Wit and Humor.

AETER MARRIAGE.

THREE WEEKS AFTER.

My dearest, are you going out?
Indeed, 'tis very cold,
Let me, sweet love, around your neck
This handkerchief enfold

You know how anxious for your health,
My own dear George, am I;
One loving kiss before we part,
Good bye, sweet chuck, good bye.

THREE YEARS AFTER.

You're going out—why don't you go?
I cannot help the rain;
You wouldn't greet me mightily,
To n'er come back again.

Umbrella!—I don't know where it is,
What'll you want next, I wonder?
Don't pester me about your cold—
Good gracious—go to thunder!

A MERRY YOUTH.

Last week the Swamscot Dorcas Sewing Society held their annual meeting, and on motion it was resolved—That our parson wait on Toney Jones, and see if anything can be done to correct the manners of Tony.

The next day the parson waited on Tony senior, and informed him respecting the object of his visit. Tony listened patiently, and then replied—

"Parson, I'd let Tony go to meetin' every Sunday if I only knowed you was a goin' to preach; but parson, there aren't a boy in the city of Swamscot what's got more manners than my Tony, and I can convince of that in just a minit. You see Tony out there skinnin' them niffers?"

The parson nodded assent.

"Now see I'll call him." And raising his voice to his highest pitch, he shouted

"Tony."

The response was quick and equally loud:

"Sir."

"Don't you hear that, parson? don't you call that manners?"

"That is all very well," said the parson, "as far as it goes."

"What do you mean by as far as it goes? That boy always speaks respectfully to me when I call him;" and raising his voice he again called—

"Tony."

The response "Sir!" was equally loud and prompt. Again the old man called—

"Tony!"

He dropped a half-dressed fish, and shaking his fist at his sire, yelled out—

"You miserable black old drunken snob; I'll come there in two minutes and maul you like blazes."

The parson was astonished, the old man was disconcerted for a moment, but instantly recovering himself, he tapped the parson on the shoulder, saying—

"You see parson, my boy has got *grit* as well as manners. That chap will be an ornament to your society one of those days." I need not add that the parson incontinently mizzled.

ONE OF THE MESMERIZERS.

A few years ago the following story was overheard in the cars on the road between Albany and Buffalo. One of the conversants was a mesmerizer—a regular professor. He was dilating upon its rapid development—its astonishing cure for diseases—the extraordinary discoveries developed through its agency. Finally he got upon his superiority as a professor—a congenial theme—and here he was at home. After narrating a variety of experiments—some of them astounding, of course—he spoke of the following with a gusto that was irresistible. Said he—

"Last week I was going through one of the streets of Rochester, and saw a person to whom I was anxious to speak. He walked too fast for me to overtake him without running, so I just straightened out my arm, concentrated my will, made a pass at him—thus—and he stopped quicker than lightning."

"Why-wh-why, mist'r, y-y-you can't call that m-m-much of a tr-i-ck, do you?"

"Yes, sir, I rather flatter myself, sir, that it was a pretty strong demonstration."

"W-w-w-well, it don't b-begin w-w-with what I once did."

"Then you are familiar with the science, sir, I presume."

"S-some."

"Might I enquire what was the case you spoke of?"

"Oh, ce-cer-tainly. W-hy, you, I happened to be up in B-b-atavia once, in the winter. Going down to the cars I s-s-saw a m-a-m-a-man shoveling off snow. Pr-et-ty soon his f-l-l-foot slipped, and d-d-down he came. Wh-when he was about half d-d-down I made a p-p-pass at him, and s-st-op-ped him quicker than powder. I c-c-came off with-o-out thinking a-a-anything more about it. If you are go-o-ing to Batavia, I w-wish y-y-you would just let him down, for I pr-pr-pre-sume he is hanging there yet!"

The professor handed over his hat.

GOOD ANECDOTE.

