Wit and Humor.

THE UNINTENTIONAL DIVORCE.

The dangers of log rolling with a Legislature are graphically described in the following sketch:

One winter there came to Trenton, New Jersey, two men, named Smith and Jones, who had both of them designs upon the Legislature. Jones had a bad wife, and was in love with a pretty woman—he wished to be divorced from the bad wife, so that he might marry the pretty woman, who, by the by, was a widow, with black eyes, and such a bust! The retore, Jones came to Trenton for a divorce. Smith had a good wife, plump as a robin, good as an angel, and the mother of ten children, and Smith did not want to be divorced, but did want to get a charter for a turnpike, or plank road, to extend from Pig's Run to Terrapin Hollow. Well, they with these different errands, came to Trenton, and addressed the assembled wisdom with the usual arguments. 1st, suppers, mainly composed of oysters, with a rich back ground of steak and venison; 2d, liquors in great plenty, from "Jersey lightning"—which is a kind of locomotive at full speed, reduced to liquid shape—to Newark champagne. To speak in plain prose, Jones, the divorce man, gave a champagne supper, and Smith, the turnpike man, followed with a champagne breakfast. Under the mollifying influence of which, the assembled wisdom passed both the divorce and turnpike bills, and Jones and Smith—a copy of each bill in their pockets—went rejoicing home, over miles of sand, and through the tribulation of many stage coaches. Smith arrived at home in the evening, and as he sat down in his parlor, his pretty wife beside him—how pretty she did look! and five of her children asleep over head, the other five studying their lessons in the corner of the room, Smith was induced to expatiate upon the good result of his mission to Trenton.

"A turnpike, my dear. I am one of the directors and will be president; it will set us up, love; we can send the children to boarding school and live in style, out of the toll. Here is the charter, honey."

"Let me see it" said the pretty wife, who was one of the nicest of wives, with plump bosom and goodness dimpling all over her face. "Here we sit," and she leaned over Smith's shoulder, pressing her arm upon his own as she looked at the parchment. But all at once Smith's visage grew long. Smith's wife's visage grew black. Smith was no profane, but now he ripped out an awful oath; "Blast it, wife, these infernal scoundrels at Trenton have gone and divorced me!" It was too true, the parchment which he held was a bill of divorce, in which the name of Smith and Smith's wife appeared in frightfully legible letters.

Mrs. Smith wiped her eyes with the corner of her apron. "Here's a turnpike" she said sadly, "and with the whole of our ten children stating me in the face, I ain't your wife! Here's a turnpike!"

"Blast the pike and the legislature, and ——." Well, the fact is that Smith, reduced to single blessedness, and "enacted" into a stranger to his own wife, swore awfully. Although the night was dark, and most of the denizens of Smith's village had gone to bed, Smith bid his late wife put on her bonnet, and arm in arm they proceeded to the house of the clergymen of their church.

"Goodness bless me!" exclaimed the mild, good man, as he saw them enter, Smith looking like the very last of June shad, and Smith's wife wiping her eyes with the corner of her apron—"Goodness bless me, what's the matter?"

"The matter is, I want you to marry us two right off!" replied Smith.

"Marry you!" ejaculated the clergyman, with expanded nogers and awful eyes, "are you drunk or crazy?"

"I aint crazy, and I wish I was drunk," said Smith desperately; "the fact is, brother Goodwin, that some scoundrels at Trenton, unbeknown to me, and at dead of night, have gone and divorced me from my own wife; she is the mother of—of—nine children!"

"Ten," suggested Mrs. Smith, who was crying, "Here's a turnpike!"

Well, the good minister seeing the state of the case (the Trenton parchment was duly produced from the pocket of the lugubrious Smith), married them over straightaway, and would fortunate a fee; the fact is, grave as he was, he was dying to be alone so that he could give vent to a suppressed laugh, which was shaking him all over: and Smith's wife went joyfully home and kissed every one of their ten children. The little Smiths never knew that their father and mother had been strangers to each other by legislative enactment.

Meanwhile and on the self-same night, Jones returned to his conve town—Burlington, I believe—and sought at once the fine black eyes which he hoped shortly to call his own. The pretty widow sat on the sofa, a white kerchief tied carefully about her round white throat, her black hair laid in silky waves against such rosy cheek.

