Wit and Humor.

[From the Montgomery Ledger.]

AN AFFECTING TRAGEDY

AS NARRATED TO US BY OUR FRIEND MATHATES, WHO WILL VOUCH FOR ITS VERITY.

There was, he says, in Kettletown,
A very handsome little Miss,
Whose name was Dollie Anna Down,
And all the fellows used to kiss.

Her when she was a mind to let them, but she was often heard to say she didn't care a straw for any of them but David.

Miss Down was pretty as a queen,
Just sixteen summers old,
And every evening could be seen,
Unless the weather was too cold,

Standing on the front porch, waiting for David, whom it was quite evident she regarded very tenderly.

Now David was a nice young beau,
And loved Miss Down most dearly;
At length, one night, he told her so,
When all at once, she nearly

Fainted and fell right into David's arms; but fortunately, he thought, at that instant, of some cologne he had put on his handkerchief the week before, and she recovered.

The happy day at length drew near,
When David had agreed to wed,
But there was something now to fear,
For Dollie's father often said

He'd give him a cowhiding if he didn't keep away from his house, although he acknowledged he was the likeliest young man in town

David was of royal stuff,
A noble gentleman and fair,
He loved his Dollie well enough,
Although, forsooth, he didn't care

A darn for her daddy nor all the race of Downs besides.

One night the old man heard a sound
A long time ere the break of day;
He strained his eager eyes around,
And knew the devil was to pay.

For the lovers had just eloped and left the ladder standing at the window

At once he seized his loaded gun,
Which stood behind the entry door,
And quickly after David run
And every moment loudly swore

By the holy Virgin he'd shoot the young fugitive unless he brought back his daughter

"Then rise away, bold David said,
I will prove false valor folly,"
And, swiftly whizzing by his head,
A bullet flew, when Dollie

Fell, with one wild shriek to "David" and the old man drew near to bewail in utter horror his rash action, and weep over the unfortunate maiden

When David saw the fatal deed
He vowed to take the tyrant's life;
To pravers and tears he gave no heed,
AND DRAWING FORTH A LARGE DIRK KNIFE,

Plunged it madly into the heart of—a plug of tobacco in order to take a chew

CAKES THAT WILL KEEP.

Latest Telegraphic Dispatch.—We have since been informed that the lady's fall was occasioned by a missstep, the ball having pierced the crown of her hat.

DICK DAILY'S

Great Stump Speech

Fellow Citizens—This are a day for the poperlation of Booneville, like a bob-tailed pullet on a rickety hen-roost, to be lookin' up. A crisis have arrizen—an' somethin's bust! Where are we! Here I is, and I'd stand here and expirate from now till the day of synagogues, if you whoop for Daily.

Fellow citizens—Jerusalem's to pay and we hain't got any pitch! Our hyperbolical and majestic canal of creation has onshipped her rudder, and the captain's broke his neck, and the cook's div to the depth of the vasty deep, in search o' dimuns! Our wigwam's torn to pieces like a shirt on a brush fence, and cities of these ere latitudes is a vanishin' in a blue flame. Are such things to be did? I ask you in the name of the American Eagle, who whipped the shaggy headed Lion of Great Britain, and now sits a roostin' on the magnetic telegraph, if such doins is goin' to be conglomerated? I repeat to you in the name of the peacock of liberty, when he's flew in over the cloud-capped summits of the Rocky Mountains, if we's goin' to be extemporaneously bigyogged in this fashion!

"O, answer me!
Let me not burst in ignorance,"

as Shakapeel says. Shall we be bamdoozlefied with such unmitigated audaciousness.—Methinks I hear you yelp—"No sir, hoss fly!" Then fleet me to Congress, and there'll be a revolution sure.

Fellow citizens—If I was standin' on the adamantine throne of Jubiter, and the lightnin' was a clashin' around me, I'd continue to spout!—I'm full of the bilin' lather of Mount Etny, and I won't be quenched!—I've sprung a leak, and must howl like a bear with a sore head. Flop together—jump into ranks and bear me through.

