THE SUPPLEMENTARY FEDERAL ELECTION ACT.

The desire of the Senate to hear the contents of the documents on the treaty transmitted by the Secretary of State prevented the passage of the Supplementary Fedearl Election act today, as had been previously agreed upon. The debate on this bill has occupied considerable time, and the Liberal Senators have laid bare all its proportions of injustice and wrong. The Radicals have been seemingly liberal in allowing amendments of an immaterial character, but when attempts have been made to relieve it of some of the most glaring assumptions of power, and to confine it to the purpose for which it is claimed that it is intended, the Morton ring have been active in defeating them. Through the clear statement of Senator Trumbull of the raid on the Treasury which would ensue in case the provision authorizing the employment of numerous supervisors in every little polling precinct of the country where it was requested by two citizens, the provision was stricken out, but no possible argument could induce the Radicals to forego the power held over the cities by the appointment of deputy marshals at the same rate of salary. It does not matter what the expense to the Treasury may be so long as power is possessed to cast aside an expression of the will of the people by the technical working of this law. A strong effort was made on the part of Judge Thurman to have the appointing power placed in the hands of the district judges as they would be more likely to possess a knowledge of the inhabitants of their districts, and thus be enabled to select better appointees. But this did not meet the favor of the Radicals, and the Circuit judges of the United States were named. That it means a Radical success or a verdict of unfair election is demonstrated by the tenor of the debate, and prophesies the desperate attempts which will be made in the coming elections to preserve that power which has been so wilfully abused, and which the people seem determined to wrest from their hands. It is probable that the vote will be taken to-morrow, and of course will result in the passage of the bill.—*N. Y. World.*

"THE LAST OF THE MOHEGANS."

On last evening we interviewed a man who represented himself as just from the Jolleat Barracks Prison in Illinois, who was captured as a Confederate soldier, near Greensboro', 1865.—The circumstances of this extraordinary case are as follows: He was captured by the Federal troops at Cold Harbor on the 31st of May, 1864, and taken to Point Lookout, where, on the verge of starvation, he yielded to repeated solicitatians to take the oath of allegiance and joined the 1st Regiment of U. S. galvanized troops, with the mental reservation to desert at the first opportunity offered. His command arriving in front of Petersburg early in 1865, he improved this opportunity and crossed the lines, rejoined his command in Petersburg stating all the circumstances connected with the case. He was again captured by the Federal troops near Greensboro' in 1865, and sent to Jolleat barracks prison, Ill. He was then recognized as a member of the United States galvanized regiment, tried for desertion and sentenced to be shot. Soon after his sentence the war closed, and his punishment was commuted to seven years imprisonment in the barracks prison with the application of cat-o-nine tails, once a day for six weeks, which he says he received in full.

His name is Henry Bedford, and was a member of Company H. 31st N. C. Regiment, Clingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division.

According to his statement, we do not think he should be stigmatised as a deserter though the United States Government acted magnanimously in commuting his sentence. What he did (though it may have been an error) was according to his conception for the good of the lost cause, the memory of which every *Southern gentleman* revers as sacred.—*Ral. News.*

New Telegraph Line.—The Western Union Telegraph Company have at length commenced the work of constructing a telegraph line along the Wilmington Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. The first hundred miles is now under contract and will be completed by the first of July. We presume the remainder of the line to Charlotte will also be put under contract without delay so that the whole line may be completed in a very few months.

Wil. Journal.

The Dismal Swamp on Fire.—Reed-leaf cinders falling in black flakes over our city, show clearly that there is fire in the Desert as the Dismal Swamp is called by many of our people.

At sunset, the smoke, in unmistakable style, gave location of the conflagration. The Swamp is, evidently on fire due west of the city, and if not checked by rain, will damage *fences* and drive some of the *tenants* of the Swamp region to the woods around the city. So boys, get your guns and rifles in order, and let us have a good old-fashioned *bear hunt. Who's afraid!—Economist.*

Cincinnati Convention.—The Convention of the Liberal Republican Party which met in Cincinnatti on the 1st of May, have presented to the people of the United States, the names of Horace Greely for President, and Gratz Brown for Vice President. It is a strong ticket and we think will meet with an enthusiastic reception, not only from those who gave life to the Party, but by many who regard the defeat of those who wield the sword of power, and threaten the institutions of the country as paramount to all other considerations.—*Economist.*

The Mountain Island Factory (Tate's) was sold by the executor at auction, in Dallas, on Thursday last, at $25,501. It was knocked down to A. G. Moore, of Alamance county, but we think it was bought by the heirs, and will be put in operation in a short time. The Tate boys can run the factory successfully if they try, and we are glad to know that they are determined to make the effort.—*Char. Democrat.*

Miss Stevens, a beautiful blonde lady preacher, is creating a profound religious sensation in Georgia.