"Divorce is the word," cried Jones, playfully patting her double chin. "The fact is, Eliza, I married that cursed woman, and you and I'll be married to-night. I know how to manage those scundrels at Trenton. A champagne supper (or was it a breakfast?) did the business for them. Put on your bonnet and let us go to the preacher's at once, dearest."

The widow (who was among widows as peaches are among apples,) put on her bonnet and took Jones's arm, and—

"Just look how handsome it is put on parchment!" cried Jones, pulling out the document before her. "Here's the law which says that Jacob Jones and Anna Caroline Jones are two! Look at it!" Putting her plump gloved hand on his shoulder, she did look at it.

"Oh dear!" she said, with her rose-bud lips, and sank back, half fainting, on the sofa.

"Oh blazes!" cried Jones, and sank beside her, trailing the fatal parchment in his hand. "Here's lots of happiness and champagne gone to ruin!"

It was a hard case. Instead of being divorced and at liberty to marry the widow, Jacob Jones was simply by the Legislature of New Jersey, incorporated into a turnpike company, and what made it worse, authorized (with his brother directors,) to construct a turnpike from Burlington to Bristol. When you reflect that Burlington and Bristol are located just a mile apart, on opposite sides of the Delaware river, you will perceive the extreme hopelessness of Jones' case.

"It's the fault of that turnpike man, who gave 'em the champagne supper, or was it a breakfast?" cried Jones, in agony. "If they'd a chartered me to be a turnpike from Pig's Run to Terrapin Hollow, I might have borne it, but the very idea of building a turnpike from Burlington to Bristol bears an absurdity on the face of it." So, it did.

"And you ain't divorced? said Eliza, a tear rolling down each cheek.

"No!" thundered Jones, crushing his hat between his knees, "and what is worse, the Legislature is adjourned, and gone home to stay, and won't be back to Trenton till next year!" It was a hard case.

The mistake (?) had occurred on the last day of the session, when legislators and transcribing clerks were laboring under the effects of a champagne supper, followed by a champagne breakfast. Smith's name had been put where Jones' ought to have been and "*vice versey*," as the Latin poet has it.

☞ SMART YOUNGSTER.—"Thomas, my son, come here."

"Yes, father."

"Thomas, do you like to go to school better than to stay at home?"

"Guess I do."

"Why?"

"Well, when I stay at home, I can't go a fishin'; and when I goes to school, I kin play hooky, and fish like everything."

"Go to your bed, my son; I'll wallop you in the morning!"

Scientific and Practical.

SOUTHERN MODE OF COOKING RICE.

Wash it thoroughly in cold water; have a pot of water (two quarts for every half-pint of rice) boiling—add salt at discretion; put the rice in and stir it while boiling; let it boil four minutes, (some say ten or fifteen) then pour off the water as close as you can, without stirring the rice; let it remain twenty minutes, then rinsh it up. Each grain, by this method, will be swollen and soft, without having lost its individuality, and the dish will be light, palatable and nutritious. Those who prefer a sodden, starchy porridge-like mess, may boil it longer, and neglect to steam it. A very delicate and nice breakfast roll is made in Georgia, by mixing hominy, boiled soft, with rice flour and milk, in a stiff batter, to which an egg and salt may be added. It is kept over night in a cool place, and baked, so as to be brought hot on to the breakfast table.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table of the number of pounds to the bushel may be of interest to farmers and dealers:

Of wheat, sixty pounds.
Of shelled corn, fifty-six pounds.
Of corn in the cob, seventy pounds.
Of rye, fifty-six pounds.
Of oats, thirty-five pounds.
Of barley, forty-eight pounds.
Of potatoes, sixty pounds.
Of beans, sixty pounds.
Of bran, twenty pounds.
Of clover seed, sixty pounds.
Of timothy seed, forty-five pounds.
Of flax seed, fifty-eight pounds.
Of hemp seed, forty-four pounds.
Of blue grass seed, fourteen pounds.
Of castor beans, forty-six pounds.
Of dried peaches, thirty-three pounds.
Of dried apples twenty-four pounds.
Of onions, fifty-seven pounds.

CURE FOR HEADACHE.

