CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

internal improvements are still more seriously affected. The raw material in its transit to the manufactory, and the fabric on its way to market, are principally conveyed along our canals and rail roads, thereby yielding a handsome revenue to the Commonwealth. When, therefore, the manufacturer, unprotected by the government, is compelled to discontinue his business, not only the laborer, the artizan and the agriculturist, but the State also is seriously injured in the general depression of business, the diminished wealth of the country, and the reduced value of capital.

These observations apply to the laborers engaged in the business of mining, and transporting our coal to market, as well as to the operatives more directly employed at manufactories. After the demand of household use is supplied, this article must seek a market in those districts or country, where manufacturing industry abounds, and the demand for it increases or diminishes in proportion to the active operations of these establishments. Hence, every fire that is extinguished and every wheel that is stopped, lessens the demand for coal, decreases its value in the market, and reduces the prices of labor, by lessening its value to the owner of the article. When to this added the fact of competition from abroad, underselling in the home market the domestic article, the occupation of the laborer is destroyed, and the ruin is complete. The revenue system invites such a result, while the system of discriminating for protection for bids it.

The policy of giving fair and reasonable protection to the domestic industry of the country, has heretofore received a support so cordial, from wise and patriotic statesmen who have conducted the affairs of the national government, as well as those who have preceded me in the administration of this Commonwealth, that I cannot refrain from the insertion of a few extracts from their several messages.

In his eighth message, Washington deemed it proper to bring the subject to the attention of Congress:

"Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to insure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible."

The eighth annual message of President Jefferson, contains the following reference to the subject:

"The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the belligerent powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will—under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions—become permanent."

President Madison calls the attention of Congress to the subject, in the following terms:

"Although other subjects will press more immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed on the just and soundpolicy of securing to our manufactures the success they have attained and are still attaining in some degree, under the impulse of causes not permanent."

And again, in his special message of February 20, 1815, he says;

"But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberations of Congress than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufacture which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalled maturity throughout the United States during the period of the European wars. This source of National Independance and wealth, I anxiously recommend, therefore, to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress."

In his seventh annual message, he again recurs to the subject, as follows:

"In adjusting the duties on imports to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for considerations. However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the sagacity and interests of individuals, the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides, the conviction which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches, that so many circumstances must occur in introducing and maintaining manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kind, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even, peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success. Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us a progress, and exhibited an efficiency which justify the belief, that with a protection, not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are now at stake, it will become at an early day not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth and even of external commerce."

And again:

"It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the material for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and ensure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence, an encouragement which cannot fail to be awarded."

President Monroe, in his first inaugural address, says:

"Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependant, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge into the most serious difficulties. It is important that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do, in foreign lands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture, and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it, to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as by extending the competition it will enhance the price, and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets."

His Excellency Simon Snyder, Governor of this Commonwealth, in his message of December 4th, 1815, says:

"The subject of manufactures, from full experience during the restrictive system and the war, is now so well understood, as respects the practicability of advantageously carrying them on, as to the kind of goods which may be made, and the quality and durability of the articles which have had a fair experiment amongst us, that it is deemed unnecessary to use arguments in their support. The general government, fully aware of the importance of the subject, will, it is confidently hoped, follow the dictates of political wisdom, and protect our manufactures against injurious foreign competition or combination; a contrary course would protract the long and anxiously sought real independence of our country, and again impose on us a dependance almost colonial."

* * * * * * *

In judging of the amount of banking capital necessary for the wants of the community, a sound and healthful state of business and trade afford the best and safest criterion. These institutions are better able to meet their liabilities and redeem their notes, in a state of things such as is here alluded to, than during extraordinary depression or unnatural excitement. That the increase of banking facilities is instrumental in relieving the country in times of commercial distress, is a belief as prevalent as it is unsound. It may postpone the crisis, but cannot afford relief. The active healthful industry of the country, and not the wants of individuals, should govern the issues of the banks. In periods of great commercial and manufacturing prosperity, an influx of the currency beyond the wants of sound wholesome trade, leads to unwise, and often ruinous speculation. In short, the amount of the circulating medium, should depend on the actual and not the imaginary wants of the country. From these observations, the Legislature will readily perceive, that any extraordinary increase of banking capital, in the present depressed condition of trade, is not consistent with my views of the general welfare.

