Wit and Humor.

FUR IN WILMINGTON.

The City Councils of Wilmington have appropriated *thirty dollars* for the celebration of the Fourth of July, a committee of the citizens presented the Mayor with a box containing six pieces of fireworks, six matches to light them, and a common cigar, with the subjoined amusing document. The six pieces were—

No. 1. A double-headed Dutchman. No. 2. A Grasshopper. No. 3. A Blue Light, crossed transversely with six fire-crackers. No. 4. A Pin Wheel, with a blue light run through the centre, and crackers tied upon either end. No. 5. A Piece of Punk, (vulgarly called Spunk,) with a single cracker attached. No. 6. The balance of the pack of crackers not required to compose the other pieces.

WICCACOE SETTLEMENT, Pa., July 2, '53.

To the Mayor, Alderman and Councils of the City of Wilmington :—

SIRS—Having received intelligence by telegraph, that your honorable corporation, fired with the spirit of those of '76, have made an appropriation of 30,000 *Mills* tocelebrate, upon an extensive scale, the anniversary of *our Uncle's* birth; and, as circumstances render it impossible for your brothers and cousins, residing in this distant settlement, to be present, and participate with you in your enthusiastic glorification—and as a portion of *our great* family residing in New York, belonging to the branch called the Board of Aldermen, have, in their magnanimity, sent us an immense quantity of Fireworks, consisting of pieces as dazzling in beauty as they are numerous in quantity; and as, when you bakes a pumpkin pie you shares it with your brothers; so, influenced by the same charitable feelings, have we made a division, and send you what we hope will be a *quantum sufficit*.

Knowing that the members of your extensive family live together in "*hundreds*" and fearing that when they all turn out to witness the immense and gorgeous display you intend to treat their eyes with, that many thousands—especially of the younger portion of your immense family—will be debarred the gratification of having their hearts made to leap with unbounded joy, we have deprived ourselves of the most superb and magnificent pieces, so as to give you all an opportunity of celebrating the birth of our illustrious relative in a becoming manner.

The following is a list of the articles we send, together with directions for firing, &c.:

No. 1. *An immense Rapsus Crack-Bang.* This piece must be placed upon a post in an upright position, and touched off with a cigar.

No. 2. *Billybandgrera.* This is a prodigious piece, manufactured by the celebrated Cho Wang Chung, Pyrotechnist to the Emperor of China, and is intended to be emblematical of the overthrow of the Chinese Empire, when overrun by the Tartars. Nobody must approach within six inches of this piece, when fired, as it emits as many sparks as an old fashioned steel when struck violently with a piece of flint.

No. 3. *Cactus Cochinillifer*, manufactured by the celebrated German Pyrotechnist, Gotlab Hoffenditz Grubbenhoedelheimerheizer, and intended to represent the mouth of the river Nile, at the moment it was struck by the comet which was afterwards discovered, by Sir John Herschel, in the mud hole at the Cape of Good Hope, and which produced so many snags in the region of that ancient river.

No. 4. *An Acquamarillus.* This piece, as will be observed by its name, is "*amphibious in its construction,*" and great caution will be required when about firing it, as when the hinges of the flood gate, which is placed in the interior, burn off, the immense quantity of a thimble full of water, will rush violently from its confinement; at which time the City Fathers are cautioned to anchor themselves, to prevent being drowned by the tears of their fellow citizens, which forms the destructive element spoken of, and which was drawn from their eyes at the moment they discovered that their pockets had been plundered of the immense sum of "*three ten dollar bills.*" It may be well to add that they were afterwards burned by the robbers, no doubt, to escape detection.

No. 5. A magnificent piece representing the Councils of Wilmington on a blow out, on the Fourth of July. On the right hand will be observed a fire-cracker, surrounded by three chickens of the blue hen, who are vainly endeavoring to set it off; while to the back ground, will be seen the City Fathers, laughing in their sleeves at the manner in which they *tricked* their children.

No. 6. A quantity of fire-works spoken of by the elder Adams, as suitable to celebrate the Anniversary of the natal day of Uncle Sam; ——— to be distributed among the orphan children of the city.

Yours in brotherhood, LENNI LENAPE.
Chief of the Delawares, now a resident at the Weccacoe Wigwam.