A work has been published in Paris, by an eminent physician, in which is described a new remedy for headache. He uses a mixture of ice and salt, in proportion of 1 to 4, as a cold mixture, and this he applies by means of a purse of silk gauze, with a rim of gutta percha, to limited spots on the forehead or other parts of the scalp, where rheumatic headache is felt. It gives instantaneous relief. The skin is subjected to the process from half a minute to one and a-half minutes, and it is rendered hard and white. It is said to be good in erysipelas and diseases of the skin.

TO PREPARE WATER PROOF BOOTS.

Boots and shoes may be rendered impervious to water by the following composition: Take 3 ounces spermaceti, and melt it in a gipkin, or earthen vessel, over a slow fire; add thereto 6 drachms of India rubber cut into slices, and these will presently dissolve. Then add, *seriatim*, of tallow, 3 ounces; hog's lard, 2 ounces; amber varnish, 4 ounces. Mix, and it will be fit for use immediately. The boots, or other materials to be treated, are to receive two or three coats with a common blacking brush, and a fine polish is the result.

Information for the People.

OR THE PLAIN "WHY" AND "BECAUSE."

☞ WHY is steam said to add to the power of our population? Because the steam-engines in England represent the power of 320,000 horses, equal to 1,920,000 men; and being, in fact, managed by only 36,000 men, they consequently add to the power of our population 1,884,000 men.

Steam navigation, a powerful aid to our commercial prosperity, has been thus eloquently illustrated by one of the most accomplished orators of our times. Steamboats—"these new and wonderful machines can walk the water, like a giant rejoicing in his course; stemming alike the tempest and the tide; accelerating intercourse; shortening distances; creating, as it were, unexpected neighborhoods, and new combinations of social and commercial relations; and giving to the fickleness of winds and the faithlessness of waves, the certainty and steadiness of a highway upon the land."—*Canning's speech at Liverpool.*

☞ WHY DOES an ill-built bridge generally fallen in the arch? Because the builder has not sufficiently attended to the office of the horizontal thrust of the arch on its piers. Each arch, is an engine of oblique force, pushing the piers away from it. In some instances, one arch of a bridge falling, has allowed the adjoining piers to be pushed down towards, by the thrust, no longer balanced, of the arches beyond; and the whole structure has given way at once, like a child's bridge built of cards.—*Arnott.*

The principle of bridge-building is beautifully illustrated by the small toy models; the stones being represented by separate pieces of wood, which the juvenile architect is required to form into an arch, or arches. It could be wished that the above, and such scientific toys, were better appreciated in England. They seem only to suit the caprice of the moment. Thus, the Chinese, Indian, and other puzzles, were but the favorites of a year, and Dr. Brewster's splendid kaleidoscope was less understood, and more abused, than any modern discovery.

☞ WHY WERE mirrors first used for reflecting light-houses? Because of the following trivial circumstance:—A carpenter and a society of mathematicians, at Liverpool, one of the members proposed to lay a wager that he would read a paragraph of a newspaper, at ten yards distance, with the light of a candle. The wager was laid, and the proposer covered the inside of a wooden dish with pieces of looking glass, fastened with glazier's putty,—placed his reflector behind the candle, and won his wager. One of the company marked this experiment with a philosophic eye. This was Capt. Hutchinson, the dock-master, with whom originated the Reflecting Light-houses, erected at Liverpool, in 1763.

The revolving lights, as at Calais, are an improvement upon this invention. Lieut. Drummond's ingenious application of lime light time to the illumination of light-houses, a brilliant discovery of the present day, has already been noticed.

☞ WHY ARE railways more economical than ordinary roads? Because, to drag a loaded wagon up one inconsiderable hill costs more force than to send it thirty or forty miles along a level railway; and the conclusion follows, that although the original expense of forming the level line might materially exceed that of making an ordinary road, still, in situations of great traffic, the difference would soon be paid by the savings; and when once paid, the savings would be as profit ever after.—*Arnott.*

By way of illustrating the great economy of machinery, we may observe, that in Sydah, (where the Arabs obtain fine millstones) "their unskillfulness and want of proper implements adapted to their labor, with the expense of carriage from the quarry to the place of sale, each stone requiring a camel, (wheel carriages and good roads being entirely unknown) occasion an advance above the prime cost at which they might be bought in England, of at least 500 per cent, each pair of stones costing from ten to twenty pounds sterling."—*Buckingham's Travels.*

