



WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1873.

**B. F. SCHWEIER,**  
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y.  
Are sole agents in that city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

READ the President's Inaugural Address on first page.

THE severe weather has killed large numbers of cattle in Idaho.

THE Philadelphia M. E. Conference is in session at Columbia, Lancaster county.

THE Inauguration ceremonies were the grandest ever witnessed at Washington so despatches say.

THE trial of State Agent George O. Evans resulted in a verdict for the State of \$149,702.

A NUMBER of West Point cadets and soldiers were frost bitten while at Washington attending the inauguration.

THE Canadians are in a high dudgeon over goods that have been smuggled into their country from the United States.

THE Forty-second Congress, that has within the past week expired, was distinguished for its want of moral sense.

IT is said that claims have been filed against the estate of the late James Fick Jr., almost equal in amount to its entire value.

A BILL for the relief of the sufferers of the Somerset fire passed both houses of the Legislature last week. Amount appropriated \$75,000.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts has one Democratic judge now. A judge of that political faith has not occupied a seat in that body for nine years.

NORTH CAROLINA, through her Legislature, has declared that Philadelphia, of all places, is the fittest for the celebration of the one hundredth birthday of this nation.

TWENTY SEVEN counties in this State have voted on the question of Local Option. The majority against License in these counties is in the aggregate about eight thousand.

THE City Council of Charleston, S. C., has passed a resolution instructing the mayor to extend an invitation to President Grant to visit that city when he makes his Southern trip.

PRESIDENT THOMAS has recognized or accorded belligerent rights to the party that is warring against the new Spanish Republic. Splendid proof for the President of a Republic, Paugh.

NEW YORK horses have a disease of the hoof and pastern. Hundreds have it and are unfitted for work. It is believed to have been caused by the salt that was sprinkled in the snow.

A despatch from Fort Benton, Montana, says that a war party of Piegan Indians killed Hiram Cook and Charlie Randolph a few days ago above Eagle creek, on the Missouri river. The bodies of the murdered men were horribly mutilated.

SENATOR MORTON on Monday declared himself against the manner in which Caldwell, of Kansas, was elected to the United States Senate, and stigmatized it as the most flagrant case of bribery in American politics. All honor to Senator Morton. The leaven yet remains in the United States Senate that may redeem it from the dishonor that is now upon it.

A MAN named Joseph B. Stewart, a lobbyist, was brought before the House Committee on the Credit Mobilier case as a witness. He refused to testify. For his refusal he was imprisoned. He now belongs just against the Speaker of the House and Sergeant at Arms. He wants \$200,000. That is the financial value of the injury he sustained. He ought to be hurried out of court as fast as possible.

THE residence of Richard A. Tilgham, a Philadelphia gentleman, who resides at Bryn Mawr, nine miles this side of the city, was destroyed on the night of the 4th inst., by the explosion of a gasoline apparatus in the basement of his house. The whole house was on fire in an instant. The inmates of the dwelling escaped with the greatest difficulty. Loss, \$29,000.

THE Pomeroy investigating committee reported to the Kansas Legislature on the 6th inst. The majority report, signed by four members of the committee, finds Mr. Pomeroy guilty of bribery and attempting to corrupt members of the Legislature by offers of money. The minority report, signed by three members of the committee, finds that the charges of bribery and corruption against Mr. Pomeroy are not proved. The minority report was adopted by the House, and the majority report by the Senate.

THE Senate passed the following complementary resolution to Senator Yorke: Resolved, That the Senate has full faith and confidence in the statements made by Senator Yorke before the joint convention for the election of United States Senator, that Samuel C. Pomeroy did offer to bribe him by the payment of \$7,000 for his vote, and in behalf of the people of the State of Kansas, we thank him for unmasking Samuel C. Pomeroy, who has, by corrupt practices, so long held his position in the United States Senate.