We should be unwilling to participatize how long since, but at a time when we were considerably more verdant than at present, we happened to be travelling in Ireland, that land from which so many travellers come, but to which so few go. Having one day an invitation to dine with a gentleman who lived a few miles from one of the second-rate towns, we engaged a nondescript vehicle, and an equally nondescript driver, to take us to the residence of our friends.—Paddy, with an independence as decided as if it had been nurtured under the stars and stripes, continued, for a good part of the journey, smoking villainous tobacco through a blackended pipestump, occasionally relieving his feelings by howling out some catch, a native melody *not* idealized by Moore. To us he did not condescend to address any conversation whatever, until suddenly, at a turn in the road, we found ourselves passing a grave-yard, thickly studded with monuments.

Jehu, turning towards us, rather startled us by the statement that only the blind were buried in that spot. Noticing a fine mansion a short distance beyond, on the same side of the road, we modestly suggested that probably the imposing building before us was an institution for the blind.

"Not at all, yer honor," answered Paddy.

"But how, then, does it happen," we replied, "that this burying ground is exclusively for the blind?"

"Why, d'ye see, yer honor," quickly answered the malicious Milesian, (we were a nice young man then, and thought all jokes at our expense malicious,) "we are not in the habit, in Ireland, to bury people *until they can no longer see!*"

NOT SO BAD.

A dentest, whose skill at teeth pulling is well known, was recently called upon by a wag carrying an old garden rake. "Doctor," said he, "I want you to pull a couple of teeth for me."

"Very well," replied the doctor, "take a seat in that chair, and show me the teeth." "Well, doctor," said the wag, "I want you to pull these two broken teeth out of this rake." For a moment the doctor was nonplussed by the joke but recovering himself replied: "Well, let me have it; I might as well take the teeth from one rake as another." He did so, and demanded his fee of half-a-crown.

Scientific and Practical.

DIRECTION FOR BOILING MEAT.

Meat should be boiled in a vessel large enough to contain it easily, so that it may have perfect freedom and sufficient water, otherwise it will be hard and discolored; at the same time too large a pot will leave unnecessary space, which ought to be avoided; for, as the meat requires to be covered with water full two inches, the liquor will then be too weak to be of any service afterward.

Before putting your joint into the pot, put in a plate turned upside down, so that the water may get to every part, and that the meat may not stick to the bottom. All kinds meat should be put into soft water; and with fresh meat throw in a little salt to raise the scum. The water should not be suffered to come to a boil too quickly, and just before it boils, the scum should be removed, and for a few minutes afterward; for if the scum be suffered to boil down it will render the meat black. When it is skimmed quite clean, cover the pot and set it aside, so that it may only simmer, taking great care, however, that it never ceases to do so. Should the water waste in the boiling, it will be necessary to add more, so as to keep the meat covered; in this case boiling water must be used. If the meat be boiled in a cloth it will be whiter, but the liquor will be spoiled.—It is usual to allow a quarter of an hour to every pound of meat, reckoning from the time the water begins to boil; but this is by no means an infallible rule, as some parts of the meat require much more cooking than others. A piece of brisket of beef, for instance requires much more time for cooking than a piece of the round of the same weight; and you would surely spoil the best end of the neck of mutton by boiling it the same length of time as the breast. The cook must use her own judgment, in some measure, on these matters. When meat is perfectly fresh it requires more time for cooking than when stale or long killed. Good meat invariably swells in boiling.

If corned beef be too salt, you may pour off the water after it has boiled a few minutes, and replace it with fresh.

ERUPTION OF THE FACE.

Dissolve an ounce of borax in a quart of water, and apply this, with a fine sponge, every evening before going to bed. This will smooth the skin where the eruptions do not proceed from an insect working under the cuticle.

