The Daily Post.

THESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21.

THEY EXPECTED TOO MUCH.

The Republicans expected that as soon as Mr. Lincoln took control of the government, he would at once make everything all right, and that our troubles would cease at once. The new administration has not by any means come up to the expectations of its party. The fault is not in the administration, but in the party which very probably expected Mr. Lincoln to perform impossibilities. He has not re-inforced the forts because he could not; he will not collect the revenue in the Southern ports, because he cannot.

The Republicans have singularly overestimated and mistaken the powers of the general government, in forming their expectations of what Mr. Lincoln was to do, when he came into the Presidential chair. They seem to have had a sort of indefinite idea that the General Government has an independent existence, a separate power, an authority by itself and in itself, supreme over the States and the people which granted to it all the power which it really has. This error has caused the disappointment of the Republicans at Mr. Lincoln's failure to do what they so confidently expected. To effect certain purposes which the States in their separate capacity could not well perform without coming in collision with each other, the General Government was formed. Its powers are granted ones, and are limited and clearly defined by the Constitution. If properly exercised they will eventually secure the perpetuity and the prosperity of the Union. But its powers are derivative. It has no power within itself, and emenating from itself to do things not provided for in the Constitution. The executive is simply a law-obliging power, not independent, but dependent upon the people of the States. The people of the States made the General Government, and to it they granted certain powers. These powers it can exercise. It is appointed to perform certain duties. These it must perform. But it has neither the right nor the power to make war upon any portion of the authors of its existence. It must rule the people within the limits of its granted powers. It cannot rightfully use the weapons entrusted to it for the common defence against the States by whome those weapons were furnished.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, adopted at Montgomery, Alabama, may with propriety be regarded as the ultimatum of the seceded States. Heretofore the question has frequently arisen, especially among the conservative men of the North, what was to be proposed in order that the cotton States might be reconciled to the Union. They have shaped a Constitution for themselves, and we presume this Constitution may be regarded as containing the conditions upon which the Union may be re-established, or divided without war—that is if both parties can be made to agree to either the one thing or the other.

This new Southern Constitution is the Constitution of the United States, with various modifications, and some very important alterations. We find them in the New York *Herald*, as follows:

1st. That African slavery in the Territories shall be recognized and protected by Congress and the Territorial Legislatures.

2nd. That the right to slaveholders of transit and sojourn in any State of the Confederacy, with their slaves and other property, shall be recognized and respected.

3rd. That the provision in regard to fugitive slaves shall extend to any slave lawfully carried from one State into another, and there escaping or taken away from his master.

4th. That no bill or *ex post facto* law (by Congress or any State,) and no law impairing or denying the right of property in negro slaves, shall be passed.

5th. That the African slave trade shall be prohibited by such laws of Congress as shall effectually prevent the same.

Such are the provisions of this Southern Constitution which we may accept as the ultimatum of the seceded States on the subject of slavery. Upon some other questions, however, there are certain stringent provisions in said Constitution which it would be extremely difficult to persuade our Northern fishermen, manufacturers and lobby corruptionists to swallow, even to re-establish the Union. These provisions include:

1st. The absolute prohibition of all bounties from the federal treasury, and all duties or taxes on imported goods intended to promote or foster any branch of home industry.

2nd. A positive prohibition of federal appropriations for internal improvements, and the substitution of local tonnage duties for such improvements.

3rd. The restriction of Congress by a majority vote to such appropriations as may be recommended by the President or some executive department, all other appropriations requiring a two-thirds vote.

4th. The holding of contractors to the strict letter of their contracts.

5th. That the Post Office Department shall pay its own expenses.

These are excellent Constitutional amendments. If they had been in force in Washington during the last ten years they would have prevented the wasteful squandering in swindling lobby jobs, contracts, &c., of three, four or five hundred millions of public money and public property that have been squandered.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.

It is announced that the Brooklyn Gas Light Company have issued circulars informing the residents and business men in certain steeets that they will reduce the price of gas from 2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, to 1.25 per 1,000 cubic feet, on the 1st of April next. The New Gas Company have laid pipes, and are furnishing gas, in all the streets referred to. Hence the efforts of the old Company to retain their customers.

This is 25 cents per thousand feet lower than gas is furnished for in this city. We believe the coal for making gas at Brooklyn is mostly carried from this vicinity. If this can be done and yet manufactured from it twenty-five per cent. cheaper than we can get it at home, it is an evidence that all the complaints against heavy gas bills are not without cause.

POSTMASTER AT PITTSBURGH.

The telegraph announces the nomination of Sidney F. Von Bonhorst, Esq., as Postmaster at Pittsburgh.

Mr. Von Bonhorst is a gentleman, and a very worthy citizen. His great fault is, that he is a Republican, which is inexcusable in him "or any other man."

THE Charleston Custom House officers have been informed that ships from the seceded States will be received at the Northern ports on the same footing as those carrying the Federal flag.

WE learn from Charleston that the Constitution and Tariff bill of the Confederate States is considered satisfactory.

SEVEN or eight Southern students have "seceded" from the Dartmouth College.

The New Tariff.

The Philadelphia *Press* says it is evident that a desperate effort will be made to change the new tariff before a fair opportunity is afforded to test its real merits and to enable the industrial interests of the country to derive from it the aid and protection they anticipate. This scheme is based partly upon the allegation that it contains inaccuracies and contradictions, and that there will be great practical difficulty in carrying out its provisions in reference to specific duties, and partly upon the idea that by levying higher rates of duty than the tariff of the Southern Confederacy, it will stimulate the importation of foreign goods for the Northwestern and some of the Border slave States into the Gulf ports If an extra session of Congress should be called to devise measures to assist the President in executing the revenue laws, a fierce onslaught upon the new tariff may be expected. But it is to be hoped that all changes which actual experience does not show to be absolutely necessary will be avoided. The Morrill bill should have a fair trial.

The Seizure of the Guthrie.

The Treasury department has received fuller information in regard to the seizure of the U. S. vessel Guthrie, in Texas. The seizure took place in Galveston harbor. The vessel left New Bedford on Nov. 8, with a full cargo of supplies for one year for all the lighthouses between Amelia island, Georgia, and the Rio Grande, arriving at Galveston March 5th, for the purpose of delivering a supply of oil to Bolivar Point lighthouse and others in that vicinity. While the master was absent from the vessel, attending to the delivery of supplies, the Guthrie was boarded by one Gen. Sherman and a so-called committee of safety, and possession taken. The vessel was removed from the vicinity of the revenue cutter and anchored, where she was at last accounts, awaiting further orders from the head quarters of the rebels. This outrage, in view of the peaceful mission of the vessel, is regarded as eclipsing all others of a similar character.

One of the Effects.

The New York *Herald* says that one of the effects of the Morrill tariff will be to settle *the question of the navigation of the Mississippi river*—the only one which looked threatening to the South. The Southern tariff being lower than the Northern, all goods destined for Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other ports of entry in the West, will be landed at New Orleans, bulk broken, and then forwarded to their several destinations. The Western people will thereby have more advantageous and greater use of the river than they had before. Instead of consuming products coming westward from the Atlantic border, they will receive them southward from New Orleans, giving employment to the boats and railroads on and near the Mississippi river, and reviving the old business as it flourished before the East opened its *artificial* connection with the West.

The Two Tariffs.

The New Yorkers are down upon the new tariff of the North and in favor of the Southern tariff. The *Herald* says:

"The tariff of the Washington Congress is the most ignorant, useless, blundering and pernicious enactment that ever was concocted for the avowed purpose of bettering the interests of the country. On the contrary, the tariff of the Montgomery Congress is a sound, practical and intelligible measure, and as such it will command the admiration of the statesmen of England and France, and all the commercial nations of Europe.

Illinois.

The correct census of this state shows a population of 1,711,738, which is double what it was in 1850. She has now within two hundred thousand of as many people as Ohio had in 1850. Under the present apportionment, Ohio has 21 Congressmen to Illinois 9. Under the next, Illinois will have 13 Congressmen, and perhaps 14, to our 19. Our younger sister, it must be confessed, is gaining rapidly upon us.

Texas.

Advices from Fort Brown intimate the surrender of the Ringgold Barracks at Brazos Santiago to the Texan troops, and that its evacuation would take place on the 20th inst. Col. Ben McCulloch is now on his way to Richmond to purchase arms for the State of Texas. He will also endeavor to induce President Davis to form a regiment of mounted riflemen for the protection of the Texan frontier.

From Washington.

The tenor of advices from Washington indicate no change in the policy of the administration relative to the reception of the Southern Commissioners Preparations for the evacuation of Fort Sumter will probably be inaugurated in a few days, but the mode in which it will take place has not yet been decided upon. The rush of place hunters still continues.

Coin in the Country.

The Banks and Sub Treasurers of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, now hold the enormous amount of *sixty-five millions in coin*, of which $40,000,000 is held in New York, and the current of coin from Europe, now amounting to about $20,000,000 since the middle of December last, is likely to continue for some time to come.

A Dream of Invasion.

Difficult as those at a distance may find it to even imagine such a thing, there are those in Washington who really believe that within thirty days Jefferson Davis will be on the south bank of the Potomac with his "army of invasion."

The Gulf.

Great anxiety is felt to learn what will be done in Pensacola, or rather at the neighboring Washington Navy Yard, when the supply fleet shall arrive there. The mouth of the Mississippi will also be watched, and many anticipate a conflict somewhere on the Gulf before very long.

The President.

Mr. Lincoln's health is improving, although he is evidently care-worn. The illness of his children, the condition of the country, and the importunities of the office holders, have produced their effect even upon his robust frame.

The Southern Commissioners to Europe.

The Commissioners for Europe—Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, A. Dudley Mann, and P. A. Rost, of Louisiana—are about leaving for New Orleans, and sail thence to Havana, to take the English steamer which leaves that port on the 27th inst. for Southampton.

The Southern Confederacy.

The Congress of the Southern seceding States has adjourned until the second Monday in May. The new Constitution and Tariff which it has adopted are not satisfactory to South Carolina.

THE Memphis *Bulletin* has information that a number of citizens in Illinois have forwarded 2,500 sacks of corn to Vicksburg, to be distributed among the destitute people of Mississippi.

THE last remittances from the seceded States, in the way of customs to the General Government, came from Galveston, Texas, toward the close of February.

THE Florida convention will re-assemble in April.

Espinosa, the Dancer—His three months Capivity among the Indians, and How He Escaped.

Many of our readers doubtless remember a very supple young man, with a very large nose, named Espinosa, who traveled through this country some years ago—with the Ravels, we believe—in the capacity of a dancer. A late number of the *London Era* contains an interesting sketch of his life, from which the following is extracted:

"At last an American manager, hearing of Espinosa's growing fame, crossed the Atlantic, and steamed him away from the Parisian stage, at a salary of *one thousand pounds* for twelve months! From the year 1850 to 1857 (when he returned to France,) his life was one of continuous success, triumph, accident and adventure! He comic danced in Mexico, over India, and throughout China, with great artistic glory; but at Bourbon, Calcutta and Pondicherry he reaped laurel, and golden harvests. At Hong Kong, Sydney, Madras, Bombay, and scores of other Indian cities and towns, his success was immense, but the result was more to the honor of his artistic fame than to the filling of his exchequer.

One day California, with its golden prestige, fascinated our hero's mind, and forthwith he dreamed of nothing else, save artistic glory, ornamented with gold, and in the hope of gathering the same, he embarked for the Pacific ocean. Crossing over the Rocky Mountains he fell into the hands of a gang of cannibal robbers, who relieved him of all he possessed, and kept him a close prisoner for three months—Here he was destined, after having been previously "fattened up," to be roasted and served up at the table of the cannibal chief at their next grand solemnity! But Espinosa would not "grow fat," for the grand cannibal display; so, when the day did come, he was tied, as useless flesh lumber, to the fatal tree, there to be tortured to death, "the obstinate pale-face!" The last savage dance had already begun around him, but the "pale-face" stood and looked undismayed—*non troubled, not worried*, thought he! During his capivity he had learned enough of the savage dialect to make himself understood; so, as the cannibals jumped and frisked around him, he suddenly exclaimed: "Oh! ye accursed red-skins! call ye that dancing? Loose my cords and I'll show ye what dancing is—how we 'pale-faces' dance. Pierce my body with your arrows, and devour it afterwards, if you will, but let me show you what dancing is!" He was silent, and the capering red horde stopped suddenly short. The chiefs moved to a short distance, and held a conference—*"Continere comes, et rubigo stante decorus!"* The result of which conference was, "Be it as the pale face hath spoken; let him dance," spoke the principal chief.—and a yell of infernal noises arising was quickly made, and Espinosa, loosed from his bonds, jumped into the middle of it, with a *pirouette so unrivalled*, so fantastic, yet so outlandish and extravagant, that the red skinned squatters giggled, and grinned, and chattered like monkeys. He then gave them a dance of the regular *gamin de Paris* style. He vaulted head over heels *a la Grondola*, pirouetted round the savage enclosure, within and without, and chirrupted one and all, finally swing the favor he was "stepping" into, he began the popular Paris dance called *La Sacate*, and through it he went, *con amore et goshus*, right and left, backward and forward, dispersing his audience on all sides, surprising them, delighting them, mesmerizing and enchanting them by his impromptu dance 'twixt life and death; and, while all were in solemn amazement and mute astonishment at the velocity of his twistings and turnings, his jumpings and vaultings, he suddenly vaulted into the vacant saddle on one of the fleet steeds of the chiefs, and, *presto*, off he went like an arrow, to the general admiration of the red skins, who mistook *that pas* for a part of his *"diable infernale"* exhibition, or as Doctor O'Toole says, "a part of his system." But when the entranced savages saw him fly, quickly fly and scud through the air, and when they lost sight of him *in toto*, feelings of rage and vengeance succeeded admiration and delight, and yelling out their war cry, the best riders jumped on their steeds in pursuit of the "paleface devil!" But "fortune favored the brave," and Espinosa never saw the silly red skins more. What a dance he had of it on his borrowed courser! Yet 'twas only when at a pursuers from afar saw him arrive in sight of a numerous and well armed caravan that they gave up all hope of capturing their fascinating fugitive dancer; and, as a desperate signal of rage and vengeance, they fired off at him a shower of poisoned arrows, while he rode, under safe convoy, toward San Francisco."

HARRISBURG LETTER.

TUESDAY, March 19, 1861.

The private calendar being the order, the "tannut machine," as it is termed, was grinding out bills at a rapid rate—Mr Sheppard presides as Speaker, owing to the absence of Mr. Davis, who has gone to Washington to obtain the reward due for faithful services rendered in the Wide Awake cause.

The appointment of the new Postmaster for your city has created considerable grumbling, and is met with great opposition at Washington by one of the new lights to the dominant party. John M'[illegible] is laboring hard to beat Von——, as Senator Lawrence, just from the city of Scramble, informs me. He may as well stop this as much as the Postmaster General remarked that he would hold the members of Congress responsible for all such places. With some of the members there is but little responsibility attached, and when they have served out their time, the people will be glad to get rid of many of them. Indeed the public good will require their withdrawal from public life ere long. The disappointed Baxter, Howard, McKelvey and hosts of others, will have a happy time in consoling with each other. "Stick to the ticket," Bill, again the oil cup, and spread your capes—all for "Honest Abe." Those that win may laugh—when some of the disappointed bids farewell to the city of magnificent distances. I am told their pocket-books look so lank that you would have supposed that they had been the elephant and he walked on their wallets. Never mind, gentlemen, better luck next time. Republics are said to be ungrateful, slack water wins.

An act has passed to authorize the School Directors of Sewickley to borrow money.

The bill to create a new Judge for your county, was objected off and it has to take its place in the public calander, where it can be met with opposition by a direct vote.

An act relating to an interpreter of the courts of Allegheny County was passed.

The chief clerk in the Treasury Department is complaining that members are overdrawing. This has created a bad feeling and has thrown a shade of doubt over the *purity* of the majority party—this is a bad state of things. In the letter in your paper of the 18th inst. I should have written the name Byrne in place of "Burns," for the former is an Irish gentleman, while the other comes from your own county, and might lead people to think that he blew hot and cold on the Penitentiary appropriation—while it is due to our member to say that he advocated the large figure sought for.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, AT HARRISBURG.

This well regulated hotel, at the railroad depot, is now under the sole supervision of the gentlemanly landlord, Mr. Ten Eycke. Everything connected with the house is in ample order—rooms convenient and airy, and clean as a new pin; servants obliging, and the Black Republican who shoulders your trunk for a quarter, is polite and efficient. Burke is a character and a feature of the hotel. He is as polite as any Monsieur. Travelers could not do better than sojourn with the bland Ten Eycke, for if you go further you may fare worse than at the United States. IRONSIDES.

A GOOD IDEA.—Horticulturists and pomologists will be pleased to learn that by the new postal regulations seeds or cuttings are classed as mailable matter, and are to be charged with postage at the rate of one cent an ounce when sent under 1,500 miles and two cents an ounce when sent over that distance.

THE Charleston correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says Major Anderson caused a man to be shot in Fort Sumter the other day, because he was engaged in a plot to spike the guns of the Fort.

THE Washington *Star* says we have every reason to believe that, on Saturday last, Major Anderson was ordered to repair to Newport Barracks, Ky., for recruiting duty.

THE Convention of Lousiana has refused to submit the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States to the people of that State.

I Wud knot Dye in Winter.

I wud knot dye in winter
When whisky punches flo—
When pooty gals are skating
Our foulds of ice & sno
When sassidge meat is phrying
& hickery knuts is thick:
Oh! who cud think ov dyeing
Or even getting sick
Nary time.

I wud knot dye in spring time,
And miss the turnip greens,
& the pooty song ov the leetle frawgs,
& the sky-larks arly screams,
When the burds begin thar wobbling
And taters gin to sprute—
When turkeys go to gobbleing,
I wud knot then pig out
Knot by a jugg full.

I wud knot dye in summur,
& leve the garden sass—
The roste lam and butteremilk—
The kool plase in the grass;
I wud knot dye in summur,
When everthinc's so hott,
& leve the whisky juleps—
Oh! kno, I'de ray ther knot,
As I know off

I wud knot dye in oetum,
With peeches fit for eating,
When the wavy korn is getting wripe,
& kandidates are treeing
Phor this and other wreasons,
I'de knot dye in the fall;
& sense I've thort it over,
I wud knot dye at all
By no manner of means.

JUGGLING EXTRAORDINARY.

Marvelous Feats of an Indian Magician—A Brass Coin Changed into a Living Serpent.

The fort at Calcutta (writes an English officer in *Once a Week*) commonly known as Fort William, is one of the most splendid and convenient military establishments to be found in any quarter of the globe. It is spacious, and somewhat resembles the Tower of London, in that it consists of various streets and squares adapted for different military purposes. On all sides it is guarded by a high and strongly built rampart, which is surrounded in its turn by a broad and deep fosse, over which are placed drawbridges leading to the principal gateways. Arrived in Calcutta, a few griffins, of course I went to inspect the lions, and among others the fort.

The fort is often the scene of animated festivity, from the presence of native jugglers, renowned for their surprising skill and dexterity. The performances of these strange people have been so often described, that I shall only mention a few, for otherwise I might tire the reader. One of them struck me as being curious, from its having a strong resemblance to the feats recorded in sacred history, as having been performed by the magicians of Egypt, in the time of Moses, and in presence of Pharaoh. Indeed as it is well known that the Hindoo tricks have been handed down from the most distant ages, from father to son, there is little wonder that such a similarity can exist. The particular trick alluded to is the apparant conversion of a brass coin into a snake. The juggler gave me the coin to hold, and then seated himself about five yards from me, on a small rug, from which he never attempted to move during the whole performance. I showed the coin to several persons who were close beside me in a form in front of the juggler. At a sign from him, I not only grasped the coin I held firmly in my right hand, but crossing that hand with equal tightness with my left, I enclosed them both as firmly as I could between my knees. Of course I was positively certain that the small coin was within my double fists. The juggler then began a short incantation, accompanied by a monotonous and discordant kind of recitative, and repeating the words, "Ram Sam sam," during some minutes. He then suddenly stopped, and still keeping his seat, made a quick motion with his hand, as if throwing something at me, giving at the same time, a puff with his mouth. At that instant I felt my hands suddenly distend, and become partly open, while I experienced a sensation as if a cobweb ball of dough, or something equally soft, nasty and disagreeable, was now between my palms.

I started to my feet in astonishment of others, and opening my hands, found there no coin, but to my horror and alarm, one of the created things I detest and loathe the genus, I saw a young snake, all alive—oh and of all snakes in the world, a cobra de capello, folded, or rather coiled roundly up. I threw it instantly to the ground, trembling with rage and fear, as if already bit by the deadly reptile, which began immediately to crawl along the ground, to the alarm and amazement of every one present. The juggler now got up for the first time since he sat down, and catching hold of the snake, displayed its length, which was nearly two feet—two feet at least an inch and a half. He then took it cautiously by the tail, and opening his own mouth to its widest extent, let the head of the snake drop into it, deliberately commenced to swallow the animal, till the end of the tail was only visible, then making a sudden gulp, the whole of the snake was apparently swallowed. After this he came up to the spectators, and opening his mouth wide permitted us to look into his throat, but no snake or snake's tail was visible—it was seemingly down his throat altogether. During the remainder of the performances we never saw this snake again, nor did the man profess his ability to make it reappear. But he performed another snake trick which surprised us very much. He took from a bag another cobra de capello, and walking into the centre of the room, inclosed it in his hands in a coiled state. He waved or shook them for some time in this condition, and then opened his fists, when, hey presto!—the snake was gone, and in its place appeared several small cone, which he suffered to fall from his hands, when they glided, with their peculiar undulating movement, almost like the waves of the sea, across the floor

What a Volcano Can Do.

Cotopaxi, in 1743 threw its fiery rockets 3,000 feet above its crater, while in 1744 the roaring mass, struggling for an outlet, roared so that its awful voice was heard at a distance of more than 600 miles. In 1797 the crater of Tunguragua, one of the great peaks of the Andes, flung out torrents of mud, which dammed up rivers, opened new lakes, and in valleys of a thousand feet wide made deposits of six hundred feet deep. The stream from Vesuvius, which in 1737 passed through Torre del Greco, contained 33,000,000 cubic feet of solid matter, and in 1794, when Torre del Greco was destroyed a second time, the mass of lava amounted to 45,000,000 cubic feet. In 1670, Etna poured forth a flood which covered eighty-four square miles of surface, and measured nearly 100,000,000 cubic feet. On this occasion the sand and scoria formed the Monte Rosa, now Nicolosi, a cone two miles in circumference and 4,000 feet high. The stream thrown out by Etna in 1810 was in motion, at the rate of a yard per day, for nine months after the eruption; and it is on record that the lava of the same mountain, after a terrible eruption, were not thoroughly cooled and consolidated ten years after the event. In the eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 1779, the scoria and ashes vomited forth far exceeded the entire bulk of the mountain; while in 1760, Etna disgorged more than twenty times its own mass. Vesuvius has thrown its ashes as far as Constantinople, Syria, and Egypt; it buried stones eight pounds in weight, to Pompeii, a distance of six miles, while similar masses were tossed up 2000 feet above its summit.—Cotopaxi has projected a block of 100 cubic yards in volume a distance of nine miles, and Sumdawa, in 1815, during the most terrible eruption on record, sent its ashes as far as Java, a distance of 300 miles in surface, and out of a population of 12,000 souls only 26 escaped.—*Recreative Science.*

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REED'S MAGNETIC OIL STILL holds the reputation it has had for years, of being superior to anything yet known for the following purposes:

Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Spinal Affections;
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Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Weak Limbs;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Ulcers and sores;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous headache.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Frosted Feet;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Fresh Wounds;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures swellings;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Pains in the Back;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Affections;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Ear ache and Tooth ache;
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New Acts New Songs! New Dances. New Burlesques

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Improved Raker and Binder.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, PRACTICAL mechanics, have examined Mr. A. B. Smith's improved device for raking and binding grain, and device forming part of the platform of Reaping Machine, and it is our opinion, after carefully examining all the parts, and its adaption to Reaping Machines, that it is new, useful, practical and complete in all its parts, and we do hereby cheerfully recommend it to farmers and all other persons interested in Reaping Machines.

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J. R. REED,
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JAMES McBRIDE,
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mh21 16t

$15 Reward!

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OLIVE TAR OLIVE TAR
OLIVE TAR OLIVE TAR

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