

DISCOVERIES AMONG THE STARS.

Wonderful Results Reported.—At the last meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society in London, Dr. Huggins, the eminent spectroscopist, made an extraordinary statement respecting the motions taking place among the stars. The results he announces are wonderful. For years ago he applied the spectroscopic to the light star Sirius, though his instrument was not then sufficient to render him quite certain as to the result. It will be able to announce with some degree of confidence that Sirius is receding at a rate exceeding twenty miles per second. In order that he might extend the method to other stars, the Royal Society placed at his disposal a fine telescope, fifteen inches in aperture, and specially adapted to gather as much light as possible with that aperture.

Suitable spectroscopic appliances were also provided for the delicate work Dr. Huggins was to undertake. It was but last winter, says the Spectator, that the instrument was ready for work; but already Dr. Huggins has obtained the most wonderful news from the stars with its aid. He finds that many of the stars are traveling far more swiftly than had been supposed. Arcturus, for instance, is traveling toward us at the rate of some fifty miles per second, and as his thwart motion is fully as great, (for this star's distance has been estimated,) the actual velocity with which he is speeding through space cannot be less than seventy miles per second. Other stars are moving with corresponding velocities.

But amidst the motions thus detected, Dr. Huggins has traced the signs of law. First, he can trace a tendency among the stars in one part of the heavens to approach the earth, while the stars in the opposite part of the heavens are receding from us, and the stars which are approaching lie on that side of the heavens towards which Herschel long since taught us that the sun is traveling. But there are stars not obeying this simple law; and among these Dr. Huggins recognizes instances of that community of motion to which a modern student of the stars has given the name of star-drift. It happens, indeed, that one of the most remarkable of these instances relates to five well-known to astronomers as Beta, Gamma, Delta, Epsilon and Zeta, of the Great Bear, all of which are drifting bodily through space, and receding from the earth at the rate of about thirty miles per second.

This result at once illustrates the interesting nature of Dr. Huggins's discoveries, and affords promise of future revelations even more interesting.

CHAPTER ON LOVE.

True love is grounded on esteem.—Bacon. If fun is good, truth is still better, and love best of all.—Thackeray. Love me little, love me long.—Marlowe.

Love seldom haunts the breast where learning lies.—Pope. Hate makes us vehement partisans, but love still more so.—Gotho. In love we are all fools alike.—Gay. Love, one time, loveth burdens; another time, giveth wings.—Sir P. Sydney. Love is the virtue of women.—Ducant.

In love, the deceit generally outstrips the distrust.—Rochefoucauld. Love is an affair of credulity.—Ovid. Love at two-and-twenty is a terribly intoxicating draught.—Latham. Where love dwells is paradise.—Richardson.

Love is precisely the moral nature that the sun is to the earth.—Balzac. Words of love are work of love.—Alger. Love as if you should hereafter hate, and hate as if you should hereafter love.—Chilo.

When we love we live.—Congreve. Gold does not satisfy love; it must be paid in its own coin.—Madame Delany. She that is loved is safe.—Jeremy Taylor.

How shall I do to love? Believe. How shall I do to believe? Love.—Leighton. Love is an egotism of two.—A de La Salle. I could not love thee, dear, so much, loved I not honor more.—Loveless. Wish chastely and love dearly.—Shakespeare. Love sacrifices all things to bless the thing it loves.—Bulwer Lytton.

DEATH OF A FOLLOWER OF THE FIRST NAPOLEON.—Dr. Joseph Fisher, who died suddenly in this city last week, in the 79th year of his age, was the father-in-law of Paul Ketterling, Esq., editor of the Staats Gazette, and was the oldest member of the first German Lodge of Odd Fellows instituted in the United States, German Lodge, No. 7, of Pennsylvania, and was also one of the few surviving followers of the great Napoleon, having been attached to a cavalry corps of the French army sixty years ago in capacity of veterinary surgeon, which profession he followed to the day of his death. Dr. Fisher had been a resident of Richmond only about a year, having removed here from Philadelphia, but he had made many warm friends, and was generally beloved and respected.—Richmond Enquirer.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.—Many people take newspapers, but few preserve them, yet the most interesting reading imaginable is an old file of newspapers. It brings up the very age, with all its bustle and every day affairs, and marks its genius and its spirit more than the most labored description of the historian. Who can take a paper, dated half a century ago, without the thought that almost every name there printed is now cut upon a tombstone at the head of an epitaph.

It is easy to preserve newspapers, and they will well repay the trouble, for like that of wine their value increases with their years.

The young man by the name of Barnes, who cut the colored man on the train at Halifax last Friday, an account of which was published here, has been hailed by Judge Moore, in the sum of \$1,500. Yet the radical papers all say that the injured man is dead, when they know that he is already nearly recovered.—Wil. Journal.

BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

Explorations of the most careful kind have established the fact that hills, dales, ravines and mountains characterize the bottoms of oceans and seas. Five miles perpendicular depth, prove there must be some extent of hills, gloomy places. But even there life abounds. Strange forms are brought up by sounding. There seems to be no waste places on the globe, since animal and vegetable lives are everywhere fitted precisely to those obscure localities where they are found. On the highest peak of the Andes, the Cordilleras, Mount Lebanon or the lofty ranges of India, marine shells abound. They were elevated from profound depths in primitive times, to their present position. Marine shells, therefore, on mountain tops, are chronological evidence of the mighty revolutions through which the earth has passed. The remains of curious things in art, the fabrication of human hands, many of which will resist the corroding influence of time, may yet be lifted out of the deep to be inspected miles above the level of future seas, as marine shells are inspected by travelers, who in their investigations wonder how they came there.

It is worthy of special notice that all the Grant speakers sent to North Carolina are office-holders. They go to plead for a continuation of their bread and butter, not to discuss great questions as intelligent freemen would do before their countrymen. Secretary Boutwell heads the list, and from that point the speakers run down the whole list of political pensioners. With such leaders \$200,000 abstracted from the United States Treasury, Grant hopes to carry North Carolina in August and also in November. But that scheme will be thoroughly riddled by Thurman, Stockton, Doolittle, Schurz and other men of that stamp, and the State carried for the Democratic Conservative ticket by a handsome majority.—North Carolina is not yet prepared to accept and wear weekly the office-holder's collar.—Phila. Age.

Some of our Liberal Republican papers have deprecated the nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention. They are afraid it will hurt the movement with the people. They want the convention to recommend but not to nominate the liberal candidates. All of which would be very wise and proper if our people were all fools. But as stupidity is not our national characteristic we see not how this make-shift would avail. Every body knows that a recommendation under the circumstances is equivalent to a nomination; only it lacks the heroic element of courage. If there is anything our people despise it is cowardice, beating about the bush when afraid to go bravely through it, shrinking from honestly saying just what is meant and what everybody with brains knows.—Golden Age.

BENNETT AND LIVINGSTONE.—The press of the country is properly complementing the enterprise of the Herald in sending an expedition into the interior of Africa to discover Dr. Livingstone. The New York Commercial Advertiser says that the credit of this bold enterprise is due entirely to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., and that it is the first of several startling movements which he intends to inaugurate soon. The young man, it would seem, don't mean to be behind his father in every undertaking that will add to the greatness of journalism.

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" 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 term of office of 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 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 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."

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."

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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 that precedes the word "and" 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 who 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 the 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 powers of the inferior courts in 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 known in the Mercantile community, 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 "precinct," 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;" also in the same section strike out the words, "the Register of Deeds shall be ex officio clerk of the board of commissioners."

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;" also 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 by law."

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, 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 fourteenth 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 by any law, 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 substituted, and the alteration shall be embodied into the constitution, and the several sections numbered consecutively.

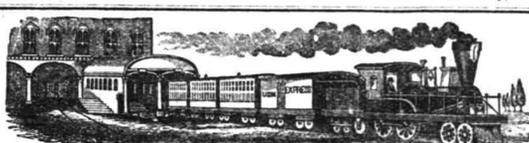
CRAWFORD & HELIG PATENT LIGHTNING SAW.



HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

ARE CONSTANTLY ADDING New, improved and valuable Tools, Implements, Machines, Contrivances, &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 everything. 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. Salisbury, N. C. 13:tf



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 abroad. 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

BURKE & COFFIN, AUCTION

AND Commission Merchants, At the Sign of the Red Flag, MERONEY'S OLD STAND, 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 partnership with J. 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. 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. J. K. BURKE, Auctioneer.

I have analyzed the Whiskey known under the brand of "B SELECT," controlled by Messrs. WALTER D. BLAIR & Co., Richmond, Va., and find it Free from Fusil Oil, and other impurities, and recommend its use for medicinal and family purposes. J. B. McCAW, M. D. Late Prof. of Chemistry M. College, Va.

This brand is beyond all doubt a superior article and can only be had genuine, at T. J. FOSTER'S, No. 3 Main St., nearly opposite Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, N. C. 38:4t

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. 50-1f

State of North Carolina, IREDELL COUNTY.

Superior Court, Spring Term, 1872. Marshall T. Bell as Assignee of William Griffin, Bankrupt, against George C. McHenry and Daniel B. Welch, defendants.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court on affidavit filed, that the defendant George C. McHenry is not a resident of the State of North Carolina. It is therefore ordered and adjudged that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman a newspaper published in the Town of Salisbury, North Carolina, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, George C. McHenry, that a Summons has been issued in the above action against him in which he is notified that a complaint will be filed in this action at the next term of Iredeil Superior Court, on the second Monday after the third Monday in August, A. D. 1872, within the first three days of the Term, and unless the defendant, George C. McHenry answer the same within the time prescribed by law, the plaintiff will ask for the relief demanded in the complaint. Witness C. L. Summers, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Statesville, this 29th day of April, 1872. C. L. SUMMERS, C. S. C. 6x33-pr fee \$8 of Iredeil county.

ALL KINDS OF COURT AND MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES FOR SALE HERE.

SALISBURY BOOK STORE.