A Pittsburgh man petitions for a divorce on the ground that for several years his wife has thrown butcher knives at him, spit in his face, struck him, and locked him out.

The Atlanta *Sun* has given to the world this masterly attempt a verse making:

"Mary had a little lamb,
She put it in the garden,
And every time it wagged its tail,
It spoilt her Dolly Varden."

Constitutional Amendments,

Passed in the House of Representatives January 17, 1872.

AN ACT to alter the Constitution of North Carolina.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact (three-fifths of all the members of each House concurring.)

That the Constitution of this State be altered as follows, to wit:

Amend section six, of the first article, by striking out the first clause thereof, down to and including the word "but;" this being the clause relating to the State debt.

Amend section two of the second article by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially;" being in reference to the sessions of the General Assembly.

Amend section five of the second article, by striking out all that precedes the words, "the said Senate districts," and by striking out the phrase "as aforesaid or" in said section; the parts so stricken out having reference to the State census.

Add a new section to the second article to be styled "section 30," and to read as follows:—"The members of the general Assembly shall each receive three hundred dollars as a compensation for their services during their term, subject to such regulations in regard to time of payment and reduction for non-attendance as may be prescribed by law; but they may have an additional allowance when they are called together in special session, and mileage shall be ten cents per mile for each session."

Amend section one of the third article by striking out the words "four years," where they occur first in said section, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words "two years," being in reference to the terms of executive officers.

Strike out the words "Superintendent of Public Works," wherever they occur in the Constitution, thus abolishing that office.

Amend section six of the third article, by striking out the word "annually" and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," so as to conform to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Strike out sections two and three of the fourth article, being the provisions which refer to the appointment and duties of the Code Commissioners.

Alter section four of the fourth article, so that said section shall read as follows: "The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme court, Superior courts, such inferior courts as may be established by law, and courts of Justices of the Peace."

Alter section eight of the fourth article, so that said section shall read as follows: "The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices; *Provided*, That this shall not apply to the justices during their present term of office, unless by death, resignation, or otherwise, the number of Associate Justices shall be reduced to two."

Alter section twelve of the fourth article so that said section shall read as follows: "The State shall be divided into nine judicial districts, for each of which a judge shall be chosen; and in each district a Superior Court shall be held at least twice in each year, to continue for such time in each county respectively as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall lay off said districts in due time, so that the said nine judges may be chosen and begin their official term at the first general election for members of the General Assembly which shall occur after the ratification of this section." The General Assembly may reduce or increase the number of Districts to take effect at the end of each judicial term.

Strike out section thirteen of the fourth article which fixes the present judicial districts.

Amend section fourteen of the fourth article by striking out all after the word "office," and inserting, in lieu of the part so stricken out, the following: "The General Assembly shall prescribe a proper system of rotation for the judge may ride the same district twice in succession, and the judges may also exchange districts with each other, as may be provided by law."

Strike out section fifteen of the fourth article, and insert in lieu thereof, the following: The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a coordinate department; but the General Assembly shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction, which does not pertain to the Supreme court, among the other courts prescribed in this constitution or which may be established by law, in such manner as it may deem best, provide also a proper system of appeals, and regulate by law when necessary the methods of proceeding, in the exercise of their powers, of all the courts below the Supreme Court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this constitution."

Strike out sections sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-five and thirty-three of the fourth article.

Amend section twenty-six of the fourth article by striking out all that part which begins with, and follows the word "but" in said section, and, in lieu of the part so stricken out, inserting the following:—

"The judicial officers and the clerks of any courts which may be established by law, shall be chosen by the vote of the qualified electors, and for such term as may be prescribed by law. The voters of each precinct, established as is elsewhere provided for in this constitution, shall elect two justices of the peace for such term as may be fixed by law, whose jurisdiction shall extend throughout their respective counties. The General Assembly may provide for the election of more than two justices of the peace in those precincts which contain cities or towns, or in which other special reasons render it expedient. The chief magistrates of cities and incorporated towns shall have the judicial powers of justices of the peace."