☞ WHY is tin preferable to other metals for lining copper vessels?—Because it combines with copper at a much lower temperature than is necessary to fuse the copper alone. When vessels are tinned, they are scraped or scoured after which they are rubbed with sal-ammoniac. They are then heated, and sprinkled with powdered resin, which defends the clean surface of the copper from acquiring the slight film of oxide, that would prevent the adhesion of the tin to its surface. The melted tin is then poured in and spread about. An extremely small quantity adheres to the copper, which may perhaps be supposed insufficient to prevent the noxious effects of the copper as perfectly as might be wished.

☞ WHY is the elephant sometimes white? Because it is an Albino; that is, an animal made white by disease.

TRAVELING.

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) over the Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville.

MORNING LINE.

The Express Train leaves Philadelphia daily except Sundays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Way Train leaves Pottsville daily, except Sundays, 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 3½ o'clock, P. M.

HOURS OF PASSING READING.

For Philadelphia at 9 o'clock 10 minutes, A. M. and 3 o'clock 51 minutes, P. M. For Pottsville at 9 o'clock 41 minutes A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M.

Both Trains stop at the stations along the line named.

Fares—Cars are 3¢ a mile, Stages 5¢ a mile.

Reading to Philadelphia	$1 75	$1 45
do to Pottsville	1 05	85
Philadelphia 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 their lines, and passengers are expressly prohibited from taking anything for baggage, but their own wearing apparel, which will be at the risk of the owner.

By order of the board of Managers

O. SEADFORD, 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 7½ A. M. and return from Pottsville at 4 P. M., came 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	
" Douglassville	8 36	"	" Haven	4 13	
" Reading	9 31	"	" Reading	5 31	
" S. Haven	10 43	"	" Douglassville	6 26	
" Mt. Carbon	10 54	"	" Phœnixville	6 36	
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,	"	"	1 75
Reading,	"	"	2 50
S. Haven, Mt. Carbon & Pottsville,	"	"	4 00
Reading to Pottsville and back same day,	"	"	1 00

☞ 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 & COAL COMPANY.

Will Leave and Arrive at Coal Company's Office

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1851, the Passenger Train will leave Tamaqua (on Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M. and at 3 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.,
Sept. 30th, 1852.

On and after Oct. 1st, 1852, the charge for the use of Locks, and for Ballast Coal, carried on the SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION, will be as follows:

	FROM			
TO	Port Carbon.	Mount Carbon.	Reading.	Port Clinton.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Philadelphia,	100	98	95	85
Jacksonville,	95	93	90	80
Spring Mill,	85	83	80	70
Conshohocken,	80	78	75	70
Plymouth Dam,	80	78	75	70
Bridgeport,	80	78	75	70
Norristown,	80	78	75	70
Port Kennedy,	75	73	70	60
Swede Furnace,	75	73	70	60
Spring's Dam,	75	73	70	60
Pt. Providence,	75	73	70	60
Phœnixville,	75	73	70	60
Boyer's Ford,	75	73	70	60
Potter's Ldg.	65	63	60	50
Pine Forge,	65	63	60	50
Union,	55	53	50	40
Birdsboro',	55	53	50	40
Reading,	50	48	45	35
Shoemakersville,	50	48	45	35
Leesport,	50	48	45	35
Hamburg,	45	43	40	35
Navigation Line,	37	35	32	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.

Oct. 1, 1852. 40-tf

PHILADA & READING RAILROAD

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT ON MERCHANDISE.

RATES OF FREIGHT PER 100 LBS.

ARTICLES TRANSPORTED.

