Wit and Humor.

TO A RICH YOUNG WIDOW.

I will not ask if thou canst touch
The tuneful ivory key;
Those silent notes of thine are such
As quite suffice for me.

I'll make no question if thy skill
The pencil comprehends—
Enough for me, love, if thou still
Canst draw thy dividends! [*Punch.*

THE PAPER DON'T SAY.

Mr. Slocum was not educated in a university, and his walk in life has been in byepaths and out-of-the-way places. His mind is characterized by literalness rather than a comprehensive grasp of great subjects. Mr. Slocum can, however, master a printed paragraph by dint of spelling the hard words in a deliberate manner, and he manages to get a few glimpses of men and things from his little rocky farm through the medium of a newspaper. It is quite edifying to hear Mr. Slocum reading the village paper aloud to his wife, after a hard day's work.

A few evenings ago father Slocum was reading an account of a dreadful accident which had occurred at a factory in the next town, and which the village editor had described in a great many words.

"I declare, wife, that was an awful accident over yew the mmil," said Mr. S.

"What was it about, Mr. Slocum?"

"I'll read the 'count, wife, and then you will know all about it."

Mr. Slocum began to read.

"HORRIBLE AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—It becomes our painful duty to record the particulars of an accident that occurred at the lower mill, yesterday afternoon, by which a human being, in the prime of life, was hurried to that bourne from which, as the immortal Shakspeare has said, no traveler returns.

"Do tell!" exclaimed Mrs. S.

"Mr. David Jones, a workman who had but few superiors this side of the great city of New York, was engaged in adjusting a belt upon one of the large drums—

"I wonder if it was a base drum, such as has '*E Pluribus Unum*' printed on it!" said Mrs. Slocum.

"when he became entangled. His arm was drawn around the drum, and finally his whole body was whirled over the shaft at a fearful rate. When his situation was discovered, he had revolved about fifteen minutes, his head and arms striking a large beam a distinct blow at each revolution."

"Poor critur, it must have hurt him."

"When the machinery had been stopped, it was found that Mr. Jones' arms and legs were macerated to a jelly;—

"Well, did it kill him?" asked Mrs. Slocum, with increasing interest.

"portions of the deremeter, cerebrum, and cerebellum in confused masses, were scattered about the floor—in short the gates of eternity had opened to him."

Here Mr Slocum paused to wipe his spectacles, and the wife seized the opportunity to press the question—

"Was the man killed?"

"I don't know—haven't come to that yet; you'll know when I've finished the piece." And Mr. Slocum continued his reading.

"It was evident, when the shapeless form was taken down, that it was no longer tenanted by an immortal spirit, that the vital spark was extinct."

"Was the man killed?—that's what I want to come at," said Mrs. Slocum.

"Do have a little patience, old 'ooman," said Mr. S. eyeing his better half over his spectacles, "I presume we shall come upon it right away." And he went on.

"This fatal casuality has cast a gloom over our village, and we trust it will prove a warning to persons who are called upon to regulate the powerful machinery of our mills."

"Now," says Mrs. Slocum, perceiving that the narrative was ended, "now, I should like to know whether the man was killed or not."

Mr. Slocum looked puzzled. He scratched his head, scrutinized the article he had been reading, and took a general survey of the paper.

"I declare, wife, it's rather curious, but really the paper dont say."

☞ "SUSAN, stand up and let me see what you have learned. What does h a ir spell?"

"I don't know, marm."

"Why, you ignorant critter! What do you always sit on?"

"Oh, marm, I don't like to tell."

"What on earth is the matter with the gal—tell what is it?"

"I don't like to tell—it was Bill Crass' knee, but he never kissed me but twice!"

"Airthquake and apple-sarse!" exclaimed the schoolmistress, and she fainted.

☞ A CURIOUS NOTION.—The following is from a country paper, and is not only good sense, but out of all measure—comical poetry:

He who reads and comes to pay,
Shall read again another day—
But he who will not "plank the cash,"
Through his name on our subscription book
we shall be compelled, however reluctantly, to make
a ——(dash).

☞ A STRANGE DRINK.—An old toper bet that he could, when blindfolded, tell each of several kinds of liquors. When brandy, whiskey, gin, and other drinks were presented him he pronounced correctly what they were. At length a glass of pure water was given him; he tasted it, paused, tasted again, and again considered and shook his head.—At last said he, "Gentlemen, I give it up. I am not used to that sort of liquor."

☞ "BETSEY, get up and get me something to eat."

"Why, John, there's nothing cooked."

"Well, get up and cook something."

"There's nothing to cook."

"Nothing at all?"

"No."

"Well, get up and get a clean knife and fork—I'll go through the motions, anyhow."

☞ A GENTLEMAN who was rather impatient at table, declared that he wished he could do without servants, as they were greater "plagues than profit."

"Why not have a dumb waiter?" suggested a friend.

"Oh, no!" returned the other: "I have tried them—they don't *answer*."

☞ SETH had just dined, and stood picking his teeth on the Tremont House steps when a beggar asked alms, saying he was hungry.

"You hungry," said Seth, "why I aint hungry a mite."

☞ MRS. TURTLEDOVE.—"Dearest Alfred, will you decide now what we shall have for dinner?"

MR. TURTLEDOVE.—"Let me see, poppet. We had a waiter, yesterday; suppose we have a roast butterfly to-day."

☞ LADY Margaret Herbert asked somebody for a pretty pattern for a night-cap.

"Well," said the person, "what signifies the pattern of a night-cat?"

"Oh! child," but you know in case of fire."

☞ SOME mischievous wags, one night pulled down a turner's sign and put it over a lawyer's door; in the morning it read:—"All sorts of turning and twisting done here."

☞ "WELL, JOHN, I am going East, what shall I tell your folks?" "Oh, nothing; only if they say anything about whiskers, just tell them I've got some."

☞ THE MAN who tried to produce lard off from pigs of lead has commenced sunning himself for relief, on the roof of a mouth.

☞ THE MAN who committed suicide by turning inside out, and crawling through his boots, is not expected to live.

☞ WHY ARE kisses like creation? Because they are made out of nothing, and all very good.

☞ THE flies fast, but every musician of any note can beat time.

Scientific and Practical.

USE OF HOMINY.

☞ IT IS SURPRISING how little is known of this excellent, healthy food; and what an excellent substitute it is for potatoes. In point of economy as human food, one bushel of beans or hominy, is equal to ten of potatoes. Hominy, too, is a dish almost as universally liked as potatoes, and at the south is freely eaten, while at the north it is seldom seen; in fact, it is an unknown food, except to a few persons in cities. By hominy we do not mean a sort of coarse meal, but grains of white corn, from which the hull, and chit, or eye, has been removed, by moistening and pounding in a wooden mortar, leaving the grains almost whole, and composed of little else but starch. It has often been said, not one cook in a hundred knows how to boil a potato. We say, add another cypher when speaking of the very simple process of cooking hominy. We give the formula from our own experience, and from instructions received in a land where "hog and hominy" are well understood.

Wash slightly in cold water, and soak twelve hours in tepid, soft water, then boil slowly from three to six hours, in same water, with plenty more added from time to time, with great care to prevent burning.—Don't salt while cooking, as that or hard water will harden the corn. So it will pass of beans, green or dry, and rice also. When done add butter and salt, a better way is to let each one season to suit the taste. It may be eaten with meat in lieu of vegetables, or with sugar or syrup. It is good hot or cold, and the more frequently it is warmed over, like the old fashion pot of

"Bean porridge hot or bean porridge cold,
Bean porridge best at nine days old,"

so is hominy—it is good always, and very wholesome, and like tomatoes, only requires to be eaten once or twice to fix the taste in its favor.

BEEFSTEAKS.

☞ STEAKS SHOULD NEVER be covered after they are laid upon the dish; a cover smothers them, and thus they lose their best flavor. Beefsteaks should be eaten as soon as they are cooked.

The best pieces for steaks are the sirloin and the rump. The top of the round next to the aitch-bone is very juicy, and by pounding it with a mallet may be made as tender as the rump. The steaks should be cut nearly an inch thick. It is not necessary to grease the gridiron before putting on the steak—indeed, the flavor of the meat is much impaired by so doing.

Prepare a brisk fire of coals, put your gridiron over it, but do not let your gridiron get hot before you put on the steak. As soon as the sinews become crisped a little, turn the steak. Do not spill the gravy upon the fire. Take up the steak on a hot dish, turn the steak and replace it upon the gridiron. It will require ten minutes to scald it through, and brown the outside. As soon as the steak is cooked, put it upon a hot dish, and serve.

HINTS TO LOVERS OF FLOWERS.

☞ A MOST BEAUTIFUL and easily-attained show of ever-greens may be had by a very simple plan, which has been found to answer remarkably well on a small scale. If geranium branches taken from luxuriant and healthy trees just before the winter sets in, be cut as for slips and immersed in soap water, they will, after drooping for a few days, shed their leaves, put forth fresh ones, and continue in the finest vigor all the winter.—By placing a number of bottles thus filled in a flower-basket, with moss to conceal the bottles, a show of ever-green is easily ensured for the whole season. They require no fresh water.

Information for the People,

OR THE PLAIN "WHY" AND "BECAUSE"

☞ WHY IS COMMON white-lead made by exposing sheet-lead to acetic acid? Because the fumes of the acid oxidize the metal.—Thus, a number of crucibles, holding from three to six quarts each, and nearly filled with vinegar, are placed in hot-beds of tan; upon these crucibles thin sheets of lead, rolled up in coils, are placed, one coil over each crucible. The heat of the bed occasions the vinegar to rise in vapors, and this attacches itself to the lead, and oxidizes its surface to a considerable depth. The oxide which has been thus formed, is scraped off, and the coils of lead replaced: in this manner the operation is repeated, until the whole of the metal is oxidized. This oxide, which contains a portion of carbonic acid, is afterwards washed, and ground for sale.

☞ WHY IS IT so disadvantageous to propel boats on canals by means of horses? Because the expenditure of animal strength takes place in a far greater proportion than the increase of speed. Thus, if a horse of a certain strength is barely able to transport a given load ten miles a day for a continuance, two horses of the same strength will be altogether insufficient to transport the same load twenty miles a day. To accomplish that a greater number of similar horses would be requisite. If a still greater speed be attempted, the number of horses necessary to accomplish it would be increased in a prodigiously rapid proportion. This will be evident, if the extreme case be considered, viz: that there is a limit of speed which the horse, under no circumstances, can exceed. In an ordinary canal one horse with a boat will be sufficient for every thirty tons.

☞ WHY is the metamorphosis of insects so called? Because there is not any winged insect which escapes from the egg as such, but all, as well as many insects which have not wings, must first undergo a kind of *change* at a certain period of their existence. Such insects are called *larvæ*, whilst in the state in which they escape from the egg. They are mostly very small on their first appearance, so that a full-grown caterpillar of the willow moth, for instance, is 72,000 times heavier than when it first issues from the egg. On the other hand, they grow with great rapidity, so that as an example, the maggot of the meat-fly, at the end of twenty-four hours, is 155 times heavier than at its birth. Larvæ are incapable of propagating; they merely feed, increase, and change their covering several times.

☞ WHY IS A MAN better enabled than a horse to carry a weight up a steep hill? Because the peculiar disposition of the limbs of a man, renders him well fitted for this species of labor; whereas it is the worst method in which a horse can be employed. It has been observed that three men climbing a hill, loaded with 100lbs. each, will ascend with greater speed than one horse carrying 300lbs.

The average value of human strength, considered as a mechanical agent, has been variously estimated. Desaguliers considers that a man can raise the weight of 550lbs. ten feet high in a minute, and continue to do so for six hours. Smeaton, however, thinks that six good English laborers will be required to raise 21,141 solid feet of sea-water to the height of four feet in four hours. In this case, they will raise very little more than six cubic feet of fresh water each, ten feet high in a minute. The laborers whom Smeaton supposes to execute this work he considers to be equal to twice the number of ordinary men. It would, therefore, perhaps, be a fair average value of a man's work to estimate it, for a continuance, at half a hogshead of water raised through ten feet in a minute.

The efforts of men differ with the manner in which these efforts are employed. It has been shown by Mr. R. Buchanan, that the same quantities of human labor employed in working a pump, turning a wheel, ringing a bell, and rowing a boat, are as the numbers 100, 167, 227, and 248. The most advantageous manner of applying human strength is in heart of rowing.—The strength of an ordinary man walking in an *horizontal* direction, and with his body inclining forward, is, however, *only* equal to 27lb., and it is known by experience, that a horse can draw *horizontally* as much as seven men.

TRANSPORTATION.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

HOWARD, EARL & CO.'S EXPRESS LINE.—We are prepared to receive and forward Daily per Passenger Train, (our Express Car being 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. 43, South Third Street, Philadelphia; No. 8 Wall Street, New York; No. 8 Court Street, Boston.

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

FREIGHTS & TOLLS ON COAL.

OFFICE OF THE PHILA. & READING RAILROAD CO.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 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
Philadelphia,	1 70	1 65	1 45
Kensington,	1 70	1 65	1 45
Cohocksink RR.,	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 35	1 30	1 30
Conshohoc'n & Plymouth R. R.,	1 50	1 45	1 30
Rambo's and Potts' and Jones'	1 45	1 40	1 25
Norr'ist'n or Bridgeport,	1 40	1 35	1 20
Port Kennedy,	1 40	1 35	1 20
Valley Forge,	1 35	1 30	1 20
Parkiomen,	1 20	1 15	1 05
Royer's Ford,	1 20	1 15	1 05
Pottstown,	1 20	1 15	1 05
Douglassville,	1 20	1 15	1 05
Birdsboro',	1 10	1 05	1 00
Reading,	1 00	95	85
Betw'n Reading & Mohrsville,	1 00	95	85
Schaeffer's,	1 00	95	85
Hamburg,	1 00	95	85
Orwigsburg,	1 00	95	85

By order of the Board of Managers.
S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

Sept. 11, 1852. 20-tf

PHILADA & READING RAILROAD

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

RATES OF FREIGHT PER 100 LBS.

ARTICLES TRANSPORTED.	Philadelphia to Reading.	Philadelphia to Pottsville.	Reading to Pottsville.
1st *Class.*—Bituminous Coal, Bricks, Ice, Iron Ore, Limestone, Pig Iron, Plaster, Slate, Tiles,	9 cts.	4½ cts.	3 cts.
2d *Class.*—Blooms, Burr Blocks, Cement, Grindstones, Guano, Laths, Pitch, Railroad Iron, heavy, Rosin, Salt, Bills, Shingles, Tar, Turpentine, Timber and Lumber,	10½ cts.	5½ cts.	3½ cts.
3d *Class.*—Ale, Beer and Porter, Apples, Fish and Pearl, Bark, Barley, Bones and Horns, Coffee, Cotton, Whisky & 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, Salpetre & Tobacco, unmanufactured,	12½ cts.	6½ cts.	4 cts.
FLOUR per barrel,	25 cts.	11 cts.	
4th *Class.*—Apples, Bran, Butter, Cheese, Cordage, Feathers, Fire Eggs, Groceries, (except those stated above) Hardware & Cutlery, Hollow ware, Lard, Leather, Live Stock, Manufactures of Iron, or Machinery; Oil, Oysters, Paints, Raw Hides, Rags, Rosin, Sheet Iron, Steel, Steel, Sweet Potatoes, Tallow, Vinegar & Wire,	17½ 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 at a much cheaper rate than any other establishment in the country, having the same extensive facilities for 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 43-tf

TRAVELING.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

ON and after SUNDAY, June 6th, 1852, and for every Sunday following, the following Passenger Excursion Trains will leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., and return from Pottsville at 4 P. M., stopping at all Way Routes 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	4.18
" Reading	9.34	" Reading	4.51
" S. Haven	10.43	" Pottstown	6.00
" Mt. Carbon	10.59	" Phœnixville	6.36
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 25
" " S. Haven, Mt. Carbon & Pottsville, 4 00
" Reading to Pottsville and back same day, 1 20

☞ 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 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 8 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.

Intermediate places in the table.

	1st Cl.	2d Cl.
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 tickets.

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 3 o'clock, P. M. and connect with the Morning and Afternoon Trains from Philadelphia, on the Reading Railroad.

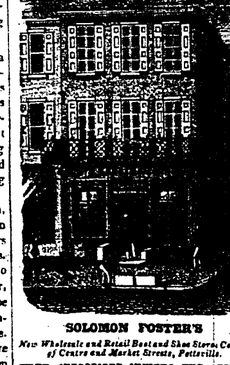
Returning, will leave Port Clinton, on the arrival of the Morning Train from Philadelphia on the Reading Railroad.

FARE.

To Philadelphia,	$3 00
" Port Clinton,	75

JOHN ANDERSON General Agent.
Tamaqua, April 19, 1851 15-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.



SOLOMON FOSTER'S
New Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store, Corner of Centre and Market Streets, Pottsville.

THE SUBSCRIBER INVITES THE ATTENTION of the public to his very extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of GENTLEMEN'S Calf Stitched, Pudged and Pegged Boots, Calf and Kip, double soled Sewed and Pegged Boots, Water Proof boots Sewed and Pegged, from $3 to $4; New England and Philadelphia manufactured Coarse Boots, in great variety, constantly on hand; Cloth and Leather Gaiter Boots, And Congress Gaiters, Calf Nullifiers, Oregon Ties, and Sewed and Pegged Ties.

MINERS' Boots and Monroes, of first quality, at low prices.

BOYS' and Youths' Boots and Monroes course or fine.

LADYS' French and English Lasting Gaiter Boots, Morocco, Calfskin and Goat Bootees, French Morocco, Kid welt and pump splits, Buckskins and Jeffersons, French Morocco and Kid Turnarounds, from 50 cts. to $1; New England Bootees and Shoes of all kinds cheap.

MISSES' and Childrens' Bootees and Shoes, a large assortment suitable for this market, constantly on hand.

GUM Elastic Shoes.

Our stock of Gum Elastic Shoes are of the best manufactured articles the country can afford. Ladies and Gentlemen would do well to call and provide themselves with good Gum Shoes, the best preventive yet discovered of Colds, Coughs and Consumption.

TRUNKS, Carpet Bags and Valises.

The Travelling community will find as well supplied with the above articles which we will sell at moderate prices.

Boots and Shoes, made and repaired to order.

TERMS CASH.

Oct. 11, 1851. 42-ly

MEDICINAL.

ARE YOU BALD?

IS your hair falling off or is your head covered with a thick growth of new hair? Hundreds of persons in all parts of the country, whose locks 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 bald head, about four years ago, 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. WADSWORTH, 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 this great preparation and entire efficacy of Chemical Hair Invigorator. On recovering from a recent severe attack of illness, we discovered that our constitutional baldness was dropping off hair was rapidly falling off, and chancing to have on hand a sample of the above article, furnished by the manufacturer, we commenced using it, and 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 that they have something as substitute. Price $2 certain per bottle.

General Wholesale Agents—C. P. AMET & CO. No. 120 Arch st. Philadelphia, to whom all orders generally. For sale in Pottsville by

J. G. BROWN.
Jan. 17, 1852. 2-1y

LADIES, WHILE YOU BE HERE

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 to know what is before them, others seek information of those they love, and all are made happy and contented!!! If you value 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 per paid are sent 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 the more they were kept back and set 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.

No. 3 GEORGE Street, second house, North side, above Schuylkill Sixth, Philadelphia. All letters must be pre-paid and contain a stamp, or will be strictly PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

April 17, 1852. 16-1y*

MEDICINAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S

GREAT PAIN CURER!!

ALL PAIN CURED LIKE MAGIC!—This wonderful preparation is used internally and externally giving immediate relief from all bodily pains.

If used according to directions, it not only relieves all pain, but it cures it usually on the first application. It may be relied upon for curing and giving almost instant relief, as thousands who have used it can testify, to Rheumatism, Agues, Sudden Colds, Cholera, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Pleurisy, Earache, Toothache, and all pain in the stomach or bowels, Headache, Pains in the Womb, Pains in the Limbs, Joints, Back, Spine Disease, Lumbago, Scalds, Burns, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pimples, and all Cutaneous Eruptions.

If you wish to be relieved from ALL DISEASES, take Rose's PAIN-CURE.

If you desire to be cured of ALL DISEASES, take his Family Medicines. Price 12½, 25, and 50 cents per bottle.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.—BE PREPARED FOR CHANGE OF WEATHER.—The frequent changes of the weather bring with them COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, IRRITATION of the LUNGS, SORE THROAT and BRONCHITIS, all of which can be cured, and the system fortified against frequent attacks by using Dr. J. S. Rose's celebrated COUGH SYRUP. Price only 50 cents.

CHILDREN are also liable to Croup, which dangerous complaint yields immediately to Dr. J. S. Rose's never-failing CROUP SYRUP. Price 25 cents.

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Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. DICKINSON, P. M.

STILL MORE WONDERFUL!!!

I, Thomas A. Ringo, of Graves Co., Ky., for the benefit of mankind generally, do hereby certify, that on or about the 10th day of October, 1847, I was attacked with a very severe pain in the lower part of the abdomen, which in a few days became so severe, and moved into the left hip, and continued exceedingly painful for about five days, during which time I had a very high fever. At the end of that time the fever ceased, and the pain abated for a day or two, after which it again returned, and was much worse than before. During all this time I was under medical treatment. From a short time after I was taken, I was unable to walk or sit up; the hip in which the pain was so bad commenced rising, until some time in January, when it burst, and a number of pieces of bone came out—as many as twenty, at least. Some of the pieces were three-fourths of an inch long.—Some time after this my hand knot appeared on my right hip, also one on my right wrist, and one on my left, below my knee. I continued to get sick and worse, and pain made its appearance in my right shoulder, and would come in my breast and stomach. At this time the doctors gave me up to die. A physician then told me that, as a last remedy, I had better use Dr. *Bull's First Extract of Sarsaparilla*. After the use of the second bottle, the knot on my wrist commenced getting soft. I opened it, and a day or two after, a piece of bone came out. My wrist soon got well, and I continued to gain strength. After I used the third bottle, I could get no more for some four weeks, after which time I succeeded in getting three more bottles. After using the three last bottles, the knot on my hip became soft; it was opened and a piece of bone came out. I continued to use the use of the Sarsaparilla until I used twelve bottles, and am now entirely well, and able to do daily labor. It may seem strange to some, but I will here state that, during the summer of 1849, I coughed up three pieces of bone, which can now be seen at the residence of my uncle, Thomas Neal, where I now live, and if any person doubt this statement, I will be happy to converse with them, and show the bone.

(Signed,) THOMAS N. RINGO.

State of Kentucky, Graves Co., ss.

This day personally came before me the undersigned, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, and made oath in due form of law that the above statement is true. Subscribed and sworn to, this 15th day of February, 1850.

E. F. MURSE, J. P. for G. C.

I, Edwin Anderson, Clerk of the County Court of Graves County, State of Kentucky, do certify that E. F. Murse, before whom the above certificate is made, and was at the time of signing the same, a justice of the peace, in and for said Graves County, was at the time commissioned and qualified, and that full credit are due all his official acts, as such.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the County Court of said County to be hereunto affixed, this eighteenth day of February, 1850.

EDWIN ANDERSON.

Can the reader believe, after reading the description of the above numerous cures, that there is still a few human beings, suffering with disease, that refuse to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a trial. It is indeed hard to believe, but nevertheless, it is too true. What kind of testimony would it take to convince the few remaining disbelievers, that Bull's medicine will do some good. It promises further, that it would cure disease another and another cure performed by his medicine; but if the cases published above will not convince the skeptical, it is useless to produce any more, and, indeed, it would cost a fortune to publish the many certificates that have been showered on Dr. Bull. The Druggists throughout America would not contain even the names of those cured, let alone full statements of their cases.

Rheumatism of the Severest Character Cured.

For the last three years I have been afflicted with Rheumatism of the severest character. I was at times in the greatest agonies of pain. I tried every remedy I could procure, but found no permanent relief until I used Bull's Sarsaparilla, which performed a permanent cure. ISHAM BRIDGES,
Uniontown, Pa.

Mercurial Headache, Pain in the Limbs, &c.

I have been for a number of years severely afflicted with a mercurial headache, and a dull, heavy pain in my limbs. I used most of the remedies of the day, especially the Sarsaparilla prepared by different persons, but to little advantage. I used Bull's, three bottles of which performed a perfect cure.

DR. OWEN, Druggist,
Louisville, Ky.

Erysipelas, Dizziness, &c.; Great Cure.

I was afflicted with the above to an alarming extent. Several physicians told me that I would lose my leg, and perhaps life, if it were not checked.—Two bottles of *Bull's Sarsaparilla* made a perfect cure and my general health is better than it has been for years. CHAUNCEY BACON,
Compositor at the *Democrat* Office, Louisville, Ky.

Physicians Recommend Bull's Sarsaparilla.

DR. BULL—Dear Sir—We believe your Sarsaparilla to be best article ever manufactured for the cure of Scrofula, Piles, Cancers, Old Sores and Ulcers, and many other cutaneous and glandular affections, having used it with entire success in many cases.

M. PYLES, M. D.,
Resident Physician at the Louisville Marine Hospital.
L. P. VANDELL, M. D.,
Prof. of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College.

Caution.—Ask for the original "DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA," price Keyroux's, in quart bottles, and have no other.

SOLE AGENCY for the State of Pennsylvania is at DR. SWAYNE'S Laboratory, No. 4, North SEVENTH STREET, Philadelphia. For Sale by

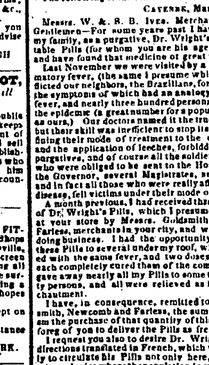
JOHN G. BROWN, Druggist, Pottsville.
Sole Agent for Schuylkill County.

☞ Country Storekeepers supplied.

Nov. 6, 1851. (May 29, '52.—23-1y)

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 labouring 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 in the most stubborn cases 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.

MEDICINAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S

GREAT PAIN CURER!!

ALL PAIN CURED LIKE MAGIC!—This wonderful preparation is used internally and externally giving immediate relief from all bodily pains.

If used according to directions, it not only relieves all pain, but it cures it usually on the first application. It may be relied upon for curing and giving almost instant relief, as thousands who have used it can testify, to Rheumatism, Agues, Sudden Colds, Cholera, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Pleurisy, Earache, Toothache, and all pain in the stomach or bowels, Headache, Pains in the Womb, Pains in the Limbs, Joints, Back, Spine Disease, Lumbago, Scalds, Burns, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pimples, and all Cutaneous Eruptions.

If you wish to be relieved from ALL PAIN, take Dr. Rose's PAIN-CURE.

If you desire to be cured of ALL DISEASES, take his Family Medicines. Price 12½, 25, and 50 cents per bottle.

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