

# FOR ADVERTISERS

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The *Advertiser* will be furnished with the first of April with the material for the campaign, for 75 cents. We have made arrangements whereby we will be able to discuss all political questions, and furnish to our readers a paper that heretofore. Our *Advertiser* is not controlled by any "Ring" or Faction, but will endeavor to advance and maintain true Republican principles; supporting none but those whom we shall consider worthy the support of all honest men. Send in your name and get a good paper for months and a half for 75 cents.

It is generally thought by the leading men at Washington that Judge Davis will decline to run as a Presidential candidate if he should not be nominated by the Cincinnati Convention. One grist ground out. Who next?

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer of New York to secure the purchase of \$1,000,000 worth of bonds on each Wednesday, and to sell \$1,000,000 worth of gold on each Thursday during the month of April.

The Wyoming Democrat concludes the Senator Wood is "rather," and thinks that the people ought "to be aware of the necessity of a change from a party that contains such men." But Wood is dead, what does it say to the Democratic Senator of the name of Wood? Mr. Wood's chief offence is that he "borrowed" money of Tweed, the unquestioned Dictator of the Democratic party. What sort of a "change" does the party of Tweed, Connolly, Hall, Sweeney, Bernard, Cardozo & Co. offer the people? The sentiment of the Republican party has driven its corruption takers and unfaithful servants into private life, or will do so. Can the Democrat or anybody else tell when the Democratic party ever deserted or penalized any of its friends?—*Warren New Yorker.*

**Forney on Grant.**  
The following is reported as a portion of the speech made by Col. Forney to the employees of the Philadelphia Custom House, soon after he resigned the Collectorship: "And now my friends, as we have been talking a good word for ourselves, let me say a few words about the President Grant: and from the more free to say it because some persons think because I have left the office I have left the truth. I have gone back to my editorial chair, but I am not less earnest in supporting the Republican party and Grant. Perhaps I may have a way of proving this different from yours, but my bow, my friend, my way will be clearly followed. I believe that Grant's nomination is inevitable, and know of no Republican in this city or elsewhere, whatever his views may be on other questions, who is against Grant. I believe his reelection essential to the preservation of the Union. And sometimes when I see the attacks on his private character, and read the proceedings of these investigating committees, I feel like opposing to these silly recriminations and prejudices the great historical facts of his military and civil record."

Then I remember Grant as the man who saved my country and yours. I remember how he seized our cause when it was sinking almost for the last time and bore it to victory; I remember his patience and his perseverance; I remember how he avoided complaints to the authorities and appeals to the people; I remember, when Richard P. Taylor fell, he refused to ride through the conquered city at the head of his victorious army, but quietly returned to his family, then in New Jersey; I remember how he abstained from the Presidency till it was forced upon him, but that, but for him, in 1868 we should have been defeated, even by Sherman and Blair.

What of his administration?—I do not fulfill our expectations. I do not see the public measures? Reduced the debt, a fearless foreign policy, a solution of the Indian problem, a ready reference to public opinion, the San Domingo affair, and the restoration to order of the country in regard to our institutions, which is worth every man's life. The man who needs integrity, stability, and who only looks for the personal attacks, the man who is for peace and liberty, the man who is for the record as this country has never had, and who has been the wisest of animals whose instinct is considered; unflinching. I drive up the peg, more firmly than ever over our health for Ayer's National Almanac.—*Times, Mar. 10.*

## Connecticut Election.

### Jewell Elected Governor!

THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN.  
The following is the vote, Jewell, Rep., 48,886; Hubbard, Dem., 44,346; Gillette, Temperance, 1,526; Harrison, Labor Reform, 831. Gov. Jewell's plurality is 2,000, and his majority over all, 74.  
The Senate stands 15 Republican to 8 Democrat. The House stands 133 Republican to 110 Democrat, making a Republican majority of 30 on joint ballot. Last year it was 24.  
The vote was light owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the roads being so bad in many sections of the State that it was impossible to travel them at all.

## RHODE ISLAND STATE ELECTION.

**All the Republican State Tickets Elected with the exception Lieut.-Gov.**  
PROVIDENCE, April 2.—The Rhode Island State election was held to-day, and was one of more than usual interest, owing to the fact that about three thousand Democratic registered voters held their poll taxes paid for the first time in two or three years. The result, however, was the election of the Republican State ticket except the Lieutenant Governor.  
An especial issue was made against the Republican candidate for Lieut.-Gov. (the present incumbent, Pardon W. Stevens), because of his alleged connection with trap-fishing, and he is probably defeated by Chas. H. Carter, Democrat, by a small majority, although the casting votes may throw the election into the Legislature, where the Republican candidate will be elected.  
The Journal has returned from all the towns in the State, except Block Island, and, footing up as follows:  
For Governor—Seth Padelford, Rep., 9,385; Olney Arnold, D., 8,228.  
For Lieut. Governor—Pardon W. Stevens, Rep., 8,122; Charles H. Carter, Dem., 8,720.  
The Senate will stand 20 Republican, and 11 Democrats, the House of Representatives 53 Republican, 17 Democrats and 3 no choice.