Class.	Distance Philadelphia.	Distance Reading.
1st Class—Bituminous Coal, Bricks, Ice, Hay, Manure, Limestone, Pig Iron, Plaster, Slate, Tiles,	9 cts.	4½ cts.
2d Class—Blooms, Burr Blocks, Castings, Cordwood, Cotton, Flour, Fish, Railroad Iron, Heavy Goods, Molasses, Nails, Shingles, Tar, Turpentine, Timber and Lumber,	10½ cts.	5½ cts.
3d Class—Ale, Beer and Porter, Ashes, Pot and Pearl, Bark, Barley, Grass, Seed and Hoops, Coffee, Coffee, Chairs & Domestic Liquors, Grain, Tobacco, Sugar, Rolled Iron or Unmanufactured, Butter Prints, Tar, Railroad Iron, Lead and Shot, Copperas, Potatoes, Nails and Spikes, Cordwood, Flour, Bacon, Salpetre & Tobacco, unmanufactured.	12½ cts.	6½ cts.
SHORT Per barrel.	25 cts.	11 cts.
Ale & Porter, Apples, Bran, Butter, Cheese, Cordage, Earthen-ware Eggs, Groceries, (except those stated) hemp Hardware & Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Flax, Lard, Leather, Live Stock, Manufactures of Iron, Machinery, Oil, Oysters, Potatoes, Rags, Rosin, Sugar, Sheet Iron, Seeds, Sweet Potatoes, Tallow, Vinegar & Wire.	17 cts.	9 cts.
4th Class—Books and Stationery, Boots and Shoes, Camphine & Spirit Oil, Cotton Skeins and Quaneuvre, Chairs, Confectionery, Dry Goods, Drugs, Fresh Fish, Meat and Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Hops, Spirits of Turpentine, Teas, Wines and Wool.	22 cts.	11 cts.

March 1, 1851. 9-tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

HOWARD, EARL & CO.'S EXPRESS LINE.

HAVE are prepared to receive and forward Daily per Passenger Train, (our Express Train being always in charge of special messengers) merchandize of all descriptions, packages, bundles, specie, bank notes, &c. 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. 118 North Third Street, Philadelphia; No. 8 Wall Street, New York, No. 8 Court Street, Boston.

HOWARD, EARL & Co.

Jan. 1, 1852. 1-tf

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

THE undersigned desire to inform the Public that they have established themselves in Pottsville, 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.

UHLER & BROTHER.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATRIMONIAL.—HOW TO WIN A LOVER.

THE most captivating and perfect scheme, for either sex. will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cts. Address MADAME L'NORMANDE, Box 840 post office, Philadelphia

☞ All letters strictly private and confidential.

Oct. 8, 1852. [April 9, '53. 15-1y] 41—

A FORTUNE FOR ONE DOLLAR!

A IMPLOYMENT for every person, of either sex, in the Town or Country, are offered. A pre-paid dollar with 21 cents, addressed to Messrs. L'NORMANDE & SON, Box 840 Post Office, Philadelphia, will receive in return 14 EASY NEATLY PRINTED CIRCULARS to 8.3 a week. Depend it is a fact—a certainty, and without risk.

Oct. 8, 1852 [April 9, '53. 15-1y 41—

VITALLY IMPORTANT TO LADIES!

OR, RARE knowledge, highly important to Females, and should be read by Ladies in all ranks of society. Also, a certain cure for Female Weakness, Falling of the Womb, &c., will be forwarded to any address within the world, of 25—thereby preventing much unhappiness, poverty and pain. Address MADAME L'NORMANDE, Box 840, Post Office Philadelphia.

Oct 8, 1852. [April 9, '53 15-1y] 41—

PLATFORM SCALES

OF Every description, suitable for Railroads, &c., for weighing HAY, COAL, ORE, and MERCHANDISE generally. Purchasers can rely that every scale is Guaranteed Correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge. E. Fairbanks & Co.'s Manufactory, Hudson Street, corner of Ninth and Melon Streets, Philadelphia.

ABBOTT & CO.,
Successors to Ellicott & Abbott.

Sept. 24, 1852. 39 3m

A USEFUL NEW WORK.

JUST RECEIVED, Tables of different lengths of Round, Square and Flat Bar Iron, Steel, &c., by a Practical Mechanic—this is one of the most useful works published for Dealers and Workers in Iron, and those who use it, ever issued. So correct are the calculations, that any person can safely buy and sell with the book, without even weighing the Iron and Steel—just published, price 25 cents, and for sale wholesale and retail by

B. BANNAN.

By enclosing nine postage stamps, the work will be mailed free. To any part of the country.—The Trade supplied at the usual discount.

