Wit and Humor.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 11th*, 1850.

SIR:—I send you a speech delivered a short time ago by an eccentric genius, now in this place, who is known in our city, (N. Y.) under the cognomen of Gov. DORR, otherwise HENRY N. WATSON.—The Governor was an independent candidate for Street Commissioner, and every evening would get on the Stage erected on the Plaza for public speaking, and harangue the assembled multitude, whom he managed to keep in a continual roar of laughter. The Governor did not run for the office, having sold out, as he informed me, to two or three candidates running for the same office. The Governor is one of the b-hoys: he started from New York with but six shillings and without a ticket; but says that he can now always jingle a hundred yellow boys in his pocket.

GREAT SPEECH OF GOV. DORR.

Delivered on the Main Plaza, San Francisco, in presence of 10,000 *peopl'e.*

FELLOW REPUBLICANS AND FELLOW SUFFERERS!—We have assembled here, as Daniel Webster would say, if he were present, under the bright effulgence of an April sun, to consider our condition as subjects of the United States, and as inhabitants of the greatest, richest, and sublimest country in the world. In the language of Demosthenes, "our sufferings are intolerable," and we have met together, like the tribes of Egypt, to consider on the mode of our deliverance. I am a plain and modest man, born at an early period of my existence, which great event occurred at home one night while my mother was out. I have struggled from the obscurity to which an unlucky star had doomed me, till I have risen, like a bright exhalation in the evening, to the very summit of human greatness and grandeur. Gentlemen, I profess no principles; unfortunately, I have none. On the unhappy occasion of my birth, a dismal and melancholy man, clothed in the sombre hues of mourning, swapped me away for another baby, and subsequently lost me at a raffle. Sad event! but who can control his fate? We are the creatures of destiny—"there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will." I was intended by nature for a great statesman. Had I lived in the days of Hannibal, I should have been that great chieftain in crossing the Alps; and if I is a good chief, I could have distanced Cortez in crossing the Isthmus. He never performed the feats I did; he never came up the Chagres river in a canoe with a deaf and dumb hombre, without a red coat, a chance of summer apparel; but a light heart and a thin pair of breeches go merrily through the world. From the snow-capp'd hills of the Sierra Nevada, whose moving waters flow mellifluously in concert with the howl of the grizzly bear and the dismal shriek of the Coyote, "starting pale midnight from her starry throne," into the bright valleys whose golden streams pour our eternal wealth to an astonished world; and even to the southern hills where the clime of Italian richness ripens the luscious grape and the prolific fig tree—a multitude of bold and daring enterprise is gathering in its mighty strength to reap the rich benefits of the El Dorado of the Western World.—What brings this multitude hither? It is the spirit that actuated Columbus when first he ventured forth to discover this happy land, and the women were as loving, and wore particularly short petticoats. Sir, every man who has come here is a Columbus—he comes to discover new diggins'. I am a Columbus. I was dead broke at home, as Columbus was, and I have come out here to strike a new vein. But I am not going to the mines—Oh, no! you don't catch me up to my waist in ice-water, with a juvenile pick-axe and an incipient crowbar, laboring under a sun of a hundred degrees, to dig out the filthy lucre. No, sir, I am not on that lay—I hate labor—it was an invention to vex mankind. I prefer an office; one that is lucrative and not laborious—what you call a sinecure; and if I cannot get one myself, I will go in for any man who will divide on the dead level and no splits. On the floor of the American Congress, that most brilliant and enlightened minds of the age are excited upon the question of our admission; and the western members, and the horse dealers, and the slave traders abandon the interesting game of Shinny, at a quarter ante, to listen to the burning sarcasm and the magnificent eloquence of those patriots whose efforts are devoted to their country without regard to pillage. The wisest patriarchs of the day, Clay, Webster, Calhoun and Freeman Smith have all opened on this subject, and played the game plumb up to the handle. Dissolution has threatened us—but what care we for dissolution? If they want to leave us they can go. The great, patriotic people of California, emulated by the intense desire of personal aggrandizement, are willing to go it alone. Why should the Representatives of our awfully magnificent State, thunder in vain at the doors of the Capitol? A country like this, bounded on the east by the Rocky Mountains and the rising Sun, on the north by the Aurora Borealis and the Arctic Region, on the west by the roseate hues that bathe in living light the peaceful billows of the Pacific Ocean, whose eternal roar sounds a requiem over the grief of the poor suckers at home who can't get here; and on the south, by Howland and Aspinwall's cleansers and Potawatomy Indians, whose predatory and restless disposition renders the boundary line of that section very desirable to be kept out of the Union. No! I do believe that if all creation were to burst out of the paraphernalia of natural economy, and if the states should start from their spheres and rush down the greased plank of ancestral delinquency so slumpher through this broad land of rich fertility and unwashed gold, nothing would stop the wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds, but the biggest, bloodiest fight ever seen since the day that Spartan valor poured out its life in the pass of Thermopylæ. They know us not, these pusillanimous Senators, who drink their patriotism from Johnny Foy's bottle, know no more about the people of California than does an untamed cougar of the ultra and generous principles that govern the etiquette of a star built flight. What do they know about the wants of California? We are a free country. Here Democracy reigns triumphant. The humblest Celestial, with his long tail, wanders about in peaceful security around the plaza; and here, too, the pure and virtuous-minded Sandwich Islander roams unscared by the insidious wiles of the missionary, or the dangerous refinement of modern civilization. At early dawn, notes from a thousand melliflouous instruments breathe in soft harmony on the stilly air the soul-stirring songs of sentiment and patriotism, interrupted only by the startling cries of "pungles down," make your bet, jack in the door, and the more you put down the less you take up. Sir, where will you find a country like this? Talk not of oriental gorgeousness of eastern enemies. Tell us not of the fairy scenes which poets, who never dwell in the great warm bath of heavenly imaginations paint, with golden pens on leaves of satin. The description of this beautiful country should be written with the golden wand of an angel, dipped in the softest rays of the sun-beam, upon the blushing and delicate surface of a rose-leaf—excuse me, gentlemen, I except only the rainy season and the time when the dust flies. We love our native land, we honor her flag and would not rob the Custom House it we had a fair show. But Congress must put out on any airs, or we will take charge of the Custom House and Post-office, and make a great mess generally.—There are my sentiments, gentlemen. If they don't admit us into the Union, we will burst open the Custom House and admit all liquors free of duty. And now, with a parting blessing upon the girls we left behind us, and the boys who are coming after us, we will adjourn and take a private drink