WITHIN the past week they have had a riot down in New Orleans. Bad men have come to the surface in the government of Louisiana—desperate men, who, if it were not for the strong arm of the general government, would usurp all law, and again put into practical operation the doctrine that might makes right. They have two governments in that State. Each claim legitimacy, that is, the lawful government. The one is called the Kellogg government, the other the McKenry government. The right between these parties is so minute or so obscured that few, if any, of the Northern people see it. It is a middle. The Kellogg government, however, has had its measures endorsed by a federal court, which makes it obligatory on the part of the President to recognize it, whether it be a fraud or not, for the time being.

The McKenry government claims to be honestly entitled to rule, but being ruled out by the judiciary, it had no power. It, however, attempted to organize the militia and seize the various offices in the city of New Orleans. This brought it into collision with the Kellogg men—hence the rioting. President Grant instructed the military force to prevent bloodshed and sustain the Kellogg government. United States troops were accordingly marched into the city and order was restored. Here the matter rests for the present.

COL. A. K. MCCLURE delivered a strong speech in the Senate on the 6th inst., in favor of a change in the Registry Law. We wish that our space would admit of its publication. We publish a portion of his prefatory remarks. They tell the truths in ringing tones, that the history of the past teaches. The American people should be warned by the mistakes of the past. Mr. McClure said:

The sanctity of the ballot is the safety of the Republic. Pollute its purity or pervert its power, and the noblest inspiration of free institutions is destroyed. In all the sad catalogue of governments whose decay and fall are recorded in history, none can trace its destruction to its people. They may have torn down its pillars in violence or revolution, but the fountain of disorder and death was in the corrupt perversion of political authority. No nation has ever fared it and survived the failure to correct it. Monarchies and republics, absolute, limited, and free governments, have alike dated their decline from the prostitution of the sources of power, and our boasted Republic, with all its prestige, with all its trials and triumphs, is not strong enough to make its history exceptional.

There are times when the natural sensitiveness of the people on this subject may be subordinated to what seems to be higher duties and nobler necessities, and even passion and prejudice may for a season paralyze their keen jealousy of their most sacred prerogatives; but in a government founded on the enlightened patriotism of its citizens they must soon sternly resent the wrong or cease to value their institutions.

Letter from an Old Jacksonian Democrat of Greenwood Township.

NEAR SEVEN STAR TAYLOR, }  
March 8, 1873. }  
My Dear Mr. Editor:—I did think that you'd get down among these hills this winter while the sleighing was so good, and stay a night with me. What a nice time we could have had over a couple of glasses of cider and a basket of apples, talking about Local Option. A night at the Stars wouldn't compare with it. I like apples and I like cider, but get out with strong liquor. It's a queer thing, isn't it? Old Andy Jackson thought so. If he lived in this State now, he'd put his foot in it, square, just like he put it into the United States Bank.

Isn't it queer? A fellow drinks and he gets big, but he don't weigh more; and then how he stinks. There isn't an ounce that stays in him—it all comes off in smell. It don't make blood, it don't don't make muscle, it don't make bone. The only thing it makes of a man, is either a crazy man or a pauper, whom his fellow-men must keep. I tell you I ain't in for anything that fixes men off in that style.

I ain't a philosopher; I never heard of a speak that was, and I can go back over the line of the Speaks to the time that they came over with the Normans to England. That was a long time ago, you know. The Normans thought about as much of the English at that time as our Southern fire eaters thought of their slaves. They thought that an "Englishman" had no rights that a Norman was bound to respect, and from that time down to this I don't believe there hasn't been a philosopher in the family, but without any of the blood of the people who all the time are poking their nose into everything to find out the reason of this and that. I have scratched my head a good many times wondering why liquor was allowed to have been found out. But why were other bad things allowed to be found out? When I get stuck as to the good or bad of a thing I go to the good old book, the Bible. I always go to it for my religion and morals, and to Old Hickory for my politics. Whatever I find in that book to be a sin I try to steer clear of. I ask the Good Man to give me the strength to pass it aside.