Amend section thirty of the fourth article by striking out the word "township" and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "precincts;" also in the last sentence of the same section, strike out the words "the commissioners of the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term," and in lieu thereof insert "an appointment to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term shall be made as may be prescribed by law."

Amend sections one and seven of the fifth article, by striking out the words "commissioners of the several counties" where they occur in said sections, and in lieu thereof inserting the words, "county authorities established and authorized by law."

Strike out section four of the fifth article, relating to taxation to pay the State debt and interest.

Amend section six of the fifth article by inserting after the word "instrument" in said section the words "or any other personal property."

Insert the word "and" before the word "surveyor" in section one of the 7th article, and strike out the words "and five commissioners" in said section; also add to said section the following: "The General Assembly shall provide for a system of county government for the several counties of the State."

Amend section two of the seventh article, by striking out the word "commissioners" and in lieu thereof inserting the words county authorities established and authorized by law;" and in the same section strike out the words, "the Register of Deeds shall be *ex officio* clerk of the board of commissioners."

Strike out section three of the seventh article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The county authorities established and authorized by law shall see that the respective counties are divided into a suitable number of sub-divisions, as compact and convenient in shape as possible, and marked out by definite boundaries, which may be altered when necessary. Said sub-divisions shall be known by the name of precincts. They shall have no corporate powers. The township governments are abolished. The boundaries of the precincts shall be the same which heretofore defined the townships until they shall be altered."

Strike out sections four, five, six, ten and eleven of the seventh article, which relate to the township system.

Amend sections eight and nine of the seventh article, by striking out the words "or townships" where they occur in said sections.

Strike out section three of the ninth article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The General Assembly shall make suitable provision by law for the management and regulation of the public schools, and for perfecting the system of free public instruction."

Strike out section five of the ninth article, and in lieu thereof, insert the following: "The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments heretofore in any wise granted to, or conferred upon, the Board of Trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations, from time to time, as may be necessary and expedient, for the maintenance and management of said University."

Strike out section thirteen, fourteen and fifteen of the ninth article, relating to the University of North Carolina. Amend section ten of the eleventh article by striking out the words "at the charge of the State," and in lieu thereof, insert the words "by the State; and those who do not own property exemption prescribed in this Constitution, or being minors, whose parents do not own property over and above the same, shall be cared for at the charge of the State.

Alter section seven of the fourteenth article so that said section shall read as follows: "No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under any other State or government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either house of the General Assembly; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, Justice of the Peace, Commissioners for Special Purposes."

Add another section to the fourtheenth article to be styled "section 8," and to read as follows: "County officers, justices of the peace and other officers whose offices are abolished or changed in any way by the alteration of the constitution, shall continue to exercise their functions until any provisions necessary to be made by law in order to give full effect to the alterations, so far as relates to said officers shall have been made."

Renumber the sections in those articles from which an section has been stricken without the insertion of another in its stead; and give to any new section that number which by this method would have been given to the section for which it is substited, and the alteration shall be embodied into the constitution, and the several sections numbered consecutively.

Barn Burnt.—Recently the Barn of Mr. Robt. P McLellan, 2½ miles from Pioneer Mills, Cabarrus county, was burnt, together with all his corn and forage. The fire occurred about midnight, and Mr. McLellan barely had time, after he discovered it, to save his horses and harness. It was, no doubt, the work of an incendiary instigated by malice.

On the same night, about 4 miles off, Mr. J. G. Long's smokehouse was broken into and 250 pounds of Bacon stolen.

What a pity the whipping post and pillory have been abolished for the rogues' palace at Raleigh.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Moving Day.—That was a good hit of Senator Schurz about the first of May "being moving day, and that it was proposed to take the first steps to remove that which is obnoxious to the American people, and to put something better in its place."

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE

INTELLIGENCER.

On or about the 18th day of April next, we propose to issue at Statesville, Iredell county, N. C., a first-class weekly paper to be called

THE INTELLIGENCER.

Its aim will be to occupy the whole legitimate field of journalism, ministering to the literary taste of all, at the same time striving to promote the Agricultural, Commercial, and other Industrial pursuits with all the zeal and energy that strict attention and every effort can bring to bear, while an earnest desire will be exerted to make it an agreeable companion around every fireside.