AN INQUISITOR ANSWERED.

We heard a friend relate the accompanying incident the other day, with not a little zest, and to the amusement of a good many bystanders:

"Jumping into an old-fashioned stage-coach, last month, in company with nine others, to jostle over ten miles of unfinished road between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, I was very much amused with the following characteristic dialogue between a regular question asking 'Down Easter' and a high-heeled Southerner. We were scarcely seated, before our Yankee began:

"'Travelling East, I expect?'

"'Yes, sir?'

"'Goin' to Philadelphia, I reckon?'

"'No sir.'

"'Oh; ah, to New York, maybe?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'Never been there before, I wouldn't wonder?,

"'No, sir; never.'

"'New-York is a wonderful place.'

"'So is my impression, sir.'

"'Got friends, I expect?'

"'Yes, sir; I am provided with letters of introduction.'

"'Wouldn't mind showin' you round myself a spell, if you wanted.'

"'I thank you sir; but I shall not require your assistance.'

"This last remark of the polite but reserved stranger was a poser; and the inquisitor fell back a moment to take breath, and change his tactics. The half-suppressed smile upon the other passengers soon aroused the Yankee to still farther exertions, and summoning up more resolution, he began again:

"'Stranger, perhaps you are not aware how almighty hard it is for a Yankee to control his curiosity. You'll please excuse me, but I really would like to know your name, and residence, and the business you follow. I expect you ain't ashamed of either of 'em; so now won't you just obleege me?'

"This last appeal brought out our southern friend, who, raising up to the extremest height allowed by the coach and throwing back his shoulders, replied:

"'My name is General Andrew Washington. I reside in the State of Mississippi. I am a gentleman of leisure, and am glad to be able to say of extensive means. I have heard much of New York, and I am now on my way to see it; and if I like it as well as I am led to expect, I intend to—*buy it*.'

"Then was heard a shout of sentorian laughter throughout the stage-coach; and this was the last of that conversation!"

☞ THE BEST SNUFF is a snuff of the morning air!

Scientific and Practical.

HOW TO DRY PEACHES.

Do your readers know how to dry peaches? Take those of the best quality, just as they are ripe enough to eat, halve them, remove the stones, and sprinkle over them, in the hollow from which the pit was taken, a little nice sugar; dry them in a brick oven after the bread, &c., is withdrawn.