Many persons' faces are disfigured by red eruptions, caused by a small creature working under the skin. A very excellent remedy is to take the flour of sulphur and rub it on the face dry, after washing in the morning. Rub it in well with the fingers, and then wipe with a dry towel. There are many who are not a little ashamed of their faces who can be completely cured if they follow these directions.—*Scientific American.*

FRENCH CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

The Pasis Board of Health, in view of the prevalence of hydrophobia among the dogs of that city, has published the following notice:

1. Every person bit by an animal who is mad, or suspected of being mad, should immediately press the wound on all sides, to force out the blood and the virus.

2. The wound should then be immediately washed with *volatile alkali*, with soap suds, with lime water, with salt water or pure water, or if none of these are at hand, with urine.

3. An iron at white heat should then be pressed deeply into the wound.

Information for the People,

OR THE PLAIN "WHY" AND "BECAUSE."

☞ WHY DOES a spinning top stand?—Because, while the top is perfectly upright, its point, being directly under its centre, supports it steadily, and, although turning so rapidly, has no tendency to move from the place; but if the top incline at all, the side of the peg, instead of the very point, comes in contact with the floor, and the peg then becomes a little wheel or roller, advancing quickly, and with its touching edge, describing a curve somewhat as a skailer does, until it becomes directly under the body of the top as before. It thus appears that the very fact of the top inclining, causes the point to shift its place, so that it cannot rest until it come again directly under the centre of the top.—*Arnott.*

☞ WHY DO Archimedes reasonably enough say, "Give me a lever long enough, and a prop strong enough, and with my own weight I will move the world?" Because there is no difference to the limit of intensity in forces, which may be placed in opposition to each other by the lever, except the length and strength of the material of which the levers must be formed. But he would have required to move with the velocity of a cannon-ball for millions of ages to move the position of the earth by the small part of an inch. This feat of Archimedes is, in mathematical truth, performed by every man who leaps from the ground, for he kicks the world away when he rises, and attracts it again when he falls back.—*Arnott.*

☞ WHY ARE wheels usually made of a dished form, that is, inclining outwards?—Because they thus acquire astonishing strength, indeed that of the arch, as contrasted with the flat or upright wheel; the dished form is farther useful in this, that when the carriage is on an inclined road, and more of the weight consequently falls upon the wheel of the lower side, the inferior spokes of that wheel become nearly perpendicular, and, therefore, support the increased weight more safely. The disadvantage of these wheels, however, is, that an inclining wheel naturally describing a curved path, the horses, in drawing straight forward, have to overcome this deviating tendency in all the wheels.—*Arnott.*

☞ WHY IS wrought iron preferable to cast iron for railways? Because by wrought iron *rails* we reduce the number of joints: the difficulty of making the rails perfectly even at the joints, has also contributed much towards the introduction of wrought iron.

Edge railways were first made of wood, near Newcastle; these were next covered with plates of wrought iron in the parts most likely to wear. Cast iron was subsequently introduced there and elsewhere; and wrought iron is now being very generally substituted for the cast.

☞ WHY ARE the resistances which occur on a railway rather diminished than increased by the velocity of motion? Because the quicker we move along, there is the less time for the retarding force to operate; by increasing the rapidity, we escape, in some degree, from its influence, and may really be urged forward with a small amount of force, provided the machinery be adapted to so quick a rate of motion.—*Quarterly Review.*

☞ WHY IS the hydrostatic press more advantageous than that worked by a screw? Because between the solids and fluids there is little or no friction; and accordingly, in the hydrostatic press no force is lost by friction;

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

ON and after SUNDAY, June 6th, 1852, and on every following Sunday, until further notice, an Express Excursion Passenger Train will leave Philadelphia at 7½, A. M., and return from Pottsville at 4, P. M., same day; stopping at all Way Boats on the Line and at the following stations at the hours stated:

UP TRAIN. Stations.	Time A.M.	DOWN TRAIN. Stations.	Time P.M.
Leaves Philad'a.	7.30	Leaves Pottsville	4.00
Passes Phœnixville	8.21	Passes Mt. Carbon	4.07
" Pottstown	8.59	" S. Haven	4.15
" Reading	9.34	" Reading	5.31
" S. Haven	10.42	" Pottstown	6.00
" Mt. Carbon	10.52	" Phœnixville	6.26
Arrives at Pottsville	11.00	Arrives at Philad'a.	7.30

FARES.