ITS POLITICS

thoroughly Conservative, and fully believing it to be the duty of every good citizen, to oppose corruption in every form, no pains will be spared in exposing the perils which Radicalism have brought upon the country, and by a bold, determined stand, beat back the waves of anarchy and despotism which so dangerously threaten our once happy land. There can be no neutral ground and believing that those who are not for us are against us,

THE INTELLIGENCER

shall guard sacredly the rights of the people whenever encroached upon by those directly or indirectly favoring the teachings of Radicals or Radicalism, under any form or guise.

TERMS—$2.50 per year; $1.50 for six months.

JULIUS W. WRIGHT,
CHARLES R. JONES.

Papers desiring an exchange will please commence forthwith.

April 2, 1872.

WILLIAM VALENTINE,

THE BARBER,

RETURNS HIS THANKS to his *OLD FRIENDS* and the Public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him. He now informs them that he has fitted up a new and commodious

Shop, in Dr. Henderson's Brick-Building, Room No. 2,

where he would be pleased to see them. He guarantees to give satisfaction in every case.—He has in his employ of the best Hair Dressers in Western North Carolina. He requests a call from all.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 17, 1869. 50—tf

CRAWFORD & HEILIG

HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.,

ARE CONSTANTLY ADDING

New, improved and valuable Tools, Implements, Machines, Contrivancies, &c., &c., for the convenience and facility of Farmers,

Blacksmiths,
Carpenters,
Shoe Makers,
Tanners,
Cabinet Makers,
Masons,
Carriage Builders,
Coopers,
House-Keepers,
Butchers,
Cooks, &c., &c.

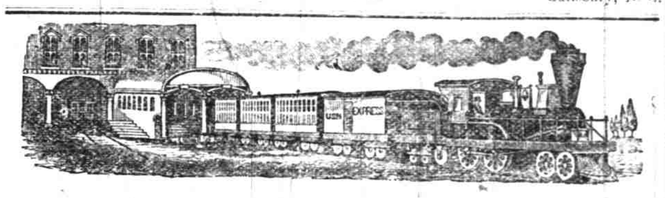
In fact, few persons unacquainted with our establishment, are aware of the wide range of wants we are prepared to meet, nor of the exact and beautiful adaptability of our goods for the purposes for which they are made. Nor can we describe them in an advertisement. They must be seen. Come, therefore, to the Hardware Store for anything you want, from a toothpick to a steam engine; from a pin to a strawcutter—anything—almost every thing. They have—

A FULL STOCK always on hand of every variety of Nails, Iron, Steel, Hoes, Grain Cradles, Scythes, 100 Dozen Axes at low prices.—Guns, Pistols, Knives and Forks, Fairbanks Scales, the best Wrought Iron Plows to be found. We warrant them to give satisfaction. Thompson's Plows and Subsoilers.

CORN SHELLERS,
STRAW CUTTERS,

and a thousand other things you need. Send in your orders or come and buy.

13:tf Salisbury, N. C.



J. ALLEN BROWN

HAS taken the room recently occupied by Overman, Holmes & Co., in Murphy's Granite Row, and opened a

PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS.

☞He solicits cash orders from abrod. Produce bought and shipped on very short notice.—Respectfully refers to business en of the city.

☞Cash paid for all leading articles of country Produce. 11:tf

TOBACCO!

MOREHEAD'S

WAREHOUSE

GREENSBORO' N. C.,

Will be open every WEDNESDAY on and after the first Wednesday in March, (6th,) for the sale of

LEAF TOBACCO.

Those who consign with me are assured of the best prices. If the sales do not give satisfaction, the Tobacco may be "taken in," and shipped elsewhere. No charge for storage. Warehouse fees the same as at Danville. Liberal advances will be made. The Warehouse has a first class prizery attached. In the handling, ordering and assorting of your Tobacco, too much care cannot be taken. Ample camping grounds are offered to planters. I'll do my best for consignors; they can't ask more. I refer every man to his neighbors, that the good news may spread.

Very Respectfully,
EUGENE MOREHEAD.

Feb. 13 1872. 3m:22

LUMBER!

Lumber!! Lumber!!!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and other places of improvement, that he has made arrangements to furnish lumber cheaper than ever, GREEN OR DRIED to suit the purchaser. Remember freights are no more from Icard Station, than from places nearer Salisbury, while the timber is better.

Be sure and send your orders for Lumber.

D. W. ROBERTS,
Icard Station, N. C.

Feb. 2. 20 3m

BURKE & COFFIN,

AUCTION

AND

Commission Merchants,

☞ *At the Sign of the Red Flag,*

MERONEY'S OLD STAND,

—MAIN STREET—

SALISBURY, N. C.

J. K. BURKE. J. M. COFFIN.

☞Orders and consignments respectfully solicited. ☞Auction sales every Saturday and public days.

Oh! Yes—Oh! Yes—Oh! Yes!

Having fallen back to a better position and been reinforced by forming a copartnership with JNO. M. COFFIN, who has been long and favorably known in the Mercantile community, I would respectfully return my thanks to the public generally, and solicit a continuance of their patronage to the new Firm; with the assurance that we will do all we can to satisfy all who may have anything to sell or buy.

J. K. BURKE.

January 1872.

N. B. I will continue to attend to the selling of any kind of property in the country, for Administrators and others when notified in time.

tf:18 J. K. BURKE, Auctioneer.

Executrix Notice

—:::o:::—

HAVING qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Jane E. Murphy dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Jane E. Murphy to make immediate payment. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me on or before the 14th day of February, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SUSAN W. MURPHY,
Salisbury, Feb 14, 1872. Executrix.
tf:22

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO MANUFACTORY.

WM. C. KNABE & CO.

Manufacturers of

GRAND, SQAURE AND UPRIGHT

Piano Fortes,

BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unparalleled pre-eminence*, which pronounces them unequalled, in TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY.

☞All our *Square Pianos* have our New Improved OVERSTRUNG SCALE and the *Agraffe Treble.*

☞We would call special attention to our late Patented Improvements in *Grand Pianos* and *Square Grands*, found in no other Piano, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano Fully Warranted for Five Years.

☞We are by special arrangement enabled to furnish *Parlor Organs* and *Melodeons* of the most celebrated makers, Wholesale and Retail at lowest Factory Prices.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists promptly furnished on application to

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

Or any of our regular established agencies.

October 13, 1871.—6 months.

A STEM WINDER.

THE

$12, SENSATION, $12.

OR

Magic Watch.

A BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS GIFT, SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW, AND USEFUL, AS WELL AS GOOD.

A NEW STYLE DOUBLE HUNTING CASE and *open face* WATCH *combined in ONE*, with fine FIRST CLASS *imported Polished* or FROSTED NICKLE PATENT LEVER, and *Ruby Jewled* MOVEMENTS. Accurately adjusted and REGULATED. Elegant *Crystal Cap*, showing the *Exposed Action* and EVERY MOTION of the *Beautiful* WORKS while *running*, with the *celebrated* PATENT STEM WINDING *Attachment* (winding up at the Stem without the use of Key). *Unique in Design*, and quite a NOVELTY, CHEAPEST REALLY GOOD, *strong, correct* and *serviceable* WATCH ever manufactured FOR PERSONAL USE. *Equal to finest quality high price* GOLD CHRONOMETER WATCH at *one-twentieth the cost.* Price each LADIES' or GENTS' *size, with* CHAIN *free*, in Morocco Case, only $12 or $60 per half doz-n; $100 per dozen to clubs or the trade. SINGLE WATCHES sent FREE to *any address. Safe delivery guaranteed* on receipt of price. We are responsible for Checks, Drafts, P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters only. Or, WE will forward them by Express WITHOUT THE MONEY, and you can pay the price to the EXPRESS AGENT (with Express Charges EXTRA for the privilege) on the delivery of them to you in YOUR TOWN. Watches of all kinds sent everywhere on the same condition.

Genuine AMERICAN LEVERS, $15. SOLID GOLD LEVERS, $30. LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, *all styles*, $2 to $10 each. EVERY WATCH sold as represented, thoroughly *warranted* by SPECIAL GUARANTEE, and *can be exchanged* at ALL TIMES *free of cost.* NO AGENTS EMPLOYED. All goods at *Factory Prices.* Any Watch you may want at half the price your jeweler sells it for. Descriptive Price Lists of Watches, Chains, &c., sent free. Address all all orders,

STEWART, GRAHAM & CO.,
Jewelers, Importers, &c.,
15:6mo] 6 Whitehall St. N. Y.

