Wit and Humor.

"NO LAW AGAINST CAMELS."

The following true story loses much of its effect in the translation from the Dutch, in which we originally heard it, and the manner of recital. Delivered in the Colonel's inimitable style, it is enough to make a horse laugh:

Several years ago the celebrated Col. L., of this county, was connected with a traveling exhibition, which was announced in every store, tavern, and blacksmith shop in the "rural districts" of old Berks, in large handbills, under the glaring heads of "ground and lofty tumbling," "ledgerdemain," and "*splendid menagerie.*" The "menagerie" consisted of three live camels, and as it was the principal feature of attraction, the Col. was obliged to drive them from one place of entertainment to another at night, in order to prevent the "free and intelligent citizens of old Berks" from getting a glimpse of the animals "free gratis for nothing," which would have considerably diminished the receipts of the concern. One night, after keeping up the exhibition to a rather late hour, the Col. mounted his horse and started with his camels for the next "stopping place." He had not proceeded far when, (owing to fatigue, loss of sleep, or bad brandy,) he fell asleep. How long he remained in this state we know not, but he was suddenly roused by a tremendous neighing of horses, snapping of straps, cracking of timber, and clattering of hoofs. On rubbing his eyes, the Colonel discovered that his camels had strayed into a country tavern yard where there were some thirty or forty horses tied out to the troughs, and those noble animals not altogether relishing the appearance of the "ships of the desert" tore loose, broke some of the wagons, and scampered off in all directions. The "noise and confusion" outside, awoke the teamsters within, who came tumbling out, cursing and swearing, and immediately set out in pursuit of the fugitives, that had got up this impromptu stampede. While they were thus engaged the Col. collected his camels and stole off as rapidly as possible.

Next morning, while the Col. was seated at the breakfast table, he was waited on by a committee of the teamsters, when the spokesman of the committee tapped him on the shoulder and said:

"Are you de man vot owns de comales?"

"Yes," said the Col., "I am the man that owns the camels."

"Vell, your comales have been kicking up a debbil of a fuss mit our hosses. *Dey* broke de halters, lost de gears, and ruined demselves, almost, besides de wagons, and we'd like to have de damages."

"Damages!" said the Col., "you may go to thunder—I never pay damages."

The committee soon found that they could make nothing out of the Col., so they started off to an old Dutch Justice of the Peace about a mile distant, sued the Col. for damages, got out a warrant, had him arrested and brought before the "justice." *The Squire*, after hearing all the evidence in the case, took down a dilapidated edition of Purdon's Digest, and after leafing it over from beginning to end, and vice versa for about an hour, threw down the book, took off his specs, thrust his fists into his breeches pockets, leaned back in his chair, and with a vacant stare and we-begone look exclaimed,

"Vell, boys, we can't do nossing."

"Can't do nossing," said the committee in a towering passion, "wot's de reason we can't do nossing."

"Vell," said the Squire, "*It ain't got no law agin com-ales!!*"

The Col. laughed immoderately at the decision, and the committee left, swearing that in future they wouldn't vote for any man who run for the Legislature, whether regularly nominated or not, who was not in favor of having a law passed against "*comales.*"—*Reading Journal.*

A SHARP PORTER.

Muggins has a sharp porter. This chap returned from the post office, the other day, with Muggins' papers, and informed that noted individual that there was a letter in the post office which he couldn't get.

"Couldn't get it; why couldn't you get it, you stupid?"

"There's five cents to pay on it."

"Why didn't you pay for it?" asked Muggins, with indignation.

"I hadn't cents enough!" replied the urchin, grinning archly their

"You fool!" said Muggins, storming, "here, take this five cents, and get that letter in little less than no time!"

"No use, I tell you," replied the fellow, "they won't let me have it."

"The dickens they won't—I'd like to know the reason."

"Bekase," replied the fellow, looking back to see that the door was open, "*bekase the letter wasn't for you.*"

The chap retreated *from the room suddenly*, while an ink-stand followed his noggin, at a speed of "54 40."

CLEAR AS MUD.

"Mr. Cheaten, I've just dropped in to engage your services in a question at law."

"Ah, Mr. Green, there is nothing in the vast universe like law and justice. What is the trouble?"