## Terrible Tornado at St. Louis.

**Five Persons Seriously Injured.**  
ST. LOUIS, March 20.—A very severe thunder and lightning storm passed over this city about eight o'clock this evening, accompanied by a heavy rain. During the storm a terrific tornado from the south west struck the large brick market house on Seventh street, between Spruce and Poplar, and leveled the northern half of it to the ground in the twinkling of an eye. Most of the roof and several heavy timbers were carried across Seventh street, and striking the building opposite struck two great larks in it.  
So far as now known only five persons were injured.  
The stalls in the market house were overturned, and a large number of persons were present making purchases, and it is wonderful that scores of them were not killed. Aside from the slight damage done to one or two buildings, two or three blocks distant, no other destruction seems to have occurred.  
It is likely that the tornado struck the ground only at this point, then rose again and passed on in a north eastern direction, and may be heard from at some point in Illinois to-morrow. Seventh street is blocked with debris.  
Parts of the market-house roof and awning were carried two or three blocks distant.

The State Republican Conventions of Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Ohio and Iowa, have endorsed the policy of President Grant's administration, and warmly recommended that it be continued through the next four years term. The opponents of the President may as well call off their hounds of slander.

The Wild Geese do not regard Dr. Ayer's medicine in migrating north such immense numbers of them as are flying over us now, while his almanac says: "Break and blustering about this time, with heavy snow."—*Concord Rep.*  
We were too late last week in our item on the conflict between Dr. Ayer and the wild geese. The Doctor's settlement for years has had such a monopoly as that of last Sunday. The snow lies three feet deep on a level in Minnesota and two feet in Wisconsin, while the storm has swept from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. Snow fell to various depths as far south as Denver, Fort Union and Santa Fe. Learned as we believed Dr. Ayer in the arena of nature, and wonderful as we knew his medicines to be, we were not prepared for so signal an instance of his superiority, not only over the wise men, but the wisest of animals whose instinct is considered; unflinching. I drive up the peg, more firmly than ever over our health for Ayer's National Almanac.—*Times, Mar. 10.*

## Earthquake in California.

### Entire Town Down and the Palazzo Buried Beneath the Ruins.

**THIRTY PERSONS KILLED AND ONE HUNDRED INJURED.**  
**RUMORS OF A VOLCANO IN ACTIVE OPERATION.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Disturbances from the volcano district in Inyo county, four hundred miles southeast from this city, gives additional details of the earthquake disaster on Tuesday last. The shocks still continue, though with decreased violence. It is remarkable that only a slight shock on Tuesday was felt in central and northern California.  
Cerro Gordo was badly damaged, having several buildings blown down and one man killed.  
Lone Pine appears to have been directly over the center of the disturbance. Among the killed at the latter place was a Mr. Grey, aged 44 years and a native of Texas. The rest were all Spanish Americans.  
The shock is described as resembling a park of artillery fired directly beneath the town. Col. Whipple, who was in the second story of an adobe house, states that he had just time to jump from his bed and get to the doorway when the house appeared to crumble to pieces beneath him. He was buried among the ruins, but succeeded in extricating himself from the debris, having received several severe but not dangerous wounds.  
The same begins to desertion; Nacote whole population was buried beneath the ruins. The cry for help and the screams of the wounded beneath the ruins, filled the air, while those who escaped were calling for aid to those father, mother, wives and children.  
The first shock was followed in quick succession by three others. Over three hundred distinct shocks were felt between half past two o'clock and sunrise. In fact, the earth was in a constant tremble for over three hours. A chain was opened to the extent of twenty-five miles down the valley, ranging from three inches to four feet in width. Rocks were torn from their places and rolled down into the valley. At Swana, Col. Tregallo, of the sanding works, was killed and great destruction prevailed throughout the vicinity of Lone Pine.  
A telegram from Yavapai says that several shocks were felt in that city last night and are still coming from the south-east.

Persons anticipate finding immense quantities of the mountainous coal-oil, as the snow disappears enough to permit of an investigation.  
There are rumors of a volcano in active operation having been seen from the summit of Green Hood mountain, sixty miles north of Yavapai. The Indians in the vicinity have all left, fearing a recurrence of the general confusion of nature, which according to their traditions, occurred in that region some thousands of years ago, and created what is known as the Owens River valley, but which was twice a chain of mountains.

The section affected by the earthquake was sparsely inhabited, mainly by people working in silver-bearing lead mines.  
FRANCISCO, MARCH 21.—Admiral Misson from Inyo county places the number of killed by the earthquake on Tuesday, at thirty, beside one hundred injured.  
In the desert country, stretching from Owens Lake to the Mexican line are formidable craters, not long extinct, besides several old volcanoes, and it is supposed that some of these old volcanoes may have been in eruption again.  
A gentleman from Independence asserts that smoke and ash from a volcano were distinctly seen southward from that place, and word has been brought there that lava was seen flowing down the mountains, but the report is not authenticated. The shocks continued decreasing in force, up to Thursday morning, when over one thousand had been counted.  
At Tibbett's Ranch, fifteen miles above Independence, forty acres of ground sunk seven feet below the surface of the surrounding country.  
Big Owens Lake has risen four feet since the first shock.  
Owens River run over its banks, depositing shoals of fish on the shores. Afterwards it receded for a distance of four or five miles.  
Through Lone Pine the earth cracked, one side remaining stationary, while the other sunk seven or eight feet, leaving a wall of earth extending over three miles in length, where formerly was a level plain. Innumerable cracks were made throughout the valley.

Kerns and Owens Rivers turned and ran up stream for several minutes, leaving their beds entirely dry, and finally returned with largely increased volume.  
There has been no parallel to this earthquake since the year 1812, when among the missions of San Juan, Capistrano, and La Purissima in Lower California were destroyed.  
Of course the cart is a matter of common conversation throughout California, but creates not the slightest fear outside the region affected.

## MORSE.

### Professor S. F. B. Morse died at his residence in Poughkeepsie, yesterday (Wednesday) morning.

Samuel Finley Brees Morse was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1791. He graduated at Yale College in 1810. The *Tribune* furnishes the following brief biographical sketch of the great inventor:  
"He was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design in 1825; he was its first President; he was about the same time lecturer on the fine arts at the New York Athenaeum; and during his second residence abroad he was elected to the professorship of the literature of the arts of the City of New York. It was on the voyage home to enter upon the duties of this position in 1832, that he conceived the great invention to which he owes his world-wide fame. Ever since his college days he had dabbled a little in chemistry. The new discoveries in the science of electro-magnetism had an especial attraction for him and he had discussed them over and over again with his friend Prof. J. F. Dana. On board the Havre packet *Sully*, which brought him home in October, 1832, the subject formed one day a topic of conversation among the passengers.—Dr. Charles S. Jackson, of Boston, described an experiment in Paris, by means of which electricity had instantaneously been transmitted through a great length of wire. "If that is so," said Morse, "I see no reason why messages may not be sent in any way transmitted by electricity." Before the packet reached New York the invention of the telegraph was virtually made, and even the essential features of the electro-magnetic transmitting and receiving apparatus, were sketched out on paper. On course in reaching this result Morse made good use of the ideas and discoveries of many other minds. No great invention ever sprung complete and perfect from one brain. Various forms of telegraphic intercourse had been devised before; electro-magnetism had been studied by a man for many years; Franklin even had experimented with the transmission of electricity through great lengths of wire. It was reserved for Morse to combine the results of many fragments and unsuccessful attempts and put them, after years of trial, to a practical use; and though his claims to the invention have been often attacked in the press and in the courts, they have been triumphantly vindicated by the law and the verdict of the people both at home and abroad. That of the apparatus was actually constructed by Mr. Morse, in New York, before the close of the year, but it was not until 1837 that he succeeded in putting up an experimental line, consisting of half a mile of wire stretched around and around a room, and exhibiting a telegraph in actual operation. With this instrument he could and received a message only in one direction. By 1837 he had a duplicate apparatus, and now he greater facility to his scheme by an exhibition at the Fair of 1837. The invention attracted a great deal of interest, but very few persons could be persuaded of its financial value. At the close of the year Mr. Morse went to Washington and asked Congress for an appropriation to build a telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore. The House Committee on Commerce, at the head of which was the Hon. F. O. J. Smith of Maine, gave him no attentive hearing and a favorable report, but the next year without further action, and the disappointed inventor went to England and France. He met with no encouragement in Europe, and struggled on for four years longer, renewing his appeal at Washington year after year, and still hopeful in the midst of poverty and trouble. On the last night of the session in March, 1842, he left the Capitol entirely disheartened, after patiently waiting through the long day. But the next morning, to his amazement, he learned that in the hurry and confusion of the midnight hour the exploring Congress had voted \$30,000 for his experimental essay. After exhausting the appropriation and quite a large sum of money beside, in one year afterwards the wire was up between Washington and Baltimore, and on the 27th day of May, 1844, the first message was transmitted. Every part of the apparatus worked imperfectly, but the feasibility of the project was established and the tough struggle was over, and he hoisted the satisfaction of knowing that all nations have given him tokens of distinction.  
It should not be forgotten that to Prof. Morse we also owe the invention of the submarine cable. One moonlight night in October, 1842, he laid in New York Harbor the first submarine telegraph, anticipating that by more than a year and a half the actual construction of the first land line. It was only an experiment, but it enabled Prof. Morse to predict the next year in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury the certainty of the great project which so long afterward was carried out by the energy of Cyrus W. Field.

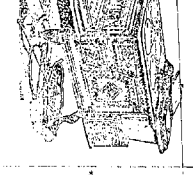
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The Great American Improved Hot Water Radiator, which are acknowledged to be the best in the known world. It is for sale by Wood, and made of the best of iron.



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