Wit and Humor.

MR. TIPPLE-NONE.

Tipple-a-little, Tipple-more,
And Mr. Tipple-none,
Began to talk together once,
Thus did their language run.
Said Tipple-a-little to Tipple-none,
"My dearest sir, I think
'Tis wrong to banish from the land,
All but tee-total drink.
Because a little spirit's good,
Where'er the flesh is weak,
But, then, to drink too much is wrong,
'Tis not for that I speak.
But when one's wet, or when one's dry,
Or when one's cold, or when
One's not exactly one of these,
I like a little then."
"That's just the thing," quoth Tipple-much,
Rising from where he sat,
And trying to balance as he walk'd,
"That's right, I'll stick to that.
But, then, to drink too much, why that—
Why that I should despise;"
"That's right, that's right," quoth Tipple-more,
Who looked more drunk than wise.
"That's just the talk I like," quoth he;
"Come, brother, join our band;
We'll take another glass on that,"
And seized him by the hand.
With bloodshot eyes and ragged clothes,
Came then poor Tipple-all,
To join his brothers at the bar—
And for the liquor call.
"Is Tipple-a-little then your friend?"
Good Tipple-none replied,—
"You see how all these Tipples range
Themselves upon your side.
'Tis right they should, for one by one,
From grade to grade you fall;
Thus Tipple-a-little comes, at last,
To be poor Tipple-all.
Yet each approves your arguments,
All say don't drink too much;
And every land in *Drunkendom*,
Is crowded full of such.
So let me caution all of you,
And counsel every one,
To take the only name that's safe:
And that is—TIPPLE-NONE."

FLOGGING AN EDITOR.

About twenty years ago, when a certain Western State (which we will not name) was a Territory, and a very few inhabitants, a young lawyer from one of the old States emigrated thither, and settled in the town of K——. He succeeded admirably in his profession, and rose rapidly in popular favor. He had been there nearly two years, when he induced a printer to come and print a weekly paper, of which he was editor and proprietor. Squire S. was much pleased for a while with editing a paper. He was a man of very low stature, but he used the editorial we as frequently as if there was a dozen of them, and each as big as Daniel Lambert, or the Kentucky Giant. Strange to say, there were men in office who were not a particle more honest than they should be—a thing which probably never happened before, and never will again. Squire S. felt all the patriotism of a son of '76, and poured out grape and cannister against the public abuses. This soon stirred up a hornet's nest about his ears; but as there was no other paper in the Territory, there was no reply, and he enjoyed his warlike propensities in security. At length he published an article more severe and cutting against malfeasance in office than any that had preceeded it. In fact, though pointed at no one individual in particular, it was 'a scorcher.—Some three or four days afterwards he was sitting alone in his editorial office, which was a quarter of a mile from the said printing establishment; his pen was busy with a paragraph, when the door was opened without much ceremony, and in stalked a man about six feet in his stockings. He asked, "Are you S., the proprietor of this paper?" Thinking he had found a new patron, the little man with one of his blandest smiles answered in the affirmative. The stranger drew the last number from his pocket, and pointing to an article against rogues in office, told the affrighted editor it was intended for *him*. It was in vain that S. protested that he had never heard of him before. The wrath of the visitor rose to fever heat, and from being so long restrained, boiled over with double fury. He gave the choice, either to publish a very laudable recantation, or take a flogging on the spot. Either alternative was wormwood, but what could he do? The enraged office holder was twice his size, and able to qualify him for an obituary. He agreed to retract, and as the visitor insisted upon writing it himself, he set to the desk. Squire S. made an excuse to go to the printing office, with a promise that he would be back in season to sign it as soon as it was finished. S. had hardly gone fifty yards when he encountered a man who inquired where Squire S.'s office was, and if he was at home. Suspecting that he too was on the same errand as the other, he pointed to the office, and told him he would find the editor within, writing a most abusive article against office holders. This was enough. The eyes of the new comer flashed fire. He rushed into the office and assailed the stranger with the epithets liar, scoundrel, coward, and told him he would teach him how to write. The gentleman supposing he was some bully sent there by the editor, sprang to his feet, and a fight ensued. The table was upset and smashed into kindling wood—the contents of a large jug of ink stood puddled on the floor—the chairs had their legs and backs broken beyond the skill of surgery to cure them.—This seemed only to inspire the combatants with still greater fury. Blow followed blow with the rapidity of lightning. First one was kicked on the floor, then the other, each taking it in turns pretty equally. The ink on the floor had found its way into their faces, till both of them cut the most ridiculous figures imaginable. The noise and uproar was tremendous. The neighbors ran to the door and exclaimed that two negroes were fighting in Squire S.'s office. None dared separate them. At length the circumstances of the case became known; and the next day, hardly able to sit on horseback, their heads bound up, they started homewards, convinced that they had obtained very little satisfaction in attempting to flog an editor.