SALEM ALMANACS At the Book Store. 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, we had at short notice and on reasonable terms. At the Book Store. SPECIAL orders will receive prompt attention. Send in your orders. CALVIN PLYLER. 13:tf

FURNITURE!

J. A. CLODFELTER & CO. Manufacturers and Dealers in Furniture. INVITE attention to their stock of Cottage Bunksteads, Chamber Suits, French Suits, Walnut and painted Case Seat Chairs, Looking Glasses 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, Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, 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 files) will be supplied. apc:29:3m

Assignee's Sale OF \$4000 to \$6000 WORTH OF MERCHANDISE.

I WILL begin at 10 o'clock on Saturday, May the 4th, at the Auction House of BURKE & COFFIN, to sell at public sale, the

STOCK OF GOODS

lately belonging to John W. Bittling, bankrupt. This stock consists of a general assortment of Merchandise, such as is usually found in any FIRST CLASS STORE. SALES to continue every Saturday till the whole Stock is closed out. Merchants and Traders are respectfully invited and requested to attend these Sales. Terms will be stated at the time of sale. J. K. BURKE. Assignee of J. W. BITTLING. Salisbury, April 18, 1872.—31:tf

PARKER'S SHOT GUN

BEST IN THE WORLD. PARKER BROTHERS WEST MEBRIDIAN. New York Office, 27 BEKMAN ST. April 26, 1872.—32:1y

Super Extra Spring Steel, Warranted Refined.

EBEN MOODY BOYNTON,

80 BEKMAN 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 ends 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 master of superiority of the latest improved saws. The \$500 challenge for expense of public contest is engaged on the saw. The large increase of the business has compelled the use of No. 80 Bekman 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 Cross cut saw, but heretofore 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 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 cut and touch every unskilled man as can not set and use a thin saw, a gauge heavier (than regular it will be inserted in order. Since enlargement of our space, one year ago, no complaint of clogging has been received. The Lightning Saws are equally adapted for small and larger 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 Bekman St., New York.—Sic. This certifies that I saw the Lightning Cross Cut Saw, worked by hand, by two men and saw cut off a round 8 1/2 inch diameter in 2 1/4 seconds, and 16 cuts of same, continuously, in two minutes and 18 seconds, 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 toll of millions of men.

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 hardy 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 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, and a warrant are on each saw. See that the name and warrant are on each saw. E. M. BOYNTON, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer. New York.

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 hardy 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 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, and a warrant are on each saw. See that the name and warrant are on each saw. E. M. BOYNTON, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer. New York.



Why Use the Lightning Saw? Because the fastest is the cheapest. If SIMPLE. As it costs no more than an ordinary saw, it wears out the cross-cut saw, a saving of time, by its speed and ease of an improved saw saves the cost of a dozen. The only difficulty has been that unskilled men are apt to shorten any cutting tool, thereby, if complicated. These patent teeth are all of one length and no shortening required and set twice as fast as common saws. There have been many devices for clearing teeth, but no other patent cutting teeth for cross cutting but these are known. Why then a saw tooth be in an unskilled man's hand, using the timber when, if the outside edges be projected and pointed down for with one draw of set, a direct cutting and clearing is substituted? True, it will require a little more care in sharpening for a cutting saw, but do you buy a pair of boots of any other kind, that do not have a sharp point to sharpen your petticoat? Note carefully these Patent teeth, how different from any other saw. Let double pointed teeth, with one back edge and two points on one side of leaf, and set twice as fast as any other saw.

2nd. One point behind the other, cross-cutting cuts and clears only with outside edges. No slant to gauge out. If one point of M tooth was set one way and the other, the slant would rise and lift out the tooth.

3d. One point at a direct or opposite angle to the old V tooth saw, beneath all saw dust, as a plug instead of a hair.

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, set faster, easier than any other, and are, with present form, as simple to sharpen as the old V tooth saw slaps.

BOYNTON'S PATENT LIGHTNING SAW. This saw possesses several great advantages over the ancient V tooth, which has hitherto been the only saw, 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 for other points of comparison, viz. 1st. Simplicity, simplicity and perfect clearance. 2nd. Speed in cutting. 3rd. Ease of setting. 4th. 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. 5th. These teeth, with their opposite cutting faces, cutting in line, are easy for the unskilled laborer to sharpen as the old V tooth is not. 6th. PERFECT CLEARANCE.—Continuously cutting and clearing, these opposite "cutting faces" not only cut, but clear by lifting the fibre above the projecting blades, like a plow, which is the most perfect clearing implement. 7th. By their circular we see that two Boynton brothers, by hand, cut off a twelve-inch sycamore (bottom) log by eight strokes, before Major General Meade and other distinguished men, at Independence Square, Philadelphia, September 1, 1862. We also note, as a proof of the case that permits standing the sawing, by hand of twenty-six cords of hard beech, maple, elm, ash, and birch wood in eight hours (including lost time) in Michigan. Such work, by two men, with one saw once, had a wonder.

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 rise 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 send to any address on receipt of \$5, or \$1 per foot. One man saws—\$1 25 per foot. [26:tf]