For the round trip, on and down, in No. 1 Cars;

From Philadelphia to Phœnixville and back, same day,	$1 40
" " Pottstown, " "	1 75
" " Reading, " "	2 50
" " S. Haven, Mt. Carbon & Pottsville,	4 00
" " Reading to Pottsville and back same day,	1 50

☞ No Baggage carried with these trains. All Tickets must be purchased before entering the cars.

May 29, 1852. 22-tf

PASSENGER TRAINS.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—From Philadelphia to Pottsville. On and after May 17, 1852, there will be two passenger Trains daily (Sundays excepted,) between Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville.

MORNING LINE.

The Express Train leaves Philadelphia daily except Sundays, at 7½ o'clock, A. M. The Way Train leaves Pottsville daily, Sundays excepted at 7½ o'clock, A. M.

AFTERNOON LINE.

The Way Train leaves Philadelphia daily, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. The Express Train leaves Pottsville daily, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

HOURS OF PASSING READING.

For Philadelphia at 9 o'clock 10 minutes, A. M., and 4 o'clock 31 minutes, P. M. For Pottsville at 9 o'clock 34 minutes A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M.

Both Trains stop at all the Stations along the line.

FARES.

	1st class cars	2d class cars.
Reading to Philadelphia	$1 75	$1 45
do to Pottsville,	1 05	85
Philad'a to Pottsville,	2 75	2 25

Depot in Pottsville, corner of Union and Railroad streets rear of American House. Passengers cannot enter the cars unless provided with a ticket.

Fifty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger in these lines, and passengers are expressly prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their own wearing apparel, which will be at the risk of its owner.

By order of the Board of Managers.

S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

June 5, 1852. 23-tf

LITTLE SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

OFFICE OF THE LITTLE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION *Rail Road and Coal Company.*

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1851, the Passenger Train will leave Tamaqua daily (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., and connect with the Morning and Afternoon Trains from Pottsville, on the Reading Railroad.

Returning, will leave Port Clinton, on the arrival of the Morning Train from Philadelphia on the Reading Railroad.

FARE.

To Philadelphia,	$3 00
" Port Clinton,	75

JOHN ANDERSON General Agent.

Tamaqua, April 19, 1851 15-tf

FREIGHTS & TOLLS ON COAL.

OFFICE OF THE PHILA. & READING RAILROAD CO. *Philadelphia, April 23, 1852.*

The Rates of FREIGHTS and TOLLS on Coal, transported by the Company, will be as follows, until *further notice:*

TO	To July 1, 1852. Mt. Carbon.	Sch'l Haven.	Port Clinton.	From July 1, 1852. Mt. Carbon.	Sch'l Haven.	Port Clinton.
Richmond.	1 50	1 45	1 25	1 60	1 55	1 35
Philadelphia,	1 50	1 45	1 25	1 60	1 55	1 35
Inclined Plane	1 50	1 45	1 25	1 60	1 55	1 35
Nicetown,	1 50	1 45	1 25	1 60	1 55	1 35
Germantown R.R.,	1 50	1 45	1 25	1 60	1 55	1 35
Junct'n of Schuylkill,	1 50	1 45	1 25	1 60	1 55	1 35
Manayunk,	1 50	1 45	1 25	1 60	1 55	1 35
Spring Mill,	1 45	1 40	1 25	1 50	1 45	1 30
Conshohocken & Plymouth R. R.	1 40	1 35	1 20	1 45	1 40	1 25
Rambo's and Potts and Jones'	1 35	1 30	1 15	1 40	1 35	1 20
Spring Mill or Bridgeport,	1 30	1 25	1 10	1 35	1 30	1 15
Port Kennedy,	1 30	1 25	1 10	1 25	1 20	1 15
Valley Forge,	1 20	1 15	1 00	1 30	1 25	1 10
Phœnixville,	1 10	1 05	90	1 15	1 10	1 00
Royer's Ford,	1 10	1 05	90	1 15	1 10	1 00
Pottstown,	1 10	1 05	90	1 15	1 10	1 00
Douglassville,	1 05	1 00	90	1 15	1 10	1 00
Reading,	1 00	95	85	1 05	1 00	95
Reiner's, Reading & Mohrsville,	90	85	75	95	90	80
Mohrsville,	60	65	75	95	90	90
Shoemakers,	60	60	65	95	90	90
Orwigsburg,	75	70	60	95	90	
	65	60	50	95	90	