They are far better than if dried in the sun, retaining their aroma and flavor, and besides are totally free from insects. Prepared in this way, from peaches fully ripe, they need no cooking, but are simply soaked out in cold water. All the sugar they require (ranging, of course, with the variety) is added while drying. Peaches thus dried and prepared are only inferior to the fresh fruit, of which they retain the flavor in a remarkable degree. If you prefer, take them not quite so ripe, and peel the fruit, but the flavor is not so good as when fully ripe, and is dissipated in the process of drying.

TOMATO FRICANDEAU.

Get some slices of veal cutlets, pound and wash them, season them with pepper and salt and fry them slowly till they are done. They should be of a light brown on both sides. Stew some tomatoes very dry, strain them through a sieve to get out all the seeds, pour the pulp into the gravy after the meat has been taken out, and thicken it with a piece of butter rolled in flour. Pour this over the meat, and serve it hot.—*National Cook Book.*

ROSES.

Mr. H. Bowers, of Busbridge, near Godalming, says he finds these three flowers much improved by being root-pruned and transplanted every three years. Early in November he removes a part of the soil about them, puts in its place plenty of rich dung, shortens the strong roots and replants them immediately. This treatment makes the roots compact and vigorous; and they bloom freely, producing no suckers.

PINEAPPLE JELLY.

Pare and grate the pineapple, and put it into the preserving pan, with one pound of fine white sugar to every pound of fruit, stir it and boil it until it is well mixed, and thickens sufficiently; then strain it, pour it into the jars, and when it has become cool, cover the jellies with papers wet in brandy; cover the jars tightly, and treat them as apple jelly.

ORANGE PUDDING.

Boil the rind of a Seville orange very soft, beat it in a marble mortar with the juice, add to it two maple biscuits grated very fine, half a pound of butter, quarter of a pound of sugar, and the yolk of six eggs; mix them well together, and bake it half an hour.—You may make a lemon pudding in the same way, by adding a lemon in the place of an orange.

BOIL YOUR MOLASSES.

When molasses is used in cooking, it is a very great improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar.—Where molasses is used much for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this way at a time.

TOMATO CATSUP.

☞ To a gallon of the juice of tomatoes, put a tablespoonful of allspice, a tablespoonful of cloves, mace and black pepper. Boil it fifteen minutes, skimming it as long as the scum rises. When cool, bottle and cork it for use—add to it a bottle of white wine.

PROTECTION AGAINST MOTH.

A small piece of paper or linen, moistened with turpentine, and put into the wardrobe or drawers, for a single day, two or three times a year, is a sufficient preservation against moths.

EGG SAUCE.

Boil the eggs till they are quite hard.—Peel and chop them fine, season with a little pepper and salt, and stir them into melted butter.

☞ PLAIN FRITTERS.—Beat three eggs with a pound of flour; add a pint of milk and a little salt. Fry them in lard.

☞ TO SWEETEN THE BREATH AFTER EATING ONIONS.—Chew a little raw parsely; it will take away the offensive smell.

Information for the People.

OR THE PLAIN "WHY" AND "BECAUSE."

☞ WHY DO we use the term a pound? Because, originally, the coins of all countries seem to have had the same denomination as the weights commonly used in them, and contained the exact quantity of the precious metals indicated by their names. Thus the *talent* was a weight used in the earliest period by the Greeks; the *as*, or *pondo*, by the Romans; the *pound* by the English and Scotch; and the *livre*, by the French: and the coins originally in use in Greece, Italy and France bore the same names, and weighed precisely a talent, a pondo, a livre, and a pound.

The metal which our ancestors used as their medium of exchange, they first divided by pounds, which word still remains among us to signify twenty shillings: this being about the just value that so much copper bore in those days. This was called *as* in Latin, which, according to Varro, is derived from *ær*, signifying copper. They used it first in bullion, unmarked—but to save the trouble of weighing this pound, or the lesser parts of it, and to give it a readier currency, they stamped upon one side the figure of a ship, as an emblem of commerce, with the weight and value; and on the reverse, the picture of one of those beasts which are designed by the word *Pecus*, as being the most prized commodities; whence money came to be afterwards called *Pecunia*, in Latin,—and hence the English word pecuniary.

