Wit and Humor.

A SPICY STORY.

We remember to have heard in "Yankee Land," of a young man that had just entered into the silken bonds of matrimony. His wife, a most amiable creature, had a mortal hatred of liquor; and though Tom often indulged on the sly, with his convival companions, he took care always to be "right side up" on going home. He would not have his wife find him in such a state for all the gold in the universe; and yet he could not sign the pledge of total abstinence, from the fact of being the Vice-President of a club of jolly fellows, all of whom believed in grape-juice. For at least six months after his marriage, in the presence of his "better half," he was as "straight as a pin," and she had set it down that a blessing in the shape of a strictly sober husband had fortunately fallen to her lot.

"Tom," one morning, said she lovingly, "we have been a wedded couple half a year, and never once have I had the slightest occasion to reproach you."

Of course Tom was delighted to hear his little wife talk so encouragingly, and express her happiness at his behaviour; and he repeated the assurance of his determination always to be an attentive and sober husband.

But in the ocean of life, how little we can foresee the breakers of temptation. Tom had to dine that evening with the "Owls," (the ornithological title of his club,) and he felt in admirable spirits, and his health was drunk warmly and frequently after the removal of the cloth; the consequence was, that by the time the company had seperated, he was in a happy state of elevation, with a vivid notion of men, women, and all things terrestrial.

"Hic-c-c, I-really believe I'm d-r-unk!" soliloquized Tom, poising himself on his heels, with his arms clasped endearingly around a lamp-post. "W-w-hat the d-d-ev-il's to be did?. Am I d-reaming, or am I d-runk—which is it? Will somebody tell me?"

A knot of wags passing at the moment, hearing his voice, roared in combined tones, "You are drunk—beastly drunk!"

"There, now, it's out, and no more than I suspected," continued Tom, mournfully, in a maudlin voice. "What will Clara say, ugh! Curse the last julep, I say—it it had not been for that, I should have passed muster, but now she can tell it by my eyes—I-I-f-eel as-if I had a dozen pair of eyes; as for top-tongues, I've got a score all wagging away for d-ar life."

Tom here losing a proper and important equilibrium, his heels suddenly flew higher in the air than is necessary for every day cases of pedestrianism, and per consequence, he was the next moment in a most gracious position in the gutter.

"Hic-hic, this is r-r-rich. I m-m-ust say S'pose Clara should see me now—'twas only to-day s-he praised my integrity. Tom, Tom, you are a b-b-ves you are, so don't deny it—you are a beast!"

By dint of a series of vast efforts he succeeded in gaining his feet, and proceeded towards home reeling, and talking to himself all the way. After mistaking the house next door, the door front of which was the same, for his own, he had an undecided search of at least an hour for his latch-key, which he at length found in his boot, it having slipped down his trowsers leg through a hole in his pocket.

Now in the hall, he leaned up against the wall and undertook a cogitation. He could sufficiently gather his senses to remember the clock in his wife's room was out of repair, and as she had retired, she would not be able to know the time he got in. This was a grand point gained

"I know what I'll do; I'll go to bed in the dark, and then she won't notice my eyes," ruminated Tom. "But hold on—she'll smell my breath—how can I fix that?"

He puzzled for a few moments, and in the end concluded to seek the kitchen, and meddle slightly with the spice-box. Down the stone stairs he went, and after putting his hand into half a dozen various fluids, feeling a row of pans, jugs and dishes, at length he found a handful of cloves, which he thrust into his mouth as if they had been so many sugar plums.

"T-they're d-devilish h-hot," sputtered Tom, with his face all a-glow; "but they answer the purpose. How I wish Bob Styles were here to tell me whether the brandy is sufficiently disguised."

Satisfied that the fragrance of the cloves had out-odored the scent of the "ardent," he mounted the stairs, and with the exception of a couple of small tumbles, gained his chamber in safety. Now he would have been happy had not his wife been wide awake.

"Why, Thomas, how late you are," said she; "where is the candle?

"Oh, never mind the candle," said he in as steady a tone as he could command—"it's not late."

"I should judge it was very late," said she, "dear me, I quite have the clock fixed."

"Y-es, so' we must," said Tom, with miraculous deliberation, for one solitary hiccup would have betrayed him. As to the clock's uncertain condition, it was a phenomenon of good luck for him.

"Does it look like rain, dear?" kindly inquired Clara.

Now, if Tom had been put on his oath, he could no more have answered correctly, in regard to the appearance of the weather, than the man in the moon, and not half so much—for it is fair to suppose that if there be a man in the moon, he is not addicted to the practice of drinking, and therefore keeps a bright look out on things below.

He replied gradually—"Tom my word I don't know, but I'll look," and feeling his way to the window, he threw aside the curtains, and a bar of pale starlight threw itself immediately on his wife's face. "Clear as crystal, you perceive, dear," and down went the curtain again.

Clara was very thoughtful and affectionate, and suggested that if the curtain was kept up he could see his way better about the room.

"No, no, dear," replied Tom, very slowly, as before; "I have heard that starlight produces lunacy after"—midnight he was about to say, but he caught himself dexterously, considering his situation—"and that is dreadful you know."

Tom made several stumbles after this, and presently his wife caught a whiff of the cloves.

"Good gracious, Tom, how long you are, and how dreadful you smell of cloves."

"Eh?" said Tom, starting—"c-l-o-v-e-s."

"Yes, cloves!—any one would think you had been embalmed like a mummy."

This made him twitch and go wool-gathering.

"Pew! you are regularly scented with them. Where have been to-night?"

Tom was entirely thrown off his guard; his brain rambled, and without the remotest idea of what he was saying he replied, "why—hic—Clara, the fact is I have just been on a little trip to the East Indies, and while I was there I fell over a spice box."

This told a tale. Clara immediately sat up in bed and shed tears. The cat was out of the bag, and we should not be surprised if a real Caudle lecture as long as a Charity sermon, was the consequence of poor Tom's unfortunate slip of the tongue. He has never touched cloves from that day to this, and it is probable, ere long, he will avoid the bottle entirely, his wife insisting that every one that drinks must sooner or later keep company with a subterraneous person distinguished from the rest of mankind by a remarkable species of tail or cloven foot; this latter adornment would keep Tom out of his road, if nothing else succeeded. Most decidedly.

☞ A Judge once reprimanded a lawyer for bringing several small suits in court, remarking that it would have been better for the parties had he persuaded his clients to an arbitration of two or three honest men. "Please your honor," said the lawyer, "we do not wish to trouble honest men with them."

Scientific and Practical.

PREPARING TOAST.

☞ The following sensible directions on this subject are copied from *Dobson's & Son's (English) Household Almanac* for 1853. The English it will be remembered, always eat their toast dry—the Americans usually moisten theirs with water or milk.

Chestnut brown will be far too deep a colour for good toast; the nearer you can keep it to a straw color the more delicious to the taste, and the more wholesome it will be. If you would have a slice of bread so toasted as to be pleasant to the palate and wholesome to the stomach, never let one particle of the surface be charred. How to effect this is very obvious. It consists in keeping the bread a proper distance from the fire and exposing it to a proper heat for a due length of time. By this means the whole of the water may be evaporated out of it, and it may be changed from dough—which has always a tendency to undergo acetous fermentation whether in the stomach or out of it—to the pure farina of wheat, which is in itself one of the most wholesome species of food, not only for the strong and healthy, but for the delicate and diseased. As it is turned to farina its disintegrated, the tough and gluey nature is gone, and every part can be penetrated; it is equally warm all over and not so hot as to turn butter into oil, which even in the case of the best butter is invariably turning a wholesome substance into poison. The properly toasted slice of bread absorbs the butter but does not convert it into oil; and both butter and farina are in a state of very minute division, the one serving to expose the other to the free action of the gastric fluid in the stomach; so that when a slice of toast is rightly prepared, there is not a lighter article in the whole vocabulary of cookery.

POTTED HERRING.

☞ Clean your herring, wash them well, and wipe them dry; then rub each one with salt and cayenne pepper; place in your jar a layer of herring, then some grains of allspice, half-a-dozen cloves, and two or three blades of mace; then put in another layer of herring, and so on till all are in; cover the herring with cold vinegar, tie up the jar closely with several thicknesses of paper, and set it in the oven after the bread has been drawn out; let it remain there all night. As soon as they become cold they will be fit for use.—*National Cook Book.*

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES

☞ Should not be allowed to make too much new wood. Closeness in the tops often promotes, it it does not produce disease. If you have new bushes to set out, select a place for them where they will have the advantage of a free circulation of air, and not be in the shade. The frequent application of salt about the roots, has been found very advantageous to this species of shrub—causing it to fruit well and thickly, and acting as a preventive of the mould or mildew.

RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES

☞ Are to be manured with a compost of forest mould, muck and house ashes during the first two years after they are transplanted. The soil should be kept light and mellow, and above all free from the pollution of weeds. If the shoots run high—which they generally will when good varieties and set in a rich soil, you will do well to provide them with supporters.

FARRIERY.

☞ Recipe for Sweeney, Fistula, or Bruises in horses, viz.:—

Oil of amber	1 ounce.
" thyme	4 ounces.
" spike	4 ounces.
Spirits of wine	6 ounces.

Mixed—the bruised part to be rubbed thrice a day—bottle to be shaken before used.

Information for the People,

OR THE PLAIN "WHY" AND "BECAUSE."

☞ Why may real philosophers be considered to have done much by their own inventions for the useful arts? Because the chemical or mechanical manufacturer has merely applied what the philosopher has made known; he has merely worked upon the material furnished to him. Thus, the chlorine, or oxymuriatic gas, of Scheele, was scarcely known, before it was applied by Berthollet to bleaching; scarcely was muriatic gas discovered by Priestly, when Guyton de Morveau used it for destroying contagion. Platinum has owed its existence, as a useful metal, entirely to the labors of an illustrious chemical philosopher; look at the beautiful yellow afforded by one of the new metals, chrome, consider the medical effects of iodine, in some of the most painful and disgusting maladies belonging to human nature, as cancer and bronchocele. We have no history of the manner in which iron was rendered malleable; but we know that platinum could only have been worked by a person of the most refined chemical resources.—*Sir H. Davy.*

☞ Why does a hare, though much less fleet than a greyhound, often escape? Because the greyhound is, with the hare, a comparatively heavy body, moving at the same or greater speed in pursuit. The hare *doubles*, that is suddenly changes the direction of her course, and turns back at an oblique angle with the direction in which she had been running. The greyhound, unable to resist the tendency of its body to persevere in the rapid motion it had acquired, is urged forward many yards before it is able to check its speed and return to the pursuit. Meanwhile the hare is gaining ground in the other direction, so that the animals are at a very considerable distance asunder when the pursuit is renewed.

☞ Why does the bark of trees resemble clothing? Because it allows the heat to pass from the tree but slowly, and secures, therefore, the temperature necessary to vegetable life.

That caloric is as necessary for the support of vegetable as it is for that of animal life, may be proved by direct experiment. If, in the middle of winter, a hole be bored in a tree, and a thermometer put into it, it will be seen that the tree is many degrees warmer than the atmosphere.

☞ Why does a screw enable a force to produce such prodigious effects? Because every turn of the screw carries it forward in a fixed out, or draws a movable nut along upon it, by exactly the distance between two turns of its thread: this distance, therefore, is the space described by the resistance, while the force moves in the circumference of the circle described by the handle of the screw; and the disparity between these lengths or spaces is often as a hundred or more to one.—*Arnott.*

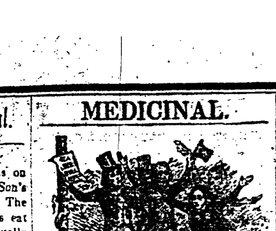
☞ Why are the gaseous products passed through quicklime and water? Because the sulphurretted hydrogen, and carbonic oxide and acid, may thus be absorbed; while the carburetted hydrogen gases are transmitted sufficiently pure for use into gasometers, whence the pipes issue for the supply of streets, houses, &c.

☞ Why is the phenomenon called "Will-o'-the-Wisp" produced? Because of the phosphurretted hydrogen gas in stagnant waters and marshy grounds; its origin being probably in the decomposition of animal substances. The peculiar odour of fishes, when putrifying, arises from the emission of this gas.

☞ Why are a large and a small ship sometimes seen sailing with the same velocity? Because the surface of canvass or sail which they spread to catch the force of the wind, is proportioned to the difference of resistance which the water offers to the two.

☞ Why does the effect of wind, or motion of the air, quicken evaporation? Because it removes air saturated with the moisture, and substitutes air which is not, thus producing nearly *the case of the substance placed in a vacuum.*

MEDICINAL.



THE GREAT KENTUCKY REMEDY
DR. JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA!!
WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE?

(From the following cures, performed alone by the use *of JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA*, are not wonders, cures we cannot help thinking that we do not know the meaning of the word. Read, and be convinced that facts are stranger than fiction.

LIST, Ky., Fulton Co., Ky., Oct. 1, 1851.

Dr. John Bull: Dear *Sir*—The two dozen of your Sarsaparilla, ordered in September, came to hand, and, in acknowledging the receipt of the same, I feel I would be doing you injustice to withhold the following among many other instances that have come under my observation, during the last two years, of the great curative properties of your Sarsaparilla:—Mrs. Jeannette Martin, a highly respectable lady of my neighborhood, aged sixty-five years, had been long afflicted with a cancerous ulcer, which finally reduced her to so helpless a condition, that she could not leave her bed. She tried the best medical advice in our country, without relief, and had given up all hopes of a cure. At this stage of her case, I persuaded her son to take a *bottle of your Sarsaparilla*. He did so, and in a short time returned, and purchased another bottle, stating the first had had a decidedly good effect. She continued to use it until, after the use of five or six bottles, I had the pleasure of seeing the old lady herself at church. She assured me that she had almost entirely recovered her health, and from her I received the account of her disease, and in about the same words I give it to you. This is but one of a number of cures under my observation—of very remarkable ones—performed by the use of your Sarsaparilla, in my neighborhood. The demand for it has invariably the most flattering introduction here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. DICKINSON, P. M.

STILL MORE WONDERFUL!

I, Thomas A. Quinn, 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 lasted out a few minutes, and moved into the left hip, and continued severely tormenting me about five days, during which time I had a very light fever. At the end of that time the fever ceased, and the pain entirely left my hip, and settled in the ankle joint, 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 upon the hip in which the pain was so bad commenced rising, until some time in January, when it burst, and there came out 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 a hard knot appeared on my right hip, also one on my right wrist, and one on my left, below my knee. I continued to get worse and worse, and pain was in appearance like a red rose in shoulder, and would move in my breast and stomach. At this time all persons gave me up to die. I physician then told me that, as a last remedy, I had better use *Mr. Bull's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla*. After the use of the contents of a bottle, I found my health continued getting well. 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 time or 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 some corruption came out, followed by a small piece of bone, and the sore soon got well, and the knot entirely disappeared. The sore on my ankle opened, and a piece of bone came out. I continued the use of the Sarsaparilla until I used twelve bottles, and am now entirely well, and able to do my work. In may seem strange to some, but I will here state that, during the summer of 1849, I coughed up three pieces of bone, which I threw away in the residence of my uncle, Thomas heal, where I now live, and if any person doubt this statement, I will be happy to converse with them, if they will call on me. (Signed.) THOMAS N. RINGO.

State of Kentucky, Graves Co., Sct.

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.

S. F. MORSE, J. P. for G. C.

I, Edwin Anderson, Clerk of the County Court of Graves County, State of Kentucky, do certify that S. F. Morse, whose name is signed to the above certificate, is now, and was at the time of signing the same, a justice of the peacein and for said Graves County, duly commissioned and qualified as such, and that faith and credit are due all his official acts, as such.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused 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 are a few human beings, suffering with disease, that refuse to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a trial. It is indeed hard to believe, but too certainly it is true so true. What kind of testimony would it take to convince the few remaining disbelievers, that Bull's medicine will do cures? Nothing short of a miracle, they could produce another and another cure performed by his medicine; but if these are published, they will not convince the skeptical, it is useless to produce any more, and, indeed, it would cost a fortune to publish all the cures that can be done by so powerful a medicine as Dr. Bull's. The largest mammoth sheet in America would not contain even the names of those cured, let alone full statements of their cases.

Extraordinary of the Secretat Character Cured.

For the last three years I have been afflicted with Rheumatism, for the most excruciating pain, 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,
Hamilton, Ky.

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 liver. I used most of the remedies of the day, especially the Sarsaparilla prepared by different persons, but to little advantage until I tried *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.

Prepared Sarsaparilla for Scrofula, Cancer, Old Sores

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

Dr. PTEN, M. D.
Resident Physician at the Louisville Marine Hospital.

J. P. VANDEN, M. D.
Prof. of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College.

Caution.—Ask for the original "DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA," from KENTUCKY, in every bottle, and have no other.

SOLE AGENCY for the State of Pennsylvania is at DR. SWAYNE'S Laboratory, No. 64, North SEVENTH STREET, Philadelphia. For Sale by

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

☞ Country Storekeepers supplied.
Nov. 6, 1852. [May 29, '52—12-1y] 45.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Cure of a disordered Liver and bad Digestion.

COPY of a letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 77 Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851:

To Professor Holloway—Sir—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale of Proprietary medicines for some years. A customer, in whom I have reason for my statement, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear it through. Fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and took no medicine but what they gave her, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three boxes, she is now free from her complaint, and pronounced herself quite a new person. Her friends have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the speedy cure, I think speaks much in favor of your extraordinary Pills.

(Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

An extraordinary case of Rheumatic Fever, in Tandemania Diseases Cured.

Copy of a letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Watts:

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent Rheumatic Fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and in truth her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she commenced taking in a few days; in the short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

Cure of a Pain and Tightness in Chest and Stomach of a great 31 years standing.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement—Aug. 2, 1851:

To Professor HOLLOWAY—Sir—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects from Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath that prevented me from walking about. I am 54 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have relieved me from the pain and shortness of breath, and made acquainted with their virtues. I am now *free from all*, as their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience of pain, which I could not do before.

(Signed) HENRY FOX.
North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

Wonderful efficacy of Holloway's Pills in cases of Piles.

☞ Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the form of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint, in its different stages, where all other means had failed.

☞ These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

Ages,	Indigestion,
Asthma,	Jaundice,
Bilious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Costiveness or the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	The Pleuro,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Venereal Affections,
Gout,	Worms of all kinds,
Headache,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c, 87½c, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug Houses in the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; and by Mr. C. D. Knight, 7 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

☞ T. W. DYOTT & SONS, 122 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents for Pennsylvania.

Also for sale by John G. Brown, and Clergan & Gibbs, Minersville; E. J. Fry, Tamaqua; Dr. J. W. Taylor, Orwigsburg.

Dec. 19, 1846. 51-1y

☞ LEASON'S PICTORIAL DRAWING BOOK & Companion, with illustrated title, neatly bound at the Publication Office in Saturday. Also, all kinds of Fancy Bindings. B. BANNAN.

TRAVELING.

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 6 P. M., serve day, stopping at all Way Stations on the Line and at the following stations only:

UP TRAIN.		DOWN TRAIN.	
Stations.	Time A. M.	Stations.	Time P. M.
Leave Philad'a,	7.30	Leaves Pottsville,	4.00
Passes Phœnixville	8.31	Passes Mt. Carbon	4.07
" Pottstown	8.50	" St. Haven	4.15
" Reading	9.31	" Reading	5.31
" St. Haven	10.43	" Pottstown	6.00
" Mt. Carbon	10.52	" Phœnixville	6.25
Arrives at Pottsville	11.00	Arrives at Philad'a	7.30

FARES.

For the round trip, adv. and down, in No. 1 Cars:

From Philadelphia to Phœnixville and back, same day,	$1 40
" " Pottstown, " "	1 75
" " Reading, " "	2 50
" " 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. 23-tf

PASSENGER TRAINS.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—From Philadelphia and 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 7 o'clock, A. M. The Way Train leaves Pottsville daily, Sundays excepted, at 7½ o'clock, A. M.

AFTERNOON LINE.

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

HOURS OF PASSING READING.

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

Both Trains stop at all the Stations along the line.

FARES.

	1st class cars	2d class cars.
Reading to Philadelphia	$1 75	$1 40
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 trains, and passengers are expressly prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their own wearing apparel, which will be at the risk of its owners.

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 (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. and connect with the Morning and Afternoon Trains from Pottsville, on the Reading Railroad.

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

FARE.

To Philadelphia,	$3 00
" Port Clinton,	75

ALEXANDER ON General Agent.

Tamaqua, April 19, 1851. 15-tf

TRANSPORTATION.

READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE PHILA. & READING RAILROAD CO.

The rates of FREIGHTS and TOLLS on Coal transported by this Company, will be as follows from the 15th inst., to July 31st, inclusive:

TO	Rt. Carbon	Schuylkill Haven	Port Clinton
Richmond,	1 60	1 55	1 35
Philadelphia,	1 60	1 55	1.35
Inclined Plane	1 60	1 55	1 35
Newtown,	1 60	1 55	1 35
Germantown R R	1 60	1 55	1 35
Falls of Schuylkill	1 60	1 55	1 35
Manayunk,	1 60	1 55	1 35
Spring Mill,	1 70	1 65	1 20
Conshohocken,	1 15	1 40	1 25
Matsonford's Dam,	1 40	1 25	1 20
Bridgeport,	1 35	1 30	1 15
Norristown,	1 30	1 25	1 15
Port Kennedy,	1 20	1 15	1 15
Valley Forge,	1 15	1 10	1 00
Phœnixville,	1 15	1 10	1 00
Royer's Ford,	1 15	1 10	1 00
Pottstown,	1 15	1 10	1 00
Douglassville,	1 15	1 10	1 00
Birdsboro',	1 05	1 00	95
Reading,	95	90	90
Berks c. Reading & Mohrsville,	95	90	90
Mohrsville,	95	90	90
Hamburg,	95	90	90
Orwigsburg,	95	90	90

By order of the Board of Managers,

S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

March 19, 1853. 12-tf

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION CO.,

The charge for the use of Cars, and for Toll on Anthracite Coal, carried on the SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION, will be as follows until August 1st, 1852:

TO	Port Carbon	Mount Carbon	Schuylkill Haven	Port Clinton
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Philadelphia,	60	59	57	50
Manayunk,	60	59	57	50
Spring Mill,	50	49	47	40
Conshohocken,	50	49	47	40
Matsonford's Dam,	50	49	47	40
Bridgeport,	50	49	47	40
Norristown,	50	49	47	40
Port Kennedy,	47	46	44	35
Valley Forge,	47	46	44	35
Pawling's farm,	47	46	44	35
Ft. Fronsylvania,	45	44	42	35
Phœnixville,	43	42	40	35
Royer's Ford,	43	42	40	35
Pottstown's Bridge,	43	42	40	35
Port Union,	41	40	38	34
Douglassville,	41	40	38	34
Birdsboro',	41	40	38	34
Reading,	39	37	35	31
Althouses,	38	37	35	31
Mohrsville,	38	37	35	31
Hamburg,	38	37	35	31
Orwigsburg,	38	37	35	31

The charge will be per ton of 2240 lbs. less five per cent. for wharfage, if not carried and no charge less than twenty-five cents per ton will be made for any distance.

By order of the Managers.

F. FRALEY, President.

March 19, 1853. 12-tf

PHILADA & READING RAILROAD

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

RATES OF FREIGHT PER 100 LBS.

ARTICLES TRANSPORTED			
1st Class.—Bituminous Coal, Bricks, Ice, Iron Ore, Limestone, Pig Iron, Plaster, Slate, Tiles,	9 cts.	11 cts.	14 cts.
2d Class.—Domestic Beer, Blocks, Cement, Grindstones, Guano, Laths, Pitch, Hollow pots, Rosin, Rubble Stone, Stills, Shingles, Tar, Turpentine, Timber and Lumber,	10½ cts.	13½ cts.	17 cts.
3d Class.—Ale, Beer and Porter, Ashes, Fish and Fish Bait, Barley, Bricks and Stones, Corn, Cotton, Whiskey & Domestic Liquors, Coal in Cases, Coal, Rolled bar or Bar Railroad Iron, Lead and Shot, Molasses, Potatoes, Salt and Spices, Salt Provisions, Sugar, Tallow, Tobacco, unmanufactured, (100 lb per barrel),	12½ cts.	16½ cts.	22 cts.
4th Class.—Apples, Bran, Butter, Cheese, Cordage, Earthenware, Eggs, Glassware, (except those stated above) Hardware, Leather, Hollow ware, Lard, Leather, Live stock, Manufactures of Iron, or Machinery, Oil, Oysters, Palm Leaf Hats, Pork, Rosin, Sal Soda, Sheet Iron, Seeds, Steel, Sweet Potatoes, Tallow, Vinegar, Wine,	17 cts.	22 cts.	30 cts.
5th Class.—Books and Stationery, Boots and Shoes, Candles & Sperm Oil, Cotton, Cloths, Dry Goods, Fish, Cigars, Confectionery, Dry Goods, Drugs, Fresh Fish, Meat and Fruit, Powder, Fire-arms, Rope, Spirits of Turpentine, Teas, Wines and Wool,	22 cts.	31 cts.	44 cts.

March 1, 1851 9-tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

HOWARD, EARL & CO.'S EXPRESS LINE.—We are prepared to receive and forward Daily per Passenger Trains, four Express Car Messengers 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. Office—Centre Street, Pottsville; No. 42, South Third Street, Philadelphia; No. 6 Wall Street, New York; No. 8 Court Street, Boston.

HOWARD, EARL & CO.

Jan 1, 1852 1-tf

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

THE undersigned desire to inform the Public that they have established themselves at Lesoport, 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 receive goods, wholesale and retail.

MILER & BROTHER.

St. Clair, January 8, 1853. 2—tf

DR. BARRON'S

MAGICAL PREPARATION.

North East Corner of NINTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE he continues to treat all private and delicate diseases, guaranteeing a cure in all cases. Strangers and Residents, of both sexes, are invited to the Doctor's Private Rooms, where he can always be consulted confidentially, free of charge.

☞ Persons residing at a distance, by enclosing five dollars in a letter, post-paid, stating symptoms, will receive a bottle of the Doctor's Magical Preparation, by return mail.

Office Hours from 8 o'clock, A. M., till 10 P. M.

Sept. 18, 1852. 38-1y

WILLIAM A. BROWN'S

UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTORY, NO. 80 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. Wm. A. Brown respectfully informs dealers that his assortment of PARASOLS for the approaching season is now complete, and invites their attention to it.

He is constantly adding the latest styles, and dealers from the city can be supplied with umbrellas of all kinds, from the cheapest to the finest.

Also, a full and complete assortment of UMBRELLAS, consisting of low priced Cotton; Gingham of every quality, and a choice assortment of Silk, all of which he offers for sale at a small advance on the cost of manufacture.

February 12, 1853 7-3m

LADIES' GARDENING GLOVES.—Ladies' India Rubber Gardening Gloves. Also, Ladies' Rubber Mitts, just received and for sale by

B. BANNAN.

Also, a new article called Ladies' Dress Protectors, for preserving valuable dresses.

April 9, 1853. 15—

MEDICINAL.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC 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 or 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, 120 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

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

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing a tonic property, they invigorate the system of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the natural secretory powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are a safe, certain and pleasant.

LIKE A CHARM.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

[FROM THE "BOSTON BEE"]

The Editor said, Dec. 22nd.

Dr. Hoofland's 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 const