☞ "JENNY, come up here; I want you."
"Well, sir, wot is it?"
"Do you know your lesson?"
"I *don't know anything else*, sir."
"Good! Where is Kamskatka?"
"It's situated somewhere, sir, in one of the continents—I ain't certain which. It's a blessed cold country wherever it is."
"How does its inhabitants live?"
"Werry easy. All they've got to do is, to draw their breath and eat their wittles."
"How are their habits?"
"Werry seedy."
"I don't mean their clothes. I mean their ways, their customs."
"They hain't got many ways, 'cos the snow blocks 'em up, and their customs is awful—they swallers annerkondas whole, and sometimes digests 'em by eatin' a horned rhinoserious, horns and all."
"That'll do; you can go to your seat."
"Thank'ee. Why is that 'ere cushion you're settin' on, like your head? Give it up?"
"Yes."
"'Cos they're *both blamed soft*."

☞ HAS THE cookery books any pictures," said Miss——, to a bookseller.
"No, Madame," was the answer.
"Why," exclaimed the witty and beautiful lady, "what is the use of telling us how to make a good dinner, if they give us no *plates*."

☞ MRS PARTINGTON says her minister preached about "the parody of the probable

Scientific and Practical.

MEANS OF RESUSCITATION.

TREATING THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.—Lose no time. Avoid rough usage. Do not hold up the body by the feet. Do not roll it. Do not inject tobacco smoke into the nostrils, as some ignorant persons have done.

Send quickly for some medical assistance; but do not delay the following means: 1. Convey the body carefully, with the head and shoulders supported in a raised position, to the nearest house. 2. Strip the body and rub it dry; then wrap it in hot blankets and place it in a warm bed in a chamber.—3. Wipe and cleanse the mouth and nostrils. 4. In order to restore the natural warmth of the body.—I. Move a heated covered warming-pan over the back and spine. II. Put bladders or bottles of hot water, or heated bricks to the pit of the stomach, the arm-pits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet. III. Foment the body with hot flannels; but, if possible, IV. Immerse the body in a warm bath, as hot as the hand can bear without pain, and *this is preferable* to the other means for restoring warmth. V. Rub the body briskly with the hand; do not, however, *suspend the use* of other means at the same time.

In order to restore breathing, introduce the pipe of a common bellows into one nostril, carefully closing the other and the mouth; at the same time drawing downward and pushing gently backwards, the upper part of the windpipe, to allow a more free admission of air; blow the bellows gently, in order to to inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised: the mouth and nostrils should then be set free, and a moderate pressure made with the hand upon the chest. Repeat this process till life appears. Electricity to be employed early by a medical assistant. Inject into the stomach, by means of an elastic tube or syringe, half a pint of warm brandy and water, or wine and water. Apply sal volatile or hartshorn to the nostrils.

IF APPARENTLY DEAD FROM NOXIOUS VAPORS, &c.—1. *Remove the body into a cool, fresh air.* 2. Dash cold water on the neck, face, and breast frequently. 3. If the body be cold, apply warmth, as recommended for *the drowned*. 4. *Use the means recommended* for inflating the lungs, as in drowning. 5. Let electricity (particularly in accidents from lightning) be early employed by a medical assistant.

IF APPARENTLY DEAD FROM APOPLEXY.—The patient should be placed in a cool air, and the clothes loosened, particularly about the neck and breast. Bleeding must be early employed by a medical assistant; the quantity regulated by the state of the pulse.—Cloths should be soaked in cold water, spirits of vinegar and water should be kept applied to the head, which should be instantly shaved. All stimulants should be avoided. In case of *coup de soleil*, or strokes of the sun, the same means to be used as in apoplexy.—*Scientific American.*

USEFUL RECEIPT.

To CLEAN PEWTER AND TIN.—Pewter and tin utensils should always be kept dry and free from steam and dampness when not in use. When the polish is gone, rub them with a little sweet oil, laid on a piece of soft, fine linen cloth, and clean off with whiting. There is a granite polish in use which gives great brilliancy to tin and pewter articles, but as it removes the coating from tin, is not, perhaps, a desirable article for ordinary use.

Information for the People,

OR THE PLAIN "WHY" AND "BECAUSE."

☞ WHY WERE leeks worn by the Welsh or ancient Britons, on St. David's Day?—Because of a signal victory obtained by the Britons under a famous general, known, vulgarly, by the name of St. David; when the Britons wore a leek in their hats, to distinguish their friends from their enemies in the heat of the battle. Other explanations are given; but Mr. Brand thinks this is the best solution.

Mr. Hone observes, it is probable that leeks were a Druidic symbol, employed in honor of the British *Cendven*, or Ceres; presuming that the Druids were a branch of the Phœnician priesthood. Both were addicted to oak worship; and during the funeral rites of Adonis and Byblos, leeks and onions were exhibited in pots, with other vegetables, and called the gardens of that deity. The leek was worshipped at Ascalon (whence the modern term of Scallions,) as it was in Egypt; leeks and onions were also deposited in the sacred chests of the mysteries, both of Isis and Ceres, the Cendven of the Druids: leeks are among the Egyptian hieroglyphics, and sometimes a leek is on the head of Osiris; and at other times grasped in an extended hand. *Porrus*, a leek, which is derived by Bryant from the Egyptian god Pi-orus, who is the same as the Beal Poor of the Phœnicians, and the Bel or Bellinis of the Druids.

☞ WHY is the distinction between strong and mild tobacco? Because of the operation of *topping*, or cutting off the flower to prevent the plant from running to seed. Thus if *mild* tobacco be wanted, the plant is topped when it has from eighteen to twenty leaves; it is done when there are fifteen leaves, the tobacco will be of moderate strength; and *if there are only eleven or twelve*, it will be remarkably *strong*. The Haytian word *tobacco* appears to be the only one that is the same in all dialects of the old world.

☞ WHY is a rocking-stone so called? Because it consists of an immense mass, loosened in some convulsion of nature, and with a slightly rounded base resting on a flat surface of rock below, which is so nearly balanced, that one individual can move or *rock* it. This arises from the rounded body being disturbed from its *middle position*, and its centre of gravity seeking to return.

☞ WHY DOES water remain in a vessel which is placed in a sling and made to describe a circle? Because the water, by its inertia of straightness, or *centrifugal* (or centre-flying) force, tends more away from the centre of motion towards the bottom of the vessel, than towards the earth by gravity.

☞ Why are the improved paddle-wheels of steam-boats made to enter the water sideways? Because they give the propelling stroke direct, whereas the ordinary wheels press the broad face of their paddles on the surface of the water, and thus increase the resistance.

☞ WHY DO not cider and perry rank as wines? Because they contain so much malic acid, which is injurious to the fermentation requisite for wine. The acid in the grape is chiefly tartaric.

☞ WHY HAS the common practice of lining wells with bricks been condemned? Because bricks soften the hardest water, and give it an aluminous impregnation.—*Dr. Percival.*

☞ WHY is the missel-bird, in Hampshire and Sussex, called the storm-cock? Because it sings early in the spring, in blowing, showery weather.—*G. White.*

☞ WHY is the Dead Sea so called? Be-

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

ON and after SUNDAY, June 8th, 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 Stations 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	8.31	Passes Mt. Carbon	4.07
" Pottstown	8.58	" S. Haven	4.15
" Reading	9.34	" Reading	5.31
" S. Haven	10.43	" Pottstown	6.08
" Mt. Carbon	10.52	" Phœnixville	6.26
Arrives at Pottsville	11.00	Arrives at Philad'a.	7.30

FARES.

For the round trip, up 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 22, 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 2½ 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 51 minutes, P. M. For Pottsville at 9 o'clock 36 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 RAILROAD AND COAL CO. ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1851, the Passenger Train will leave Tamaqua daily (Sunday excepted,) at 6½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 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 this 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.,	1 50	1 45	1 25	1 60	1 55	1 35
Falls 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
Conshohoc'n & Plymouth R. R.,	1 40	1 35	1 20	1 45	1 40	1 25
Rambo's and Potts and Jones' Nor'ln or Bridgeport,	1 35	1 20	1 15	1 40	1 35	1 20
Port Kennedy,	1 30	1 25	1 10	1 35	1 30	1 15
Valley Forge,	1 25	1 20	1 10	1 30	1 25	1 15
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
Birdsboro',	1 00	95	85	1 05	1 00	95
Reading,	90	85	75	95	90	90
Bern'n, Reading & Mohrsville,	90	85	75	95	90	90
Mohrsville,	90	85	75	95	90	90
Hamburg,	75	70		95	90	
Orwigsburg,	65	60		90	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 on the Schuylkill Navigation will be as follows until further notice:—

TO	FROM To July 1st, 1852. Port Carbon.	Mount Carbon.	Sch'll Haven.	Port Clinton.	FROM July 1st, 1852. Port Carbon.	Mount Carbon.	Sch'll Haven.	Port Clinton.
Philadelphia,	50	49	47	40	60	59	57	50
Manayunk,	50	49	47	40	60	59	57	50
Spring Mill,	49	44	42	35	54	49	47	40
Conshohocken,	45	44	42	35	50	49	47	40
Plymouth Dam,	45	44	42	35	50	49	47	40
Bridgeport,	45	44	42	35	50	49	47	40
Norristown,	45	44	42	35	50	49	47	40
Port Kennedy,	42	41	39	33	47	46	44	38
Valley Forge,	42	41	39	33	47	46	44	38
Paoli R. Road,	42	41	39	33	47	46	44	38
Pt. Providence,	40	39	37	31	45	44	42	36
Phœnixville,	38	37	35	30	43	42	40	35
Royer's Ford,	38	37	35	29	43	42	40	35
Pottsto'n Lil'g,	38	37	35	30	43	42	40	35
Port Union,	36	35	33	29	41	40	38	34
Birdsborough,	35	35	33	29	41	38	34	34
Reading,	33	32	30	25	38	37	35	31
Althouse's,	33	32	30	25	38	37	35	31
Mohrsville,	33	32	30	25	38	37	35	31
Hamburg,	30	29	27	25	35	34	32	28
Orwigs'b'g Lil'g,	25	25	25	—	30	29	37	—

TO	To July 1st, 1852. Port Carbon.	Mount Carbon.	Sch'll Haven.	Port Clinton.	From July 1st, 1852. Port Carbon.	Mount Carbon.	Sch'll Haven.	Port Clinton.
	cts.	cts	cts	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.
Philadelphia,	50	49	47	40	60	59	57	50
Manayunk,	50	49	47	40	60	59	57	50
Spring Mill,	49	44	42	35	54	49	47	40
Conshohocken,	45	44	42	35	50	49	47	40
Plymouth Dam,	45	44	42	35	50	49	47	40
Bridgeport,	45	44	42	35	50	49	47	40
Norristown,	45	44	42	35	50	49	47	40
Port Kennedy,	42	41	39	33	47	46	44	38
Valley Forge,	42	41	39	33	47	46	44	38
Paoli R. Road,	42	41	39	33	47	46	44	38
Pt. Providence,	40	39	37	31	45	44	42	36
Phœnixville,	38	37	35	30	43	42	40	35
Royer's Ford,	38	37	35	29	43	42	40	35
Pottsto'n Lil'g,	38	37	35	30	43	42	40	35
Port Union,	36	35	33	29	41	40	38	34
Birdsborough,	35	35	33	29	41	38	34	34
Reading,	33	32	30	25	38	37	35	31
Althouse's,	33	32	30	25	38	37	35	31
Mohrsville,	33	32	30	25	38	37	35	31
Hamburg,	30	29	27	25	35	34	32	28
Orwigs'b'g Lil'g,	25	25	25	—	30	29	37	—