☞ WHY HAVE birds a gizzard? Because it may answer the purposes of teeth to masticate their food; the gizzard being composed of thick and tough muscular substance, small in size, but more powerful in its action than the strongest jaw-bone. It consists of four distinct muscles—a large hemispherical pair at the sides, and a small pair at the two ends of the cavity. By their alternate action these muscles produce two effects; the one a constant friction on the contents of the cavity; the other, a pressure upon them. These muscles are lined with a cuticle which is extremely callous, and which often becomes cartilaginous, and even horny. Reamur and Spallanzani compelled geese and other birds to swallow needles, lancets and other hard substances; in a few hours after which the birds were killed and examined;—the needles and lancets were uniformly found broken off and blunted, without the slightest injury having been sustained by the stomach. Swallowing pebbles also aids the action of the gizzard upon the food, the stones, in some measure, serving the purpose of teeth. Mr. Hunter observed that the size of the pebbles is always in proportion to that of the gizzards. In the gizzard of a turkey he counted two hundred; in that of the goose, a thousand.

☞ WHY is not the value of money the same [illegible] the use of coined [illegible] principle on which [illegible] previously [illegible] exchange saves the trouble in weighing and assaying gold and silver, but it does nothing more.—It declares the weight and purity of metal in a coin; but the value of that metal or coin is, in all cases, determined by those principles which determine the value of other things, and would be as little affected by being recoined with a new denomination, as the burden of a ship, by a change of name. Money is, indeed, as much a commodity, as bars of iron or copper, sacks of wheat, &c.

☞ WHY HAVE birds that do not fly wings? Because they assist in balancing the body as they run.

TRANSPORTATION.

PHILADA & READING RAILROAD

NEW ROUTE

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT ON MERCHANDISE.

To commence March 1, 1853.

RATES OF FREIGHT PER 100 LBS.

ARTICLES TRANSPORTED.		
1st Class—Silks, Satins, Velvets, Broadcloths, Ice, Iron Wire, Cordage, Cotton Bagging, Plaster, Slate, Glass, Glassware, Furniture, Cement, Grindstones, Copper, Lead, Pitch, Railroad Iron, Heavy Tools, Salt, Silks, Sinnets, Tar, Turpentine, Use, Timber and Lumber.	1 cts.	4 cts.
2d Class—Ale, Beer and Porter, Ashes, Fat and Pearl, Hair, Barley, Bones and Horns, Coffee, Cotton, Whiskey & Domestic Liquors, Grain, Iron Castings, rough; Rolled, Bar or Hammered Iron, Boiler Plates, Flat Bar Railroad Iron, Lead and Shot, Molasses, Potatoes, Rye and Spikes, Salt Provisions, Sugar, Saltpetre & Tobacco, unmanufactured.	1½ cts.	6½ cts.
3d Class—Bacon, Beeswax, Butter, Cheese, Cordage, Earthenware, Eggs, Groceries, (exceptions stated) hemp, Hardware & Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Lard, Leather, Live Stock, Manufactures of Iron, as Machinery, Oil, Oysters, Paints, Raw Hides, Rags, Rosin, Sheet Iron, Steel, Steel, Sweet Potatoes, Tallow, Vinegar & Wire.	2 cts.	8 cts.
4th Class—Books and Stationery, Boots and Shoes, Camphine & Spirit Oil, China, Glass and Queensware, Cigars, Confectionery, Dry Goods, Drugs, Fresh Fish, Meat and Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Hops, Spirits of Turpentine, Teas, Wines and Wool.	3 cts.	12 cts.

March 1, 1853 9-tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

HOWARD, EARL & CO.'S EXPRESS LINE.—We are prepared to receive and forward Daily per Passenger Train, (our Express Car being always in charge of special messengers) merchandise of all descriptions, packages, bundles, specie, bank notes, &c. Also, particular attention paid to collecting Bills, Drafts and Accounts. Packages and Goods delivered daily to all intermediate places between Philadelphia and Pottsville. Offices—Centre Street, Pottsville, No. 43, South Third Street, Philadelphia; No. 6 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 Leesport, in connection with the Co. City Depot, for the purpose of purchasing Flour, Grain, Hay and Produce. They are thankful for past favors, and are now prepared to deliver goods, wholesale and retail.

UHLER & BROTHER.

St. Clair, January 8, 1853. 2—tf

TRAVELING.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—From Philadelphia to Pottsville. On and after May 2, 1853, 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 6 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 25
do to Pottsville,	1 50	1 00
Philadelphia 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 a ticket.

Fifty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger in these lines, and passengers are expressly prohibited from taking anything but their own wearing apparel, which will be at the risk of its owner.

By order of the Board of Managers.

S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

June 5, 1852. 23-tf

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 4 o'clock, P. 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.		DOWN TRAIN.	
Stations.	Time A.M.	Stations.	Time P.M.
Leaves Philadelphia,	7.30	Leaves Pottsville,	4.00
Passes Phœnixville,	8.31	Passes Mt. Carbon,	4.07
" Pottstown,	8.55	" Mt. Pleasant,	4.12
" Reading,	9.31	" Reading,	5.21
" S. Heyden,	10.42	" Pottstown,	6.00
" Mt. Carbon,	10.55	" Phœnixville,	6.26
Arrives at Pottsville,	11.00	Arrives at Philad'a,	7.30

FARES.

For the round trip, no and down, in No. 1 Cars, From Philadelphia to Phœnixville and back, same day,	$1 40	
" " Pottstown, " "	2	
" " Reading, " "	2 50	
" S. Haven, Mt. Carbon & Pottsville,	3	
" 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

LITTLE SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

OFFICE OF THE LITTLE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY,

Mauch Chunk, Read and Coal Company.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1851, the Passenger Trains will leave Tamaqua daily (Sundays excepted,) at 6½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., and connect with the Morning and Afternoon Trains from Pottsville, on the Reading Railroad.

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

FARE.

To Philadelphia,	$3 00
" Port Clinton,	75

JOHN ANDERSON General Agent.

Tamaqua, April 19, 1851 16-tf

IRON FOUNDERS.

TO COAL OPERATORS AND OTHERS

PIONEER BOILER WORKS.

THE Subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the business community to their Boiler works, on the Island adjoining the Pioneer Furnace, Pottsville, Pa., where they are prepared to manufacture

BOILERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Smoke Stacks, Air Stacks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Drift Cars, &c., &c. Boilers on hand.

Being practical Mechanics and having for years devoted themselves entirely to this branch of business, they flatter themselves that work done at their establishment will give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call. Individuals and Companies will find it greatly to their advantage to examine their work before engaging elsewhere.

JOHN & JAMES NOBLE.

May 5 1853. 19-tf

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS,

POTTSVILLE, PA.

J. WREN & BRO'S. respectfully invite the attention of the business community to their New Machine Shop and Foundry, erected between COAL and Railroad streets, and fronting on Norwegian street, where they are prepared to execute all orders for Machinery of Brass and Iron, such as Steam Engines, all kinds of Castings for Blast Furnaces, Gears and Saw Mills, Single and Double-acting Pumps, Coal Breakers, Drift Cars, all kind of Railroad Castings, such as Chairs, Frogs, Switches, &c.; all kinds of cast and wrought Iron Shafting. Being Practical Mechanics, and after having made the demands of the Coal Region their study for years, also all kinds of Machinery in their line of business, they flatter themselves that work done at their Establishment will give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call. All orders thankfully received and promptly executed on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN WREN,
THOMAS WREN,
JAMES WREN.

Oct 2, 1852. 30-tf

FRANKLIN IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ANNOUNCE to the public that they are the Proprietors of the Franklin Works, Port Carbon, formerly carried on by S. Billyman, where they continue to manufacture to Order, at the shortest notice, Steam Engines, Pumps, Coal Breakers, and Machinery of almost any size or description, for mining or other purposes. Also Railroad Bars, Car Iron or Brass Castings of any size or pattern. Orders are respectfully solicited.

GEO. B. FISLER & BROTHER.

FRANKLIN SHOVEL WORKS.—The subscribers continue to furnish the Colliers and Dealers of Schuylkill County, with Shovels of all kinds, at the lowest Philadelphia prices. Attention is particularly called to their Coal Shovels. Orders for Shovels of any size or pattern promptly attended to.

GEO. B. FISLER & BROTHER.

Aug. 31, 1852. 31-tf

POTTSVILLE ROLLING MILL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, desirous of announcing to the public that their new Rolling Mill is now completed and in full operation, and that they are prepared to build all kinds of Bar Iron of various sizes, which they will warrant to be superior in quality to any obtained from abroad, at the same price.

They also manufacture T Rails, for the use of the Collieries and Lateral Roads, weighing from 31 to 50 lbs. per yard, made of the best Iron, and which will be found much cheaper than the imported article.

Being practical mechanics, and having had considerable experience in the Iron business, they flatter themselves that they can give entire satisfaction to purchasers, and will also make it their interest to patronize home manufactures.

HARRIS, BURNISH & CO.

Dec 6, 1851. 49-tf

BEAVER MEADOW IRON WORKS.

E. W. HUNTER & SON, late HUNTER & CLASS Founder, respectfully informs his patrons, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared, at the above Establishment, to manufacture Steam Engines of every size; Pumps, Railroad and Drift Cars, and every other description of Iron and Brass Castings suitable for the Coal mining or other business, on the most reasonable terms. Also, Blowing Cylinders for Blast Furnaces and Machine work in general.

Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and despatch, at the lowest prices. All work furnished by him will be warranted to perform well. He would solicit the custom of those who may want articles in his line in this vicinity. All orders will meet with immediate and prompt attention.

S. W. HUDSON,
E. W. HUNTER.

March 15, 1851. 11-ly.

STEAM CAR FACTORY.

THE subscribers begleave to inform the public that in addition to their former STEAM ENGINE SHOPS and FOUNDRY, they have recently put in new Machinery and Shops for the manufacture of COAL CARS, TRUCKS and other Rail Road Cars, by Steam power, which enables them to execute all the kind of work, not only much better, but with greater despatch and at the very lowest prices. Having thus made these extensive preparations, individuals and companies requiring work of this kind, will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

SNYDER & MILNES.

Oct. 25, 1851 43-tf

POTTSVILLE IRON WORKS.

GEO. MASON & CO. RESPECTfully announce to the public that they have taken the Establishment known as the Pottsville Iron Works on Norwegian street, where they are prepared to build all kinds of Steam Engines, manufacture Railroad Cars, and Machinery of almost every description, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Persons from abroad, in want of Steam Engines, will find it to their advantage to give them a call before engaging elsewhere. [May 11 [illegible]

MEDICINAL.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

IN offering to the public the above valuable preparations, the proprietor would state, that in consultation with his friends, and some of the most respectable of the Medical faculty, it was deemed advisable to offer to the public, a few preparations of known celebrity, being prepared with the greatest care, and on the most scientific principles, as substitutes for the numerous worthless articles that are now in the country; in the form of pancreas and cure pills, prepared by the most general and mercenary persons, intended to cure all diseases and good for none.

Read and Reflect.

The Medicine, manufactured by W. M. BUCKLEY, including his Rose Pectoral for Coughs, Cream of Camphor, for Rheumatism, Worm Syrup for Worms, Tooth Wash, for decayed teeth, and diseased gums, Family Pills, or blood Purifyer, have been more extensively used, and have given more satisfaction, than any other medicines before the public, being prepared with regard to their usefulness are fully worthy the trial of the afflicted. Give them a trial.

A few powerful reasons why the above medicines are deserving of universal patronage. (In the first place,) they are prepared by a regular Physician, who understands the application of Medicines to disease, and consequently are perfectly safe to take.—(Secondly,) they have been used with universal success, and have given more satisfaction than any other Medicines offered before the public. (Thirdly,) they are the only medicines that have gained the patronage of Physicians, where they have been used, and (Fourthly,) they are put up in larger quantities for the same price, than any other Medicines offered before the public, of the same kind. As the subscriber has been a number of candidates in his possession of the highest authority, where they have been used with the most satisfactory results, he will publish a few of them, feeling satisfied that a trial will insure their recommendations. Try them and satisfy yourself of their superiority over all others.

Read and be Convinced.

We, the undersigned, having been made acquainted with the ingredients entering into the compounds known as Bickley's Family Medicines, also, having prescribed and known them to be used, with the most satisfactory results, take pleasure in saying that we believe they fully meet the design for which they are recommended.

JAS. STAWBRIDGE, M. D.,
C. H. FRICK, M. D.,
WM. McMAHON, M. D.,
WESLEY R. GEARHEART, M. D.,
WM. H. MAGILL, M. D.,
B. R. GEARHART, M. D.,

Cure of pain in the side and cough from protracted Liver Complaint.

Mrs. Robert Adams, labouring under Chronic Liver Complaint, accompanied with a short dry cough, pain in the side and breast, general debility, loss of appetite, after trying all the usual remedies recommended for coughs and diseases of the chest, with no benefit, she was recommended to try the Rose Pectoral, from which she not only derived immediate, but permanent relief.

John Adams, son of Mrs. Robert Adams, was afflicted with a very severe cough, pain in the side, and soreness produced by incessant coughing; he was induced to try the Rose Pectoral. To use his own language, the first dose relieved the pain in the side, and a dose in the morning he experienced about half pint of matter. He continued to improve until his cough entirely left him, free of all the effects of strengthening the breast, which was naturally weak; He also says that he has recommended it to a number of his friends, who have complained, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

The above persons residents of the town of Danville feeling that they have derived great benefits from the use of the Rose Pectoral; authorize the above statement, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted in a similar manner.

A GREAT CURE.

Loss of voice restored with one bottle of Rose Pectoral.

Miss Susan Whitlock, of Hush Township, Northumberland County, for a number of years invalid, from the effects of a cough, which she had taken when a young lady, and which left her voice so hoarse, that she could not speak, or sing, without pain, from a fresh cold she contracted, after trying a number of remedies, with no benefit, she was entirely restored by taking one bottle of the Rose Pectoral, which, she says, lost her voice again, from a fresh cold she contracted and was again restored by the use of another bottle. She knows no medicine so efficacious to strengthen her breast, from which she derived the most decided benefit, and has been in the enjoyment of excellent health, that she attributes to the Rose Pectoral.

The above statement is obtained from Dr. Pursell, the Physician who attended Mrs. Whitlock, and who informed her she would not be living at this time if it had not been for the Rose Pectoral.

Danville, Jan. 25, 1853.

Sick Headache—Marked Cure Effected.

Mrs. Samuel Stechler, being of a naturally weak and delicate constitution, very susceptible to cold, was afflicted with a very severe pain in the uneasiness of the breast, loss of appetite; after using a number of the usual remedies recommended, she was not benefited, she was cured by taking one bottle of Rose Pectoral, and is in the enjoyment of better health than for years previous. Danville, Feb. 1, 1850.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

This is one of the strongest cases that can be produced in favor of the virtue of a medicine.

Doctor Bickley—Sir—In reply to your enquiries as regards the effects of the Rose Pectoral in my family, it affords me pleasure and satisfaction to inform you that, on my own case, I was affected with cold and a cough for about three weeks, which troubled me very much at night, so as to disturb my sleep. I procured a bottle of your Rose Pectoral, and taking one tablespoonful for three successive nights, on going to bed, was entirely cured. I also recommended it to a sister afflicted with the cholera. But the most remarkable effect was in the cure of my father, at this time in his second childhood, (aged the last fifty years,) he has been troubled with Asthma, and cough which distressed him very much, (particularly when he would take cold,) and for which he tried a number of remedies with no relief, I induced him to try a bottle of your Rose Pectoral, and most wonderful to relate, by taking one tablespoonful of the bottle, in doses of one tablespoonful three times a day, was entirely cured. Hoping you may find it equally beneficial in persons, similarly affected, I remain yours respectfully. JOHN FOLEY,

Of firm Hancock & Foley, Iron Manufs, Danville, Pa.

Danville, Jan. 31, 1853.

Doctor Bickley.—Being in the employ of Messrs. Hancock & Foley, with whom you have established an agency for the sale of your Family Medicines, I take pleasure in informing you, that in so far as we have an opportunity of judging of their virtues from persons who have used them, that they give general satisfaction. Yours respectfully,

JAMES COUSART,
W. G. PATTON.

Still Another.

Doctor Wm. M. Bickley—Dear Sir:—Please send us three doz. Rose Pectoral; as we find it to be one of the best medicines for colds we have ever had.

Yours respectfully, W. LEISENRING,
Danville, Nov. 24, 1852. Agent, W. M. KEFLER.

Doctor Bickley:—As a Philadelphia lady, of age, skilled in preparing one of the very best and most effectual remedies that I have ever known used for coughs and colds, permit me to inform you that having had a very bad cough and cold, I took one bottle of your Rose Pectoral, which acted like a charm, affording me the most decided and immediate relief.—I have recommended it to a number of persons, and have also had an opportunity of observing the results, and can safely say that in every case it has given satisfaction. Believing your remedies to be what they are represented, and worthy the patronage of the community, I remain yours, respectfully,

AARON W. COMLY,

Firm of Comly & Groves, Iron Co. Store, Danville, Pa.

Doctor Bickley:—This is to certify, that about three months since, my wife was attacked with Rheumatism throughout her general system, but particularly in her hands and feet, which were very much swollen, for the last month she has been confined to her bed; and has not been able to either turn or help herself, after having recourse to every remedy I could hear of, with no benefit, she continued getting worse, when despairing of her recovery, I was advised to try the Cream of Camphor, as the last resort, and can safely say, that it afforded her immediate relief, and although we have used but two bottles, her health is fast improving, which I attribute entirely to the use of your Cream of Camphor, as we have used nothing else. Yours truly,

ELIJAH SEARGENT, Danville, Dec. 1, 1852.