☞ "DEAR ME!" said Mrs. Partington, and so she *is* dear—not that she meant so; because under that black bonnet is humility, and self praise forms no part of her reflections. It was a simple ejaculation, that was all: our word for it. "Dear me, here they are going to have war again over the sea, and they're for a Turkey, and it don't say how much it weighed either, nor whether it was tender; and Prince Knockemstiff has gone off to a mill, and the Rushin bears and Austriches are all to be let loose to devour the people, and heaven knows where the end of it will leave off. War is a dreadful thing—so destroying to temper and good clothes, and men shoot a: each other jest as if they was gutter purchase, and cheap at that." How sorrowfully the cover of the snuff-box shut, as she ceased speaking, and the spectacles looked dewy, like a tumbler in summer-heat filled with ice water, as she looked at the profile of the corporal with the sprig of sweet fern above it, and the old sword behind the door. What did Ike mean as he stole in, and deposited some red article under the cricket upon which her feet rested, and then stole out again? A hissing sound followed—crack! snap! bang! whiz! went a bunch of crackers—and Mrs. Partington, in consternation and cloth slippers, danced about the room, forgetful of the distant war in her present alarm. Ah, Ike.—*Post.*

☞ WE mentioned the other day, that the people of Iowa used Shanghai chickens to plow with. We have since learned that a gentleman in Ohio carries matters still farther, and is now breaking a rooster to the saddle. He meets with very excellent success—having done, on Friday last, a mile in 2.20.

P. S.—There is an advantage the chickens possess over horses—the latter you have to spur, while the former spur themselves.

☞ THE WRONG WAY TO CORK.—Mr. Bunsby, the popular dramatist, in drinking a glass of wine, inadvertedly swallowed a small substance which nearly choked him. A friend seeing his distress and anxious to proclaim to his companions the sad state of the case, exclaimed:—

"It is a cork gone the wrong way."

"I don't know whether it is the way to Cork," said a wag who was present, "but it seems very likely way to kill Kenny."

☞ During the trial of the incense cases in Providence, one of the defendants whose goods had been seized, on rising to address the jury, apologized by saying that he was not educated a lawyer, but had spent several years in learning the tailor trade. To which the Judge responded, "You certainly then ought to be able to manage a suit."

☞ THE *Woonsocket Patriot* editor makes many sweet the mistake of an old Shanghae hen of his, that has been "setting" for five weeks upon—*two round stones and a piece of brick.* "Her anxiety," quoth he, "is no greater than ours to know what she will hatch. If it proves a brickyard, that hen is not to blame."

☞ WE mentioned the other day, that the people of Iowa used Shanghai chickens to plow with. We have since learned that a gentleman in Ohio carries matters still farther, and is now breaking a rooster to the saddle. He meets with very excellent success—having done, on Friday last, a mile in 2.20.

P. S.—There is an advantage the chickens possess over horses—the latter you have to spur, while the former spur themselves.

Scientific and Practical.

MODES OF PREPARING THE PEACH.

A writer in the New York *Times*, publishes a long account of the PEACH, its uses the manner of preparing and preserving it. He concludes his article with the following recipes, which we commend our female readers, if they observe anything new in them, to keep until the proper time arrives to test their application:

PEACHES IN BRANDY.—Wipe, weigh and carefully select the fruit, and have ready a quarter of the weight of powdered white sugar; put the fruit into a vessel that shines closely, throw the sugar over it, and then cover the fruit with brandy, between the top and cover of the pot put a piece of double cap paper; set the pot into a saucepan of water till the brandy is quite hot, but not boiling; put the fruit into a jar, and pour the brandy upon it, and when cold put a bladder over and tie it down tightly.

PICKLED PEACHES.—Take a gallon of good vinegar, add a few pounds of sugar, boil it for a few minutes, and remove any scum that may rise; then take ching stone peaches that are fully ripe, rub them with a flannel cloth, to get off the down upon them, and stick three or four cloves in each; put them into a glass or earthen vessel, and pour the liquor upon them boiling hot; cover them up and let them stand in a cool place for a week or ten days, then pour off the liquor, and boil as before, after which return it boiling to the peaches, which should be carefully covered up and stored away for future use.

