but there are facts recorded which render it certain that the foregoing statement cannot be true. The conversion of Saul of Tarsus who was subsequently known as the Apostle Paul, is supposed to have occurred in the year 35, three years after the crucifiction of Christ. That it was not less than that, any person can see by glancing at the events that had occurred in the mean time, recorded in the first eighth chapters of the Acts of Apostles. In Paul's letter to the Gallations, chapter 1, verse 18, he says: "Then after *three years* I went up to Jerusalem to see Peter, and abode with him fifteen days." These three years, since the conversion of Paul, added to the three that preceded it, make six years, and bring us to the year 38; and Peter is still at Jerusalem, and not at Antioch. In the second chapter of Gallations, Paul mentioned a second visit to Jerusalem. That Peter is still there is evident from the 9th verse; "And when James *Cephas* (another name for Peter) and John, who seemed to be pillars, perceived the grace that was given unto me, they gave me and Barnabas the right hand of fellowship" etc. The date of this visit was stated in the first verse. "Then fourteen years after I went up again to Jerusalem with Barnabas, and took Titus with me also." If the "fourteen years after," means fourteen years after his first visit, this would be *seventeen* years after his conversion, and twenty years after the crucifixion, or in the year fifty-three. If it means fourteen years after his conversion, then it would be *seventeen* years after the crucifixion, and in the year fifty. Up to the time of this second visit—i.e. up to the year fifty or fifty-three it is certain that the residence of Peter was at Jerusalem, and neither in Antioch nor Rome.

This second visit of Paul to Jerusalem is the one mentioned in the 15th chapter of Acts. It was the occasion of the Council or Convention to settle the question in regard to circumcision. In that Convention Peter said: "Men and brethren, ye know how that *a good while ago* God made choice among us, that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word of the gospel and believe." The occasion refered to by Peter is the conversion of the household of Cornlius, recorded in the 10th chapter of Acts. This occurred in the year forty-one; and Peter refers to it as having occurred "a good while ago." Whether this convention, therefore, was in fifty or fifty-three, it is certain that it was "a good while" after the conversion of Cornelius.

In Gal. 2, 11. Paul mentions the fact that Peter came to Antioch; but it was after his own second visit to Jerusalem, and consequently in or after the year fifty or fifty-three. The latter is probably the correct date of this visit; for it seems more probable that Paul's "fourteen years after" date from the time of his first visit.

It is, therefore, certain, that instead of Peter remaining in Jerusalem only two years, he remained there twenty years; and that he went to Antioch in or after the year fifty-three. If he remained in Antioch seven years, that would bring us to the year sixty, or twenty-seven years after the crucifixion of Christ. And if he suffered martyrdom in the year sixty-seven, his residence in Rome could not have exceeded seven years.

But even this residence of Peter in Rome, for a period of seven years is liable to serious objections. The first letter of Peter, according to the most reliable data, was written in the year sixty-four, and was evidently written in Babylon; for Peter says: (Chapter 5, verse 13,) "The church that is at Babylon, elect together with you saluteth you." So that in the year sixty-four, Peter was in Babylon, not in Rome.

In the year fifty-seven Paul wrote his letter to the Romans, in which he makes no mention of Peter being in Rome. This is utterly inconsistent with the idea that he was there, besides, this letter contains many things which would not have been in it if Peter was in that city.

In the year sixty-three Paul himself was taken a prisoner to Rome, as recorded in the 28th chapter of Acts, and remained there for two years; that is until in the year sixty-five. The author of the Acts does not mention that Peter was there, and if he was it is unaccountable that it was not mentioned.

During Paul's two years stay in Rome, he wrote his letters to the Phillipians, to Philemon, to the Colossians, and to the Ephesians—in neither of which does he mention that Peter is in Rome. Is this fact at all consistent with the idea that he was there?

The truth is that there is no certain and conclusive evidence that the Apostle Peter was ever in the city of Rome in his life. It is absolutely certain that he was not there prior to the year fifty-three. It is almost certain that he could not have been there prior to the year sixty-five. The evidence is barely sufficient to render it *probable* that he spent the last two years of his life, and suffered martyrdom in that city.

3. The statement that Peter "entered upon *his office as Pope*, A. D. 33, immediately on Christ's ascension" and closed *his office* by martyrdom A. D. 67, thus *reigning* for thirty-three years," can be best appreciated by simply bearing in mind that no such *office as Pope* existed for several hundred years after the death of the Apostle Peter.