The location of a bank, as near as practicable to the centre of its business operations, is a matter of some moment to the community, and should the legislature in its examination of the applications for the re-charter of any institution now existing, be satisfied that the location of the existing bank is unsuited to the convenience of the business portion of the citizens for whose benefit it was established, a wise policy would dictate a refusal to re-charter, and the establishment of a new institution with the same amount of capital, at a place more advantageous to the citizens. The old and well established banking institutions, whose credit and solvency are undoubted, and where the wants of the community require it, should receive a renewal of their charters; but in no instance ought a charter to be renewed, until a complete, a thorough examination of the affairs of the institution, and a full statement of its business with satisfactory evidence of the *bona fide* value of its assets, shall have convinced a committee appointed for that purpose, of its entire solvency and ability to redeem all its liabilities. Such statements duly authenticated, should be filed on record in the state department for the inspection of all persons interested.

The several laws in force to prevent the use and circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, do not appear to have produced the result intended. A large portion of the currency of the State consists of notes of a lower denomination, many of them spurious and defaced, issued by foreign institutions, about whose solvency no knowledge can be possessed by the citizens. This circulation, while it inflicts injury on the community, is in direct contravention of the express terms of the law. As it is manifest, the existing laws will not remedy the evil, it is suggested, that an act preventing under severe penalties, the banks and brokers dealing in money, from receiving on deposit, exchanging, or paying the same from their counters, would have a beneficial effect in driving these notes from circulation. Should the circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, be desirable, it is infinitely to be preferred, that they should be issued by our own State banks, whose solvency is known, rather than foster a circulation issued by institutions, whose abilities to redeem them may be uncertain. With these slight modifications of our present system, taking care that no unnecessary and unadvised increase of banking capital be made, and in all cases either of new institutions, or the renewal of those now existing, that their entire solvency should be undoubted, and that no danger to the citizens will arise from these grants of power, I should deem it right to leave the present policy in relation to these corporations, as it has been maintained in former years.

A Card.

JOHN M. CROSLAND, to his fellow-citizens of Schuylkill County, Greeting:

THE *advertiser*, after twenty years of toil in this County, during which he has been physically disabled by *heavy lifting* at his trade, finds himself somewhat involved, through pecuniary losses, and the total prostration of his business; and has now voluntarily pledged himself to pay his Creditors *Dollar for Dollar, with legal interest if demanded*, on or before the first of April next—even if it should sweep away every thing he has saved by his industry during this long period!!

To assist in the accomplishment of this object, and to save from ruinous sacrifice his little property, he has determined to publish his much admired Poem—"ON EVENTS OF REVOLUTIONARY TIMES—*dedicated to the American People*,—with historical notes and memoranda, illustrative of the truth of the Poem." Forming a Pamphlet of at least 32 pages, beautifully got up; and will be published by Jesper Harding, Esq. of Philadelphia, in his best style.

Price 25 cents single, or $20 per hundred copies.

Now the object of this Card, *is not to buy!* But simply to ask those who know the undersigned, as well as those who do not, to give him their *encouragement*, by subscribing for his work—with this proviso: That if it is not deemed worth the price charged, when presented, subscribers may refuse to pay for it!

Subscription lists, may be had at the office of the "Mining Journal" and "Pottsville Emporium," of this Card can be cut out and attached to a list.

☞ Shall we get down Schuylkill County for 2,000 copies. JOHN M. CROSLAND.