PEACH PRESERVE.—Take enough clarified sugar to cover the fruit, boil it till the syrup blubbers on the opposite side of the skimmer, then put in the fruit and let it boil lively two minutes, remove the same: let it stand from the fire till the next day: then take out the fruit, boil the syrup again, and as soon as the fruit boils take them from the fire, and when cold put into jars, and keep free from heat or moisture.

PEACH JAM.—Gather the fruit when ripe, peel and stone them, put into the pan, and mash them over the fire till hot; rub them through a sieve, and to each pound of pulp add a pound of white sugar and half an ounce of bitter almonds, blanched and pounded; let it boil ten or fifteen minutes, stir and skim it well.

PEACH JELLY.—Take free stones, not too ripe, wipe them, and cut into quarters; crack the stones and break the kernels small; put the peaches and kernels into a covered jar, set them in boiling water, and let them do till soft; strain them through a jelly bag till the juice is squeezed out; allow a pint of white sugar to a pint of juice; put the sugar and juice into a preserving kettle, and boil them twenty minutes, skimming very carefully; put the jelly warm into glasses or jars, and when cold, tie up with brandied papers.

PEACH WINE.—Take nearly ripe fruit, stone it and bruise the pulp to one quart of water, and let it stand twenty-four hours, then squeeze out the juice, and to every gallon of it add two pounds white sugar; then put into a cask, and when it has fermented and become perfectly clear, bottle it up and use at pleasure.

MAKING ICE CREAM.

When the cream has been prepared and cooled as much as possible, put in the beater and cover it closely—have ready some ice, broken into small pieces; then, having first put a sufficient quantity of the ice and coarse salt into the tub to cover the bottom, place the freezer in the centre and fill the space around to the top of it with ice and salt alternately, in the proportion of one part of salt to two or three parts of ice, which should be well mixed together with a stick, or by shaking the tub—put on the cover of the tub, and after having let it stand about ten minutes, place the crank upon the end of the shaft of the beater, and keep the cream in motion by turning it from left to right—(gently at first)—occasionally giving it a few turns in the opposite direction, in order to cut the cream from the sides of the freezer; when it begins to stiffen, care must be taken not to let it remain too long in a state of rest, as the beater would become fixed and not easily again put in motion. When the whole has become frozen it should be turned briskly until finished, which will occupy from two to three minutes; the beater may be taken out and the cream stirred down with a spoon and left to harden, or may be put into moulds. The excellence of the cream depends much upon its being well beaten. The plug in the lower part of the tub should be kept in, it is better to allow some of the water from the melted ice and salt to remain, and not to draw all of it off.

Much of the freezing effect will be saved, and there will be a far less waste of ice, if the tub is kept covered with some non-conducting material (such as carpeting or a blanket) to defend it from the action of external heat.

The time necessary to perform the operation varies from thirty to sixty minutes, according to the quantity and quality of the mixture to be frozen, and other circumstances.

ICE CREAMS.

COMMON ICE CREAM.—In half a pint of milk boil one vanilla bean, broken into small pieces, that the flavor may be entirely extracted, and mix with it two table-spoonfuls of arrowroot or powdered starch, adding cold milk enough to make a thin paste, and beat the mixture thoroughly with a wire egg-beater; then stir into the above one pint of milk, one pint of cream and one pound of powdered loaf sugar; strain into the machine, and freeze according to directions. By substituting the juice of fruit for the vanilla, any desired flavor may be given to the above mixture.

LEMON CREAM.—From two quarts of cream take one pint, into which stir one pound of powdered sugar, and the juice and grated rind of four lemons; then beat the above mixture into the remaining three pints of cream. Strain and freeze as above. Milk and arrowroot may be substituted for cream, when that article cannot be procured.

STRAWBERRY CREAM.—Squeeze through a linen bag the juice of one quart of ripe strawberries and stir into it a pound of powdered sugar and two quarts of cream. If milk be substituted it must be brought to a simmer and left to cool, before mixing; strain and freeze as before.

VANILLA CREAM.—Boil a vanilla bean slowly in half a pint of milk, mix it with half a pound of powdered sugar, stir it into one quart of cream, and strain and freeze as above.