Feller citizens—You know me, and rip my lungs out with a mill grab if I won't stick to yer like brick-dust to a bar of soap.

Where is my opponent? No where! I was brot up among ye, feller citizens, and papped in a school house, but he can't git me with his highfalutin' words. Hictum, stricitum, albranto, catnip, Brazeel, Togloney, and Baffin's Bay! What do you think o' that?

"Go it parley—that long o. dave."

as Shakapeel said when Cæsar stabbed him in the House of Representatives.

Feller citizens—'Lect me to Congress and I'll abolish mad dogs, muskeeters and bad cents, and go in for the annihilation of niggers, camp-meetings and jails. I'll repudiate crows, and flustifiben hawx. I'll have barn raisins' every day—Sundays excepted—and liquor enough to swim a skunk. Yes, feller citizens, 'lect me to Congress, and I shall be led to exclaim in the sublime—the terrific language of Bonaparte, when preachin' in the wilderness,

"Richard's himself again!"

On, then! onward to the polls!—"gallop apace, fiery footed steeds," and make the welking tremble with anti-spasmodic yells for Daily. Cock your muskets, I'm comin'.

"Hence, ye Britons, hand aye and glory!"

Let's liker.

☞ A CITY MISS newly installed as the wife of a farmer, was one day called upon by a neighbor of the same profession, who in the absence of her husband, asked her for the loan of his plough a short time. "I am sure you would be accommodated," was the reply, "if Mr. Stone was only at home—I do not know though, where he keeps his plough, but," she added, evidently zealous to serve, "there is the cart in the yard—couldn't you plough with that till Mr. Stone gets back?"

☞ A DEBATING SOCIETY out somewhere near sunset, lately discussed this question: "Is a swine when it is six months old, a pig or a hog?" The question was argued at great length and with "marked ability," but the arguments on both sides were so near equal in point of force and ingenuity, that the President was desired to decide the question, which he did in the following words: "It is the opinion of the chair, gentlemen, that the animal's a good sized chunk of a shoat."

☞ SOME ENGLISH people were visiting an elegant private garden at Palermo, Sicily, and among the little ornamented buildings, they came to one upon which was written "Non aperite," that is "Don't open." This prohibition only served to excite their curiosity, and they very uncivilly proceeded to disobey the hospitable owner's injunction.—On opening the door a forcible jet of water was squirted full in their faces. A very just, though not a very severe retribution.

☞ WHY WAS the Order of the Garter instituted? Because of the victory obtained over the French at the battle of Cressy; when Edward ordered his Garter to be displayed as a signal of battle; to commemorate which he made a garter the principal ornament of an order, and a symbol of the indissoluble union of the knights. The order is under the patronage or protection of St. George, whence he figures in its insignia.—Such is the account of Camden, Fern, and others. The common story of the order being instituted in honor of a garter of the Countess of Salisbury, which she dropped in dancing, and which was picked up by King Edward, has been denounced as fabulous by our best antiquaries.

☞ WHY IS IRON excluded from powder works? Because it is liable to cause sparks by a blow. Brass and copper have been recommended in its place; but Col. Aubert has remarked that brass can inflame powder, and has made experiments on the subject before a committee, the result of which is as follows:—Inflammation of the powder takes place when the blow is given by iron against iron; iron against brass; brass against brass; iron against marble; lead against lead, or against wood, when the blow is produced by a leaden ball shot from a fire-arm. As yet, powder has not been inflamed by the blow of an iron hammer against lead or wood.—*Bulletin Universel.*

☞ WHY ARE SOT men sensible of the rapid motion of the earth? Because all things move at the same rate. Whatever *common* motions objects may have, it does not interfere with the effect of a force producing any new relative motion among them. All the motions seen on earth are really only slight differences among the common motions; as, in a fleet of sailing ships, the apparent changes of place among them are, in truth, only slight alterations of speed or direction in their individual courses.