SALISBURY

BOOK STORE.

—o—

SALEM ALMANACS At the Book Streo.

PSALMS AND HYMNS, At the Book Store

LUTHERAN Books of Worship. At the Book Store

SHOOL BOOKS, large variety, At the Book Store.

IN fact any thing in the way of Books and Stationery, can be had at short notice and on reasonable terms. At the Book Store.

SPECIAL orders will receive prompt attention Send in your orders.

CALVIN PLYLER.

Jan. 24, 1872. 19:tf

PATENT LIGHTNING SAW.

Super Extra Spring Steel, Warranted Refined.

EBEN MOODY BOYNTON,

80 BEEKMAN STREET, New York.

Nov. 27, 1866; July 23, 1867; Jan. 14, 14, 1868; July 27, 1869.

Not One Failed in 20,000.

The New Year finds the LIGHTNING SAWS universally acknowledged to lead the American market. No manufacturer of Saws has dared to question or publicly test at the American Institute, or otherwise, the matter of superiority of the latest improved Saws. The $500 challenge for expenses of public contest is engraved on the saw.

The large increase of the business has compelled lease of No. 80 Beekman street, and arrangements for the manufacture of five thousand LIGHTNING Cross cuts per month, and hope to be able to fill all orders promptly.

The supply has been unequal to the demand of the LIGHTNING BUCK SAW, but hereafter I will endeavor to keep a stock on hand. The sale of several dozen of the above mentioned saws causes belief that they are the best bucks in the market. All Lightning Saws are indelibly etched with my name, the Cross-Cuts with directions for filing, using &c.

Each Lightning Saw will coil and touch ends uninjured. Not one in twenty thousand has proved imperfect so thorough is the inspection of these regular goods; but, for the benefit of such unskilled men as can not set and use a thin saw, a gauge heavier (than regular it) will be inserted to order. Since enlargement of dust space, one year ago, no complaint of clogging has been received. The Lightning Saws are equally adapted for small and large timber, soft or hard wood but soft timber requires it to be set wider. Lightning Saws are all set and sharpened ready for use when sent out; are two gauges thinner on back.

NEW YORK, AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR BUILDING, Nov. 4, 1871.

E. M. BOYNTON, 80 Beekman St., New York—Sir: This certifies that I saw the Lightning Cross-Cut Saw, worked by hand, by two men and saw cut off a sound Sycamore log in 3 3-4 seconds, and 16 cents of same, continuously in two minutes and 18 seconds, or at the rate of a cord of wood in less than nine minutes. I am satisfied that for all purposes of cross-cutting large and small timber, your cross-cut and wood saws have no rival in speed, in ease and in simplicity.

I believe their universal use would save a vast amount of money and time, and lighten the toil of millions of men.

J. W. BLAKE,
Superintendent and Engineer, American Institute Fair.

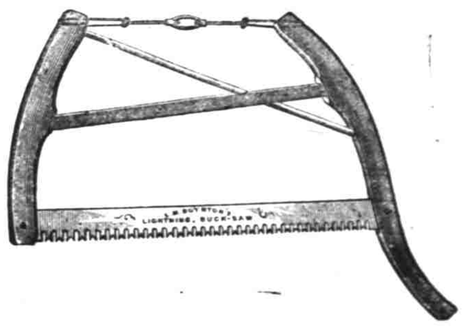
N. B. These extreme tests are quoted merely to prove what should be obvious—that direct cutting is better than the old V friction process used by all other saws.

Honest hardware men will procure the genuine for their customers, even if they are overstocked with inferior goods, but where they do not keep them, agents are wanted.

N. B. Millions of axes are used for cutting wood; a Lightning Cross Cut Saw, either for one man or for two, will cut five times as fast as an axe. Why not try them? Also, Lightning Ice Saws, 4 to 6 feet long, suitable for general use.

See that the name and warrant are on each saw.

E. M. BOYNTON, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer. New York.



E. M. Boynton's Lightning One man Cross cut, for cutting Wood, Joists, Legs and Timber and sawing down trees. Complete, ready for use. Price $5 00 for four feet. Larger saws made to order.—Millions of Axes are in use, where by using this saw, half the time would be saved, and no waste of fuel occur.

Why Use the Lightning Saw!

Because the first cost is the cheapest (FOR WHILE).

As it costs two hundred or more dollars before a foot of that wears out the cross-cut saw, a saving of one-fifth by special use cannot be made to cover the cost of a saw, the only difficulty has been that the old hand saw teeth should only be used in the place of complicated.

These patent teeth are added of one weight and no shortening required and cut wire as fast as common saws.

There have been many devices for cheaper teeth, but no other patent cutting teeth for cross cutting but these are the only [illegible] saw teeth in a [illegible] respects, rocking over the timber, when, if the outside [illegible] and [illegible] with the [illegible] and direct cutting side cutting is substituted [illegible] for a cutting saw, but do you buy a post [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] Note carefully these Patent teeth have double [illegible] of saw.

1st. Double pointed, with one [illegible] set, [illegible] two points on one side of kerf and next two reversed set on other side.

2nd. One point [illegible] the other [illegible] and cuts only will outside edges. No slippery to change out. If one point of M [illegible] one way and one the other, the slant would ride and lift out the tooth.

3d. Cut at a slant for easy [illegible] old V tooth saw, leaves all sawdust, as a plow instead of a harrow.

4th. Are edged with an outside [illegible] tooth.

5th. These [illegible] teeth [illegible] saw teeth for cross cutting saws, cut faster, easier than any other, and are, with proper care, as easy to sharpen as the old V tooth, and M shape.

BOYNTON'S PATENT LIGHTNING SAW.

This saw possesses several great advantages over the ancient A teeth, which has hitherto been relied on, especially in cross cut saws, the strength, sharpness and durability of these teeth, and their capacity for deep penetrating are so favorable that we will only name three direct points of comparison viz: Speed, ease, simplicity and perfect clearance.

SPEED.—All are aware that an ordinary hand saw cuts only one way, i. e. the front cut is more effective than the back, or retreating cut. These teeth, with their opposite cutting faces, cutting in line are equivalent to the front cut both ways of the hand saw, in distinction to the back cuts of the old V saw. Hence speed is secured.

EASE OF CUTTING.—It is easier to plow a furrow in a mile than to crush one out. The application of this principle is very perfect; all the teeth being of exactly [illegible] double pointed, cut with outside vertical and projecting edges, and clear on nature's way, all the same.

SIMPLICITY.—This is obvious, all the points being like hand-saw teeth, viz. the same length. No hooks, or thick raking teeth, to be shortened; only one mill file is required to keep them in order, and they are as easy for the unskilled laborer to sharpen as the old fashioned saw.

PERFECT CLEARANCE.—Continuously cutting and clearing, there opposite cutting faces not only cut, but clear, by lifting the filing above the projecting blades, like a plow, which is the most perfect clearing implement.

By their circular we see that two Paterson brothers, by hand, cut off a twelve inch sycamore (buttonwood) log in eight seconds, before Major General Meade and other distinguished men at Independence Square, Philadelphia, September 1, 1869. We also note as a proof of the ease that pertains to such a tool the sawing, by hand, of twenty-six cords of hard beech, maple, elm, ash and hickory wood in eight hours (including lost time) in Michigan. Such work, by two men, with one saw once filed is wonderful!

These Saws are made and sold by Mr. E. M. Boynton, 80 Beekman street, New York, and are protected by four patents, dated respectively 27, 1866, July 23, 1867, January 14, 1868, July 27, 1869. We trust that the inventors of so valuable an improvement in an article of such universal use as the saw, will be able to enjoy the fruit of their labors free from infringement or piracy of any kind.—INDS AGR. APRIL 7, 1870.

These Saws are universally conceded to Surpass all others for Cross cutting Timber.

Although $500 challenge for expense of test has been advertised in millions of papers, and engraved on each saw, no one has ever DARED *to publicly test the matter, NO other saw has double-pointed teeth,* CONSTRUCTED TO CUT IN LINE SO AS TO CUT WITH OUTSIDE OF M TOOTH ONLY *by direct action.*

N. B.—*The cutting of all single pointed teeth are equal, and these M teeth are double, with direct action, spaced, and slant concealed between points of M. If one point of M was set one way and one the other, the slant would ride and lift out the tooth.*

When the hardware trade do not sell, agents wanted, and no government license is required A six foot cross cut and a brick saw-blade will be sent to any address on receipt of $6, or $1 per foot. One man saws $1 25 per foot.

[26:tf]