WATER ICE.—Sweeten the water with powdered sugar, and flavor it with the juice of any fruit you please; strain and freeze it the same as directions for cream.

PRESERVED PEACHES.

We were invited a few evenings since by Mr. Charles Matlack to partake of some peaches, which he had placed in hermetically sealed jars last fall, but being called out of town, were deprived of the pleasure of testing the quality of the fruit. These peaches were placed in the jars whole, fresh from the trees and then sealed up air tight. Mr. M. tells us they were as fresh and of as fine a flavor when taken from the jars as they were when placed there. By this plan our farmers, at very little expense, could have "peaches and cream" during the whole year. The tin jars cost but a few pennies, and we hope many will be led to try the experiment. Mr. M. has so successfully tested. There is but little doubt that money might be made by the shipment of this delightful fruit thus preserved to California and some other ports.—*Nat. Gazette.*

HOW TO KEEP HOUSEKEEPERS.

A writer in the Farmer's Encyclopedia, published at Detroit, Michigan, tells us that for many years preserved the hams through the summer, in the most perfect condition, by packing them in barrels, with layers of cornecobs between them, so that the hams would not touch each other. The barrels should be taken out and dry cobs placed during the summer. The cobs should be placed on a bench or trussel in a cool, dry cellar, &c.

DRY GOODS, &c.

New Spring Goods.

WE ARE NOW opening an extensive and general assortment of *fresh Spring Goods*, Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions and Crockery ware. Also, a large assortment of House furnishing articles, including Carpetings of various kinds and qualities, Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Table-covers, Counterpanes, &c., &c.

Thankful for the past liberal patronage extended to us—we again invite attention to our extensive assortment of goods, which we intend shall not be exceeded in cheapness, excellence of quality or variety of kinds, by any other establishment in Schuylkill county. Remember our place, Brick Store in Centre Street, between Market and Norwegian, East side.

JOHNSTON & Co.
April 23, 1853. 17-tf

J. STEWART DEPOT.

T. 223 North SECOND Street, above Wood, Philadelphia, would respectfully call the attention of his friends, and the Public in general, to his large and well selected stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTS, WINDOW SHADES, DOOR MATS, STAIR RODS, RUGS, VELVET, BRUSSELS, TABLE COVERS, COCOA MATTING, from 4- to 14-yards wide, for Public Houses, Counting Rooms, &c.

Also, to my Branch Store, 135 Spring Garden street above Ninth.
Feb. 26, 1853. 9-6m

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Summer Silks,	Bard India Silks,
Black Silks,	Silk Tissues,
Barèges.	De Beges,
De Beges Robes,	Challies,
Challie de Laines,	Ginghams,
50 Different Patterns Berege de Laines,	
Full assortment French and American Lawns,	
100 pieces new style Prints,	
French work collars & Handkerchiefs,	
Mohair Mitts for Ladies,	
Kid gloves, Silk gloves. Kid finish.	

The undersigned having laid in a full assortment of the above Dress goods at very low prices, and intends selling them accordingly, and keeps at all times an extensive assortment of staple goods. Hosiery, gloves, mitts, gents cravats, handkerchiefs and all kinds of Dry Goods usually kept in Dry Good stores, which together with a fresh and well selected stock of Groceries and Provisions, that will be supplied at as low rates as any other store in the county. All are invited to call and examine goods and prices. A. HENDERSON, Ag't
April 16, 1853. 16-tf

New Carpetings,

A T E. M. BEATTY'S Old Stand, corner of Centre and Norwegian streets, Pottsville.

Ingrain 3 ply Carpetings,	Floor Oil Cloths.
Ingrain do	Table do
Venetian do	White Mattings,
Rag do	Check do
Stair do	Door Mats.

Also a full assortment of Window Hangings, with Fixtures complete.

Rich colored Damasks,	Buff Linen Shades,
Figured Moreens,	Transparent do
And embroidered muslin Shades.	