"Why, you see, Squib, across the way, owes me five dollars for a bull dog he bought of me about a month ago—the dog has run off, and he refuses to fork over the V."

"A most difficult case, Mr. Green—exceeding difficult, and it is fortunate that you came to me, for I have him like a breeze.—You see, we must first prove the identity of the dog by an *alibi*, then, after squashing the writ of *mograbibus firey facias* issue a *capias cojorum* and levy *goosibus pandelarius* on his *insignus fatui* then call a *nepopitum* jury, and after conclusively proving the *sine qua*, have the case unanimously decided in our favor, by virtue of the *dejectibus plopora erona!*"

"Ah, Mr. Cheatem, I see through it all—how easy it is *to* folks that can understand."

☞ POWERS OF MEMORY.—Boys are sometimes endowed with remarkable memories. The Keen family, of the State of Texas, consisted of three girls and a boy—the latter only four years old. They were all sitting round the fire one evening, engaged in telling how far back they could recollect. One of the girls recollected when she had "a doll that winked with both eyes." Another recollected when she was "a little baby at the breast, and Nancy tickled her feet." Johnny Keen, who was the last and least of them all, said he recollected "*wuss than that.*"

"How wuss?" said all the girls in a breath. "Oh, I recollect three weeks afore I'ze born, and how I cried all the time *for fear I'd be a gal!*"

☞ HAD HIM.—A Hoosier from the West was standing on the steps of the Tremont House, the other day, when a wag, who had somehow obtained an introduction to him, stepped up to the verdant chap, and with an impressive flourish asked him:

"My dear sir—phem—what is the physical, moral and intellectual condition of the great country you came from?"

The fellow scratched his head a moment, as if puzzled, and then broke out as if he had perfectly understood the comprehensive interrogatory.

"Well," said he, "as far as heard from, believe it's coming in pretty fair!"

☞ DIGNITY.—A hardy son of the ocean, on retiring to his ship, after the taking of Vera Cruz, captured a donkey, and immediately mounted him; but seating himself on the rump, the animal kicked up and came near throwing him off.

A soldier told him to sit further forward on the mule, and he would not kick so.

"The old tar replied—"I'll see you blowed first! this is mine, and I'd to know who'll top me from riding on the *quarter deck of my own jackass!*"

Scientific and Practical.

RHUBARB PIE.

☞ CUT the large stalks off where the leaves commence; strip off the outside skin, then cut the stalks in pieces half an inch long, line a pie dish with paste rolled rather thicker than a dollar piece, put in a layer of the rhubarb nearly an inch deep; to a quart bowl of cut rhubarb, put a large tea-cup of sugar, strew it over with a salt-spoonful of salt, and half a nutmeg grated; cover with a rich pie crust, cut a slit in the centre, trim off the edge with a sharp knife, and bake in a quick oven, until the pie loosens from the dish.

Rhubarb pies made in this way are altogether superior to those made of the fruit stewed.

TO KEEP HORSERADISH.

☞ If you want to keep horseradish, grate a quantity while the root is in perfection, put it in bottles; fill the bottles with strong vinegar and keep it corked tightly. You may thus have a supply at all seasons.

Information for the People.

OR THE PLAIN "WHY" AND "BECAUSE."

☞ WHY are the most remarkable variations produced in the dog? BECAUSE that animal is most completely under the subjection of man; and dogs having been transported by mankind into every part of the world, have submitted their actions to his entire direction. Regulated in their breeding by the pleasure or caprice of their masters, the almost endless variety of dogs differ from each other in colour; in length and abundance of hair, which is sometimes entirely wanting; in their natural instincts; in size, which varies in measure as one to five; amounting, in some instances to more than an hundred-fold in bulk; in the forms of their ears, noses, and tails; in the relative lengths of their legs; in the progressive developement of the brain, in several of the domesticated varieties, occasioning alterations even in the form of the head; some of them having long slender muzzles with a flat forehead, others having short muzzles, with the forehead convex, &c., insomuch, that the apparent differences between a mastiff and a water-spaniel, and between a grey-hound and a pug-dog, are even more striking than between almost any of the wild species of a genus. Finally, and this may be considered as the maximum of known variation in the animal kingdom, some race of dogs have an additional claw on each hind foot, with corresponding bones of the tarsus or instep; as there sometimes occur in the human species, some families that have six fingers on each hand. Yet, in all these varieties, the relations of the bones with each other remain essentially the same, and the form of the teeth never perceptibly changes, except that in some individuals one additional false grinder occasionally appears, sometimes on the one side, and sometimes on the other.—*Cuvier.*