Dr. Bickley—Dear Sir:—As I have had some experience as well as observation in reference to the good qualities of some of your Medicines, I would inform you that about eighteen months since, I had an attack of bilious remittent fever, which left my breast sore, and weak, accompanied with a very troublesome Cough. After trying a number of remedies, with no benefit, I was cured with less than a bottle of your Rose Pectoral, as my health is now perfect, I feel bound to give it my testimony, and a very soothing effect. From his having such a decidedly beneficial effect in my case, I was induced to try your Cream of Camphor, which I knew had used it, as to its general merits, and found out of a great number who have used it, but one who said it did not agree with him, and he was in the fraction. Hoping this may assist to bring your valuable medicines into general notice, I remain yours, Rose Pectoral is not only effective, but the most pleasant article I am acquainted with. J. LASHELLS, Danville.

Having used your Worm Syrup in my family, it helps my children more than any preparation of the kind, and is more pleasant to take. D. MORGAN,

Montour Row, Danville.

I have had occasion to use your Worm Syrup in my family, and prefer it to any Vermifuge I have used.

REED. BUB, Frosty Valley, Montour Co.

Dr. Bickley:—Having used your Worm Syrup, and Cream of Camphor, and Family Pills in my family, they gave good satisfaction, and I consider them the most effectual and pleasant remedies we have had in our family. JOHN FOLEY,

Of firm Hancock & Foley, Iron Manufrs, Danville, Pa.

Danville, Jan. 31, 1853.

Dr. Bickley—Sir:—As a recommendation for your invaluable medicines, I would inform you that some time my arrival in Danville, not being able to procure the same remedies, I have been in the habit of using, previous to your establishment here, the Rose Pectoral in my family, all of whom were labouring under very bad colds, and find it more effectual than any other cough medicine we have ever used it in my own case. Also, that of my wife, my sister-in-law and children, and in each and every case have found it equally beneficial. Also, I have used your Worm Syrup and Cream of Camphor, and have found them also very effectual. Yours respectfully,

MICHAEL DEVORE, firm of D. & A. Devore.

Dr. Bickley:—During the August term of Court at Danville, 1851, I slept with my window up, and in the morning found that I had taken a very severe cold, that it was with difficulty I could speak sufficiently loud, so as to be understood, having heard of the celebrated virtues of your Rose Pectoral, I was induced to try it, and to my agreeable surprise and satisfaction, was entirely cured by the time I had taken half a bottle. Since then, I have witnessed the effects of a cold in my system, I take a few doses and find it relieves sooner, and more effectually than any medicine I have ever taken. I should be wanting in gratitude, if I omitted to inform you that my wife had a very severe attack of Rheumatism in her arm and shoulder, from which she suffered a great deal of pain, and from which she was entirely relieved by the use of the Cream of Camphor. CORNELIUS CLECKER,

Danville, Dec. 1, 1852.

Having been cured of aipsin in my arm (similar to Rheumatism) which deprived me of the free use of it for about four months, by using one bottle of Cream of Camphor, I would state that I consider it the best remedy of the kind I have ever used in my family, and I would freely recommend it to others with similar affections. Yours respectfully,

JONAS WOLF, Bush tp., North'd. Co.

My wife having Rheumatism of the arm for a number of years, which prevented her from using it in doing her work, I purchased a bottle, and saved money in trying different remedies with no benefit, was entirely cured by using only one bottle of your Cream of Camphor. WILLIAM EVANS,

Miner for S. B. Wood, B. Point.

Doctor Bickley:—Having received a very severe injury to my ankle, by falling off a load of hay, from which I was unable to follow my work, was recommended to try a bottle of Cream of Camphor, which afforded immediate relief. CORTEZ COOPER,

Bush tp., North'd Co.

My wife, suffering from most excruciating pain, throughout her general system, which prevented her from sleeping, (being occasioned by a long and protracted spell of sickness,) for which she used a number of remedies without benefit, was entirely relieved by the use of Cream of Camphor.

GEO. B. BROWN, Surgeon Dentist, Danville, Pa.

Child cured of Bowel Complaint and Ague, (of two years' standing,) by Worm Syrup.

My child being afflicted for the last two years, with Bowel Complaint and Ague, until it was reduced to a mere skeleton, I tried a number of remedies with no permanent benefit, until I gave it a bottle of your Worm Syrup, since which time it has been well and got quite healthy. I also have recommended it to a number of my friends, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

At Louis Lange, [Merchant,] Danville.

I have used your Worm Syrup in my family, and consider it not only effective, but the most pleasant article I am acquainted with. J. LASHELLS, Danville.

Having used your Worm Syrup in my family, it helps my children more than any preparation of the kind, and is more pleasant to take. D. MORGAN,

Montour Row, Danville.

I have had occasion to use your Worm Syrup in my family, and prefer it to any Vermifuge I have used.

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