☞ WHY IS THE supply of oil in an Argand lamp placed above the flame, and with its mouth downwards? Because the mouth being immersed in oil, of which the surface is nearly on a level with the flame, no oil can escape from above but as the flame consumes the free oil, which is its supply, and which is thus maintained at a constant elevation.—*Arnott.*

☞ WHY DOES a loose bladder, tied at the mouth, and held before a fire, gradually swell and appear fully inflated? Because the small quantity of air contained in the bladder is then so much dilated by the heat, that it occupies a considerably increased space, and fills the bladder, of which it *before* occupied only a small part.

☞ WHY is St. Cecilia regarded as the patroness of music? Because tradition relates that she was so skilful a musician, that an angel who visited her was drawn from the mansions of the blessed by the charms of her melody; to which circumstance Dryden alludes in the conclusion of his celebrated Ode to Cecilia.

☞ WHY DOES water thrown upon a fire so powerfully repress it? Because of the great quantity of heat latent in steam; hence, again, why *fire* and *water* are so often adduced proverbially as furnishing a striking contrast.—*Arnott.*

☞ WHY DOES a pint of water, when converted into steam, occupy nearly 2000 times the space of the water? Because the heat merely produces a repulsion among the particles, and by no means fills up the interstices.—*Ib.*

Scientific and Practical.

TOMATO FIGS.

Pour boiling water over the tomatoes, in order to remove the skin; then weigh them and place them in a stone jar, with as much sugar as you have tomatoes, and let them stand two days; then pour off the syrup, and boil and skim it until no scum rises. Then pour it over the tomatoes, and let them stand two days as before; then boil and skim again. After the third time they are fit to dry if the weather is good; if not, let them stand in the syrup until drying weather. Then place on large earthen plates or dishes, and put them in the sun to dry, which will take about a week, after which pack them down in small wooden boxes, with fine white sugar between every layer. Tomatoes prepared in this manner will keep for years.

A few apples cut up and boiled in the remainder of this syrup make a very nice sauce.—*Mrs. Eliza Marsh.*

It is only necessary for us to add, that the Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded Mrs. Marsh the Society's Silver Medal for excellent specimens exhibited November 29. They were tested by the Committee, and pronounced to be superior to any they had ever seen. They were put up in small boxes, and to our taste were far better than two-thirds of what are sold in our market for the best Smyrna figs.—*Editor Horticultural Magazine.*

TO MAKE CORN STARCH.

The ripe grain must be mashed and ground to a fine meal, and then placed in a glazed mortar, and rubbed and triturated with a small quantity of water, until all the corneous particles are broken down. It is then to be transferred to a fine linen filter, washed, and expressed with successive portions of water. The liquid that passes through, must be allowed to stand for sixteen or twenty hours, for the sediment or starch to subside. The water is then to be drawn off and the residue dried in the usual manner.

This is the simplest and cheapest mode yet known for preparing the corn starch for pudding and other useful applications. So says "E." in the *Albany Cultivator.*

CAKES THAT WILL KEEP.

Mix two pounds of flour, one pound of sugar, and one ounce of caraways, with four or five eggs and a few spoonsful of water, to make a stiff paste; roll it thin, and cut it to any shape. Bake on tins lightly floured.—While baking, boil a pound of sugar in a pint of water to a thin syrup; while both are hot, dip each cake into it, and put them on tins into the oven to dry for a short time; and when the oven is cooler still, return them there again, and let them stay four or five hours.—*Lady's Book.*

PICKLING.

Always use stone jars, as vinegar and salt will penetrate through earthenware.—Use the best vinegar. Never put in the hand to take out of the jar, but use a wooden spoon with little holes bored through it. If you take out more pickle than you require to use, do not put what is left back into the jar, and be careful to keep grease from your pickles. Keep the jar securely covered. Keep pickles in a dry place.

SPIRITS OF HARTSHORN

Is used in cleaning kid gloves, and leaves no unpleasant smell.

Information for the People,

OR THE PLAIN "WHY" AND "BECAUSE."

"O, answer me!
Let me not burst in ignorance,"

as Shakapeel says. Shall we be bamdoozlefied with such unmitigated audaciousness.—Methinks I hear you yelp—"No sir, hoss fly!" Then 'lect me to Congress, and there'll be a revolution sure.