☞ WHY is it reasonable to conclude that the notes used by birds, and the voices of animals, are the same as uttered by the earliest progenitors? BECAUSE, could we find a people, from Japan to the Pole, whose progress in mind has been stationary, without increase of idea, from national prejudice or impossibility of communication with others, we should probably find little or no alteration in the original language of that people: so, by analogy of reasoning the animal having no idea to prompt, no new want to express, no *converse with others—for a note caught and uttered*, is merely like a boy mocking a cuckoo; so *no new language is acquired.* This fact is also corroborated by various little scraps of intelligence scattered through the sacred and ancient writings. With civilized man all is progressive; with animals, where there is no mind, all is stationary.—*Knapp.*

☞ WHY does phosphorus shine in the air in the dark, with a pale blue light? Because of its very slow combustion, which is attended by the production of acid: hence the necessity of preserving it in water; this has a luminous property when agitated. The combustion ceases in close vessels, as soon as the greater part of the oxygen has been absorbed.

This light is caused by a white smoke; but in air perfectly dry, phosphorus does not smoke, because the acid which is formed, and closely encases the combustibles, screens it from the atmospherical oxygen.

In the vacuum of the air-pump, phosphorus, in small pieces loosely enveloped in cotton, will generally inflame, and burn for some time, with a pale blue light: and, in the same circumstances, it more readily kindles if sprinkled with powdered resin or sulphur; alone, it does not inflame.—*Brande.*

☞ WHY, in descending a hilly road, is it common to lock or fix one of the wheels of a carriage? Because, the friction is then increased, and there is less chance of a rapid descent; the horses having then to pull nearly as much as on a level road, with the wheel free.

We have noticed a very effectual mode of "locking" the hind wheels of a carriage, on the continent, by screwing a bar transversely, against the outer rim of the wheels; by this means, the wheel may be either partially or wholly locked, according to a powerful screw, in the centre of the bar. This mode is adopted by the Paris diligences; we first noticed it in a Swiss *calèche* of great strength. The bar is rather unsightly, but our experience in the construction of wheel carriages should not lead us always to look for elegance, where convenience is a main point, as in a vehicle for travelling.

☞ WHY is the guinea so called? Because the gold with which it was first coined in the reign of Charles II. was brought from Guinea. For this reason also, the guinea originally bore the impression of an elephant.

The term *sovereign* is not new in our common age: in the time of Edward VI. there were both sovereigns, and half-sovereigns and nobles, as appropriate attendants on the sovereign.

☞ WHY is the shilling so called? Because of its corruption from the word *scylling*, the etymology of which would lead us to suppose it to have been a certain quantity of uncoined silver; for, whether we derive it from *sceylan*, to divide, or *scealc*, a scale, the idea presented to us by either word is the same—that is, so much silver cut off, as in China, and weighing so much.—*Turner's Anglo-Saxons.*

☞ WHY is the penny so called? Because of its derivation from the Latin *pecuna*, money. Until the time of Edward I. the penny was struck with a cross, so deeply indented in it, that it might easily be broken, and parted on occasion, into parts, thence called *half-pennies*; or into four, thence called *four things* or *farthings*. But that price coined it without indenture, in lieu of which he first struck round halfpence and farthings.

☞ WHY are horses with white legs and feet less valuable than those which have them not? BECAUSE, even in a wet soil and climate, white hoofs are more brittle, and more liable to accident and lameness than black ones; and in stony soils, white hoofs are much more liable to break and to contract than those of a dark colour.

☞ WHY are "under springs" so advantageous in very modern carriages? Because they insulate from the effects of shocks, all the parts, excepting the wheels and axle-trees themselves. When only the body of the carriage is on springs, the horses have still to rattle the heavy frame work below it over all irregularities.

☞ WHY are the lives of wild animals shortened by the loss of teeth? BECAUSE, as old age increases, the teeth fall out, and the means of obtaining food thus failing, the body sinks to rest. Man is the only animal that can counteract the fatal consequences of the loss of teeth.

☞ WHY do the hind feet of the beaver turn in? BECAUSE it may keep its fur in order, and cleanse it from dirt and moisture, which the beaver could not do if the toes were straight.

TRAVELING.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

ON and after SUNDAY, June 8th, 1851, and on every following Sunday, until further notice, an Express Excursion Passenger Train will leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., and return from Pottsville at 4 P. M., same day; stopping at all Way Stations on the Line and at the following stations at the hours stated

UP TRAIN. Stations.	Time A. M.	DOWN TRAIN. Stations.	Time P. M.
Leaves Philad'a.	7.30	Leaves Pottsville	4.00
Passes Phœnixville	8.31	Passes Mt. Carbon	4.07
" Pottstown	8.58	" S. Haven	4.15
" Reading	9.34	" Reading	5.31
" S. Haven	10.43	" Pottstown	6.00
" Mt. Carbon	10.54	" 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, Mondays 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 3 o'clock 21 minutes, P. M. For Pottsville at 9 o'clock 31 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 the owner.

By order of the Board of Managers.

S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

June 5, 1852. 22-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 6½ o'clock A. M. and 2½ o'clock P. M., and compete 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 13-tf

TRANSPORTATION.

READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE PHILA. & READING RAILROAD CO. Philadelphia, April 12, 1852.

The rates of FREIGHTS and TOLLS on Coal transported by this Company, will be as follows from the 11th inst., to July 31st, inclusive:

TO	FROM Mt. Carbon.	Schuylkill Haven.	Port Clinton.
Richmond,	1 60	1 55	1 35
Philadelphia,	1 60	1 55	1 35
Bonsall 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 50	1 45	1 30
Conshohocken,			
Swedes Furnace,	1 45	1 40	1 25
Norristown Bridge-mouth R. R.,			
Rambo's and Point-land, Jones'	1 40	1 35	1 20
Norristown Bridge-port,	1 35	1 30	1 15
Port Kennedy,	1 35	1 30	1 15
Valley Forge,	1 30	1 25	1 15
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
Betw'n Reading & Mohrsville,	95	90	90
Mohrsville,	95	90	90
Hamburg,	95	90	90
Schuylkill Haven,			

By order of the Board of Managers.

S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

March 19, 1852. 12-tf

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION CO. March 10th 1852.

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	FROM Port Carbon.	Mount Carbon.	Schuylkill Haven.	Port Clinton.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Philadelphia,	60	59	57	50
Manayunk,	60	59	57	50
Spring Mill,	60	59	57	50
Conshohocken,	50	49	47	40
Plymouth Dam,	50	49	47	40
Bridgeport,	50	49	47	40
Norristown,	50	49	47	40
Port Kennedy,	40	44	38	30
Valley Forge,	47	46	44	38
Pawling's Dam,	47	46	44	38
Phœnixville,	43	42	40	35
Royer's Ford,	43	42	40	35
Pottsgrove,	43	42	40	35
Port Union,	41	40	38	34
Birdsboro',	41	40	38	34
Reading,	37	35	31	27
Allentown,	38	37	35	31
Mohrsville,	38	37	35	31
Hamburg,	35	32	28	26
Orwigsburg,	30	29	27	

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.

March 19, 1853. 12-tf

PHILADA & READING RAILROAD

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT ON MERCHANDISE, to commence March 15th.

RATES OF FREIGHT PER 100 LBS.

ARTICLES TRANSPORTED.	Reading & Philadelphia.	Reading & Pottsville.
1st Class.—Bituminous Coal, Brick, Ice, Iron Ore, Limestone, Pig Iron, Plaster, Slate, Tiles,	9 cts.	6½ cts.
2d Class.—Bloom, Burr Blocks, Cement, Grindstones, Guano, Lathe, Patch, Railroad Iron, heavy, Rosin, Sill, Stile, Shingles, Tar, Turpentine, Timber and Lumber,	10½ cts.	8½ cts.
3d Class.—Ale, Beer and Porter, Wine, Pot and Pearl Ash, Bark, Bones and Horns, Coffee, Cotton, Whiskey & Domestic Liquors, Grain, Iron Castings, Nails, Bolts, Bar or Hammered Iron, Roller Plates, Flat Bar Railroad Iron, Lead and Shot, Molasses, Potatoes, Nainsook Ticking, 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 below) Hardware & Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Lard, Leather, Live Stock, Manufactures of Iron, or Machinery Oil Cloth, Potators, Paints, Raw Hides, Rags, Russia Sheet Iron, Seeds, Steel, Sperm Oil, Soap, Tallow, Vinegar, Wire,	17 cts.	9 cts.
5th Class.—Books and Stationery, Boatsand Shoes, Camphine & Spirit Oil, China, Glass and Queensware, Cigars, Confectionery, Dry Goods, Fish, Fresh Fruit, Meat and Fish, Foreign Liquors, Hops, Spirits of Turpentine, Teas, Wines and Wool,	22 cts.	11 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 (our Express Car being always in charge of special messengers) merchandise of all descriptions, packages, bundles, specie, bank notes, &c. Also, particular attention paid to collecting Bills, Drafts and Accounts. Packages and Goods delivered daily to all intermediate places between Philadelphia and Pottsville. Offices—Centre Street, Pottsville; Market Street, Philadelphia; No. 2 Wall Street, New York; No. 8 Court Street, Boston.

HOWARD, EARL & Co.

Jan. 1, 1853. 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 deliver goods, wholesale and retail.

MILLER & BROTHER.

St. Clair, January 8, 1853. 2-tf

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 new styles, and dealers will find his stock one of the most desirable to select from that can be found in the country.

Also will be found a large stock of UMBRELLAS, consisting of low priced Cotton; Bingham 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

SYKE & LANDELL,

Fourth and Arch streets, Philadelphia,

ARE now receiving for Spring Sales, A FINE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Black and Colored Silks;

Fashionable Shawls;

New designs of Dress Goods;

British, French and INDIA GOODS;

Linen, Damasks and furnishing Goods;

Full stock of American Cotton and Woolen Goods.

N. B. Wholesale Buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Dry Goods, at low prices, *per nett* Cash.

Feb. 19, 1853 8-3m

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL DRAWING ROOM Companion, with illuminated title, neatly bound Fancy Binding.

Also, all kinds of B. BANNAN.

SOAP, DENTRIFRICE.—A capital article for the Teeth and improving the Breath; just received and for sale at

GEORGE W. BALLIANT'S Cheap Variety Store.

MEDICINAL.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY REMEDY

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA!!

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE?

IF the following cures, performed alone by the use of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, are not wonders, then we acknowledge that we do not know the meaning of the word. Read, and be convinced that facts are stranger than fiction:

LINE P. O., 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 of the facts that have come under my observation, during the last two years, of the great curative properties of your Sarsaparilla:—

Mrs. Jeannette Martin, a family respectable lady of my neighborhood, aged sixty-five years, had been for years 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 the stage of her case, I recommended her son to take a bottle of your Sarsaparilla. He did so, and in a short time returned, and purchased another bottle, stating she 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 steadily increased since the introduction here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. DICKINSON, P. M.

STILL MORE WONDERFUL!

I, Thomas A. Blange, of Graves Co., Ky., for the benefit of mankind generally, do hereby certify, that on or about the 16th day of October, 1847, I was attacked with a very severe pain in the lower part of the abdomen, which lasted about five minutes, 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 had a very bad appetite, which gradually improved, pain was so bad commenced rising, until some time in January, when the pain left me, and I was able to come out—as many as twenty, at least. Some of the pieces were three-fourths of an inch long.—Some time after this I found a lump came out on my right hip, also one on my right wrist, and one on my leg, below my knee. I continued to get weak and weaker, and the lump came out on my right shoulder, and would move in my breast and stomach. At this time all personal pain ceased, and I was able to walk. I had no more pain, but was induced to use Mr. *Bull's Vinda Extract of Sarsaparilla.* After the use of the second bottle, the knot on my wrist commenced getting small, and I used it for a time longer, and in a short time it was gone. My wrist soon got well, and I continued to gain strength. After I had the third bottle, I ceased to use it for some four weeks, after which time I succeeded in getting three more bottles. After some the time last bottle, the knot on my hip became sore; it was opened and some corruption ran out together with a small piece of bone, and the sore soon got well, and the wound entirely healed up. The knot on my leg also opened, and a piece of bone came out. I continued the use of the Sarsaparilla until I used twelve bottles, and my health and body were entirely cured of my affliction. It may seem strange to some, but I will say to state that, during the summer of 1848, I coughed up blood, and was considered by my friends as in the residence of my uncle, Thomas Neal, where I now live, and I do believe I should die, as they thought, I will be happy to convince with them, if they will write me. (Signed) THOMAS A. BLANGE.

Paducah, Ky., Dec. 1, 1851.

This day *personally came before me* the undersigned, an active justice of the peace in and for said county, and made oath to the truth of the above statement in time. Subscribed and sworn to, this 15th day of February, 1850.

JAMES C. J. FOSTER, J. P. for G. C.

I, Edwin Anderson, Clerk of the County Court of Graves County, State of Kentucky, do certify that R. M. Barnes, is known to me to be a man of good character, is now, and was at the time of writing the same, a justice of the peace, in and for said County. Given my hand and official seal, at office, in Mayfield, this 15th day of February, 1850.

[L. S.] EDWIN ANDERSON, Clerk.

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

R. M. BARNES, C. C.

Can the reader believe, after reading the description of the above numerous cases, that there is still a single human being, who does not know that Bull's Sarsaparilla is a real, and not a humbug, or fake? Surely not, when he knows that this one may be cured, and that Pulmonary complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by CHERRY PECTORAL.

Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has effected, but the Agent, hereinafter named, will furnish any Pamphlet, wherein are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.

Sufferers, read and judge for yourselves.

FOR INFLUENZA AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Louisville, Ky., Tenn., June 26, 1851.

Sir:—I have repeatedly used your Cherry Pectoral for Whooping Cough and Influenza, and have no hesitation in recommending it as a most valuable remedy. Four of my children have been afflicted with these diseases, and the free use of the Pectoral has always afforded speedy relief. Yours, &c., JAMES CRAVIN.

We attest the truth of the above statement.

M. MCGINTY, Editor Nashville Whig.

W. M. CARTER, Alderman.

FOR A CONSUMPTIVE COUGH.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851.

Dear Sir:—For three years I was afflicted with a cough, so distressing that I frequently deposited of recovery; each of the times I was relieved to a small degree, by your valuable Cherry Pectoral, which I used Bull's Sarsaparilla, which performed a permanent cure. I remain, yours, &c., JAMES C. AYER.

Unontown, Ky.

Mercurial Headache, Pain in the Liver, &c.

I have been for a number of years extremely afflicted with a mercurial headache, and a dull, heavy pain in my liver. I used most of the remedies of the day, expecting the latter complaint to be cured by my persons, but to little advantage, until I used *Bull's Pills*, three bottles of which performed a perfect cure.

DR. OWEN, Louisville, Ky.

Erysipelas, Dizziness, &c.; Great Cure.

I was afflicted for years with the Erysipelas in a violent form. Several physicians told me that I would lose my leg, and perhaps life, if it were not checked.—Your Sarsaparilla has done by me what no other cure and my general health is better than it has been for years.

CHANDLEY BATON,

Compositor at the *Democrat* Office, Louisville, Ky.

Physicians Recommend Bull's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. BULL—Dear Sir—We believe your Sarsaparilla to be the best article ever introduced as a cure of Scrofula, Piles, Cancers, Old Sores and Ulcers, and under our recommendation, many scrofulous affections, having used it with entire success in many cases.

M. PYLES, M. D.

Resident Physician at the Louisville Marine Hospital.

L. P. YANDELL, M. D.,

Prof. of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College.

Certificate from a chemist "DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA," FROM KENTUCKY, 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. HOFFMAN, Druggist, Pottsville.

Sole Agent for Schuylkill County.

Nov. 6, 1852. (May 29, '52.—22-1y) 45-

HAYNES'

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

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

"And by the river, upon the bank thereof, shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade, and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine."

Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every year adds new proof to the assurance the disease complained of need not be fatal.

As medical Science discovers and designs its remedies nature has given, one by one, the diseases that afflict mankind, and in the vegetable world is all the maladies we suffer from none has carried more victims to an untimely grave than Consumption in its various forms, and none of the remedies that this too may be cured, and that Pulmonary complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by CHERRY PECTORAL.

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ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

DR. AYER, Lowell, Mass.—Dear Sir:—I have been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form, and have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed your Cherry Pectoral. At first it seemed to make me worse; but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARANT,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

From the President of Amherst College.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, M. D., LL. D., &c.

J. C. AYER, Sir:—I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated bronchitis, and am satisfied, from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion, as to its superior character, can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK.

Amherst, Sept. 19, 1849.

Among the other distinguished authorities who have lent their names to recommend this preparation as the best known to them for affections of the lungs, are

President Perkins, Vermont Medical College,
Prof. Silliman, Yale College,
Prof. Valentine Mott, New York,
Prof. Cleaveland, Bowdoin Medical College,
Prof. Batterfield, Ohio Medical College,
Canadian Journal of Medical Science,
Boston Medical and Surgical Journal,
Charleston, S. C., Medical Review,
New Jersey Medical Reporter,
Hon. Henry Clay, U. S. Senator,
Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, Am. Ambassador to Turkey,
Gen. Emanuel Bulnes, President of Chili,
Rt. Rev. Ed. Power, Lord Bishop of Toronto,
Rev. Doct. Lansing, Brooklyn, New York,
Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Also, many eminent personages in foreign countries.

Not only in the more dangerous and distressing diseases of the Lungs, but also as a family medicine for occasional use, it is the safest, pleasantest and best in the world. Prepared and sold by

JAMES C. AYER,

Druggist and Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Pottsville, by John G. Brown; Minersville J. B. Falls; and Druggists generally.

Feb. 26, 1853 9-1m

MEDICINAL.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

The following case is one of the greatest triumphs of medicine over disease, ever published in Medical History. Read it.

PROMPTED by no other than the feelings of benevolence, and for the benefit of my afflicted fellow beings, I desire to make known a short description of my disease, and the unexpected cure I obtained from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. Upwards of two years was my life despaired of by my friends and myself, until I was so far reduced that I never expected to be well again. I had at different times, the attendance of eminent Physicians, without receiving any benefit. In the month of February, 1844, I commenced taking Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and my disease at that time was so far gone—I was rendered so feeble, I confined to my bed, suffering what few mortals ever endure, and still live. My flesh had all disappeared—the whole of my eyes very yellow—skin also very yellow; like a person having the jaundice—very dry and hot; I had a hollow, heavy pain in my right side, near the margin of the ribs; this side also was larger than natural, pain in my shoulder. A sharp pain in my breast, which was much smaller than natural; on, as I thought, decayed away. I had a very distressing pain at the pit of my stomach—tongue coated with a dark white fur—stomach very sour—appetite entirely gone, not being able to eat anything—bowels very in order and costive—discharges very unnatural—frequent sweats, then, without perspiration of the results night dry cough, pain in my breast, difficulty of breathing, crowded headache. I was live spirited and quick without any inward pain, that my family thought I would die. I cannot describe as I would like, to do my miserable situation and my wretched sufferings. I was so low that my body was entirely wasted or decayed. My physicians said I had the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and was fast hastening to Consumption. This, as near as I can tell, was my situation when I commenced using the Pulmonic Syrup. I could not but hope my case would yield, and it was the only medicine that ever gave me relief. It caused a frequent quantity of corruption to be discharged. It regulated my bowels—relieved my sufferings—gave me an appetite; in fact, the Pulmonic Syrup was the remedy, by the blessing of Providence, that restored me to health. In the month of April following, I was well enough to visit my New York city as West Earth, where I now reside. I enjoy at this time perfect health, and am daily and feel better than I have done for many years past. This medicine has proved a blessing to myself and family, for I have used it