The charge will be per ton of 2240 lbs., less five per cent. allowance for waste, as usual, and no charge for 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 passengers) merchandize 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. 43, South Third Street, Philadelphia; No. 6 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.	From Reading to Philadelphia	From Reading to Pottsville	From Pottsville to Philadelphia
1st Class.—Bituminous Coal, Bricks, Ice, Iron Ore, Limestone, Pig Iron, Plaster, Slate, Tiles,	9 cts.	4½ cts.	
2d Class.—Blocks, Burr Blocks, Cement, Grindstones, Guano, Lathe, Pitch, Railroad Iron, heavy, Rosin, Salt, Slate, 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, Coffee, Cotton, Whiskey & Domestic Liquors, Grain, Iron Castings, rough; Rolled Bar or Hammered Iron, Roller Frame, Flat Bar, Railroad Iron, Lead and Shot, Molasses, Potatoes, Nails and Spikes, Salt Provisions, Sugar, Saltpetre & Tobacco, manufactured,	12½ cts	6½ cts.	
FLOUR per barrel,	25 cts.	11 cts.	
4th Class.—Apples, Bran, Butter Cheese, Cordage, Earthenware Eggs, Groceries, (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, and have taken 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

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
B. BANNAN'S

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-Burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or webs before the Sight.

Fever and dull pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR HOOFLAND'S
Celebrated German Bitters,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, at the German Medicine Store, 130 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled—if equalled—by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lower glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.
[FROM THE "BOSTON BEE."]

The Editor said, Dec. 22d,

Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration.—They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use.

"SCOTT'S WEEKLY," one of the best Literary papers published, send, Aug. 25—

"*Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters*, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak systems."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The Hon. C. D. HINKLINE, Mayor of the City of Camden, N. J., says:

"HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—We have seen many flattering notices of this medicine, and the source from which they came induced us to make inquiry respecting its merits. From inquiry we were persuaded to try it, and must say we found it especific in its action upon diseases of the liver and digestive organs, and the powerful influence it exerts upon nervous prostration is truly surprising. It calms and strengthens the nerves, bringing them into a state of repose, making sleep refreshing.

If this medicine were more generally used, we are satisfied there would be less sickness, as from the stomach, liver, and nervous system the great majority of real and imaginary diseases emanate. Have them in a healthy condition, and you can bid defiance to epedemics generally. This extraordinary medicine we would advise our friends who are shall indisposed, to give a trial—it will recommend itself. It should, in fact, be in every family. No other medicine can produce such evidences of merit."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, and the strongest testimony in its favor, is, that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia, than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented to them in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver; it is preferable to calomel in *all bilious diseases*—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to females or infants with safety and reliable benefit at any time.

Look well to the marks of the genuine.

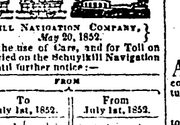
They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and his name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.*

For sale Wholesale and Retail at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 120 ARCH Street, one door below sixth, Philadelphia; and by respectable dealers everywhere throughout the country.

☞ PRICES REDUCED.—To enable all classes of invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great restorative powers. Single Bottle 75 cents.

Also for sale by John G. Brown, Pottsville; Jas. B. Fall, Minersville; S. R. Dickson, Schuylkill Haven.
July 24, 1852. 30-eowly

AGENTS FOR THE PHŒNIX FIRE



AND THIEF PROOF IRON CHESTS, warranted to *stand Heat equal will any other Chests* in the country and to defy the Burglar's ingenuity. Manufactured by Milnor & Shaw, Philadelphia, and for sale by
J. F. WHITNEY.
Collection and Agency Office, Pottsville, next door to Miners' Bank.
April 24, 1852 17—6m

THE GERMAN WASHING POWDERS,

IS considered by thousands who have tested it, as being the greatest *Scientific Wonder of the World.* Entirely doing away with that laborious and injurious practice of rubbing the CLOTHES upon the WASHBOARD, and a great saving of Time, Labor and Expense.

N. B. To prevent fraud and imposition, (for many are trying to palm off articles put up like mine,) the proprietor, I. P. HOYT, will put his written signature on the top Label of every package. And he only asks an unbiased public not to confound the German Washing Powders with others that are in the market.

It is put up in packages with full directions and sold at the nominal price of 12½ cents.

☞ PRINTERS will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase these Powders, to cleanse their TYPES and ROLLERS, being a very superior article, for that purpose. Manufactured only by
I. P. HOYT,
At his Laboratory and Principal Depot, No. 10 South Fifth street, Philadelphia.
Sold at Retail by Grocers and Druggists generally. A liberal discount made and extensive advertising for the benefit of Agents. Remember the name: GERMAN WASHING POWDERS. All letters to be post paid.

Pottsville, Nov. 22nd, 1851.
Mr. I. P. Hoyt—Dear Sir.—Having used your German Washing Powder, I can cheerfully recommend it to every person I see washing, believing, believing it to be a great saving of time and trouble, requiring in its use no *Washboard*, thereby being a great saving to the clothes and dispensing with three-fourths of the labor and fatigue required in the old method of washing. Yours, &c.
MARGARETT PHILIPS.
Corner of Coal Street and Mahantongo streets.

The above Washing Powders are for sale, wholesale and retail, by the subscriber, who has been appointed Sole Agent for the County of Schuylkill. He will supply Merchants and others, at Philadelphia Hoyt's prices per dozen, and thus save the carriage.
B. BANNAN,
Agent for Schuylkill County.
Nov. 29, 1851 48-tf

LADIES, WHY WILL YOU BE UNHAPPY?

WHEN PROFESSOR VANHORN, the celebrated ASTROLOGER of the 19th Century, gives advice in all affairs of the heart, which, if allowed, cannot fail to guide the single to a happy marriage, and makes the married happy!!!—Ladies who are unhappy through trouble, misfortune and disappointment, consult him daily, they follow his advice and are made happy. Others consult him for the same as before them; others seek information of those they love, and all are made happy and contented!!! If you wish to your future happiness, delay no longer, consult him yourself and be happy.

Terms.—For an interview of 15 minutes 25 cents, in full $1. All Letters and Interviews are strictly private and confidential. All Letters pre paid secure a private interview, those at a distance can make their case known by letter, the strictest honor and most inviolable secrecy observed, all letters to be pre-paid.—No. 3, *George street, Second house, North side, above* Schuylkill Sixth, Philadelphia.

WEALTH AND GOOD FORTUNE.—Gentlemen, look to your interest before it is too late!!! Consult and follow the advice of *Professor* VANHORN, if you do, success will crown all your undertaking.—Men who have been unfortunate and unsuccessful in life and in business. Men who have worked hard and struggled against adversity and misfortune the greater part of their lives, and found the more they tried to get forward in the world the more things went against them!!! These men have consulted him for the last 30 years, and all those who were wise enough to follow his advice are now rich and happy, while those who neglected the advice he gave them, are still struggling with adversity. Terms for gentlemen $1 for an interview of 15 minutes, in full $2.

"THE BROWN COTTAGE," Hughes Street, Cape Island, N. J. All letters and communications will be strictly PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.
April 17, 1852. 16-1y*

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 sexes, 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. J. S. Rose's *Tonic 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. Also by
J. G. BROWN, Pottsville,
E. J. FRY, Tamaqua,
J. W. GIBBS, Minersville.
August 30, 1851. 35-

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES.

THE Subscribers have been appointed agents for the sale of this superior make of Scales, and are prepared to furnish any description of their make, capable of weighing from 4 oz. to 500 tons. A sample of scales can be seen at the York Store.
E. YARDLEY & SON.

"I am a man, and deem nothing which relates to man foreign to my feelings."

READ!! YOUTH AND MANHOOD.

A VIGOROUS Life or a premature death. KINKELIN on Self Preservation.—Only 25 cents. This book, just published, is filled with useful information, on the infirmities and diseases of the human system. It addresses itself alike to Youth, Manhood, and Old age, and should be read by all. The valuable advice and impressive warning it gives, will prevent years of misery and suffering, and save annually thousands of lives. Parents by reading it, will learn how to prevent the destruction of their children. A remittance of 25 cents, enclosed in a letter, addressed to Dr. Kinkelin, Philadelphia, will ensure a book, under envelope, per return of mail.

Dr. K., fifteen years resident Physician, N. W. corner of Third and Union streets, between Spruce and Pine, Philadelphia, may be consulted confidentially.—He who places himself