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Let's liker.

PHILADELPHIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*CAPITAL* $100,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL—Rates lower than any Pennsylvania Company. This Company has adopted the *Cash* system, entirely, and reduced the rates to the lowest point compatible with safety to the Insured and a sound institution.

Office, N.W. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Sts. Agency Office, J. F. WHITNEY, Pottsville.
May 29, 1852. 22-6m

INSURE YOUR HOUSES!

THE undersigned, *Agent for the Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company*, which has probably become more popular than any other similar institution in the State, is prepared to effect insurances against loss by Fire, on all descriptions of Buildings, Merchandize, and other property, on the usual fair and liberal terms of the Company. Losses are always promptly paid as soon as they are satisfactorily made known. Persons having property to be insured, may apply to the subscriber, in Pottsville, either personally or by letter, and they will be promptly attended to. JOHN HALLAN.
June 26, 1852. 26-tf

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA AGENCY

NO. 145 Chesnut street, United States Hotel Building. GILLETT & COCHSHALL, Agents.
Abstract from the Second Annual Report, made May 1st, 1852:

Whole number of policies issued in both branches of business, Twenty Thousand,	20,000
Whole amount of property at risk,	$15,250,825 00
Total amount of Premiums received in cash, and Bills receivable,	$375,000 27
Total amount of losses and expenses,	100,150 75
Amount of Cash and Guarantee Capital now in reserve for future losses, Including a Cash surplus of	$250,125 75 50,075 25

The Company was organized but two years since, upon purely mutual principles, and with no expectation of so far superseding many other institutions.—It is, nevertheless true, that its success is unparalleled, and the amount of business done, number of Policies issued, and losses met with and paid, in the same period, exceed that of any Insurance Company upon record. Its capital increases with its liabilities, *and no part of this can be applied otherwise than for* the benefit of the parties insured by this Company.

DIRECTORS:

J. P. Rutherford, Prest.; R. J. Gillett, Secretary;
P. C. Sedgwick; Samuel Jones, Philada.;
Joseph Parker, John B. Rutherford;
Robert Klotz; S. T. Jones;
A. A. Carrier, Actuary.

We, the undersigned, residents of Schuylkill county, and members of the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, take pleasure in recommending the above Company to those seeking safe and cheap Insurance, it being a purely Merchants' and Farmers' Company.

Hon Sol. Foster, Pottsville, D. & R. Carter, Tamaqua,
Richard R. Morris, do J. W. Shoemaker, S.H.
J. M. Beatty & son, do Heilner & Shay, Min's.

The Subscriber has been appointed sole agent of the above Company for Pottsville and vicinity, and all applications for insurance must be addressed to him.

JAS. H. GRAFF.
Office opposite the Miners' Bank, Pottsville.
July 10, 1852. 29-tf

LIFE INSURANCE

THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY and Trust Company, of Philadelphia. Office No. 124 Chestnut Street. Fifth Edition, $300,000. Charter perpetual. Continue to make insurances on Lives on the most favorable terms.

The Capital being paid up and invested, together with a large and constantly increasing reserved 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 in December, 1844, and the second Bonus in 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.	Ins. Insured.	Bonus or addition.	Am't of policy and bonus to be insured by future additions.
No 58	$1000	$252 50	$1,252 50
" 80	2500	656 25	3,156 25
" 276	2000	475	2,475 00
" 353	5000	1187 50	6,187 50
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

Pamphlets containing tables of rates and explanations, forms of application; and further information can be had at the office.

B. W. RICHARDS, President.

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-ly

PROTECT YOURSELVES

THE Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company—Office South Room of the Exchange, Third St., Philadelphia.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Buildings, Merchandise and other property in Town and Country, insured against damage by fire at the lowest rates of premium.

MARINE INSURANCE.—They also insure Vessels, Cargoes and Freights, foreign or coastwise under open or special policies, as the assured may desire.