Pottsville, Dec. 9-50-tf

TO PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has completed, with the aid of the most experienced and capable assistants, a BUSINESS MAN'S ALMANAC for 1849, which he is confident will commend itself to the decided favor of the Trade and the public.

Although bearing the humble designation of Almanac, it is believed that this work will be found equal in merit to any work of a similar character, bearing a much loftier distinction. It has been prepared with a determination to bring within the smallest compass all the various facts which a man of business will have occasion to refer to in the course of the year; such as the condensed Statistics of our National industry, in its various departments; of Agriculture, Manufactures, Mining, Commerce, &c., &c.—its channels and means of transportation—Railroads, Canals, principal lines of Steamboat and River Communication—Tables of Duties, Imports, Exports, Revenue, Expenditures, &c., &c. To which is added a large amount of information with regard to the most approved modes of commencing, transacting, and extending Business; the means of insuring success in Commercial undertakings; the relative advantages of Cash and Credit dealings; the power and influence of the Newspaper Press, Systematic Advertising; Rules for Business Men, &c., &c.

The Business Man's Almanac is compressed within 64 double-column pages, of fine but new and fair type though containing more matter than an ordinary 12mo volume of 300 pages. It will be supplied to the Trade at $7 per hundred, or $55 per thousand. Single copies, 12½ cents. Terms, cash on delivery. Orders are respectfully solicited by

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Finance,	Routes and Distances,
Partnership,	The Electric Telegraph,
The Iron Trade,	The Newspaper Press,
Railroads,	Systematic Advertising.

A most Remarkable Circumstance.

A NO currence took place in our town of Pottsville a few weeks since, which, in the singularity of its nature, has not, we think, been surpassed in modern times. It is an old saying that "truth is stranger than fiction" and we challenge the imagination of a Radcliff or a Dickens to conceive anything containing as many elements, not only of the seemingly supernatural but of the intensely beautiful, and resulting so nearly tragical yet so transcendently beneficial.

At the solitary hour of midnight when the denizens of our unadorned city of the hills were calmly reposing in the arms of Morpheus, their minds perchance wandering through the Elysian fields of fancy, and partaking of those ambrosial fruits on which we poor mortals are permitted in imagination to feed—at the hour one of our citizens was awakened, and not only awakened but confounded by a crash so tremendous in its nature, as not only to remove from the sleep of his world—and had gathered around our neighbour, but to leave no room to suppose that some great convulsion had taken place. A *fall* of some kind had certainly occurred, but whether in the world of theory or of fact was not clearly ascertained until the return of day. The phenomenon occurred in the house of Geo. W. Slater, and upon an examination of the premises the next morning it was ascertained that the pieces of the various articles of his stock of Goods had come down twenty-five per cent! The astonishment of our neighbor was for the moment, but we desire to bear witness that he submitted to the dispensation with commendable philosophy, and that he decided at once upon the proper course of action—viz.; to let the pieces remain as they had fallen, in the shape of a mammoth placard, inasmuch as his stock is so tremendously large that the task of restoring them to their position would be Herculean. Any person who desires to witness the effects of the phenomenon can call at Mr. Slater's in Centre street, a few doors below Market.

Dec. 2, 1848. 49-2t

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

CALLED HUNT'S LINIMENT.

IS now universally acknowledged to be the infallible remedy for Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Contractions of the Muscles, Sore Throat and Quinsy, Inflamed Kidneys, Pains in the Back and Chest, Ache in the Breast and Face, Tooth Ache, Sprains, Bruises, Salt Rheum, Burns, Croup, Frosted Feet, and all Nervous Diseases.

The triumphant success which has attended the application of this most WONDERFUL MEDICINE in curing the most severe cases of the different diseases above named, and the HIGH ENCOMIUMS that have been bestowed upon it wherever it has been introduced, gives me the right to call on the afflicted to resort at once to the *only remedy that will cure*.

A year has scarcely elapsed since I first introduced to the notice of the public, this WONDERFUL REMEDY and in that short space of time, it has acquired a reputation that ranks it amongst the Celebrated Medicines. It received the approbation of the Medical Faculty and many citizens of influence and wealth have united and recommending it to the Public's *care*, as a medicine that can be safely resorted to for speedy relief. The high characteristic attained by this popular Medicine, has induced some base and evil minded persons to palm off a counterfeit in the manner; and no doubt the market will be flooded with a spurious Hunt's Liniment. Be careful and examine well before you buy, and see you get

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY CALLED HUNT'S LINIMENT.

See that each bottle has my name blown upon it, and that it is accompanied with directions, and with a fac simile of my signature on the second page; otherwise you will be cheated with an article that will injure instead of benefitting you.

The low price at which it is sold enables every one, even the poorest to be benefitted by the excellent remedy. It is unfortunately the case that the working classes, from exposure, are more subject than the idle and rich, to those very infirmities which it is intended to cure, yet the exorbitant price usually asked for remedies of the like nature (one dollar per bottle,) robs the needy of their use.

Thousands are now suffering the most intense agony arising from contracted limbs, distortions of the frame, inveterate rheumatism; many of them, perhaps, have already given up in despair all attempts to obtain relief, after repeated and unsuccessful trials—but let no such feelings of despair be entertained—try HUNT'S LINIMENT, it has done wonders, as may be seen by reading the several cases reported in the pamphlets which are to be had of every Agent. Try it and despair not. But should you in carelessness, or incredulity neglect to seek for relief in its proper application, either for yourself or your friends, then let the blame be upon yourselves, for Providence has now placed within your reach a safe and certain remedy, which has already afforded relief to thousands, and whose healing properties are incontestible. GEO. E. STANTON.

Sing Sing, July 1, 1847.

AGENTS:

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Jonas Robinhold, Port Clinton.
Bickel & Medler, Orwigsburg.
Lewis G. Wonder, Schuylkill Haven.
James B. Falls, Minersville.
Geo. Reifsnyder, New Castle.
Walter Lawton, St. Clair.
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W. H. Barlow, New Philadelphia.
J. Williams, Middleport.
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July 24, 1847. Pottsville, May 15th, 1847 22—1y

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Wetherill & Brother,

MANUFACTURERS, No 65, North Front street, Philadelphia, have now a good supply of their warranted pure WHITE LEAD, and those customers who have been sparingly supplied in consequence of a run on the article, shall now have their orders filled.

No known substance possesses those preservative and beautifying properties, so desirable in a paint, to an equal extent with unadulterated white lead; hence any admixture of other materials only mars its value. It has, therefore, been the steady aim of the manufacturers, for many years, to supply to the public a perfectly pure white lead, and the unceasing demand for the article, is proof that it has met with favor. It is invariably branded on one head: WETHERILL & BROTHER in full, and on the other, warranted pure, all in red letters.

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Our own Country—our own currency—and our own Books.

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"THOMAS H. BURROWES."

Lancaster, Nov. 26, 1847.

Lititz, Sept. 20th, 1848

Mr. Bannan—Dear Sir:—I have received from you with much pleasure a copy of the "Columbian Calculator," a treatise on elementary arithmetic, by Almon Ticknor. After a careful examination of the work, I have come to the conclusion that it is well calculated to impart a full and clear understanding of figures, as applicable to the business transactions of the country, and *exactly such a work* as should be introduced into the schools throughout the State of Pennsylvania. The work is full and comprehensive, and treats of several subjects which are often omitted in elementary works, among which I was particularly pleased to notice, is that of "Practical Mensuration." A familiar acquaintance with the principles therein developed would form an excellent basis for an ordinary mathematical education.

Yours respectfully, JOHN BECK,
Principal of the Lititz Academy.

From W. McCartney, Esq., Professor of Mathematics, Lafayette College:

Mr. Ticknor—Dear Sir:—I have looked over some of the proof-sheets of your treatise on Arithmetic, and am pleased to observe that you have introduced many practical examples in illustration of the rules. Your book is well adapted to those who desire a practical work on the subject, and is full in details and illustrations for those who are commencing the study of this science. Practical books are the kind adapted to the business transactions of the age.

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From N. Olmstead, teacher of a public school in Easton, Pa.

Mr. Ticknor—Dear Sir:—From a pretty thorough examination of your system of Arithmetic, I can say with calculation to facilitate the progress of scholars in arithmetics; and would therefore recommend its adoption in the schools in general. Yours respectfully

SAML. LEITZEN, Teacher of District School.

York, Sept. 18, 1848

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MM. A. GOON, A.M.,
Principal of Institute for Boys, York, Pa.

York, September 21st, 1848.

Mr. Ticknor—Sir:—I have examined with considerable care and attention your treatise on arithmetic entitled the Columbian Calculator. It is, in my opinion, a very valuable work for schools not only on account of the system and perfect simplicity, which it exhibits, for adoption to the currency of this country. Explanations throughout the whole work are plain and satisfactory, and the brief system of mensuration which is appended embraces many things useful both to the business man and the student

Respectfully yours, ANDREW DINMORE,
Principal of York County Academy.

Williamsport, May 25th, 1848.

Mr. Ticknor—Dear Sir:—I have been highly gratified by the examination of your arithmetical work entitled "Columbian Calculator." The principles of the science are unfolded, and its practical uses explained with great perspicuity and simplicity. The illustrations and examples are peculiarly happy and original. This, together with your "Introductory Course on Arithmetic," forms the most lucid and intelligible, as well as the most elegant system of arithmetic I have seen for some time. Its own merits place it beyond the need of commendation. With much esteem,

Sir, your obedient, NEHEMIAH ROSS.

Lebanon, June 9th, 1848.

Mr. A. Ticknor—Sir:—Having had the pleasure for some time your system of arithmetic, entitled "Columbian Calculator," I do not hesitate to pronounce it a work well adapted for the use of schools, and also well calculated to facilitate the instruction of youth in the science of Computation, for any business.

Yours truly, JAMES ROGERS.

Lebanon, June 8th, 1848.

Dear Sir:—So far as my examination of the "Youth's Columbian Calculator" has gone, I am well pleased with the book. I think your view regarding the most efficient mode of teaching arithmetic altogether correct, and its introduction into our schools would be a great and public benefit. CONRAD MARK, Teacher
of the Junior Department, Lebanon Academy.

Lebanon, 1848.

Sir:—I have examined Mr. Ticknor's Columbian Calculator, and have been much pleased with its general arrangement and simplicity of its rules, and can say that I think it a work well adapted for our district schools and academies. I hope to see the labors of the author rewarded by the general introduction into our schools, inasmuch as his stock is so tremendously large that the task of restoring them to their position would be Herculean. Any person who desires to witness the effects of the phenomenon can call at Mr. Slater's in Centre street, a few doors below Market.

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York, September 21st, 1848.

Mr. Ticknor—Sir:—I have examined with considerable care and attention your treatise on arithmetic entitled the Columbian Calculator. It is, in my opinion, a very valuable work for schools not only on account of the system and perfect simplicity, which it exhibits, for adoption to the currency of this country. Explanations throughout the whole work are plain and satisfactory, and the brief system of mensuration which is appended embraces many things useful both to the business man and the student

Respectfully yours, ANDREW DINMORE,
Principal of York County Academy.

Williamsport, May 25th, 1848.

Mr. Ticknor—Dear Sir:—I have been highly gratified by the examination of your arithmetical work entitled "Columbian Calculator." The principles of the science are unfolded, and its practical uses explained with great perspicuity and simplicity. The illustrations and examples are peculiarly happy and original. This, together with your "Introductory Course on Arithmetic," forms the most lucid and intelligible, as well as the most elegant system of arithmetic I have seen for some time. Its own merits place it beyond the need of commendation. With much esteem,

Sir, your obedient, NEHEMIAH ROSS.

Lebanon, June 9th, 1848.

Mr. A. Ticknor—Sir:—Having had the pleasure for some time your system of arithmetic, entitled "Columbian Calculator," I do not hesitate to pronounce it a work well adapted for the use of schools, and also well calculated to facilitate the instruction of youth in the science of Computation, for any business.

Yours truly, JAMES ROGERS.

Lebanon, June 8th, 1848.

Dear Sir:—So far as my examination of the "Youth's Columbian Calculator" has gone, I am well pleased with the book. I think your view regarding the most efficient mode of teaching arithmetic altogether correct, and its introduction into our schools would be a great and public benefit. CONRAD MARK, Teacher
of the Junior Department, Lebanon Academy.

Lebanon, 1848.

Sir:—I have examined Mr. Ticknor's Columbian Calculator, and have been much pleased with its general arrangement and simplicity of its rules, and can say that I think it a work well adapted for our district schools and academies. I hope to see the labors of the author rewarded by the general introduction into our schools, inasmuch as his stock is so tremendously large that the task of restoring them to their position would be Herculean. Any person who desires to witness the effects of the phenomenon can call at Mr. Slater's in Centre street, a few doors below Market.

Dec. 2, 1848. 49-2t

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

CALLED HUNT'S LINIMENT.

See that each bottle has my name blown upon it, and that it is accompanied with directions, and with a fac simile of my signature on the second page; otherwise you will be cheated with an article that will injure instead of benefitting you.

The low price at which it is sold enables every one, even the poorest to be benefitted by the excellent remedy. It is unfortunately the case that the working classes, from exposure, are more subject than the idle and rich, to those very infirmities which it is intended to cure, yet the exorbitant price usually asked for remedies of the like nature (one dollar per bottle,) robs the needy of their use.

Thousands are now suffering the most intense agony arising from contracted limbs, distortions of the frame, inveterate rheumatism; many of them, perhaps, have already given up in despair all attempts to obtain relief, after repeated and unsuccessful trials—but let no such feelings of despair be entertained—try HUNT'S LINIMENT, it has done wonders, as may be seen by reading the several cases reported in the pamphlets which are to be had of every Agent. Try it and despair not. But should you in carelessness, or incredulity neglect to seek for relief in its proper application, either for yourself or your friends, then let the blame be upon yourselves, for Providence has now placed within your reach a safe and certain remedy, which has already afforded relief to thousands, and whose healing properties are incontestible. GEO. E. STANTON.

Sing Sing, July 1, 1847.

AGENTS:

John G. Brown, Pottsville.
Jonas Robinhold, Port Clinton.
Bickel & Medler, Orwigsburg.
Lewis G. Wonder, Schuylkill Haven.
James B. Falls, Minersville.
Geo. Reifsnyder, New Castle.
Walter Lawton, St. Clair.
S. R. Kempton, Port Carbon.
Oliver & Mark, Belmont.
W. H. Barlow, New Philadelphia.
J. Williams, Middleport.
George H. Potts, Brockville.
Jno. H. Alter, Tuscarora.
Herliner & Morgansworth, Tamaqua.
July 24, 1847. Pottsville, May 15th, 1847 22—1y

PURE WHITE LEAD.

Wetherill & Brother,

MANUFACTURERS, No 65, North Front street, Philadelphia, have now a good supply of their warranted pure WHITE LEAD, and those customers who have been sparingly supplied in consequence of a run on the article, shall now have their orders filled.

No known substance possesses those preservative and beautifying properties, so desirable in a paint, to an equal extent with unadulterated white lead; hence any admixture of other materials only mars its value. It has, therefore, been the steady aim of the manufacturers, for many years, to supply to the public a perfectly pure white lead, and the unceasing demand for the article, is proof that it has met with favor. It is invariably branded on one head: WETHERILL & BROTHER in full, and on the other, warranted pure, all in red letters.

"The Youth's Friend and the Teacher's comfort."

COLUMBIAN SERIES OF ARITHMETICS.

Our own Country—our own currency—and our own Books.

The attention of Teachers, School Directors, Parents, Merchants, and the Public generally, is called to a series of Arithmetics, prepared with great care by Mr. Almon Ticknor, a Teacher of upwards of twenty-five years' experience. They are called—

THE COLUMBIAN CALCULATOR.
THE YOUTH'S COLUMBIAN CALCULATOR.
A complete KEY to the above works to be had separate or together.
TICKNOR'S ARITHMETIC TABLES.

The books are thoroughly American in their character—based on our beautiful decimal system of currency, and received the approval of upwards of five hundred Professors and Teachers in different sections of the U. States. We glean a few from the list, and publish below: (See pamphlet for the balance.)

The following recommendation is from Thomas H. Burrowes, Esq., the late able and talented Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State—and who may very properly be termed the "father of our Common School system!"

"I feel pleasure in expressing the opinion that the Columbian Calculator, by Mr. Almon Ticknor, is a most valuable school book. The adherence to our own beautiful and simple decimal system of money, and the exclusion of the British currency of pounds, shillings and pence, which forms one of its chief differences from other arithmetics, I consider a decided and valuable improvement. It always appeared to me useless, if not worse, to puzzle the beginner in Arithmetic with questions in any other money than our own, at a time, too, when the unavoidable intricacies of the Science are sufficiently numerous and difficult to task all his patience, and when the teacher's chief object should be to excite and sustain his interest in the study. After he has become well versed in the principles of Arithmetic, and complete master of all calculations in our own coin, it is sunshine proper to explain the knowledge of those of other lands, but it will be found practicable to do so in one-tenth of the time requisite for that purpose at an earlier period. In many other respects, also, the Columbian Calculator is a superior work, and I therefore cordially recommend it.

"THOMAS H. BURROWES."

Lancaster, Nov. 26, 1847.

Lititz, Sept. 20th, 1848

Mr. Bannan—Dear Sir:—I have received from you with much pleasure a copy of the "Columbian Calculator," a treatise on elementary arithmetic, by Almon Ticknor. After a careful examination of the work, I have come to the conclusion that it is well calculated to impart a full and clear understanding of figures, as applicable to the business transactions of the country, and *exactly such a work* as should be introduced into the schools throughout the State of Pennsylvania. The work is full and comprehensive, and treats of several subjects which are often omitted in elementary works, among which I was particularly pleased to notice, is that of "Practical Mensuration." A familiar acquaintance with the principles therein developed would form an excellent basis for an ordinary mathematical education.

Yours respectfully, JOHN BECK,
Principal of the Lititz Academy.

From W. McCartney, Esq., Professor of Mathematics, Lafayette College:

Mr. Ticknor—Dear Sir:—I have looked over some of the proof-sheets of your treatise on Arithmetic, and am pleased to observe that you have introduced many practical examples in illustration of the rules. Your book is well adapted to those who desire a practical work on the subject, and is full in details and illustrations for those who are commencing the study of this science. Practical books are the kind adapted to the business transactions of the age.

Very truly yours, &c., W. MCCARTNEY.

From N. Olmstead, teacher of a public school in Easton, Pa.

Mr. Ticknor—Dear Sir:—From a pretty thorough examination of your system of Arithmetic, I can say with calculation to facilitate the progress of scholars in arithmetics; and would therefore recommend its adoption in the schools in general. Yours respectfully

SAML. LEITZEN, Teacher of District School.

York, Sept. 18, 1848

I have partially examined the third edition of the "Columbian Calculator," by A. Ticknor, and do not hesitancy in recommending it as the best practical arithmetic with which I am acquainted.

MM. A. GOON, A.M.,
Principal of Institute for Boys, York, Pa.

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