Wit and Humor.

FASHIONABLE CONVERSATION.

Enter Miss Lucy, nearly out of breath with the exertion of walking from her papa's carriage in the street to the door of her friend, ——Place.

Lucy.—"Oh, Maria! how do you do?—How delighted I am to see you! How have you been since you were at the ball, last Thursday evening? Oh, wasn't the appearance of that tall girl in pink perfectly frightful? Is that your shawl on the piano? Beautiful shawl! Father says he is going to send to Paris to get me a shawl in the spring. I can't bear home-made shawls!—How do you like Monsieur Esprey? Beautiful man, ain't he? Now, don't laugh, Maria, for I am sure I don't care anything about him! Oh my! I must be going! It's a beautiful day, isn't it? Maria, when are you coming up to see me? *Oh, dear*, what a beautiful pin. That pin was *given* to you, now I know it was Maria; don't deny it.—Harry is coming up to see me this evening, but I hate him—I do really; but he has a beautiful moustache, hasn't he, Maria?—*Oh dear!* it's very warm. Good morning, Maria. Don't speak of Harry in connection with my name to any one, for I am sure it will never amount to anything. I hate him awfully—I'm sure I do. Adieu."

☞ SETTLING THE BILL.—A gentleman from somewhere, says the Maine Farmer, not long since, put up at one of our public houses. Undoubtedly he was not familiar with all the ways and usages of the world. He had supper, lodgings, and breakfast.—When dinner came, he seated himself at the table with numerous others. He thought the board was slimly furnished, but said nothing. Presently the waiter passed him a "bill of fare." Struck all aback by this, as he thought, having his *bill* thrust in his face before a company of entire strangers, he gave the formidable document but a single glance, and deliberately folding it up and putting it in his vest pocket, he very coolly said—"All right—I will settle with you immediately after dinner."

☞ A DUTCHMAN'S REASONING.—We find a passage in a learned lecture by a German adventurer in London, one "Baron Vondullbrains." He is illustrating the glory of Mechanics as a science. "De ting dat is made is more superior dan de maker. I shall show you how something. Suppose I make de round wheel of de coach? Very well: dat wheel roll five hundred mile! and I cannot roll myself! Suppose I am de cooper what you call, and I make de big tub to hold de wine? He hold tons and gallons; and I cannot hold more as five pottell! So you see dat de ting dat is made is more superior dan de maker!"

☞ A MAN, somewhat given to superstition, dreamed on Sunday night, that he saw an omnibus up Washington street, containing *four passengers*, and drawn by *six horses*, each animal having *six legs*. Upon waking from his sleep, he sprang out of bed and made a note of the figures, 4, 8, 48. On Monday, he spent several hours searching after a *lottery ticket*, with the numbers 4, 8, 48, upon it. Finding one at last, he paid $20 for it, 12 per cent. off. On Tuesday, strange to relate! the ticket drew—*a blank!*

☞ A YOUNG BUCK, who belongs to the independent drink-or-let-it-alone just as I please without-signing-the-pledge-fraternity, *popped the question* to a pretty girl of our acquaintance a short time since, who brought a still deeper blush to his always blushing countenance, by replying that as she had signed a pledge to neither drink or traffic in ardent spirits, she did not feel at liberty to *traffic* herself off for a *hogshead of brandy*.

☞ QUICK WIT.—Curran was a rare wit, but even he sometimes met his match. He was once examining a cross grained, ugly faced witness from whom he sought to obtain a direct answer. At length he exclaimed, "It's no use trying to get the truth out of you, for I see the villain in your face!"

"Do you, sir?" retorted the man, with a smile, "why then it must be so—fair, I never knew my face was a looking-glass before!"

☞ POWERFUL MAGNET.—A lecturer was dilating upon the power of the magnet, defying any one to show anything surpassing its power, when a man mounted the stand and told him that woman was the magnet of magnets; for, said he, if the loadstone could attract a piece of iron a foot or two, there was a young woman who, when he was a young man, used to *attract him thirteen miles every Sunday to have a chat with her.*

☞ ABSENCE OF MIND.—An exchange tells of a cooper down east, who, finding considerable difficulty in keeping one of the heads of a cask he was finishing, in its place, put his son inside to hold the head up! After completing the work much to his satisfaction, he was astonished to find his boy inside the cask, and without a possibility of getting him out, except through the bung-hole.