INLAND TRANSPORTATION.—They 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,	Theophilus Paulding,
John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooks,
Robert Burton,	Henry Sloan,
John R. Penrose,	Hugh Craig,
Samuel Edwards,	George Fox,
Geo. G. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Edward Darlington,	Charles Kelly,
Isaac R. Dutilh,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell	William Hay,
John Newlin,	Dr S Thomas,
Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Sellers,
William Epes, Jr.	J. T. Morgan,
D. T. Morgan,	Wm. Bagaley.

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, Mortal Addition of at my house in Market Street, Pottsville.

A. M. MACDONALD.
Nov 11, 1848. 45-ly

INDEMNITY.

THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE No. 103 Chestnut street, near Fifth St.

DIRECTORS,

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

Continues to make Insurances on property limited on every description of property, in town and country at rates as low as are consistent with security.

The Company have on hand a large Contingent Fund, which with their Capital and Premiums, safely invested, afford ample protection to the assured.

The assets of the Company on January 1st, 1848, as published agreeably to an Act of Assembly, were as follows, viz:

Mortgages	$590,558 65	Stocks,	$1,562 95
Real Estate,	108,258 90	Cash, &c.,	45,157 57
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 is now prepared to make insurance, on every description of property, at the lowest rates. ANDREW RUSSELL, Agent.
Pottsville, Jan 11, 1851 2-tf

AGENCY FOR THE PHŒNIX FIRE

AND THIEF PROOF IRON CHESTS, warranted to stand Heat equal with any other Chests in the country and to defy the Burglar 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

MATCHES WITHOUT SULPHUR.

The Subscribers take this method to inform merchants that they are manufacturing matches by machinery, their facilities for supplying merchants, with any amount, can't be surpassed. They are selling matches, manufactured without sulphur, below the market price of sulphur matches, and are willing to warrant all matches manufactured by them.

The citizens of Pottsville are informed that they can procure the celebrated Reading Matches from the following merchants:

Mason, Spencer & Co.,	Frank Pott,
R. R. Morris,	Hughes Johnston & Co.,
T. M. Boyer & Co., tobacco dealer,	James Foulke,
W. E. Boyer, do	do

Also from Rogers, Slingluff & Co., Pottsville.—All orders sent by mail, promptly attended to.

McCURDY & CO., Reading, Pa.
June 26, 1852. 26-3m

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 the 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. DOGLITTLE, M. D., No. 141 Grand St.

Philadelphia, May 16, 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*:

"STORR'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 changing 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, in entirely 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. 180 Arch St., Philadelphia. For sale by dealers generally. For sale in Pottsville by

J. G. BROWN.
3-1y

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 Routes on the Line and at the following stations at the hours stated

UP TRAIN.		DOWN TRAIN.	
Stations.	Time A.M.	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	5.21
" S. Haven	10.43	" Pottstown	6.00
" Mt. Carbon	10.53	" 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 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 51 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 near 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 (Sunday excepted,) at 6½ o'clock A. M. and 2½ 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

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) goods of every and 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. 48, South Third Street, Philadelphia; No. 5 Wall Street, New York; No. 8 Court Street, Boston.

HOWARD, EARL & Co.
April 5, 1851. 14-tf

FREIGHTS & TOLLS ON COAL.

OFFICE OF THE PHILA. & READING RAILROAD CO. Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1852.

On and after the 6th instant, the Rates of FREIGHTS and TOLLS on Coal, transported by this Company, will be as follows, until further notice:

TO	FROM Mt. Carbon.	Schuylkill Haven.	Port Clinton.
Richmond,	1 70	1 65	1 45
Belmont,	1 70	1 65	1 45
Inclined Plane	1 70	1 65	1 45
Nicetown,	1 70	1 65	1 45
Germantown R R.,	1 70	1 65	1 45
Falls of Schuylkill,	1 70	1 65	1 45
Manayunk,	1 70	1 65	1 45
Spring Mill,	1 55	1 50	1 35
Conshohoc'n & Plymouth R. R.,	1 50	1 45	1 30
Rambo's and Potts' and Linfield,	1 45	1 40	1 25
Norristown Bridge point,	1 40	1 35	1 20
Port Kennedy,	1 40	1 35	1 20
Valley Forge,	1 35	1 30	1 15
Phœnixville,	1 20	1 15	1 05
Royer's Ford,	1 20	1 15	1 05
Pottstown,	1 20	1 15	1 05
Douglassville,	1 10	1 05	1 00
Birdsboro',	1 10	1 05	1 00
Reading,	1 00	95	95
Betw'n. Reading & Mohrsville,	1 00	95	95
Mohrsville,	1 00	95	95
Hamburg,	1 00	95	95
Orwigsburg,	1 00	95	95

By order of the Board of Managers.

S. BRADFORD, Secretary.
Sept. 11, 1852. 23-tf

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.

OFFICE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Sept. 2, 1852.

ON AND after the 10th inst. 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 Port Carbon.	Mount Carbon.	Schuylkill Haven.	Port Clinton.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Philadelphia,	70	60	07	60
Manayunk,	70	69	67	60
Spring Mill,	55	54	52	45
Conshohocken,	55	54	53	45
Plymouth Dam,	55	54	52	45
Bridgeport,	55	54	53	45
Norristown,	55	54	53	45
Port Kennedy,	52	51	49	43
Valley Forge,	52	51	49	43
Pawling's Dam,	52	51	49	43
Phœnixville,	50	49	47	41
Royer's Ford,	48	47	45	40
Pottstown Ld'g,	48	47	45	40
Port Union,	46	45	42	39
Birdsborough,	46	45	43	39
Reading,	43	42	39	36
Althouses,	43	42	40	36
Mohrsville,	43	42	40	36
Hamburg,	40	39	37	33
Orwigsb'g Ld'g,	35	34	32	30

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.
Sept. 11, 1852. 37-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 Philadelphia & Port Clinton.
1st Class.—Bituminous Coal, Brick, Ice, Iron Ore, Limestone, Pig Iron, Plaster, Slate, Tiles,	9 cts.	4½ cts.
2d Class.—Blooms, Burr Blocks, Cement, Grindstones, Guano, Laths, 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, Coffee, Cotton, Whiskey & Domestic Liquors, Grain, Iron Castings, rough; Rolled, Bar or Hammered Iron, Boiler Plates, Flat Bar Railroad Iron, Lead 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, 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 & Wire,	17 cts.	9 cts.
5th Class.—Books and Stationery, Boots and Shoes, Camphine & Spirits 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 them selves fully prepared, individuals, and companies requiring work of this kind, will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

SNYDER & MILNES.
Oct. 25, 1851 43-tf

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

THE undersigned desire to inform the Public that they have established themselves at Leesport, in connection with the St. Clair Depot, for the purpose of purchasing Flour, Grain, Hay and Produce. They are thankful for past favors, and are now prepared to deliver goods, wholesale and retail.

UHLER & BROTHER.
St. Clair, April 3, 1852. 14-tf

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

CHARLES F. FREEMAN & CO., (late FREEMAN, HONORS & Co.,) Importers and Jobbers, 144 BROADWAY, 1 door South of Liberty Street, New York, having now on hand, and will be receiving daily through the season, *New Goods*, direct from the European manufacturers, and *cash Auctions*, *rich, fashionable, fancy Silk Millinery Goods.* Our stock of *Rich Ribbons* comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivalled. We offer our goods for *nett Cash*, at lower prices than any credit House in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of *rich cheap goods.*

Ribbons rich for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes and Belts.
Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lisses and Tarlatons.
Embroideries, Collars, Chemisettes, Capes, Berthas.
Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edgings and Insertings.
Embroidered Reviere, Lace, and Hemstitch Cambric Hdkfs.
Blonds, Illusions, and Embroidered Laces for Caps.
Embroidered Laces for Shawls, Mantillas, and Veils.
Honiton, Mechlen, Valenciennes, and Brussels Laces.
English and Wove Thread, Smyrna, Lisle Thread, and Cotton Laces.
Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk, and Sewing Silk, Gloves, and Mits.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
French Lace, English, American, and Italian Straw Bonnets and Trimmings.
Aug. 11, 1852. 31-4m

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with the CHERRY PECTORAL. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat, whenever medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried