REBREATHED AIR.

We do not know precisely how rebreathed air produces its deleterious influence, nor is it worth while to stop to inquire, in this discussion. It is certain that its effects are fatal to health. It would be absurd to assert that the frightful prevalence of consumption is due entirely to this agency: as all intelligent observers understand that there are many causes operating to produce or develop this disease. It is nevertheless probable that impure or rebreathed air is the greatest agent of evil in producing, and rendering fatal, pulmonary affections. The crowded, badly-ventilated schoolroom, is often the place where, early in life, rebreathed air commences its deadly work. Not one schoolroom in a hundred, in this country, is a fit place in which to confine children six or eight hours of the day. The little ones are herded together in a promiscuous crowd; those of tender years and those more advanced, the feeble and the strong, the sickly and the well, are all subjected to the same hours of study, the same school-discipline, and all breathe the same deleterious air. The hardy and the strong may be able to resist the influence of the poison; the weak and tender ones grow pale and haggard, and, struggling on through their school-days, live perhaps to the age of puberty, and then drop into the consumptive's grave. Will parents never awake to the enormity of this evil?

Small, ill-ventilated sleeping-rooms, in which rebreathed air is ever present, are nurseries of consumption. These are not found alone in cities and towns, or among the poor and lowly. Well-to-do farmers' daughters and sons in the country—those who live among the mountains, where God's pure air is wholly undefiled, are often victims of consumption. Look into their sleeping-rooms; examine into their daily habits of life, and the cause is made plain. Old-fashioned fireplaces are boarded up, rubber window-strips and stoves have found their way into the most retired nooks and corners of the land, and the imprisoned mountain-air is heated to a high point, and breathed over and over during the days and nights of the long winter months. It is certainly true that the girls in the country take less exercise in the open air than those residing in cities. They appear to be more afraid of pure, cold air than city girls. Consumption is not less rare among females in the country than in cities, in the present age. It was not so formerly. The declarations of grandmothers and old physicians go to show that, fifty years ago, consumption was hardly known in the rural districts. The winds whistled through the dwellings then, and the fire blazed and roared upon the hearth. Half the time, in the cold winters, "the backs of the inmates were freezing, while the front parts of the persons were roasting; and yet there was less rheumatism than now, and no consumption.

Whilst we have made changes in dwellings, workshops, and public buildings, which operate to sadly deteriorate and confine the interior air, the outside atmosphere is just as pure, just as healthful, as in the days of our ancestors. Let us adopt means to secure a full measure of this "pabulum of life," clear, undiluted, uncontaminated, day and night, during the hours of sleep and study. Let us live as much as we possibly can in the *open air*, and the measure of health will be greatly increased, and life prolonged.

JAMES R. NICHOLS.

In *Fireside Science.*

A CLERICAL JOKER.

The late Elder John Smith of Kentucky, who died recently at an advanced age, was one of the most eccentric wits South of the Ohio river. He was familiarly known throughout Kentucky as 'Raccoon Smith.' While still in the Babtist ministry, and attending one of the annual meetius of that body, a tall, green specimen of humanity presented himself before the Association as a candidate for the ministry. He was not regarded as being of entirely sound mind, and labored under the hallucination that he was especially 'called to preach,' and kept constantly importuning the Association to grant him the necessary license. In addition to his particularly unbalanced mind, young Meeks was the possessor of as huge and ungainly a pair of feet as ever trod shoeleather. Tired of his importunities, and not being disposed to grant the license, the Association handed him to Smith with instructions to make an end of the case, and between them took place the following conversation:

Smith—So, Brother Meeks, you think you have a special call to preach?

Meeks—Yes, the Lord has called me to the work, but the Association refuses me the license.

Smith—How do you know you are called?

Meeks—Know it! I feel it in my heart of hearts. I want my license.

Smith—Do you believe in the Bible, Brother Meeks?

Meeks—Certainly I do—every word of it.

Smith—If I can prove by the Bible that you are not called to preach, will you be satisfied to drop the matter, and not further importune the Association for a license?

Brother Meeks assented to this, and Raccoon Smith deliberately opened the New Testament at Romans x., 15, and in a grave tone read: 'How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace,' &c. Then, glancing at Meek's large feet, he remarked: 'You see, Brother Meeks, that the *feet* of the preacher are beautiful. You, sir, have the most monstrously ugly feet of any man in the State of Kentucky, therefore, by this Bible, it is clear that you have not been especially called."