By order of the Board of Managers.

S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

May 15, 1852. 20-tf

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.

OFFICE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, *May 20, 1852.*

THE CHARGE for the use of Cars, and for Toll on Anthracite Coal, carried upon the Schuylkill Navigation will be as follows until further notice:—

TO	From July 1st, 1852. Port Carbon.	Mount Carbon.	Sch'l Haven.	From July 1st, 1852. Port Carbon.	Mount Carbon.	Sch'l Haven.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Philadelphia,	50	49	47	40	50	59
Manayunk,	50	49	47	40	50	57
Spring Mill,	45	44	42	35	49	47
Conshohocken,	45	44	42	35	50	49
Plymouth Dam,	45	44	42	35	49	47
Bridgeport,	45	44	42	30	49	47
Norristown,	45	44	42	35	50	49
Port Kennedy,	42	41	39	35	47	46
Valley Forge,	42	41	39	35	46	44
Phœnixville,	42	41	39	33	46	44
Royer's Ford,	42	41	39	31	45	42
Pottstown,	40	39	37	31	45	42
Douglassville,	38	37	35	30	42	40
Reading,	36	35	33	29	41	40
Birdsboro',	36	35	33	29	41	40
Reading,	33	32	30	25	38	37
Alsbach,	33	32	30	25	38	37
Mohrsville,	33	32	30	25	38	37
Hamburg,	30	29	27	25	35	34
Orwigs'g Ld'g,	25	25	25	20	29	28

The charge will be per ton of 2240 lbs., less five per cent. allowance for waste, as usual, and no charge less than twenty-five cents per ton will be made for any distance.

By order of the Managers.

F. FRALEY, President.

May 29, 1852. 22-tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

HOWARD, EARL & CO.'S EXPRESS LINE.—We are prepared to receive and forward daily per Passenger Train, (our Express Car being always in charge of special messengers,) merchandise of all descriptions, packages, bundles, specie, bank notes, &c. Also, particular attention paid to collecting Bills, Drafts and Accounts. Packages and Goods delivered daily to all intermediate places between Philadelphia and Pottsville. Offices—Centre Street, Pottsville; No. 42, South Third Street, Philadelphia; No. 5 Wall Street, New York; No. 8 Court Street, Boston.

HOWARD, EARL & Co.

April 5, 1851. 14-tf

PHILADA & READING RAILROAD

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT ON MERCHANDISE, to commence March 1, 1851.

RATES OF FREIGHT PER 100 LBS.

ARTICLES TRANSPORTED.

	Between Philadelphia & Pottsville.	Between Reading & Pottsville.
1st Class.—Bituminous Coal, Bricks Ice, Iron Ore, Limestone, Pig Iron, Plaster, Slate, Tiles,	9 cts.	4½ cts.
2d Class.—Blooms, Burr Blocks, Cemetery Gravestones, Gasaco, Lamp Pitch, Railroad Iron, heavy, Rosin, Salt, Sills, Shingles, Tar, Turpentine, Timber and Lumber.	10½ cts	5½ cts
3d Class.—Ale, Beer and Porter, Ashes, Pot and Pearl, Bark, Barley, Bones and Horns, Ladies, Cotton, Whiskey & Domestic Liquors, Grain, Iron Castings, rough; Rolled, Bar or Hammered Iron, Boiler Plates, Flat Iron Railroad Iron, Rod and Shot, Molasses, Potatoes, Nails and Spikes Salt Provisions, Sugar, Saltpetre & Tobacco, unmanufactured.	12½ cts	6½ cts.
FLOUR per barrel,	25 cts.	11 cts.
4th Class.—Apples, Bran, Butter Cheese, Cordage, Earthen-ware Eggs, Glass ware, (except those stated) Hemp Hardware & Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Lard, Leather, Live stock, Manufactures of Iron, as Machinery; Oil, Oysters, Paints, Raw Hides, Rags, Russia Sheet Iron, Seeds, Steel, Sweet Potatoes, Tallow, Vinegar & Wine.	17 cts.	9 cts.
5th Class.—Books and Stationery, Boots and Shoes, Camphine & Spirit Oil, China, Glass and Queensware, Cigars, Confectionery, Dry Goods, Drugs, Fresh Fish, Meat and Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Hops, Spirits of Turpentine, Teas, Wines and Wool.	22 cts.	11 cts.

March 1, 1851 9-tf

STEAM CAR FACTORY.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public that in addition to their former STEAM ENGINE SHOPS and FOUNDRY, they have recently put up new Machinery and Shops for the manufacture of COAL CARS, TRUCKS and other Rail Road Cars, by Steam power, which enables them to execute all that kind of work, not only much better, but with greater despatch and at the very lowest prices. Having thus made these extensive preparations, individuals, and companies requiring work of this kind, will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

SNYDER & MILNES.

Oct. 25, 1851 42-tf

BAGLEY'S GOLD PENS—*Elegant Assortment—All warranted.*—The subscriber has just received a large lot of Bagley's Superior Gold Pens, among which are the Congress and United States Pens, both in and out of cases, all of which can be returned if the points come off by fair use. The Mammoth United States Pen is a curiosity. Call and see it, together with the others, at

J. W. BOWEN'S BROTHERS'

Hardware Store, Centre St.

ARE YOU BALD?

IS your hair falling off? or is your head covered with Dandruff or Scurf? If so, make a trial of STORRS, CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR. Hundreds of persons in all parts of the country, whose heads were entirely bald, have had their hair fully restored to its original perfection by the use of this valuable article. Read the testimony.

New York, Jan. 1, 1851.

MR. STORRS—Dear Sir:—Mr. Smith, of Newton L. I., obtained a bottle of your excellent Hair Invigorator for his little girl, about four years old, her head being entirely bald; no hair of any consequence having grown on her head from her birth, and, surprising as it may appear, after having used but one bottle, a complete head of hair was produced nearly two inches long, of a fine healthy growth.

A. DOOLITTLE, M. D., No. 141 Grand St.

Philadelphia, May 10, 1850.

MR. STORRS—Sir:—After being bald for a number of years, and having used numerous preparations to no effect, your Chemical Hair Invigorator has produced a fine head of new hair, and I hardly know how to express my gratitude for the benefit I have received from your valuable article.

J. WADSWOLTH, No. 10 Orchard St.

The following testimonial is from Mr. M'Makin, editor of the *Saturday Courier*:

"STORRS'S HAIR INVIGORATOR.—It gives us much pleasure, unsolicited, to record our testimony in favor of the great pleasantness and entire efficacy of Storrs' Chemical Hair Invigorator. On recovering from a recent severe attack of illness, we discovered that our usually healthy and abundant crop of hair was rapidly falling off, and chancing to have on hand a sample of the above article, furnished by the manufacturer many months previously, we used but a single bottle, as directed, and found it to operate like a charm, effectually checking the fall, and creating a new and healthy action of the scalp."

Caution.—Ask for *Storrs' Chemical Hair Invigorator*, and never let dealers persuade you to use any other article as a substitute. Price 25 cents per bottle.

General Wholesale Agents—C. P. AMET & CO., No. 120 Arch St., Philadelphia. For sale by dealers generally. For sale in Pottsville by

J. G. BROWN.

Jan. 17, 1852. 3-1y

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.
THE INVALID'S BEST FRIEND!

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE: TRIUMPH OF WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS IN SOUTH AMERICA:—YELLOW FEVER CURED: TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

SALEM, Mass., April 26, 1851.

William Wright, Esq.—Dear Sir—For many years we have been the Salem agents, and during at one time the county agents, for the sale of your valuable medicine, and during the whole of this time we are not aware that, in any one instance, have the pills which we have sold been complained of as causing injury, or not accomplishing their proper mission. It is doubly gratifying when we receive voluntary testimony from a source where the medicine which is sold has been the means of doing great good and of saving many lives.

Last year we sold three dozen boxes to go to a foreign port, and this day have received a letter from the merchant who ordered them, giving an account of the wonderful *effects* which they did in curing a large number of persons who were attacked with a prevailing yellow fever similar to the *yellow fever*; while those under the regular physicians' treatment, who were in the Hospital, some three hundred, including the Governor, Magistrates, &c., fell victims to the disease.

If you would like a copy of our letter, we don't know of any impropriety in giving it you, and perhaps it would be of service to have it published, together with our name, as it is addressed to us. We will consult the parties interested, and if you wish it, you will please write us. Respectfully, yours,

W. & S. B. IVES.

The following is the letter alluded to above:

CAYENNE, March 22, 1851.

Messrs. W. & S. B. Ives, Merchants, Salem:—Gentlemen—For some years past I have adopted in my family, as a purgative, Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills (for whom you are his agents in Salem) and have found that medicine of great worth.

About November we were visited by a kind of inflammatory fever, (the same I presume which greatly afflicted our neighbors, the Havanians, for nearly a year,) the symptoms of which had an analogy to the yellow fever, and nearly three hundred persons fell victims to the epidemic (a great number for a population as small as ours). Our doctors pronounced it not the yellow fever, but their skill was inefficient to stop its progress, confining their mode of treatment to the use of quinine, and the application of blisters, bleeding, the use of purgatives, and of course all the soldiers and sailors, who were obliged to be sent to the Hospitals, as also the Governor, general Hospital Surgeon, and many other officers, died in the Hospitals, or those who were really afflicted with the disease, fell victims under their mode of treatment.

A month previous, I had received three dozen boxes of Dr. Wright's Pills, and for five weeks, at my house still increasing, when he said he could do no more for me; but we must try it on our own responsibility, as he knew nothing of its properties. I at once procured a bottle of your agent, and the use of which cured my cough entirely, and I got well. My physician came twice a day to witness its effects, and was astonishingly mortified at the cure by your medicine, which I believe is the best mixture for coughs in use. I have constantly kept it in my family since, and recommended it to others with the same beneficial effects.

Yours respectfully,

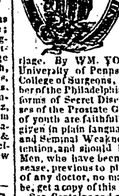
CHARLES A. EGHERT.

Prepared only by F. G. BREWSTER, Druggist and Chemist, Bridgeton, N. J., and for sale by

J. G. BROWN, Druggist, Agent, Centre Street, Pottsville, Pa.

11-6m

DOCTOR YOURSELF.



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June 19, 1852. 25-1y

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Dec. 27, 1851. 52-1y

PIANO FORTES.

O. C. B. CARTER, No. 171 CHESNUT Street, sixth door above FIFTH, opposite the State House—Up Stairs, now offers to the public an entirely new assortment of PIANOS, just received from the most celebrated makers, and of such Patterns and Finish as to defy competition. Messrs. Nunns & Clark's and James Thompson's Instruments, which are here offered, stand unrivalled in the opinion of all competent judges, as possessing beauty and purity of tone, never before attained by any maker.

ALSO, Pianos with ÆOLIAN Attachment, Church and Parlor ORGANS, SERAPHINES, and MELODEONS, all of which are warranted, and will be sold at the Manufacturers' lowest cash prices.

All cash orders for Music promptly attended to.

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O. C. B. CARTER, Principal.

Philadelphia, May 8, 1852. 19-1y

COACH MAKER'S REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING FITted upon one of the largest Coach Shops in the State, in Coal Street, Pottsville, Pa., next to J. H. Adams & Co.'s Screen Factory, where his facilities 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.

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BREWSTER'S EMBROCATION,

The Best Remedy ever discovered for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, Stiffness, or Weakness of Joints and Limbs, Contraction of the Muscles, Neuralgia of the Face, Side or Back, Gout, Headache, Toothache, &c. Also, an Invaluable Remedy for Spavin, Strains, Stiffness, Lameness and Galls on HORSES.

THIS Embrocation is prepared of ingredients which form a very active, yet entirely safe and pleasant preparation for Rheumatism, &c. The proprietor being aware that there are great quantities of trash in the country under the name of Embrocation, Liniments, and Liquid Opodeldoc, absolutely worthless, nevertheless, feels great confidence in saying to the afflicted, that this is superior to everything else in use. Hundreds of the most respectable persons and families have given their testimony in favor of its superiority. It operates in many cases immediately, and persons who have been suffering under extreme pain in the side or limbs, or from bruises and sprains, have found instant relief from a thorough rubbing with this embrocation. Try it and you will not be disappointed. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Certificate from Ambrose Pancoast, Esq., Atlantic Co., N. J.:

PANCOASTVILLE, N. J., July 31, 1849.

Mr. F. G. BREWSTER:—Dear Sir—I have been an extensive dealer in horses for fifty years past, and have had great opportunities to witness the various diseases to which they are subject, and of testing the various remedies in use.

About fifteen years since I was induced to make use of your Embrocation, and since that time I have used no other remedies for the following diseases to which this noble animal is subject, viz: Ringbone, spavin, strains of the joints and sinews, shoulder strains, swiney in the shoulder, lameness in stifle and socket, galls on the shoulders, and every disease of a like nature.

I have also used, and known it used for the various diseases to which mankind are subject, such as swelled Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Corns, Spinal affections, pains in the face, side, and back, Toothache, Burns, Schilds, and especially the Headache, to which I have been subject nearly all my life time. Your Embrocation is the best and safest remedy I have ever used for the above complaints; I having also said considerable of it in my store, and believe it to supersede all others.

Yours with respect,

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For the cure of Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Griping Pains, or Sick Stomach, and Asiatic Cholera.

THIS Mixture has been used and recommended by physicians and others as a standard medicine, and has been successfully tested in numerous violent cases of Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Cholic, &c., and will not fail to cure in one case in ten, if administered according to directions, on the first attack.

It is just what every family, vessel, steamboat, barge, and traveller should always keep on hand to guard against sudden attack, as the Cholera Morbus is most likely to attack its subject in the night, and the sooner the remedy is applied the better. Asiatic Cholera is, in most cases, preceded by Diarrhœa, and Griping Pains in the bowels; and, doubtless, one great reason why so many persons die of Cholera is, the want of proper medicines administered in the first stage of the disease, or the delay in procuring a physician before the patient is past cure.

Reference can be given to hundreds of the most respectable persons, as well as to physicians who have used it, and witnessed its effects in curing the most violent cases of Cholera Morbus and Diarrhœa. Price 25 cents per bottle.

CERTIFICATE from Dr. Leonard Lawrence:—During the Summer of 1846, while on a visit at Sir Brewsters, in Bridgeton, I had a severe attack of Cholera Morbus, attended with extreme prostration of the system, and a profuse perspiration and vomiting. I was induced to use a Cholera Mixture, prepared by Mr. Brewster, which instantly gave relief, and a few doses effected a permanent cure. I used no other medicine whatever. I have since used it