The Apostle Peter possessed no other, or different or greater power, than that possessed by the other Apostles. All the Apostles were ministers extraordinary of Jesus, the Christ. They were personally chosen by him. He personally taught them their duties; and, by bestowing upon them the miraculous gifts of the Holy Spirit, qualified them for the performance of those duties. The extraordinary powers incident to their office, were first promised to Peter, Math. 16, 19; but this promise was subsequently extended to all the Apostles. Matt. 18, 18 and 19, 28; and was conferred upon all alike, and at the same time. See the 1st and 2d chapters of Acts. These powers were confined to them; and did not, and could not, extend to successors, for they had no successors. Paul was subsequently made an Apostle; not as a successor to either of the others, but as a special Apostle to the Gentiles. But to be an Apostle, he had, like the others, to see Christ, and be by him personally appointed to the apostolic office, and be endowed with the miraculous gifts of the Holy Spirit.

The Grand Hierarchy of which the Roman Pontiff is the head, had not the shadow of an existence until, in the reign of Augustine, the church and the State began to be united; and the church (so-called) began to assume a form and organic structure corresponding to that of the Roman Empire, and it was not until long after this, that the office of Pope was constituted.

Peter was never Pope; and whether he lived in Rome two years or twenty-five years, is a matter of no consequence except to show how "baseless as the fabric of a vision," are the pretensions set up in regard to the matter.

3. The statement that the Apostle Peter "reigned," that in Rome his "*see* was permanently fixed," that he has had "two hundred and fifty-eight successors," &c., &c., are supremely absurd in view of the foregoing facts.

There is no evidence that the Apostle Peter was even *one* of the Bishops of Rome. During the life time of the Apostles, there was a plurality of Bishops, or elders, in each local congregation of christians. If Peter was one of these Bishops in the church in the city of Rome, he was only *one* of a *board of Bishops*, or *Elders*—all possessed of equal authority as to that local church, and neither of them, by virtue of that office, possessed of any authority any where else. For Diocessian Bishops had not then been invented. The centralization and consolidation of ecclesiastical power into a vast Hierarchy, and the constitution of grades of ecclesiastical officers, corresponding to the grades of civil offices in the Roman Empire was the work of after ages—*and was never authorized either by Christ or his Apostles.*

The *Irish World* had better discard some more of the "traditions" of the *Italians.* E. E. ORVIS.

BENTON, July 21, 1871.

How Managed.

THE SCIENCE OF POLYGAMY, AS PRACTICED IN UTAH.

In an editorial letter to the Toledo *Blade*, from Salt Lake City, we find the following report of a conversation had with a "Saint:"

"Don't you find it difficult, generally, to get the consent of the first wife to your taking a second, and of the first and second to the bringing in of the third, and so on! It seems to me that when a man has three or four, or half a dozen, it must be about impossible to get a unanimous vote in favor of a new one."

"Yes there is a difficulty in that way sometimes, but generally they are willing, and the new wife receives a hearty welcome."

"In case they are not willing, what do you do then?"

"We endeavor to reason the matter with them, and to convince them that it is our duty to marry again, and their duty to consent to it."

"But if they still oppose it, what then?"

"There are very few cases of that kind: when one does occur we sometimes give it up, and sometimes go on and marry anyhow."

"Does your church allow a man to marry as many wives as he wants to?"

"No, not always. Suppose I have one wife, or more, and feel it to be my duty to take another; I name the matter to the woman I have selected, and if she consents I talk to her parents about it. These courtships among us are much the same as they are among you Gentiles. If the parents are willing they apply to the bishop of my ward for a recommend to President Young. The bishop states my case, naming my business, my circumstances, the number of wives I have, and anything else he may think necessary for the information of the President. I take this paper to the President and leave it with him. In about a week I call for it, and it is returned to me with simply 'Yes' or 'No' written on it. If 'Yes' I go on and get married, if 'No' that ends the matter. There is no appeal from the President's decision."

BLANK MORTGAGES just printed and for sal Bat the *Columbian* office.

Patent Medicines.

ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED.

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion, but its willing victims. Now, we would not be understood to say that any one regards dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley, who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of dyspepsia, or his jolly would have speedily taken him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

Of all the multifarious diseases to which the human system is liable, there is perhaps no one so generally prevalent as dyspepsia. There are diseases more acute and painful, and which more frequently prove fatal; but none, the effect of which are so depressing to the mind and so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in the world it is

A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC.

But it is not our intention to discant on the horrors of Dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply impossible; it is possible to point out a remedy. We have said that dyspepsia is perhaps the most universal of human diseases. This is emphatically the case in the United States. Whether this general prevalence is due to the character of the food, the method of its preparation, or the hasty manner in which it is usually swallowed, is not our province to explain. The great fact with which we are called to deal is this:

DYSPEPSIA PREVAILS

almost universally.

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, and apparently willing one; for were this not the case why so many sufferers, when a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the easy reach of all who desire to avail themselves of it? But the majority will not. Blinded by prejudice, or deterred by some other unexplained influence, they refuse to accept the relief proffered them. They turn a deaf ear to the testimony of the thousands whose sufferings have been alleviated and with strange infatuation, appear to cling with desperate determination to their ruthless tormentor. But says a dyspeptic: What is this remedy to which we reply: This great alleviator of human suffering is almost as widely known as the English language. It has allayed the agonies of thousands, and is to-day carrying comfort and encouragement to thousands of others. This acknowledged panacea is none other than

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine than can be learned from the experience of others? Try it yourself, and when it has failed to fulfil the assurance of its efficacy given by the propietor, then abandon faith in it.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED,

first of all, that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is not a rum compound.

They are not alcoholic in any sence of the term. They are composed wholly of the pure juice or vital principle of roots, herbs, &c., and are compounded are prepared by one of the ablest of German chemists. Unlike any other Bitters in the market, they are without the objectionable spirituous ingredients. The objections which hold with so much force against preparations of this class, namely—that a desire for intoxicating drinks is stimulated by their use, finds no valid in the case of the German Bitters. So far from encouraging or inculcating a taste or desire for imbibing beverages, it may be confidently asserted that their tendency is in a diametrically opposite direction. Their effects can be

BENEFICIAL ONLY

in all cases of the biliary system. Hoofland's German Bitters stimulate without an equal, acting promptly and vigorously upon the Liver; they remove its torpidity and cause healthful secretion of bile—thereby supplying the stomach with the most effective sensative element of sound digestion in proper proportions. They give tone to the stomach—stimulating its functions, and enabling it to perform its allotted duties. They assigned it should do. They impart vigor and strength to the entire system, causing the patient to feel like another being—in fact, giving him a new lease of life.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,

cleansing the vital fluid of all hurtful impurities and supplanting them with the elements of genuine healthfulness. In a word, there is scarcely a disease in which they cannot be safely and beneficially employed; but in that most generally prevalent distressing and dreaded disease, Dyspepsia,

THEY STAND UNRIVALED.

Now, there are certain classes of persons to whom extreme Bitters are not only unpalatable but who find it impossible to take them without positive discomfort. For such

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

has been specially prepared. It is intended for use where a slight alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the well-known Tonic properties of the pure Jamaica Bitters. This Tonic contains all the ingredients of the Bitters, but so flavored as to remove the extreme bitterness. This preparation is not only palatable but combines, in modified form, all the virtue of the German Bitters. The solid extracts of some of Nature's choicest restoratives are held in solution by a spirituous agent of the purest quality. In cases of languor or excessive debility where the system appears to have become exhausted of its energies,

HOOFLAND'S TONIC

acts with almost marvelous effect. It not only stimulates the flagging and wasting energies but invigorates and permanently strengthens its action upon the Liver and Stomach thorough, perhaps less prompt than the Bitters, when the same quantity is taken is none the less certain. Indigestion, Biliousness, Physical or Nervous Prostration, yield readily to its potent influence. It gives the invalid a new and stronger hold upon life, removes depression of spirits, and inspires cheerfulness. It supplants the pain of disease with the ease and comfort of perfect health. It gives strength to weakness, throws despondency to the winds, and starts the restored invalid upon a new and gladsome career. But Dr. Hoofland's benefactions to the human race are not confined to his celebrated

GERMAN BITTERS,

or his invaluable Tonic. He has prepared another medicine, which is rapidly winning its way to popular favor because of its intrinsic merits. This is

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,

a perfect substitute for mercury, without any of mercury's evil qualities.

These wonderful Pills, which are intended to act upon the Liver, are mainly composed of Podophyllin, or the

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE MANDRAKE

Now we desire the render to distinctly understand that this extract of the Mandrake is many times more powerful than the Mandrake itself. It is a medicine virtues of this health-giving plant in a perfectly pure and highly concentrated form. Hence it is that two of the Podophyllin Pill constitute a full dose, while anywhere six to eight or a handful of preparations of the Mandrake are required. The Podophyllin

ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER,

stimulating its functions and causing it to make its biliary secretions in regular and proper quantities. The injurious results which invariably follow the use of mercury is entirely avoided by their use. But it is not upon the liver only that their powers are exerted. The extract of Mandrake contained in them is skillfully combined with four other extracts, one of which acts upon the stomach, one upon the upper bowels, one upon the lower bowels, and one prevents any griping effect, thus producing a pill that influences the entire digestive and alimentary system, in an equal and harmonious manner, and its action entirely free from nausea, vomiting or griping pains common to all other purgatives.

Possessing these much desirable qualities, the Podophyllin becomes invaluable as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

No household should be without them. They are perfectly safe, require but two for an ordinary dose, are prompt and efficient in action, and when used in connection with Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, or Tonic, may be regarded as certain specifics in all cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or any of the disorders to which the system is ordinarily subject. The

PODOPHYLLIN PILLS

act upon the stomach and bowels, carrying off improper obstructions, while the Bitters or Tonic purify the blood, strengthen and invigorate the whole frame, give tone and appetite to the stomach, and thus build up the invalid anew.

Dr. Hoofland, having provided internal remedies for diseases, has given the world one mainly for external application, in the wonderful preparation known as

DR. HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

This Oil is a sovereign remedy for pains a aches of all kinds.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Burns, Pain in the Back and Loins, Ringworms, &c., all yied to its external application. The number of cures effected by it is astonishing, and they are increasing every day.

Taken internally, it is a cure for Heart-burns, Kidney Diseases, Sick Headaches, Colic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Colds, Asthma, &c.

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CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

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CONSUMPTION,

ITS CURE AND ITS PREVENTIVE,

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Many a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT,

and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has in his own case preserved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-supporting.

The Seawood Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originated in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition, the bronchial tubes sympathize with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here then comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of

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The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's most potent gifts to the Pelophilism Pulatum. They possess all the blood—searching, alterative properties of calomel, but unlike calomel, they

"LEAVE NO STING BEHIND,"

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting at last,

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more fluttulence, no exacerbation of the stomach, no appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man, Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Where cavities exist, it heals and cures, and where the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings, it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is removed and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was,

GIVEN UP AS LOST.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, as it is as prevental or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend these things lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quietly. They must walk about the room as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. Of course, they will do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair or cure after such evidence of its possibility in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption; confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at a straw, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

As soon as this began to subside my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since."

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He or its son Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continues to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination which they cannot be safely and beneficially employed; but in that most generally prevalent distressing and dreaded disease, Dyspepsia,

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One space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the different Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we would say that Rosadalis is superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis and you will be restored to health.

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Rail Roads.

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On and after July 17, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive a. m.	Arrive p. m.	Going South Leave p. m.	Leave a. m.
Scranton	9.40	1.14	1.45	10.05
Pittston	8.18	11.52	2.11	10.35
Kingston ⅛ St. & W. Barre ¼ Crs	8.50	12.24	2.33	11.00
Plymouth	8.15	12.23	2.40	
Shickshinny	7.59	12.09	3.58	
Berwick	7.33	11.36	4.34	
Bloom	8.05	11.14	3.37	
Danville		10.50	4.27	

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

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NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after May 28th 1871, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

4.50 A. M., Daily (except Sunday) to Williamsport, for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

6.5) P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport and Erie.

4.55 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, via. Erie railroad from Elmira.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

4.15 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

10.55 A. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ELD. S. YOUNG
General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED B. FISH, Gen'l. Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	*Mail North*
Lv. 8.25 a.m	Williamsport	Lv. 6.25 p. m
" 9.00 "	Muncy,	" 5.55 "
" 9.30 "	Milton,	" 5.30 "
" 10.21 "	Danville,	" 4.39 "
" 10.38 "	Rupert,	" 4.12 "
" 10.43 "	Catawissa,	" 4.04 "
" 11.00 "	Ringtown,	" 3.55 "
" 12.21 p.m.	Summit,	" 2.39 "
" 12.33 "	Quakake,	" 2.10 "
" 12.48 "	E. Mahony Jc. e,	" 1.45 "
" 1.00 "	Tamaqua, Jc. e,	" 12.52 "
" 4.25 "	Reading,	" 10.40 a.m.
" 3.15 "	Pottsville,	"
" 7.00 "	Philadelphia,	" 8.15 "

Leave Mauch Chunk, dinner, 1.05 p. m.
" Bethlehem, 12.00 noon
" Phila. via Bethlehem, " 9.45 a. m
" Easton, " 11.35 "
" New York, R. Liberty st., via L. & S. R. R. " 9.00 "
" " L. Valley R. R. " 9.00 "
" Boston, " 9.00 p.m

Passengers taking the 8.25 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hours in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, May 15, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.40, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05, a. m., 5.50, and 9.30 p. m. respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 7.50, 8.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 p.m. train for Harrisburg without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Allentown and Philad. at 8.10 a.m., and 2.00 and 4.55 p.m., stopping at all regular stations and principal stations; the 4.55 p.m. train connecting for Phil's Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Selinsgrove, Hanven and Ashland, via Shamokin and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 8.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 8.35, 10.50, a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.30 a. m. 12.25 noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Hermdon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., 3.15 and 7.50 p.m. and 1.45 noon and 12.05 a.m. daily except Monday at 7.15 a. m. and 1.20 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.55 a. m., and 2.30 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pine Grove and Tremont,

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 9.45 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 7.55 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.

Columbia Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 6.30 a.m., and 5.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.7 9.55 a. m., 3.05 & 6.00 p. m. returning: leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.30 a.m., 12.50 noon & 4.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.30 a.m., & 1.15 6.45 p.m. returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 a.m. 12.30 p. m., 5.15 p.m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.30 and 5.30 p.m. returning leave Downington at 6.30 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.30 p. m., connecting with similar trains or Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 5.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading; leave Pottsville 8.00 a.m.; Harrisburg at 2.40 p. m., and 2.00 p.m. and leave Allentown at 4.25 and 8.35 p. m., and leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.30 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m., for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m.' and 4.15 p. m. to Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.
Reading, Pa., April 3, 1871.

Books.

AGENTS Wanted for BELDEN. The White Chief

Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains.

The remarkable adventures of the famous WHITE CHIEF and BIG WARRIOR among the Red Skins. Thrilling accounts of Great Hunts, Hairbreadth Escapes and Terrible Contests with the big game and hostile tribes, splitted descriptions of the habits and superstitions of that strange people, Their Sports, Legends, Traditions, How they Woo and Wed, Social Custom, Worship, &c. New, Fresh and Popular, Price Low. It is selling by the thousands with wonderful rapidity. Agents are making from $50 to $100 per week. A few choice districts yet vacant. Send at once for sample chapters, illustrations and particulars to A. H. HUBBARD, Publisher, jan27'71-tf. 400 Chestnut St., Philia.

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A NEW BOOK of the greatest interest and importance. Written from a high moral and physiological standpoint, by an eminent physician and medical professor, it shows how Satan is working out his subtle and dangerous designs through our most sacred domestic and social relations. Pure-minded, but outspoken and aggressive, the author handles the delicate subjects treated of *without gloves*, but in such a manner as not to uninister to a prurient curiosity. *The Physical Regeneration of the Race*, is a subject justly enlisting the interest and sympathy of all true philanthropists, and this book, it is believed, will contribute to that end just in proportion as it has readers. A circular sent free, containing a full description and synopsis of the work with liberal terms to Agents. C. F. VENT, Publisher, se4'70-1y 5 College Place, N. Y.

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GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PLOWS AND THRESHING MACHINES.

Mr. Jacob Trivlepiece having purchased the interest of Charles W. Low in the above named works, the business will be continued under the firm name of WILLIAM SCHUYLER & Co. Having discovered several imperfections in the plows manufactured in 1870, they have strengthened and improved them, and added some entire new patterns. They will open the Spring trade of 1871 far in advance of anything ever offered to the public, being in practical operation, and having their work all done under their own supervision they guarantee their work superior in material and finish to any heretofore offered. Dealers should not accept of any other agricultural implements until they have examined our Manufacture. Farmers should try our plows before buying any other. They also manufacture

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usually made in first class Foundries, saw and grist mill castings, made and fitted up to order.

THRESHING MACHINES

are made a specialty, and some very decided improvements have been introduced into their machines. Prices lower than ever; all kinds of country produce and old iron taken in exchange Order direct from the manufactory.