As Smith finished his remarks, the entire Association went off ints paroxysms of laughter; and Meeks really concluding that he had not been 'called,' bolted from the meeting-house, and never after annoyed the Association for a license.

The corner stone of the new Publishing House for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was laid with appropriate ceremonies at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 8th inst.

All the Bishops were present and took a part in the exercises, except the venerable Bishop Early, who was prevented from attendance by age and infirmities. The address was delivered by Bishop Pierce, before an immense concourse, including visitants from several States.

We understand that a number of the merchants in this city have entered into an agreement to close their place of business during the summer at 6 o'clock, every afternoon except Saturday. The new arrangement is to go into effect on the 3rd of June, just one week from to-morrow. The movement has not yet become universal, but we presume that all of the up-town merchants will soon fall into line. The market house bell, by order of the City Marshal, is to be rung every evening during the months of June and July at 5 o'clock.—*Wil. Sournal.*

A good many people have wondered what real purpose the rattles of the snake of that name were designed to subserve. A scientist who has given attentive observation to the matter say the rattle is actually beneficial to it, its object being to imitate the sound of the cicada, or other insects which form the food of many birds, thus attracting them within its power, and accounting for the apparent "fascination" of its prey.

The Newbern *Times* speaks of "the tremendous and overwhelming change of of sentiment which is taking place among all classes of Conservatives throughout the State." Yes, very, thank you. We tried to get up a bet here yesterday with a leading Radical in this city that Waddell would beat McKay "all hollow" in this District, and he wanted to know what odds we would give him.—Yes, a very decided change of opinion.

Wil. Journal.

H. W. GUION, ESQ.—This gentleman received in the Convention the next highest vote for Congressional honors. He is one of the most cultivated gentlemen of the State, and would have made an accomplished, faithful and able representative. In a contest between such gentlemen as Ashe and Guion it is always difficult to make a choice; and in this instance only the exalted character of the successful candidate could reconcile the friends of Mr. Guion to his defeat.

Charlotte *Despatch.*

The Roanoke "News" says it is tought that John Mills, who was last week sentenced to be hanged in June, is insance, and a petition signed by Judge Moore, several members of the bar, and many others, has been sent to the Governor to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

The Louisburg "Courier" says: Our old citizens are rapidly passing away.—Mr. Jesse Persons, of this county, died at his residence last Friday. He had reached the good ripe old age of 90 years. He was by profession a lawyer, but of late years has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits.

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."

Re-number 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.

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.

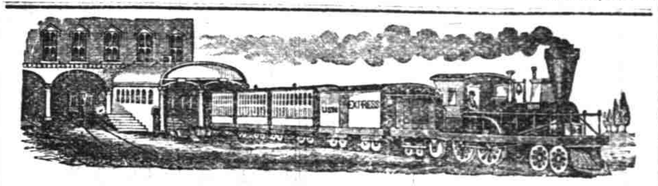
In fact, few persons unacquainted with our establishment, are aware of the wide range of wants we are prepared to meet, nor of the exact and beautiful adaptability of our goods for the purposes for which they are made. Nor can we describe them in an advertisement. They must be seen. Come, therefore, 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 men 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

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

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

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

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 combining *Lunar*, with the FIRST CLASS *imported Patent* JEWELED NICKLE, PATENT LEVER, and *Ruby Jeweled* 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 most 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 $90 per half dozen; $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.

SALEM ALMANACS At the Book Strco.

PSALMS AND HYMNS, At the Book Store

LUTHERAN Books of Worship, At the Book Store.

SCHOOL 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. 13:tf

FURNITURE!

J. A. CLODFELTER & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Furniture,

INVITE attention to their stock of Cottage Beadsteads, Cottage Chamber Suits, painted Chamber Suits, French Suits, Walnut and painted Cane Seat Chairs Rocking Chairs of all descriptions, Extension Dining Tables—tables of all kinds—Wardrobes, Bureaus, Washstands, What-Nots, Mattresses, Sofas, Reception Chairs and Parlor Sets, Also, Rustic Window Shades, a novelty for completeness, beauty, cheapness and durability. Also, many other articles which we are prepared to sell as cheap or cheaper than any House in the western part of the State

☞A full assortment of Rosewood, Metalic and Walnut Burial Cases, which can be furnished at 3 hours notice.