☞ TWO BOYS, one of them blind of an eye, were discoursing on the merits of their respective masters, "How many hours do you get for sleep?" said one. "Eight," replied the other. "Eight? why I only get four!" "Ah!" said the first, "but recollect you have only one eye to close, and I have two."

☞ MISS DUBOIS says she may be old now, but she has seen the day when she was as young as ever she was. Her acquaintances, however, won't credit it, which satisfies the old lady that the world is more more given to "calumus" than it was when she was a gal.

☞ THE HUMOROUS Dean Swit, whose antipathy to fishing was well known, being asked by a little child what a fishing-rod meant—"It means my dear," said he, "only a long pole, with a worm at one end and a fool at the other."

☞ THE LYNX *Locomotive* says there is a man in that town the flashes of whose wit are so powerful, that whoever talks with him is obliged to have a lightning-rod on his back to prevent being struck.

☞ THIRTEEN objections were once given by a young lady for declining a match; the first twelve being the suitor's twelve children, and the thirteenth the suitor himself.

☞ "MR. BROWN, why do you wear that awful bad hat?" "Because, my dear sir, Mrs. Brown vows she will not go out of the house with me, until I get a new one!"

☞ A SURE preventative of railway collisions is, that each train have one of the directors securely fastened in a neat chair, placed directly in front of the locomotive.

☞ PREPOSTEROUS.—To see one man kiss another. The fashion came from the French—while the French, we believe, got it from Judas.

Scientific and Practical.

TO MAKE PUFF PASTE.

Into one quart of flour stir one teaspoonful of salt, if you intend to use butter as shortening; if you intend to use half butter and half lard, or even drippings, stir in two teaspoonfuls of salt, cut half a pound of shortening into the flour, but do not moisten the flour in stirring it in; with half a tumbler of cold water, wet the flour as lightly as possible to a stiff paste; then flour the moulding board and the rolling pin, and roll out the paste to half an inch in thickness; cover it with quarter of a pound of butter or shortening cut in small bits, sprinkle it with flour, roll it up into a long roll, fold in the ends, flour it again, and with the rolling pin floured roll it out again to half an inch in thickness; cover it with another quarter of a pound of shortening, and repeat the same process as before; then roll it out, and use immediately.

CURE FOR HEADACHES.

A work has been published in Paris, by an eminent physician, in which is described a new remedy for headaches. He uses a mixture of ice and salt, in proportion of 1 to 4, as a cold mixture, and this he applies by means of a little purse of silk gauze, with a rim of gutta percha, to limited spots on the forehead or other parts of the scalp where rheumatic headache is felt. It gives instantaneous relief. The skin is subjected to the process from half a minute to one and a half minutes, and it is rendered hard and white. It is said to be good in erysipelas and diseases of the skin.

TO PRESERVE BUTTER SWEET.

Take of best pure common salt two parts; sugar, one part; salipetre, one part; beat and blend them completely together. One ounce of this mixture to every pound of butter, is well worked into the butter, which is then put up close for use. It is to remain three or four weeks before the salt will be sufficiently blended. It has been found sweet when three years old.

CLEAN CELLARS.

One of the principal reasons why butter, milk, &c., is so often found not to keep well in certain cellars, is the neglect on the part of the owners, to keep them properly purified. The generation of fetid gases and putrefactive miasma, occasioned by the roots contained in them, in the spring, is very rapid, and renders ventilation, white-washing and thorough putrification indespensable.—[*Germantown Telegraph.*

SEASONING WOOD.

Wood seasoned by the fire, with quickness whilst full of sap, does not imbibe water, as air and water seasoned wood. The sap is thickened by the sudden heat so as to fill or mostly fill up the interstices and thus hardened and fixed, it excludes moisture of the common air. The sap thus cured is prevented from fermenting and rotting the inside of blocks of wood.

A BLACK EYE.

Whenever you get a black eye by a fall on the ice, or from running against the bedpost, apply the cloth wrung out of very warm water, and renew it until the pain ceases.—The moisture and heat liquifies the blood, and sends it back to the proper channels.—Use warm or hot, but never cold water to the bruise.

TO CURE NOSE BLEEDING.

Roll up a piece of paper and press it up under the under lip. We have tried this plan in a great number of cases, and have only seen it fail on one occasion.

Information for the People,

OR THE PLAIN "WHY" AND "BECAUSE."

☞ WHY is skating so called? Because of its origin from the German *skait* or *skate*, to glide along a smooth surface.

Skating was undoubtedly introduced among us from Holland; but a kind of rude essay towards it was made among ourselves very early, by tying bones upon the feet.—Fitzstephen, who wrote in the reign of Henry II, tells us, that "when the great pane or moor, (which watereth the walls of the citie on the north side) is frozen, the young men play upon the ice; some stryding as wide as they may, doe slide swiftly; some *tie bones to their feete, and under their heeles*, shoving themselves by a little picked staffe, do slyde as swiftly as a bird flyeth in the air, or arrow out of a cross-bow." He describes also contests on the ice between such skaters. Strutt acknowledges that he cannot trace the first introduction of this pastime into England.

Fitzstephen likewise describes another pastime on the ice:—"Others make a seat of ice as large a mill-stone, and having placed one of their companions upon it, they draw him along," &c. This contrivance was superseded by sledges, common upon the Thames in the hard frosts of the last century, as appears in the following couplet from a *song* upon the great *frost* of 1716.

"While the rabble in sledges run giddily round,
And nought but a circle of folly is found."

The Dutch are allowed to be the best skaters in Europe.

Few modern feats upon the ice exceed the following, narrated in the *Quarterly Review*, No. 73:—"We remember, many years ago, two Englishmen fixing iron runners to a Russian sledge; with which, after rigging it out with mast and sail, they started upon the Neva, and darted along at the rate of twenty-two miles an hour. Having, in their progress, observed a wolf crossing on the ice, they steered directly towards it; and such was the velocity of the sledge that it cut the animal in two. They had no doubt that with a double quantity of canvass, they could have nearly doubled the velocity."

☞ WHY DOES a person with a cold in the head, or catarrh from the eyes and nose, experience so much more relief on applying to the face a linen or cambric handkerchief than one of cotton? Because the linen, by *conducting*, readily absorbs the heat, and diminishes the inflamation, while the latter, by refusing to give passage to the heat, increases the temperature and the pain. Popular prejudice has held that there was poison in cotton.—*Arnott.*

☞ WHY is it advisable to wrap the neck, face, &c., from the cold night air? Because the wrapping, especially if woolen, receives a portion of caloric or heat from the breath, at each expiration, which portion is communicated to the current of air rushing into the lungs at each inspiration.

☞ WHY DOES oiled silk, or other air-tight covering, laid on a bed, preserve greater warmth than an additional blanket or more? Because the oiled silk prevents the ventilation of the person by the slow passage of air, as through the texture of the blanket.

☞ WHY is the first Monday after Twelfth Day called Plough Monday? Because it was the first day after Christmas that husbandmen resumed the plough.

PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH
MECHANICS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION
of Springfield, Massachusetts.
OFFICE, CORNER OF DOCK AND THIRD STREETS,
Over the Exchange Coffee House, Philadelphia.
WM. H. BOWDOIN, Secretary.
Accumulated Cash Capital, $21,000
Guaranty Capital, 60,000
THIS IS AN ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS and others, formed for the mutual benefit of each other, in case of sickness or accident. Females are also admitted into this association, but no Certificates are issued for them above four dollars.
By the payment of the following Annual Rates, you will become a life Member, and will be entitled to a Weekly Benefit during life, if you should be disabled by sickness or accident, from attending to your ordinary business or occupation.
Yearly Deposit for Members under 50 years of Age.
$1,50 Admission Fee will be charged the first year, and must be paid at the time of making application, and the first year's deposit within thirty days.
BY DEPOSITING
$2 00 per year you will draw $2 00 per week.
3 00 do do do 3 00 do
4 00 do do do 4 00 do
5 00 do do do 5 00 do
6 00 do do do 6 00 do
7 00 do do do 7 00 do
8 00 do do do 8 00 do
Those over fifty years of age will be charged 25 per cent. extra.
Half the benefits will be paid as above, *provided* the sickness shall continue two weeks or more, (fractional parts of a week excepted,) and in all cases a Funeral Benefit of Twenty Dollars will be paid at the death of a member's decease (as per By-Laws.)
OFFICERS.
R. CROSSETT, President. A. M. GALPIN, V. Pres't.
B. H. DARLING, Sec'y. N. B. LILLEY, Treas'r.
FINANCE COMMITTEE.
A. M. GALPIN, CURTIS WOODRUFF, Rev. R. H. CONKLIN, Wm. S. GOODWIN, and E. W. DICKINSON.
R. G. W. ESSIG, M. D., Consulting Physician.
References—Ex-Gov. Doty, Wisconsin; Lt. Gov. R. W. Reid, J. B. Plumb, Esq., Cash'r, Bk., Albany, Hon. Edward P. Little, Marshfield, Massachusetts, Hon. J. R. Giddings, M. C. Hon. Alpheus Felch, U. S. Senator, Hon. Seth M. Gates, M. C. N. Y., Ex-Gov. Slade, Vermont, Rev. D. N. Morrill, Housatonic, Mass., Seth Rogers, M. D., Worcester, Mass., Hon. Elisha Ward, Middleboro, Mass.
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New York City.—Hon. Horace Greeley, Samuel Sotley, of the Howard Hotel, Robert Withers, P. D. Whitmore, 40 Wall Street, Rev. D. M. Graham, 604 Greenwich Street, F. G. Ford, 90 Fulton Street, Warren Ward, 340 Bowery, Joseph Burr 519 Broadway.
Springfield.—S. Osgood, Hon. E. D. Beach, H. Foot, Merchant, J. T. Rockwood, Merchant, C. P. Kibbee, M. D., Wm. Rowe, P. M.
Harrisburg, by Permission.—Col. Wm. J. Sanders, Washington Hotel, Stephen Miller Pro'r, Dauphin County, Jacob Seiler, late Sheriff, E. R. John Fox Deputy Sheriff, Dauphin County, W. O. Hickok, Bookbinder, J. J. Waterbury, State Agent B. B., Collin McCurdy, Editor and Publisher American.
Louisville.—S. Foster, Assistant Judge, Francis W. Hughes, Esq., J. H. Campbell Esq., John T. Hazzard, D. G. McGowan.
W. P. ISLAND, M. D., Agt. for Phila. City and county.
CHAS. B. WOOLSEY & CO.
General Agents for Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.
Nov. 1, 1851. 44-3m

LIFE INSURANCE
THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY and Trust Company, of Philadelphia. Office No. 152 Chesnut Street. Capital, $300,000. Charter perpetual. Continued to make insurances on Lives on the most favorable terms.
The capital being paid up and invested, together with a large and constantly increasing net earned fund, offers a perfect security to the insured.
The premiums may be paid yearly, half yearly, or quarterly.
The Company add a bonus periodically to the insurances for life. The first Bonus, appropriated to December, 1844, and the second Bonus to December, 1849, amount to an addition of $262 50 to every $1000 insured under the oldest policies, making $1262 50 which will be paid when it shall become a claim, instead of $1000 originally insured; the next oldest amount to $1237 50; the next in age to $1212 50 for *every* $1000; the others in the same proportion according to the amount and time of standing, which additions make an average of more than 60 per cent. upon the premiums paid, without increasing the annual premium.
The following are a few examples from the Register:

Policy.	Sum Insured.	Bonus or addition.	Am't of policy and bonus to be paid by future additions.
No 58	$1000	$252 50	$1,252 50
" 80	2500	656 25	3,156 25
" 278	2000	475	2,475 00
" 235	5000	1167 50	6,167 50
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

Pamphlets containing tables of rates and explanations, forms of application; and further information can be had at the office.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
The subscriber is Agent for the above Company in Schuylkill County, and will effect insurances, and give all necessary information on the subject.
B. BANNAN.
June 29, 1850 26-1y

PROTECT YOURSELVES.
THE Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company —Office North Room of the Exchange, Third St., Philadelphia.
FIRE INSURANCE.—*Buildings, Merchandise* and other property in *Town and Country*, insured against loss or damage by fire at the lowest rate of premium.
MARINE INSURANCE.—Vessels, Cargoes and Freights, foreign or coastwise under open or special policies, *as the assured may desire.*
INLAND TRANSPORT.—The Company also insure merchandize transported by Wagons, Railroad Cars, Canal Boats and Steamboats, on rivers and lakes, on the most liberal terms.
DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand
Edmund A. Souder,	Thomas Spedding,
John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooks,
Robert Burton,	Henry Sloan,
John R. Penrose,	Hugh Craig,
Samuel Edwards,	George Nugent,
Geo. G. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Edward Darlington,	Charles Kelly,
Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnston,
William Folwell	William Hay,
John Newlin,	Dr. S. Thomas,
Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Sellers,
William Eyre, jr.	J. T. Morgan,
D. T. Morgan,	Wm. Hazeley.

WILLIAM MARTIN President:
RICHARD S. NEWBOLD, Secretary.
The subscriber having been appointed agent for the above Company, is now prepared to make insurance on all descriptions of property on the most liberal terms. Apply at G. H. Potts' Office, Morris' Addition or at my house in Market Street, Pottsville
A. M. MACDONALD.
Nov 11, 1849. 45-1y

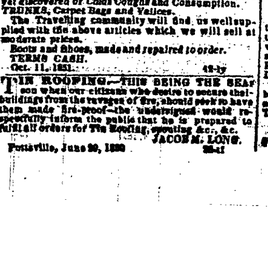
INDEMNITY.
THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE No. 163½ Chestnut street, near Fifth St.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George W. Richards
Thomas Hart,	Mordecai D. Lewis,
Tobias Wagner,	Adolphe E. Boile,
Samuel Grant,	David S. Brown,
Jacob R. Smith,	Morris Patterson.

Continue to make Insurance, *permanent or limited on every description of property*, in town and country at rates as low as are consistent with security.
The Company have reserved a large Contingent Fund, which with their Capital and Premiums, safely invested, afford ample security to the insured.
The assets of the Company on January 1st, 1848, as published agreeably to an Act of Assembly, were as follows, viz:

Mortgages	$890,558 65	Stocks,	51,563 25
Real Estate,	108,358 90	Cash, &c.,	45,157 87
Temporary Loans,	125,450 00		$1,220,097 67

Since their incorporation, a period of eighteen years, they have paid upwards of *one million two hundred thousand dollars*, losses by fire, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness, all liabilities.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
CHARLES G. BANCKER, Secretary.
The subscriber has been appointed agent for the above mentioned institution, and now prepared to make insurance, on every description of property, at the lowest rates. ANDREW RUSSEL, Agent.
Pottsville, Jan 11, 1851 2-1y



SOLOMON FOSTER'S
NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
CORNER OF CENTRE AND MARKET STS.
POTTSVILLE.
THE subscriber invites the attention of the public to the very extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of
GENTLEMEN'S Calf Stitched, Fudged and Pegged Boots, Calf and Kip, double soled Sewed and Pegged Boots, Water Proof Boots Sewed and Pegged, from $2 to $4; New England and Philadelphia manufactured Coarse Boots, in great variety, constantly on hand; Cloth and Lasting Gaiter Boots, and Congress Gaiters, Calf Nailers, Oregon Ties, and Sewed and Pegged Monroes.
MINERS' Boots and Monroes, of first quality, at low prices.
BOYS' and Youths' Boots and Monroes coarse ordinaries.
LADIES' French and English Lasting Gaiter Boots, Morocco, Calfskin and Goat Bootees, French Morocco, Calfskin and Goat Boties, French Morocco, Kid walk and pump spring Buckins and Jeffersons, French Morocco and Kid Terrocuses, from 50 cts to $1; New England Bootees and Shoes of all kinds cheap.
MISSES' and Children's Bootees and Shoes, a large assortment suitable for this market, constantly on hand.
GUM Elastic Shoes.
Our stock of Gum Elastic Shoes are of the best manufactured articles the country can afford. Ladies and Gentlemen would do well to call and provide themselves with good Gum Shoes, the best preventitive yet discovered of Colds Coughs and Consumption.
TRUNKS, Carpet Bags and Valises.
The Travelling community will find us well supplied with the above articles which we will sell at the lowest prices.
Boots and Shoes, made and repaired to order.
TERMS CASH.
Oct. 11, 1851. 42-1y

TIN ROOFING.—THIS BEING THE SEASON when our citizens who desire to secure their buildings from the ravages of fire, should seek to have them made fire-proof—the undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to fulfill all orders for Tin Roofing, spouting &c., &c.
JACOB M. LONG.
Pottsville, June 29, 1850 26-1f

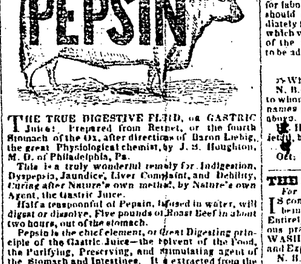
N. M. NEWMAN'S
(*Beatty's Row, Norwegian street, Pottsville, Penna.*)
Plumbing Shop.
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A SUPPLY OF all sizes of Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead, Block Tin, Bath Tubs, Shower Baths, Hydrants, Hose, Double and Single Acting Pumps and Water Closets complete, of kinds of Brass Cocks for water and steam, Brass Oil Cups, and Globes for Engines. All kinds of Copper Work and Plumbing done in the neatest manner at the shortest notice.
N. B. Cash paid for old Brass and Lead.
Pottsville, Oct. 26, 1850. 43-1f

HOVER'S INK MANUFACTORY,
REMOVED to No. 144 RACE street, (between 4th and 5th, opposite Crown street,) Philadelphia, where the proprietor is enabled, by increased facilities, to supply the growing demand for HOVER'S INK, which its wide-spread reputation has created.
This Ink is now so well established in the good opinion and confidence of the American Public, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in its favor, and the manufacturer takes this opportunity to say that the confidence thus secured shall not be abused.
In addition to the various kinds of Writing Ink, he also manufactures *Adamantine Cement* for mending Glass and China, as well as a superior *Hair Dye*; a trial only is necessary to insure its future use, and a *Sealing Wax*, well adapted for Druggists and Bottlers, at a very low price, in large or small quantities.
Orders addressed to JOSEPH E. HOVER, Manufacturer, No. 144 Race street, between 4th & 5th, opposite Crown street, Philadelphia.
Sept 12, 1851 37-4m

INSTRUCTION IN DANCING.
PROF. S. A FREYMILLER, from the first schools in Europe, respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pottsville and its vicinity, that his visit to this place is for the purpose of forming winter Classes for instruction in DANCING. He moulds his pupils into the fashionable style, and will shortly be open for the reception of pupils. In the meantime he will have the honor of waiting upon the citizens at their residence for the purpose of obtaining their subscriptions.
The following are some of the Dances he proposes to teach in the course of the season.—Quadrilles; French Polka, Swedish, Plain, Bavarka, Combination,—Waltzes; Plain, Polka, Scotch, Gallop, Hop, Compliment, Tyrol,—Polkas; Spring, National, Ballet,—Dances; Polonaise, Augusine Contre, Sorlety Contre, Fairy Ballet.
Private lessons given, if required.—Coillion parties will be given every two weeks.
Days of Tuition:—Monday and Thursday.—Hours—Ladies from 2 to 4, Gentlemen 8 to 10; Children 5 to 7 P. M. Terms moderate—payable one half in advance, the other after the first six lessons.
October 11, 1851. 41-tf

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
"TEMPUS FUGIT."—The truth of the old Latin proverb, "*Time Flies*," is apparent to all the world; and it is the importance and convenience of the public being enabled to mark the moments as they fly, having by almost universal custom made a watch a necessary appendage to the person of every body, the undersigned is happy to announce to his friends and the public that he has just fitted up an entire new establishment in Thompson's new building, on the corner of CENTRE AND MARKET-STREETS, POTTSVILLE, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Jewelry and silver ware, also, a large assortment of Watches and Clocks, Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, &c., and also a great variety of Clocks of all prices and quality, all of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.
He hopes, by strict attention to business, with moderate charges, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.
JAMES W. HEATON.
Oct 11, 1851 41-tf

BRADY & ELLIOTT.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Clocks, Watches, Jewelery, Silver and Plated Ware. They have just received and fitted up their establishment, two doors above the Miners' Bank, Centre street, Pottsville, Pa. A splendid assortment of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c., at as low prices as the most faithful give satisfaction, and to which we invite the attention of purchasers, assuring them that every article is warranted as represented.
Our stock consists in part of a full assortment of *GOLD & SILVER LEVER WATCHES* of the best English manufacture.
Silver Table and Tea-spoons, Maniple ornaments, fancy Goods, Watches, Jewelry and Gold pens, sent to any part of the United States by mail, with perfect safety. We are determined to sell at less prices than the same articles are sold in Philadelphia.
P. S. Preserve this advertisement, and examine our stock when you visit Pottsville.
WM. BRADY,
J. STEWART ELLIOTT. 40-1y
Dec. 14, 1850
Particular attention paid to the repairing of all kind of watches.
☞ Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M.D., in the Clerk's *Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.*
GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!
Another Scientific Wonder!
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE: Prepared from the Secretion of Living Stomachs of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa.
This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, and Debility, *during the Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.*
Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, dissed in water, will digest or dissolve, five pounds of Roast Beef in about one hour, out of the stomach.
Pepsin is the chief element, or first Digesting principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the *Digestive Stomach of the Ox*, thus *forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid*, like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it; By the aid of this preparation, pain and evil of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are *removed*, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics during cases of Debility, Exhaustion, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.
SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE:
Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared, by using the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, *will be softened, changed, and digested.* Just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach."
Dr. Dunglison, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowler & Wells, New York, page 35, states the same *great fact, and describes the method of operation. There are few higher authorities* than Dr. Pereira.
Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a disunition of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that he obtained Pepsin from the Druggists in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, which proved completely successful."
Dr. Graham, author of the famous work on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving food, and effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process."
Dr. Simon's great work, the "Chemistry of Man," (Lea & Blanchard, Phila. 1848, pp. 391-2) says: "The discovery of PEPSIN forms a new era in the chemical history of Digestion. From recent experiments, we know that food is *dissolved* as rapidly in an artificial digestive fluid, prepared from Pepsin, as it is in the stomach itself."
Professor Dunglison of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in his great work on human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from animals are well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion occurs *as perfectly* in the artificial as in the natural digestion."
Dr. John W. Draper, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of the University of New York, in his "Text Book of Chemistry," page 356, says: "It has been a question whether artificial digestion could be performed—but it is now universally admitted that it may be."—
Dr. Carpenter's standard work on Physiology, which is in the library of every physician, and is used as a Text Book in all the Colleges, is full of evidence similar to the above, respecting the remarkable Digestive power of Pepsin, and the fact that it may be readily separated from the Stomach of the calf or ox, and used for experiments in artificial digestion, or as a remedy for disease of the Stomach, and deficient secretion of Gastric Juice.
All modern works on Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Physiology, and all good Medical Dictionaries, describe the character and properties of Pepsin, and state many interesting details respecting it.
The fact that an artificial digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, perfectly resembling the natural fluid, may be readily prepared, does not admit of question. The only wonder is, that it has not been applied to the cure of indigestion and Dyspepsia—so naturally does such a use suggest itself to the mind.
DYSPEPSIA CURED.
Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, in curing cases of Debility, Emaciation Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred remarkable cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.
It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful in cases of Nervous Irritability, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits.—It almost reconciles Health with Intemperance.
OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.
There is no form of old Stomach Complaints which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief. *A single dose removes* all the unpleasant symptoms; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these *good effects* permanent. *Purify the blood*, and sign of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Sorenness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.
Dr Houghton's Pepsin, is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and Popular Medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and in Fluid form—and in Prescription vials for the use of physicians.
Private circulars for the use of physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the author's views upon which the value of this new remedy are based. As it is not a Secret Remedy, no objections can be raised against its use by physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price, One Dollar per bottle.
PEPSIN IN POWDER.
Sent by Mail, Free of Postage.
For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter of the Pepsin, is put up in the form of Powder, with directions to be dissolved in water by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for One Dollar sent (post paid) to Dr. J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Observe that:—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy right and Trade Mark secured.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS—Pottsville, B. BANNAN, J. G. BROWN, S. G. MARTIN.
Sept 6, 1851 36-1y

COACH MAKER'S REMOVAL.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED his place of business to Coal street, Pottsville, Pa., next to J. H. Adams & Co.'s Screen Factory, where he facilitates for manufacturing all kinds of Carriages and Light Waggons cannot be surpassed—being a practical Mechanic, and having a number of years' experience in the business, he hopes to give general satisfaction.
All kinds of Carriages and Light Wagons kept on hand. Also, second-hand Wagons, &c.
All repairs neatly done. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
WISTAR A. KIRK.
June 5, 1849 23-1f

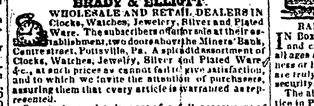
PHŒNIX SOAP WORKS.
South East Corner of Cross & Vine Streets, Philada.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE THE various qualities of Brown and Pale Soaps, and respectfully invite the attention of purchasers, resident in Schuylkill Co.
BACON & CO.
ALFRED LAWTON being connected with the above Establishment, solicits the patronage of his friends, and will attend to all orders sent by mail or otherwise.
Philada., May 24, 1851. 21-tf

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WANTED.
ALL persons wishing employment, big and little, young and old, male and female, and also, all persons wishing to employ any and all kinds of hands, laborers or servants, will receive useful information by calling at the office of the subscriber in Market street, Pottsville, Pa. ☞ Terms moderate.
N. M. WILSON, J. P.
Land Agent and General Collector.
April 5, 1851 14-1y

PURE WHITE LEAD.
WETHERILL & BROTHER, Manufacturers, No. 65, NORTH FRONT street, Philadelphia, have now a good supply of their warranted pure WHITE LEAD, and those customers who have been sparingly supplied in consequence of a run on the article, shall now have their orders filled.
No known substance possesses those preservative and beautifying properties, so desirable in a paint, to an equal extent with unadulterated white lead; hence any admixture of other materials only make its value less, therefore, has been the steady aim of the manufacturers, for many years, to supply to the public a perfectly pure white lead, and the increasing demand for the article, is proof that it has met with favor. It is invariably branded on one head: WETHERILL & BROTHER in full, and on the other, *warranted pure*, all in red letters.
Philada., July 12, 1851 28-1y

CLEGG'S PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAPS—These superior articles of perfumery, of amongst which are enumerated his justly celebrated Lily White, Oriental Balsamic, Pearl, Rouge, Tooth and Toilet Powders; Chinese, Velvet, Chalk and other approved Cosmetics.
SOAPS.—Walnut and Extra Fine Hand Brown and White Windsor, Floating, Palm, Almond, Fancy and Toilet Soaps: Shaving Cream, Hair Dye, Cologne Waters, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Pearl, Rouge, Bear's Oil Crystal Pomade (a new article), Eau Lustral Hair Restorative, Hair Oils, Philocomes, &c., &c., are manufactured and for sale by
JOHN T. CLEGG
Perfumer & Chemist, 48 Market St., below 2d, Phila.
☞ Merchants, don't forget that this is the cheapest and most extensive Manufactory in the City. Give him a call.
Oct. 25, 1851. 43-1y

A great Discovery for Bilious Constitutions.
DOCTOR J. S. ROSE'S



RAILROAD, OR ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
IN Boxes, at 12½ and 25 cents—free from Mercury, and can be taken at all seasons, by both male and female, of all ages and without regard to weather. ☞ *No business or laboring man should be without them.* ☞ They are truly the *Poor Man's friend*, and the Rich Man's security.
The above Pills are the result of thirty years' practice in Philadelphia, and if taken with Dr. Rose's Fever and Ague Mixture, they will cure the most stubborn case of Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever. For Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all Bilious conditions of the system, they have no equal, as thousands in the Southern and Western States will testify, who have used them. As a purgative pill they act like a charm, free from griping, giving strength and appetite, and enlivening the spirits. For sale, at wholesale or retail by
B. BANNAN,
Agent for Schuylkill County.
☞ Druggists and others supplied at the usual wholesale prices.
August 30, 1851. 35.

DR. HEAVE
HOYT'S POWDERS.
THIS preparation is now being offered to the public as a guaranteed Cure for the HEAVES in Horses, and as the only known medicine in the world having been used in the private Veterinary practice, of the proprietor for the last 37 years; and he has never known it to fail in a single instance of profuse or laboring breathing, and leaving the horse in good spirits for work. The utter incompetency of the horse for labor, when troubled with