My way to get to the bottom of the things that seem mysterious is to take up the leading people that that book tells about, and what they were punished for I try and keep out of the way. You are a young fellow yet, just try it, and see whether Old Barton's rule won't often keep you out of trouble. Whatever the Bible people did that wasn't right, don't do; what they did that was good you do, young man, then you are sure you are right and you can go ahead. Take a look at Father Adam and Mother Eve; how happy they were in the garden. What a pity that Old Nick got of his place of bribe, where he was sent for rebelling in heaven, in spite of all the guards that were placed to keep him in, and stole into the garden. What an old sneak he is. When Adam was away he

went to see Eve. When Adam came back, Nick hid, and when Adam went away he courted Eve. She was naughty, too. If she had told Adam about the advances of the pleasant stranger, we'd all be good yet, but she didn't. She was coaxed into doing what was wrong, and was chased out of the garden for doing what was wrong, and Adam along with her.

Then we have Cain and Abel: What an old thief and murderer Cain was.

And then we have King David, who stood on the top of his house and saw a pretty woman. He fell in love with her at first sight, though he had a wife. He sent her husband into the fore front of the battle, so that he might be killed, that he might marry the widow.

We read, too, about Noah, who, soon after the flood planted a vineyard, and made wine, and got drunk on it. It was a mighty big drunk, too, for the good book says he lay in his tent naked. I guess that drunk was on the sly, like a good many now-a-days, for his family didn't know of it till one of his boys went into the tent and saw him. Noah felt bad over it when he wakened and found how drunk he was, and that it was found out. But the worst of all was the terrible punishment that the Good Man sent on him just then and there. He did not punish his body, but he sharpened his mind, and gave him to understand that his punishment would fall on the seed of the son who had found him drunk.

He gave him to understand that his children's children's children would all become slaves. I believe that the sins of these few Bible people that I have taken a short look at, cover nearly every kind of sin we know of or are troubled with. In Adam and Eve and Brimstone we have one side of the woman question, and its punishment. In Cain and Abel we have jealousy, avarice, murder, lying and robbery, and the punishment directly sent on the offender and onto his children down, who knows, may be to this very day and generation.

In the conduct of David and the Captain's wife we have another side of the woman question, with the punishment sent on the King and his son and the people. And in Noah we have drunkenness, and the punishment for it extended through centuries into many generations. That part of the world found in Europe and this country have the woman question settled on a good foundation. On that point it is wiser than the people of the Eastern countries. It has been wise enough, too, to settle the questions of false witness or lying, theft, robbery and murder. But it sticks fast in the slough of liquor debauchery, and that is as bad as any, if I read my good book with the right understanding, and if my own eyes and ears don't deceive me. It is more than as bad as the other crimes, for it brings all of the others with it. It breeds harlotry, it breeds lies, it breeds quarrels, it breeds thefts and murder, and it doesn't do a bit of good. And yet we allow it among us.

There are some chaps down here who are doing all they can against Local Option. The thing they tell that counts the most is, that it takes away a man's liberty. And this end of the county is full of fellows who believe it. They are just about as smart as the peapodds to be who believed that the right of a king to do as he pleased was divine, and that they had no right to say no, because the king said so. These people don't see that this business goes further than the man who sells the liquor, and further than the man who drinks it. They don't see that it affects everybody. They don't see that it fills the poor houses, the jails and penitentiaries. They don't see that it takes millions every year from the whole people to keep up the buildings, pay the officers, pay the lawyers and jurors for trying these debauched people. They don't see these things. They don't see that everybody suffers, and that a few only keep by it. I don't see any sense in keeping up this establishment. I think the bully and the tyrant might just as well be allowed to strike down any one he pleased. It would gratify his passion and increase his means. It would be gain to him, but misery to his victims. That's why society won't allow such people to do as they please. Why don't they allow a fellow to marry as many women as he pleased? It would be pleasure to all parties concerned. They won't allow a man to do such things. They take away his liberty in other things, and the reason is that it spoils people and makes them bad. It degrades and debauches the people. By taking away the liberty of the individual in these particulars the good of the whole people is enlarged. That is just the reason liquor ought to be done away with; it degrades the people; it makes them millions of taxes; it makes thousands of poor; it keeps up the poor houses and penitentiaries. To put liquor away does not take our liberty, no more than when we say that a man shall not steal, takes away his liberty. He is kept from doing as he pleases because he does other people harm.

If Old Hickory were a living now in this State he'd be heavy for local option. I'd just as soon vote to say it was right to steal if a man wanted to, or run away with another man's wife if he wanted to, or marry eight or ten women if he wanted to, on the principle of liberty, as vote for to extend or continue the liquor business. Them's my notions about the liberty that the liquor men talk about on this subject. Good night.

Yours, truly,  
BARTON SPEAK.

Two sisters who two years ago were married at the same place by the same minister—how romantic!—now apply in Boston for divorces, on the ground that both husbands have run away with other women. The romance of the weddings evidently struck deep in the husbands.

**The Modoc Indian Troubles.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—A courier arrived at Yreka last night from the front. He says that on the arrival of Judge Rosebrough and Elijah Steel at headquarters, a proposition for the settlement of the Modoc troubles was submitted and on Friday, Steel, with an interpreter and others, went to Captain Jack's camp, where he remained all night. The proposition was made that the Modocs should surrender as prisoners of war and be removed to some reservation outside of Oregon, probably Arizona, and be provided for by the government. To this the Indians all agreed, and eight of Captain Jack's braves accompanied Steele to Fairchild's ranch, to confer with General Canby and the commissioners, where they were on Sunday evening.

Captain Jack claims that his people are not to blame for killing settlers, as the citizens commenced by killing one of his squaws and children.

The feeling here is that the murderers of the settlers should be punished instead of complete amnesty being granted, as proposed by the commissioners.

The speech of Captain Jack to Mr. Steel is a reiteration of the Modoc chief's former statements of his views and wishes. He denies that he commenced the war, or that he desires to continue the conflict, and says he always lived in peace, and wanted to do so until the troops commenced operations against him. He declined to go to Canby's camp to day.

Steele goes back to the lava beds to try to induce Captain Jack and Schouches to come out and conclude the terms of the proposed treaty.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—A despatch received from Fairchild, via Yreka, says, Elijah Steel left that place yesterday, with instructions from the Peace Commissioners, to offer the Modocs the following terms as a basis of Peace:—

First To surrender as prisoners of war to General Canby, and to receive full amnesty for the past.

Second, To be removed to Angel Island, and there to be clothed, fed and sheltered, as soldiers are, until a permanent home in some warmer country may be found, perhaps Arizona.

Third, To be clothed, fed and sheltered in their new home until such time as they will be able to maintain themselves, their women and children; to receive transportation to Angel Island, and then to their new home.

General Canby is of opinion that he can promise Captain Jack and some of his head men permission to visit the President. The interview with the Indians in the evening was very unsatisfactory. Schouches was quite hostile in manner. The speech of Captain Jack was pacific. Sixty-nine warriors were present at the council, over twenty of whom were strangers to Steele. After the council Scarface Charlie told Steele to sleep in his (Charlie's) bed as there was danger of his safety, and that he (Charlie) would look out for him. Charlie sat beside him all night. In the morning Captain Jack was decorated with a warrior's hat, and Schouches who was chief speaker, was quite vicious in tone and demeanor.

After he had done Captain Jack made a war speech, and the warrior's hat was removed from his head. Twenty three warriors only were present.

Captain Jack and Schouches claimed that they were all the warriors they had, not thinking they had been counted the evening before.

They finally proposed that if they could be left on the lava beds, and the past forgotten, they would make peace. They wanted Meacham and Applegate to come to them tomorrow to shake hands and conclude peace. It is quite evident they intended treachery to these men. They did not want Commissioners Rosebrough or Case to come to the lava beds but said they could come if they pleased.

Scarface Charlie wanted to settle matters and get away. He behaved like a white man.

This is all that the commissioners will allow Steele to make public at present.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—John Dolan arrived at Yreka to-night from the front. He reports that Judge Rosebrough and E. Steel had been to Captain Jack's camp for a long time, and were unable to make any compromise, the Indians being determined to fight. The terms offered by the commissioners at last accounts were that the Modocs should go on Klamath reservation, where they had been before. Rather than do this the Indians had determined to fight. When Dolan left last night orders had been given for the soldiers to prepare to march to the lava beds, and three hundred would start immediately. The commanding officer is now determined to accept no terms but unconditional surrender. Colonel Sprague, paymaster, started for the front this morning, with funds to pay the troops in the field. It is believed now that nothing but fighting will satisfy Captain Jack.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—A despatch from Yreka says: The news from the Modoc country has created a great deal of surprise as well as excitement here. It is generally believed that Steele and his party only escaped the treachery of the Modocs through the friendship of Scarface Charlie.

It will doubtless have to be fought out now in the lava beds. The following telegram was sent out by order of the peace commissioners and furnished to the Associated Press:—

HEADQUARTERS PEACE COMMISSION, FAIRCHILD, March 4.—To the Secretary of the Interior, Washington:—The Modocs emphatically reject all offers and

propositions. They propose to meet in full force Meacham and Applegate, with six unarmed men, in the lava beds. This undoubtedly means treachery. We are still willing to meet them in conference, but not on their terms. They have an accession of twenty-four warriors, not Modocs. We will send a message of protection to all who come out. The commission is a failure; instructions coming home of vast importance. Court are await.

A. B. MEACHAM.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—A despatch from Yreka to-night says that Boston Charlie's squaw returned to-night from Captain Jack's camp with news that Captain Jack and his band will be ready to leave the lava beds on Monday. Captain Jack requests that three wagons be sent on Monday to meet them at Rocky Point, half way between Fairchild and Lava beds. Tents will be put up for their reception and they will be located there until their removal to Angel Island. They could not come out to day, as one of the men had died and he must be buried to-morrow with military honor. This action probably closes the Modoc war.

**A Dreadful Murder in Boston.**

A dreadful murder is reported from Boston by despatch under date of the 7th inst. as follows:—

Lewis Wagner, suspected of the double murder at the Isle of Shoals, was arrested in Boston last night, and committed to await a requisition by the authorities of Maine, within whose jurisdiction the murder was committed. The murder which was most brutal in its details, was discovered at an early hour on Thursday morning by the members of Mr. Huntress family, at whose residence the outrage was committed. Wagner, who was a former employee of Mr. Huntress, arrived in his boat from Star Island at an early hour on the evening of the murder and his mission there, to all appearances was the perpetration of the crime he subsequently committed.

His sneaking manner on arriving at the house was such as to give rise to a suspicion on the part of Mrs. Huntress that he was intent on some object which boded no good. He passed the front of the house and went to the rear, and soon after entered the house. After a short conversation he asked Cornelia Briston to come into the entry with him as he had something very important to communicate. The woman, who suspected something wrong, involuntarily started to acquiesce in Wagner's request.

Trembling with fear she approached the entry where, on arriving, she discovered Wagner with an axe in his hand. With a shriek she started to return to the kitchen, where she had left Mrs. Huntress and another woman named Annetta Lawson, but before she could re-enter the door she received a heavy blow on the head from Wagner, with the axe. The blow was sufficient to kill her instantly. The murderer, with the axe in his hand, entered the room where the other two women were, and without a word struck Miss Lawson a terrible blow upon the side. The woman fell to the floor, her agony being such as to soon occasion loud cries of distress. She was asked by Wagner, where the money was that was kept in the house, being at the same time warned, that if she did not tell he would kill her at once.

She continued to groan, seeming to pay but little attention to what the brute was saying. All at once Wagner seemed to have become possessed of the spirit of a demon, and heaped blows with an axe thick and fast upon the head and body of the unfortunate woman. Miss Lawson's head was literally crushed to a jelly. Meanwhile Mrs. Huntress, who had received a severe blow from the murderer with a chair, was hidden among rocks on the island, remaining in her secure position until between eight and nine o'clock on Thursday morning. She then ventured out and crossed the sea wall to Malaga island, and by her cries succeeded in making herself heard by a man who had a house on Appledore island.

He went to her assistance, and found her suffering from a blow on the shoulder, and her feet and parts of her body badly frozen, she having remained in the severe cold all those hours with nothing on but her chemise and flannel night dress.

The name of the family in which the tragedy occurred is Huntvet, not Huntress. Mrs. Huntvet is a Norwegian industrious and much respected fisherman. Mrs. Huntvet's condition is critical. The murdered women were of irreproachable character and remarkable for personal beauty.

A despatch from Baltimore under date of the 7th inst. says: A frightful scene occurred about nine o'clock this morning at No 22 N. Eutaw street, caused by the careless use of coal oil. A colored woman, employed at the boarding house of Mrs. Duval, poured coal oil in the stove to have the fire burn more briskly, and in an instant the oil can exploded, and the unfortunate woman was enveloped in flames. She rushed from the house into the street, literally a pillar of fire, the flames mounting far above her head, and her screams were heard several squares. In a short time several hundred persons were attracted to the spot. Several gentlemen stripped off their coats and threw them around her, attempting to smother the flames, which was not accomplished until every particle of clothing, except a small handkerchief about her waist, had been consumed. Her entire body was horribly roasted, and her injuries are necessarily fatal.

John Buttsfield, of Fulton county, recently refused to pay toll, when the gate was closed on him, and the enraged man procured an ax and cut them down.

A widow lady, Mrs. Nancy Lanxon, and her adopted daughter, twelve years old, were found dead in bed at their home in Mattoon, Ill., on the morning of the 6th, with their throats cut from ear to ear. A common case knife was sticking in the wound in Mrs. Lanxon's throat, and her right hand grasping its handle. The bodies lay in a composed position, evidently having been arranged after death and nicely covered with the bed clothes. The son of Mrs. Lanxon has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder.

CONGRESS appropriated \$300,000 for the erection of public buildings in Pittsburgh.

There are nearly 20,000 children in New York under fifteen years of age employed in making paper collars.

The thermometer stood at 25 degrees below zero at Sparta, Wisconsin, on the 4th inst. Cold weather for March.

A Missouri paper despatching asks: "Wouldn't the State do well to dispense with all legislation for the next ten years."

A dwelling house on Congress street, Portland, Me., occupied by four families, was burned on the 4th, and a woman named Clark perished in the flames.

A white sheep belonging to Wilson Marshall, of Cecil county, Md., recently gave birth to three lambs of different colors—one white, one black, and the other a reddish brown.

Society men in Boston do not waltz with blondes and brunettes the same evening, this winter. They think the mixture of different tints of powder on their dress coats is too picturesque.

A fashionable young lady of Philadelphia dropped one of her false eye brows in a church pew, and badly frightened a young man next to her, who thought it was his moustache.

A Chinaman was summoned as a witness in New York, the other day, and to ascertain his views on the nature of an oath, the judge asked him what would be his punishment if he should swear to lie. "I shall never return to China, but always remain in New York," was the reply, and he was at once sworn.

**New Advertisements.**

**Bridge Election.**  
THERE will be an election held at the Store of Samuel Buck, in the borough of Perryville, on MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1873, to elect a Board of Managers for the Perryville Bridge Company for the year commencing April 1, 1873. In order of the Board.  
SAMUEL BUCK, Treasurer.  
Mar 5-1w

**Administrator's Notice.**  
Estate of Lemuel R. Beale, deceased.  
THE undersigned, to whom Letters of Administration on the estate of Lemuel R. Beale, late of Berks township, deceased, have been duly granted according to law, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against it, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.  
JONATHAN B. OKESSON, Adm'r.  
Mar 5-1w-3c

**Executor's Notice.**  
Estate of William O'Brien, deceased.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of William O'Brien, late of the borough of Perryville, have been granted in due form of law to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to please present them properly authenticated for settlement.  
JAMES E. OKESON, Executor.  
Feb. 21, 1873-3c

**Auditor's Notice.**  
THE undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Juniata county an Auditor to make and report distribution of the money in the hands of William Given, Assignee of Cheyney J. Chamberlain, among the creditors of the said Cheyney J. Chamberlain, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Milltown, on Tuesday, March 18th, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having any legal claim against the said Cheyney J. Chamberlain will please present it.  
J. A. CHRISTY, Auditor.  
Feb. 26, 1873.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
Estate of Jerome Bryant, deceased.  
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Jerome Bryant, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them without delay, to  
ALFRED J. PATTERSON, JACOB BRYANT, Administrators.  
Feb. 12, 1873 6c

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