Be sure to call, nearly opposite the Mansion Hotel, next door below the Express office, see our stock and hear our prices.

Special orders (made from photographs in our office) will be supplied.

ap5:29.9m

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 ease of several dozen of the above mentioned Saws causes belief that they are the best blades 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 18) 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 8x9 inch chestnut log in 3 2 4 seconds, and 16 cuts 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.

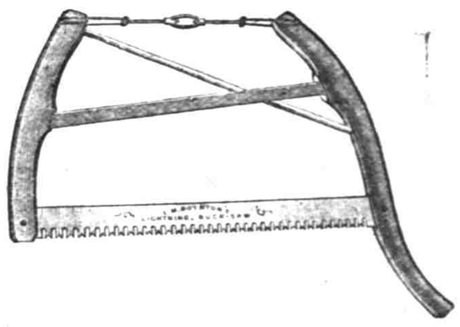
N. B. These extreme tests are quoted merely to prove what should be obvious—that direct cutting is better than the old V friction process used by all other saws.

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.

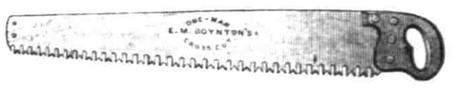
N. B. Millions of acres are used for cutting wood. A Lightning Cross-Cut Saw, either for one man or for two, will cut five times as fast as an axe. Why not try them? Also, Lightning Ice Saws, 4 to 6 feet long, suitable for general use.

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 Sawcutting Wood Jointed Logs and Timber and sawing down trees. Complete in dry on saw. Price $5 00 to $10 00 according to size. Larger saws made to order.—Skilful use of axe is made by using the saw, but little time would be saved, and no waste of fuel occur.



Why Use the Lightning Saw?

Because the fastest is the cheapest. IT STANDS.

As it costs one hundred or more dollars for the labor that wears out the cross-cut saw, a saving of one-fifth to speed and ease of an improved saw saves the cost of a dozen. The only difficulty has been that unskilful men to neglect to shorten any excessively worn teeth properly if complained.

These patent teeth are all of one length and no shortening required and cut twice as fast as common saws.

There have been many devices for clearer teeth, but no other patent cutting teeth for cross cutting but these are known. Why should a saw tooth be made to indent deeper by rising over the timber, when, if the outside edges be projected and point down with one direct cutting side, ease and simplicity substituted? Time will prove it better steel, and harder tempering for a cutting saw, but do you buy a poor tool of any other description of saw and neglect to sharpen your pocket? Note carefully these Patent Cutters, how different from any other saw.

1st. Double pointed, with SHARP EDGES, SLIT for two inches in one side of kerf, and next two reversed cut on other side.

2nd. One point behind the other, consequently cuts and clears only with outside edges. No slant cut to gnarl out. If one point of M tooth was set one way and one the other, the slant would ride and lift out the teeth.

3d. Cuts at a direct or opposite angle to the old V tooth saw, beneath all saw dust, as a plow instead of a harrow.

4th. Are edged with an oil stone, after filing teeth.

5th. These are the only patent direct cutting and clearing teeth known for cross cutting saws, cut faster, easier than any other, and are, with present form, as simple to sharpen as the old V tooth, as M shape.

BOYNTON'S PATENT LIGHTNING SAW.

This saw possesses several great advantages over the ancient V tooth, which has hitherto been relied on, especially in cross-cut saws, the strength, stiffness and durability of these teeth, and their capacity for deep gumming are so obvious that we will only name four other 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 inevitable.

EASE OF CUTTING.—It is easier to plow a grove in timber than to crush one out. The application of this principle is very perfect, all the teeth being of even length, double pointed, cut with outside vertical and projecting edges, and clear small at every will the cone.

SIMPLICITY.—This is obvious, all the points being like handsaw 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, these opposite "cutting faces" not only cut, but clear, by lifting the fibre above the projecting points, like a plow, which is the most perfect clearing implement.

By their circular we see that two Boynton 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 permits sustained effort, 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 intringement or piracy of any kind.—Iron Age, 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.

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