June 26, 1852.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND BROMA

BAKER & CO.'S American and Vanilla Chocolate, Cocoa and Broma, to which first premiums have been awarded by the chief Institutes and Fairs of the Union, are for sale by all the principal Grocers in the United States, and by their agents,

Hussey & Murray, New York; Grant & Tweddle, Philadelphia; Thos. W. Brundige, Baltimore; Kemper & Dudley, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WALTER BAKER & CO.,
Dorchester, Mass.

April 9, 1853. 15-3m

CATHOLIC SCHOOL READING BOOKS.—

The Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of the 1st, 2d and 3d Books of Reading lessons, compiled by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Also, Catholic Prayer Books and Catechisms for sale cheap by

B. BANNAN,
Publisher and Bookseller,
No. 177 Market St.

July 10, 1852.

INKLINK.—A new article, in Stone. Stands as low as 8 cents per doz., wholesale, for sale at

B. BANNAN'S
Book and Stationery Store.

Sept. 24, 1852. 39—

DICKENS' CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—First volume just published—a capital work for the young—for sale at

B. BANNAN'S
Cheap Bookstore, Pottsville.

July 2, 1853. 27—

MEDICINAL.

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

IN offering to the public the above approbated preparations, the Proprietor would respectfully call the attention with his friends, and those of the more 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 flooding the country in the form of panaceas and cure alls, prepared by the unskilful and inexperienced pretenders, intended to cure all diseases and good for none.

Read and Reflect.

That the Medicine, manufactured by W. M. BICKLEY, 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 purifier, have been more extensively used, and have given more satisfaction, than any other medicines before the public, being prepared with regard to their usefulness as 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 diseases, and consequently are perfectly safe to take—(Secondly,) they have been tried 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 public confidence, and wherever 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 a number of certificates in his possession of the highest authority, where they have been used, with the same satisfactory results, to will publish a few of them, feeling satisfied that a trial will insure their recommendation. He feels no kind satisfy your self of their superiority over all others.

Read and Be Convinced

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

JAS. M. WORTHOS, M. D.,
C. H. FRICK, M. D.,
WM. McCLURE, M. D.,
WESLEY H. GEARHEART, M. D.
WM. H. MAGILL, M. D.,
R. H. GEARHEART, M. D.

Doctor Bickley.—Sir: Your Rose Pectoral for Cough, 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 see his language, the first dose enables him to enjoy a good night's rest—in the morning he expectorated about half a pint of matter. Continuing it till he finished his bottle, it left him in the full enjoyment of health, which was naturally weak, the same system has been recommended to the father of his friends for similar complaints, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

The above testimonials from citizens of the town of Danville feeling that they have derived great benefits from the use of the Rose Pectoral, authorize the proprietor to publish their statements for the benefit of those who may be afflicted in a similar manner.

GREAT CURE

Loss of voice restored in one bottle of Rose Pectoral.

Miss Susan Wintrode, of Hugh Township, Northumberland County, for a number of years an invalid, in the fall of 1850, was attacked with a very severe cold she contracted, after trying a number of remedies, with no benefit, she was entirely restored by taking one bottle of Rose Pectoral, which she said lost her voice again, from a fresh cold she contracted and was again restored by the use of another bottle; the first time she took four bottles, for a chronic affection of the breast, from which she received the most decided benefit, and has been in the enjoyment of excellent health from that time to the present.

The above statement is obtained from Dr. Purseil, the Physician who attended her; also her mother, who thinks that she would not be living at this time if it had not been for the Rose Pectoral.

Danville, Jan 25, 1852.

Still Another Marked Cure Effected.

Mrs. Samuel Scouten, being of a naturally weak and delicate constitution, very susceptible to colds, was afflicted with a very severe hooping cough, soreness of the breast, loss of appetite; after using a number of the usual remedies from which she derived no benefit, and was induced by taking one bottle of Rose Pectoral, and is in the enjoyment of better health than for years previous. (Danville, Dec. 1, 1850.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

This is one of the strongest cases that can be produced in favor of the virtues 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 it has given my wife, who was afflicted with cold and a cough for about three weeks, which troubled me very much at night, was to disturb my sleep, particular attention paid to Cough Syrup, by taking one tablespoonful for three successive nights, on going to bed, was entirely cured. I have also used it to my entire satisfaction with my family, and the most remarkable effect was in the cure of my father, at the age of seventy-seven years of age, for the last fifty years he has been troubled with a disease, and cough which distressed him very much, (particularly when he would take cold,) and for which he has tried a number of remedies in vain, I gave him to try a bottle of your Rose Pectoral, and, most wonderful to relate, by the time he had taken half a 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 with sincere respect, Yours, &c.