E. M. Beatty having made arrangements with the principal manufacturers, is now enabled to supply customers and dealers in Carpeting &c., in the city, enabled to offer to the public a choice assortment of the above goods of superior quality; and at the lowest city prices.
April 2, 1853. 14-tf

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 Reading at 4 P. M., same day; stopping at all Way Route on the line, and at the following stations at the hours stated

UP TRAIN.		DOWN TRAIN.	
Stations.	Time A. M.	Stations.	Time P. M.
Leaves Philad'a.	7.30	Leaves Pottsville	2.00
Passes Phœnixville	8.31	Passes Mt. Carbon	3.07
" Pottstown	8.58	" Haven	3.15
" Reading	9.30	" Reading	3.45
" Haven	10.42	" Pottstown	4.00
" Mt. Carbon	10.53	" Phœnixville	4.26
Arrives at Pottsville	11.00	Arrives at Philad'a.	5.20

FARES.

For the round trip, on and down, in No. 1 Cars, from Philadelphia to Pottsville and back same day, $1.40
" " Pottstown, " " 1.75
" " Reading, " " 1.00
" " S. Haven, Mt. Carbon & Pottsville, 1.00
" " Reading to Pottsville and back same day, 1.50

☞ Passage 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, 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 7 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 3 o'clock, P. M.

HOURS OF PASSING READING.

For Philadelphia at 5 o'clock 10 minutes, A. M. and 4 o'clock 31 minutes, P. M. For Pottsville at 9 o'clock 30 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 25
do to Pottsville,	1 85	1 35
Philad'a to Pottsville,	3 75	2 25

Upon Passenger Trains, conductor of Union and Railroad streets car 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 trains, and passengers are strictly 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. 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 Trains will leave Port Clinton 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, $2 00
Port Clinton, 75
JOHN ANDERSON General Agent.
Tamaqua, April 19, 1851 15-tf

TRANSPORTATION.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION CO., Mauch Chunk, March 10th, 1853.

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, 1853:—

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,	50	49	47	40
Conshohocken,	50	49	47	40
Plymouth Dam,	50	49	47	40
Bridgeport,	50	49	47	40
Norristown,	47	46	44	38
Port Kennedy,	47	46	44	38
Valley Forge,	47	46	44	38
Phœnixville,	43	42	40	35
Royer's Ford,	43	42	40	35
Potsto'n L'd'g,	43	42	40	35
Port Union,	41	40	38	34
Birdsboro',	38	37	35	31
Reading,	38	37	35	31
Althouse,	38	37	35	31
Hamburg,	37	36	34	30
Hamburg,	35	34	32	29
Orwig's L'd'g.	30	29	27	—

The charge will be per ton of 2240 lbs. Inspive 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:
E. FRALEY, *President.*
March 19, 1853. 10-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, Rikes, Iron ore, limestone, Pig Iron,	9 cts	10 cts	6 cts
Plaster, Slate, Tiles,			
2d Class.—Blooms, Burr Blocks, Cement, Grindstones, Guano, Lath, Pitch, Railroad Iron; heavy, Rosin, Salt, Shingles, Tar, Turpentine, Timber and Lumber,	10 cts	12 cts	8 cts
3d Class.—Ale, Beer and Porter, Ashes, Pot and Pearl, Bark, Barley, Cheese and Butter, Candles, Cotton, Whiskey & Domestic Liquors, Grain, Iron Castings, rough; Rolled, Bar or Hammered iron, Bolts, Nuts, Spikes, Bar Railroad Iron, Lead and Shot, Molasses, Potatoes, Nails and Spikes, Provisions, Sugar, Saltpetre & Tobacco, manufactured,	12½ cts	15 cts	9 cts
FLOUR per barrel,	25 cts	30 cts	17 cts
4th Class.—Apples, Brad, Butter, Cheese, Corn, Clothes-wove Keys, Groceries, (except those stated) hoop Hardware & Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Iron, Leather, Live Stock, Merchandize, Store of Iron, at Machinery; Oil, Oysters, Paints, Raw Hides, Rags, Rosin Sheet Iron, Seeds, Steel, Spirits of Pointoes, Tallow, Vinegar & Wine,	20 cts	25 cts	15 cts
5th Class.—Books and Stationery, Boots and Shoes, Categories & Spirits Oil, Chips, Claws and Queensware, Cigars, Confectionery, Dry Goods, Drugs, Fresh Fish, Meat and Fruit, Glass, Liquors, Feathers, Tobacco of Turpentine, Teas, Wines and Wool.	25 cts	30 cts	17 cts

March 1, 1851. 9-tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

HOWARD, EARLE & CO.'S EXPRESS LINE.—We are now prepared to run our Daily per Passenger Train, Express Cars, and always in charge of special messengers) merchandize of all descriptions, packages, bundles, specie, bank notes, &c. Also, every description of light freight, such as Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, &c., which we will deliver daily to all intermediate places between Philadelphia and Pottsville. Office, No. 4 North Third Street, Philadelphia; No. 4 Wall Street, New York, and No. 4 Court Street, Boston.

HOWARD, EARLE & CO.
January 3, 1852. 1-tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE undersigned desire to inform the Public that they have established themselves at Leesport, in connection with the Mt. Clare Store, where they are prepared to receive goods, wholesale and retail.

They are thankful for past favors, and solicit a continuance of the same.

ULRICH & BROTHER.
Mt. Clair, January 9, 1852. 2-tf

GENERAL.

MARRIAGE.

HAPPINESS AND COMPETENCE.

WHY IS IT!

That we behold so many females in the meridian of life broken in health and spirits with a complication of diseases and distempers, depriving them of the power for the enjoyment of life as an eye when physical health, tranquility of spirits, and happy serenity of mind, arising from a condition of wealth should be possessed?

Many of the causes of her sufferings at first—perhaps years before, perhaps during girlhood, or the first years of marriage—were in their origin so light as to pass unnoticed, and of course neglected.

IN AFEW YEARS

When too late to be benefited by our knowledge, we look back and mourn, and regret the full consequence of our ignorance.

What would we not often give to possess in early life, the knowledge we obtain in after years? And what days and nights of anguish we might not have been spared, if the knowledge was timely possessed. It is

MELANCHOLY AND STARTLING

To behold the sickness and suffering endured by many a wife for many years; from causes simple and controllable, easily remedied—or better still, not incurred, if every

WIFE AND MOTHER

Possessed the information contained in a little volume, (within the reach of all) which would spare to herself

YEARS OF MISERY,

And to her husband the constant toil and anxiety of mind, thereby devolving upon him from sickness of the wife; without giving him the opportunity of acquiring that competence which his exertions are entitled, and the possession of which would secure the happiness of himself, wife and children.

SECURE THE MEANS OF HAPPINESS

By becoming in time possessed of the knowledge, the want of which has caused the sickness and poverty of thousands.

In view of such consequences, no wife or mother is excusable if she neglect to avail herself of that knowledge in respect to herself, which would spare her much suffering, be the means of happiness and prosperity to her husband, and confer upon her children that blessing above all price—healthy bodies, with healthy minds. That knowledge is contained in a little work entitled

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of diseases of women. One Hundredth Edition. 18mo. pp. 250. Price 50 Cents. (On fine paper, extra binding, $1.00.) First published in 1847, and it is not surprising or wonderful, considering that *every female, whether married or not*, can here acquire a full knowledge of the nature, character and causes of her complaints, with the various symptoms, and that more than HALF A MILLION COPIES should have been sold.

It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage, and for those only capable of enjoying health, and that beauty consequent upon health, which is so conducive to her own happiness, and that of her husband; but either has or will obtain it, as has or will every husband who has the love and affection of his wife at heart, or who feels the pecuniary improvement. UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES have been *sent by mail* within the last few months.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC

BE NOT DEFRAUDED!

Buy no book unless "DR. A. M. Mauriceau, 129 Liberty Street, N. Y.," is on the title page, and the entry in the Clerk's office on the back of the title page; and buy only of respectable and honorable dealers, or send by mail, and address to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, as there are numerous and surreptitious infringements of copyright.

Let every wife and husband ponder!

No excuse for ignorance, when ignorance is misery to those we hold near and dear, and when to dispel our ignorance is within our reach.

"Prevention is better than cure." Upon the *indispensable necessity* of possessing a copy, and that no wife, or mother need remain uninformed upon the many causes, which sooner or later, are destined to make fearful ravages upon her health, unless the knowledge is obtained, and many an unfortunate husband have cause to upbraid himself with neglect of the welfare of his wife—a pamphlet, of thirty-six pages, containing *full Title-page and Index of Contents*, together with extracts from the book, will be sent *free of charge* to any part of the United States, by addressing, post-paid as below.

When knowledge is Happiness, 'tis culpable to be ignorant.

☞ On receipt of One Dollar (for the fine Edition, extra binding,) a "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent (*mailed free*) to any part of the United States. All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box 2224, New York City. The Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty Street, New York.

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April 9, 1853. 15-6m

GOOD NEWS

FOR THE LADIES.

DR. VANHORN, the celebrated Astrologer of the 19th Century, has the secret that guides the Angels to a happy Marriage. Let the Married apply. Ladies who were unhappy through trouble, misfortune, disappointed hopes, and false promises have been made happy by the Medical Adept, who was never known to fail. He is a married man, a man of family, which makes the Ladies consult him in the most delicate cases with confidence, as he is the married and single Ladies' confidential Doctor and adviser. He shows

THE LIKENESS OF YOUR FUTURE HUSBAND!!

GOOD FORTUNE, WEALTH,

Eminence and Happiness, are within the reach of all. Those who had bad luck, and found the more they tried to get forward the more things went against them, consult Dr. Vanhorn; their bad luck has left them, and they are now fortunate, rich and happy. He has the secret that stops the slander and envy of your enemies.

GENTLEMEN!

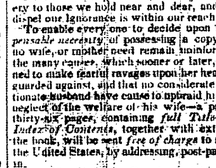
Look to your interests before it is too late. Men who have been unfortunate and unsuccessful in life and in business—men who have worked hard and struggled against adversity and misfortune the greater part of their lives, and found that the more they tried to get forward the more things went against them:—these men have stimulated him for the last thirty years. All those men who have followed the advice are now rich and happy; while those blinded by prejudice and ignorance, neglected his advice, are still laboring against adversity and poverty. He shows you the

LIKENESS OF YOUR FUTURE WIFE!

☞ All interviews are strictly private and confidential. No. 3 GEORGE street, second house, North side, above Schuylkill 5th Street, Philadelphia.
April 9, 1853. 15-1y

MEDICINAL.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A most miraculous cure of Bad Legs, after 45 years' suffering.

EXTRACT of a letter from Mr. William Galpin of 20, Saint Mary Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th 1851:

To Professor HOLLOWAY—SIR:—At the age of 69 my wife, (who is now 69,) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. I have applied to several surgeons, but all to no purpose—she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without success. I was induced to try your Ointment, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment. She had at last resorted to every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are perfectly without sore, and are clear, and quite sound and undiscoloured. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 45 years, and then have seen her present state of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

Signed, WILIAM GALPIN.

A person 70 years of age cured of a Bad Leg, of thirty years' standing.

Copy of a letter from Mr. James Abbs, Builder of Gas Orgues, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851:

To Professor HOLLOWAY—SIR:—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. Signed,

WILLIAM ABBS.

A dreadful Bad Breast cured in one month.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penrith, dated December 30th, 1850:

To Professor HOLLOWAY—DEAR SIR:—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, during the whole of which time she had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before heard as a work sound in my own leg by your unrivalled remedies, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various persons who saw her case before have derived from their use is really astonishing:—I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

Signed, FREDERICK TURNER.

An Inflammation in the Side perfectly cured.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. FRANCIS ARNOT, of Brenhouse, Lothian Road, Edinburgh, dated April 30th 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY—SIR:—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she bled and blistered to a great extent, but still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and, after persevering for three weeks, the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years.

Signed, FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad Breasts,	Gout,
Burns,	Glandular Swellings,
Bite of Moschetoes,	Lumbago,
Chigo-foot,	Piles,
Chilblains,	Rheumatism,
Chapped Hands,	Scurvy,
Corns (Soft,)	Sore-throats,
Cancers,	Skin-diseases,
Contracted Joints,	Tumours,
Fistulas,	Ulcers.

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 Pots at 37½ cts., and $1.50 each. Wholesale agents for principal Drug houses in the Union, by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and by M'KESSON & ROBBINS, 8 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.

☞ Purchasers should look to the Address, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) or they will be deceived.

Sold also by Geo. G. Brown, and Clemens & Sons, Reading; E. Fry, Tamaqua; Dr. J. W. Gibbs, Minersville; and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world.
April 16, 1853. 16-1y

MEDICINAL.

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