JOHN M. ROSS, M. D.

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

Danville, Dec. 6, 1852.

Doctor Bickley.—Being intimately acquainted with Hancock & Foley, with whom you have established an agency for the sale of your family Medicines, it is a pleasure in informing you, that 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 soon as you can; it is doing wonders in our town. Send us one doz. of the best medicines for colds we have ever tried.

CLEMENS & HEISLER.

Pottsville, Nov. 24, 1852.

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, being in the employ of Messrs. Groves and Comly, at whose store you have placed your family Medicines for sale, for trifling expense, we have had an opportunity of knowing the opinions of numerous individuals who have purchased your Medicines, and unanimously report, We have sold a great many of your Pills, which are universally liked, being very mild in their operation.

E. LEISENRING,
Attest, W. M. KEELER.

Doctor Bickley:—As a tribute of merit, for your skill in preparing your Medicines, I add my testimonial of the efficacy of your Family Medicines, in the cure of my child, who 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 enables him to enjoy a good night's rest—in the morning he expectorated about half a pint of matter. Continuing it till he finished his bottle, it left him in the full enjoyment of health, which he naturally weak, the same system has been recommended to the father of his friends for similar complaints, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

The above testimonials from citizens of the town of Danville feeling that they have derived great benefits from the use of the Rose Pectoral, authorize the proprietor to publish their statements for the benefit of those who may be afflicted in a similar manner.

GREAT CURE

Still another remarkable cure of Consumption

Doctor Bickley—This is to certify, that about three months ago I was induced to try your Rose Pectoral, on the advertisement of your agent, Mr. Clemens, of Pottsville, for a severe cough, which I had for a long time, and which was attended with a very severe pain in my breast, which she received from the use of your Rose Pectoral, and which I have found to be the best medicine I ever used for the complaint, and I cheerfully recommend it to others with similar affections.

JONAS WOLF, Rushtp., 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, after having spent a great deal of money in trying different remedies with no benefit, was entirely cured by using only one bottle of your Cream of Camphor.

WILLIAM EVANS,
Agent for W. S. B. Wood, S. Point.

Doctor Bickley:—Having received a very severe injury in my side 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.

GRIFFITH CARR,
Rushtp., 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 not quite 6-by. I also have recommended it to a number of my friends and in every case it has given satisfaction.

L. LEVI.

At Louis Lanes, (Merchant,) Danville.

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

I have had occasion to use your Worm Syrup in my family, and find it to be a safe and sure remedy. Yours respectfully, Rev. M. WILLARD,
Pastor Lutheran Church, Danville, Pa.

Dr. Bickley—Sir:—As a recommendation for your invaluable medicines, I would inform you that since my arrival in Danville, I have been able to procure the same remedies, I have been in the habit of using, previous to my residence here. I was induced to try your Rose Pectoral in my family, all of whom were labouring under very bad colds, and find it more efficacious than any medicines I have ever used, I have used it in my own house. Also, in the case of my sister in-law and children, and in each and every case have found it equally beneficial. I have also tried your Worm Syrup and Cream of Camphor, and have found them also very efficacious. Yours respectfully,

MICHAEL GROVES, firm of J. P. & J. Groves.

Dr. Bickley—Dear Sir:—During the Angust sittings of Court, at Danville, 1852, I slept with my window up, and in the morning found that I had taken such a severe cold, that it was some 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, whenever I feel the effects of a cold in my system, I take a dose and find it relieves sooner, and more effectually than any other medicine I have ever taken. In addition, I would inform you that my wife had a very severe attack of Rheumatism in her arm and shoulder, from which she was confined a great deal of pain, and from which she was entirely relieved by the use of the Cream of Camphor. CORNELIUS GLECKER.

My wife having been cured of a cough by your Worm Syrup, I recommend it to all my friends.

Having been cured of a pain 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 most freely recommend it to others with similar affections. JONAS WOLF.

JONAS WOLF, Rushtp., North'd. Co.

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Dr. Bickley—Sir: