The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY MORNING MAR. 11, 1876.

Belknap.

Next to those blessings which a kind Providence usually concedes to the generality of mortals, the liberty and independence which enable us always to espouse the cause of that which we consider right and proper, are certainly most to be prized. It may seem egotistical, yet we are proud to say it, that, during our journalistic career, we have never yet praised because it had become fashionable to praise, nor censured because it had become customary to censure; nor have we ever espoused any practicular cause from partizan motives. In short we have always endeavored to sustain that, which, under the circumstances, we consider right, and, unshaked by party ties, have praised or censured either party according to its deserts. So long as the conduct of the present Administration admitted of no open censure, we abstained from joining in the cry of what to us, appeared unreasonable fault finding, to please the mere partizan views of some; and, although we have frequently noted things not exactly to our liking we have kept silent rather than to have suffered ourselves to be led into, what we considered, a premature and questionable movement. That the late disgraceful disclosures at the National Capital should cause us to depart from the course hitherto pursued, should therefore astonish no one, for, have we not long and patiently waited for the proofs of maladministration, which partizans had so frequently promised to us? True, they have been long and slowly coming, but now that they are presented in all their hideousness, he who would refuse to join in the denunciation of the crime and criminals, would, indirectly, become the apologist of both. A middle course is no longer left us, and, however unpalatable it may be to our Republican friends, the impression is slowly, but surely, gaining upon the masses that the continuance in power of the Republican party, corrupt from stem to stern, is no longer within the limits of possibility. The misdeeds and corruption of its leaders have done their work. Its final overthrow can be but a question of time. Presant-taking, whiskey-rings, the ill-disguised sympathy of the Administration for the criminals, and last, but not least, the damnable transactions of Secretary of War, Belknap, having given the quietus to Republicanism as effectually as the most sanguine of Democrats could have desired.

When some fifteen years ago, Floyd was detected in his nefarious transactions, the voice of indignation was loud throughout the land, and yet, Floyd might be called a gentleman compared to the late incumbent of the war-office. Floyd stole for the benefit of a cause—Belknap sells lucrative appointments for the sake of filthy lucre to swell his fortune! Though both thieves, the first was by far the better man of the two.

Now, that the investigation into the National affairs has fairly begun, stranger developments may yet be in store for us than anything thus far discovered; but "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." To give our readers an insight into the late Secretary's irregularities, we shall annex the testimony of Mr. Marsh, as best calculated to gratify their curiosity:

By the Chairman—Where do you reside? A.—I reside at 30 West Fifty-seventh street, New York: have resided in New York about eight years.

By the Chairman—Were you or not appointed or tendered an appointment as a post trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, in the fall of 1870 by the Secretary of War; if so under what circumstances was said appointment secured to you? State also if you were commissioned by the Secretary as such post trader, or if not who was so commissioned; and if any other person than yourself was so commissioned give his name, the reason why he was commissioned: if any agreement was made between you and the appointee state it, or produce it if in writing: and was such agreement made with the knowledge of the Secretary of War; and state the circumstances connected with the making of that agreement, and all the transactions in detail thereunder, fully and particularly, as if you were specially investigated in regard to the several transactions, and so fully as to save the necessity of repeated interrogatories.

Mr. Marsh—In reply to your question, I would state that in the summer of 1870 myself and wife spent some weeks at Long Branch, and on our return to New York Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bowers, by our invitation came to our house. Mrs. Belknap was ill during this visit some three or four weeks, and I supposed in consequence of our kindness to her she felt under some obligation, for she asked me one day in the course of a conversation why I did not apply for a post tradership on the frontier. I asked what they were, and was told that there were many of them very lucrative offices or positions in the gift of the Secretary of War, and that if I wanted one she would ask the Secretary for one for me. Upon my replying that I thought such offices belonged to disabled soldiers, and because that I was without political influence, she answered that politicians got such places, &c., &c. I do not remember saying that if I had a valuable post of that kind I would remember her, but I do remember her saying something like this: "If I can prevail upon the Secretary of War to award you a post you must be careful to say nothing to him about presents, for a man once offered him $10,000 for a tradership of this kind, and he told him that if he did not leave the office he would kick him down stairs." Remembering as I do this story, I presume the antecedent statement to be correct. Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bowers returned to Washington and a few weeks thereafter Mrs. Belknap sent the word to come over. I did so, she then told me that the post tradership at Fort Sill was vacant; that it was a valuable post, as she understood, and that she had asked for it for me or had prevailed upon the Secretary of War to agree to give it to me. At all events I called upon the secretary of War, and, as near as I can remember, made application for this post on a regular printed form. The Secretary said he would appoint me if I could bring proper recommendatory letters, and this I said I could do. Either Mrs Belknap or the Secretary to d me that the present trader at the post (Jno. S. Evans) was an applicant for reappointment and that I had better see him before going in the city, as it would not be fair to turn him out of office without some notice, as he would lose largely on his buildings, merchandise, &c., if the office was taken from him, and that it would be proper and just for me to make some arrangements with him for their purchase, if I wished to run the post myself. I saw Evans, and found him alarmed at the prospect of losing the place. I remember that he said that a firm of Western post traders who claimed a good deal of influence with the Secretary of War, had promised to have him appointed, but he found, on coming to Washington, this firm to be entirely without influence.

Mr. Evans first proposed a partnership, which I declined, and then a bonus of a certain portion of the profits if I would allow him to hold the position and continue the business. We finally agreed upon $4,000 a year. Mr. Evans and myself went on to New York together, where the contract was made and executed which is herewith submitted (paper marked A). During our trip over, however, Mr. Evans said something in the *Army and Navy Journal* which led him to think that some of the troops were to be removed from the fort and we had offered to large a sum, and before the contract was drawn it was reduced by agreement to $3,000, the same being paid quarterly in advance. When the first remittance came to me, say probably in November, 1870, I sent one half thereof to Mrs. Belknap, under I presume by certificate of deposit or bank notes by express. Being in Washington at a funeral some weeks after this I had a conversation with Mrs. Bowers to the following purport as far as I can now remember, but must say that just here my memory is exceedingly bad, and I judge in part, perhaps from what followed as to the details of the conversation. I went up stairs in the nursery with Mrs. Bowers to see the baby. I said to her: "This child will have money coming to it before long." She said "Yes." The mother gave the child to me, and told me that the money coming from you she must take and keep for it. I said: "All right," and it seems to me I said that perhaps the father ought to be consulted. I say it seems so, and yet I can give no reason for it, for, as far as I know, the father knew nothing of any money transactions between the mother and myself. I have a faint recollection of a remark of Mrs. Bowers that if I sent the money to the father that it belongs to her, and that she would get it anyway. I certainly had some understanding then or subsequently with her or him, for when the next payment came due and was paid, I sent the one-half thereof to the Secretary of War, and have continued substantially from that day forward to the present time to do the same. About I should say a year and a half or two years after the commencement of these payments, I reduced the amount to $2,500 per annum. The reason of this reducing was partly because of the constant complaints on the part of Mr. Evans and his partner, and partly, so far as I now remember, in consequence of an article in the newspapers about that time reflecting on the injustice done to so disbursing at this post, caused by exorbitant charges made necessary on the part of the trader by reason of the payment of this bonus. To the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true statement of all the facts in the case, and as complete as I can remember occurrences of so many years ago.

Q.—State how the payments were made to the Secretary of War, subsequently to the funeral of his then wife, which you attended in Washington in December, 18.0, whether in cash, by checks, drafts, certificate of deposit, bonds, or by express, or otherwise? A.—The money was sent according to the instructions of the Secretary of War, sometimes in bank notes by Adams Express. I think on one or more occasions by certificate of deposite on the National Bank of America in New York. Sometimes I have paid him in New York in person, except the first payment in the fall of 1870, and the last in December, 1872—all to be made to the Secretary in the modes I have stated, unless, perhaps, on one or two occasions, at his instance, I bought a Government bond with the moneys in my hands arising from the contract with Mr. Evans, which I either sent or handed to him.

By Mr. Blackburn—Can you state the sum, to the aggregate, received by you under the contract with Mr. Evans, and what portion thereof you have paid to the Secretary of War, including the first and last payments, which you have stated were not paid to him? A.—I have no memorandum whatever on which to make answer. It is a very simple calculation: the first payment to me by Evans was made in the fall of 1870, at the rate of $12,000 a year. He paid at that rate about a year and a half or two years, and since that, at the rate of $3,000 a year. It would aggregate about $40,000, the one half of which I have disposed of as above stated.

By the Chairman—Did you receive letters from the Secretary of War acknowledging the receipts of the sums forwarded to him in the manner you have stated, or did he acknowledge the receipt of the same in any way? A.—Usually, when I sent money by express, I would send him the receipt of the company, which he would either return marked "O. K." or otherwise acknowledge the receipt of the same. Sometimes I paid it to him in person in New York, when no receipt was necessary. I have not preserved any receipts or letters. When sent by express, I always deposited the money personally, and took a receipt for it.

Q.—Have you at any time had any conversations with the Secretary of War regarding the post tradership at Fort Sill, or have you corresponded with him regarding the same? A.—Oh, frequently. I have forwarded requests to the Secretary, made to me by Mr. Evans, wishing privileges about the fort, such as to sell liquors, &c. I don't remember what action was taken upon them; they were not returned to me as far as I know. Evans corresponded regarding affairs at Fort Sill through me with the Secretary of War. I never heard of any other way.

Q.—Was the contract between you and Evans ever the subject of conversation between you and the Secretary of War? A.—It never was, as I remember, save in one instance, but I am not positive. Yet it seems to me when the article in the newspaper regarding affairs at Fort Sill, probably in 1872, about the time the reduction was made in the payments from $12,000 to $6,000, appeared, the next time I saw the Secretary of War he asked me if I had a contract with Evans. I told him I had. I never showed it to him or any one else until I produced it here.

On Wednesday at noon, Major Richards, the Chief of Police, made a formal arrest of General Belknap, and brought him into the Police Court. Belknap was accompanied by his counsel, ex-Senator Carpenter, who said they waived an examination, and were prepared to give bail for Belknap's appearance at Court. Judge Snell fixed the amount at $25,000, when the parties retired to arrange the bail. Mr. Belknap showed by his movements during the short time he was in the court-room, that he was much depressed in spirit, covering his face with his hands and sighing deeply. The necessary bail was furnished after several hours waiting.

An election of unusual significance will occur in New Hampshire on Tuesday next. It is the first State election of this year, and it is in a State whose March contests have generally foreshadowed the result of the national struggle in the following November. Viewing the question from this standpoint, it is not wonderful that each party awaits the verdict of the ballot boxes with solicitude. This is particularly true of the Republicans, who are doing their utmost to save a State which they cannot afford to lose, though the Democrats can.

—Captain Campbell, commander at Sitka, in a recent letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, asserts that the customs officials in Alaska are not zealous for the suppression of illegal traffic. He arrested Deputy Collector Carr at Wrangel a year ago for violation of the liquor law and malfeasance in office, and since then "all kinds of rascality are being found out about him," Deputy Collector Knight, at Sitka, purchased liquor which he knew was illegally sold.

—The President, Tuesday, nominated Judge Taft, of Ohio, to be Secretary of War. The position was first offered to Senator Morrill, of Maine, but that gentleman declined. Judge Taft accepts the nomination.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Harrisburg.

JUSTICE.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 8, 1876.

MR. EDITOR,—Just now one of the questions that attracts the attention of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth is the length of the present session of the Legislature. Political party organs of course seek to make all the capital possible out of it—the Republicans charging the little progress made upon the Democratic House, while the Democrats, on the other hand, charge that the session is prolonged unnecessarily by the active and trained minority in the House and the majority in the Senate. So that crimination and recrimination is the order of the day. But, in last Saturday's Manch Chunk *Democrat*, to my surprise, I found an editorial denouncing the Democratic House. While it it was mere y a wrangle between parties it was not worth while to notice it, but when the party organ of your county turns upon and rends its representatives in a manner unealled for, unmerited and most outrageous, and shows beyond a doubt that there must be more of a reason for his course than appears upon the face, some notice should be taken of it. In discussing this length of session question, it should be taken into consideration that this session is doing work that was neglected by the long session of 1874, and because of the premature ending of the session of 1875 could not be expected to—the fixing of judges salary, the fixing of salaries for county officers, an enactment for the formation of new counties, together with a great deal of detail legislation rendered necessary by the neglect of former sessions under the new Constitution. The session last winter was considerably shortened by a very sherp trick on the part of the minority, by which the hands of the majority were tied; one such a mistake was sufficient, and the Democrats of the House resolved not to again be caught in the same trap. Now, what do the people want, a short session or certain work done? If certain work is required, and at the end of the session it is found to be completed, the people will not stop to ask the number of days it required to do it. It must be borne in mind that under the new Constitution legislation is rendered very slow, and was so intended to prevent the corruption which in former days was a burning disgrace upon the Commonwealth. Furthermore, the framers of the new Constitution contemplated that until the new Constitution was adapted to all the wants of the State, considerable legislation would be required, hence they authorized adjourned annual sessions, and provided for extended sessions. Now, sir, as the general assembly are working honestly for their constituents, with an assurity that will compare favorably with any of their predecessors, I think such attacks uncalled for, and in the case of the representatives from Carbon county, it is most unjust, for no two men in the House are more regular, prompt and attentive to their duties. When it is known that there are four hundred and fifty bills on the files of the House, and two hundred members in the House, and there are sixty-six counties whose each and every several interests are to be looked after, it is really a wonder that the work passes as smoothly as it does; then, again, this being Centennial year there are scores of bills bearing on that topic which takes time, and this year is the only time this can be done. I have said too much upon this matter, perhaps, but must add that I think the people of Carbon, especially the Democrats, would teach their organ a lesson by promptly renominating and reelecting their present two capable and useful members.

The weather this week has been balmy and May-like. Members of the Assembly are working with a cheerful will, and are getting well along with their work. The American eagle has shed his plumage on Centennial bills, for which airing the State Treasury will pay. The appropriations have not come before the House yet, but when they do, it will be shown that voting away the State's treasure is a point upon which a wonderful unanimity will be developed. But, I fear, I have already spun my yarn too long. I will close. NORRAC.

From the National Capital.

FROM OUR OWN WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March, 8, 1876.

The great sensation and all absorbing topic of the time is the fall and utter ruin and disgrace of General Belknap, late Secretary of War. The suddenness with which the sad news was broken to the public on Thursday last startled and surprised both Democrats and Republicans. In this case as that of the oldest case of human transgression on record the woman seems to have led the man astray. Every one is surprised that General Belknap did not attempt to exonerate himself before the committee of the terrible charges that were brought against him and it is whispered by his friends that he is not so guilty as he now appears, but that he has chosen to sacrifice himself to shield her who is dearer to him than life or reputation. It is painful to them to realize that he who but yesterday was a highly honored and universally respected official high in the councils of the nation now stands impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. They believe he had no guilty knowledge of the alleged transactions until told of it by his present wife and from that moment he could offer no defense that would not seem to reflect discredit on his manhood. Overcome by affection for the wife who had made a mistake he chose to accept the responsibility and the shame.

The scene in the House on Thursday last when the impeachment resolutions was adopted was impressive and painful. Mr Clymer, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, rose in his seat and asked the permission of the House to present a report from his committee of grave and startling importance. Every body knew what was coming and immediately the floor and galleries were all attention. Mr. Clymer was much excited and very nervous. He stated that as his committee had no clerk it had devolved upon him to draw up the report and other papers which he desired to present, and as he did not think any one but himself could decipher them he asked permission to read them himself, which was granted and he advanced to the clerks desk and read them in a voice husky and much broken with the excitement incident to the occasion.

It appears from the testimony given before the committee that in the summer of 1870 Mrs. General Belknap, since dead and her sister Mrs. Bowers, the present wife of General Belknap, paid a visit to the family of C. P. Marsh, of New York City; that during this visit Mrs. Bowers asked Mr. Marsh if he would not like to have a position as post trader at one of the frontier military posts, stating that she could procure for him such a position, that the post trader at Fort Sill was about to be removed and if he would apply for the position he could get it. Marsh made application and was promised the position. Subsequently he saw Evans, the post trader who was about to be removed, and made an arrangement by which Evans was allowed to retain the position upon the payment of twelve thousand dollars per year to Marsh as long as he was allowed to retain the place. Upon receipt of the first payment of twelve thousand dollars from Evans to Marsh he—Marsh—sent six thousand dollars of it to Mrs. Bowers. The first Mrs. Belknap died in 1870 and in due time General Belknap married her sister, Mrs. Bowers, after which the payments from Marsh, which continued down to the fall of 1875, were made to Secretary Belknap. It does not appear from the evidence that there was any contract or agreement as to these payments between Marsh and General Belknap or his wife; simply that the money was sent and received.

After reading the evidence, of which the above is a synopsis, Mr. Clymer offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Resolved, That the testimony in the case of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to prepare and report, without unnecessary delay, suitable articles of impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the House be appointed and instructed to proceed to the bar of the Senate and there impeach W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the American people, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office, and to inform that body that articles of impeachment will in due time be presented, and to request the Senate to take such action as they may deem proper in the premises.

One hour was allowed for debate upon these resolutions, General Belknap having offered his resignation as Secretary of War, of the U. S., and the President having accepted the same about ten o'clock on Thursday morning, it was argued during the discussion on Mr. Clymer's resolutions, that as General Belknap was no longer an officer of the Government that the House had no jurisdiction in the case and that the late Secretary was now a private citizen and was amenable only to the Courts and was entitled to a trial by Jury as in the case of any other private citizen. The general feeling however seemed to be in favor of leaving the matter of jurisdiction to the Senate and the resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Speaker then appointed messrs. Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass and Danforth a committee to go before the Senate and notify that body of the action taken by the House.

It has been a matter of wonder that Marsh who showed such readiness to enter into a corrupt transaction of this sort should exhibit such an amount of spasmodic virtue when summoned to appear before the committee. He testifies that Mrs. Belknap made frantic and pathetic appeals to him to save them from the shame and disgrace of exposure, that her brother besought him to leave the country, that the Secretary himself begged him to make a statement that would satisfy the committee and save him; a statement that would be true so far as it went, but would not be the whole truth. To all of these appeals he turned a deaf ear, notwithstanding the fact that his family and General Belknap's family had been life-long friends. It is rumored that Mrs. Marsh is at the bottom of the business; that she and Mrs. Belknap have had a quarrel, Mrs. Marsh not having been treated by Mrs. Belknap with the distinction which she thought her due. It has been said that "hell has no fury like a woman scorned," and Mrs. Marsh determined upon revenge. If this story is correct it is to be hoped that her offended dignity has now been mollified.

Those two powerful levers in influencing public and private opinion, money and whiskey, brought about an adjournment of the House immediately after the expiration of the morning hour on Monday last. It was known that two or three of the soft money Democrats were ready at the first opportunity to offer resolutions on the currency and finances, and that at least one enthusiastic informer was all cocked and primed and anxious to sing in a resolution on the crooked whiskey question. One of the infatuations was making desperate efforts to get the floor, when to head him off, Mr. Morrison of Illinois, moved to adjourn. The hard money Democrats, and some Republicans who did not wish to let the whiskey question come up, supported the motion, and after all the delays known to parliamentary tactics, it was finally carried on the calling of ayes and nays by a vote of 118 to 114. Of course this mode of disposing of a question strikes the average mind as being rather on the tricky order, but it is frequently resorted to when the majority of the Senate or House are afraid to face the music on a direct vote.

The Finance question seems to be the rock upon which the Democratic party is destined to split. The Democratic caucus committee have failed to come to any agreement upon the subject. The hard money members of the committee would not yield an inch and the "softs" were just as obstinate. They held another meeting on Monday night and will report to the caucus that they cannot agree, and ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. NOTUS.

Philadelphia Letter.

PHILA., Pa., Mar. 7, 1876.

DEAR ADVOCATE:—Belknap and his downfall has been the topic of conversation for the past few days. Look at it in any light you may, 'tis a sad, sad story. Now that the Secretary has fallen, dountless the first ones to "throw stones at him" will be those who have partaken of his bounty, those who, knowing that his salary was but $8,000 per annum, by their presence at his fetes and dinners really encouraged him to go far beyond his means. When Belknap came to Washington it was well known that he was not a nabob, by any means, yet in a short time he was the acknowledged leader of Washington society. It is useless to disguise the fact that as long as a man is successful in hiding his peculations, or in smoothing them over, he is all right in the eyes of those who dine and wine at his expense, to use a slang expression, "it is none of their funeral," but let his evil doings come to light, then we have such a hoard of virtuous (?) indignation as would make one's hair stand on end. No use talking, society, and Washington society in particular, is rotten to the core. Fashion rules the day and hour, and it has fairly come to this—that many would prefer to stand on the verge itself than to be out of fashion.

—A vote of thanks is eminently due to the clerk of the weather, for he has helped Centennial matters amazingly. Work outside and in has been kept up all winter, and now we are almost ready for the opening on May 10th.

—We have had two heavy fires within the past day or so. The establishment of Wood, Marsh, Haywood & Co., on Market St., was entirely burned out, and Rockhill and Wilson, Chestnut St., paid tribute to the fire-fiend to the extent of two stories and any amount of clothing.

—Everybody expects to make money out of the Centennial. I question if some of the investors will not come to grief, for I anticipate our visitors will be more bent on seeing the sights of the Centennial then spending money for this and that.

—The report that I had been offered the appointment of Secretary of War is entirely unfounded. It is astonishing how such rumors arise. Already my desk is filled with applications for post trader ships and such, and I fear I shall have to employ a bruiser to "bounce" the many bribers who are calling on

MARCUTIO.

New Advertisements.

BELFORD

THE HATTER,

Broadway, Mauch Chunk,

Has just opened a splendid stock of HATS and CAPS, of the Latest Styles. He has also on hand a full line of

Gloves and Furs,

AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

March 11-y1 JAS. BELFORD.

NEW STORE! NEW STOCK!

HEIM & GERMAN

Respectfully announce to the citizens of Lehighton and vicinity, that they have entered into co-partnership, and have just returned from the city, where they purchased one of the largest and best assortments of LADIES, GENTS, MISSES, YOUTHS and CHILDRENS

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

Suitable for the Wear of this Section, ever before brought into this town, and invite an inspection before purchasing elsewhere, feeling sure they can guarantee entire satisfaction in PRICE AND QUALITY.

The Manufacturing Department will be under the superintendence of Mr. P. HEIM, which is a sufficient guarantee that work entrusted to them will be done equal to that of any other establishment in the county. Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. Patronage invited.

HEIM & GERMAN.

Store in SEMMEL'S NEW BLOCK, BANK Street, Lehighton, Pa. March 11-y1

NOTICE.

THE

Phila. & Reading R. R. Co.

Hereby give notice, that on or before the First of May next,

They will open a Passenger Station in Fairmount Park, upon the line of the Junction Railroad, in close proximity to Memorial Hall and other principal buildings of the

Centennial International Exhibition,

And that regular passenger and excursion Trains will thereafter be run between the new station and the various points upon their several railway lines.

The attention of citizens of Philadelphia looking for summer Residences, and of strangers desiring to secure houses or lodging in the vicinity of Philadelphia during the period of the Exhibition, is called to the fact that from nearly all places upon the railroads of the Company within twenty or thirty miles of the city, passengers will be able to reach the Exhibition without change of cars in as short a time as is will require to make the trip by horse cars from many points in the city.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAINS WILL BE RUN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF SCHOOLS, SOCIETIES OR OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

For information apply to C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent, No. 227 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and to the several Local Superintendents, or to the undersigned.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Superintendent.

March 11, 18

Adjourned Administrator's Sale.

Of Valuable Real Estate.

The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of JOSEPH KOCK, late of FRANKLIN Twp., Carbon County, Pa., dec'd, will offer at Public Sale at ED. RADER'S in said township, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 18TH, 1876,

Commencing at TWO o'clock, P. M., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of Land known as the late Joseph Kock Farm, situate in Franklin township aforesaid, on the Road leading from the Prince Point Mill to Weissport, bounded by lands of Prince & Co., on the east; on the north by lands of Prince and Boyer; on the west by lands of Boyer and W. E. Kemerer, and on the south by the public road, containing

31 Acres and 26 Perches,

more or less. The improvements thereon consist of a one-and-half story LOG DWELLING HOUSE, Bank Barn and other outbuildings. There is a never-failing spring of water near the house, and a stream passes through the land. This farm is under a good state of cultivation, and offers a fine chance for a man with a small capital, as the terms will be made very liberal to suit the purchaser.

Terms will be made known at time of sale, by

J. J. KEMERER, Administrator, &c.

Parties wishing to view the property can call on W. E. Kemerer, in the adjoining property.

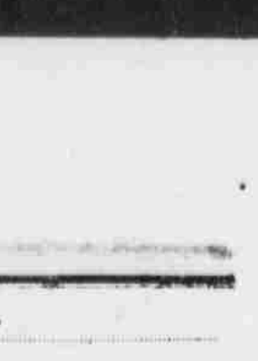
March 11th, 1876-w3.

New Advertisements.

BUSINESS MEN AND OTHERS IN WANT OF JOB PRINTING OF ANY DESCRIPTION, WILL FIND THE CARBON ADVOCATE OFFICE THE BEST and CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE COUNTY. GIVE US A TRIAL AND BE CONVINCED.

T. D. CLAUSS,

The Merchant Tailor



AND DEALER IN

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON,

Keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of the NEWEST GOODS, comprising PLAIN AND FANCY CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS for MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR, which he is prepared to MAKE UP TO ORDER in the very LATEST FASHION, at short notice.

LADY'S, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

A well-selected stock of FRENCH and TURKEY MOROCCO, GLOVE KID, LASTING, KID, PEBBLE AND GRAIN LEATHER BOOTS and SHOES on hand, or MADE TO ORDER.

Men's & Boy's Hats & Caps,

Of the LATEST STYLES always on hand at THE LOWEST PRICES.

Also, Agent for the American and Grover & Baker SEWING MACHINES.

ONLY ONE PRICE FOR EVERYBODY [Jan. 1] T. D. CLAUSS.

Laury & Peters

Have just received a large and elegant Stock of FALL and WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting in Plain & Fancy CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS for MEN'S and YOUTH'S WEAR, which they are prepared to MAKE UP in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice and at low prices.

An immense stock of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, of Best Make, at Low Prices!

Also, at VERY LOW FIGURES, a full assortment of Fashionable Makes of

Gentlemen's and Youths' HATS and CAPS.

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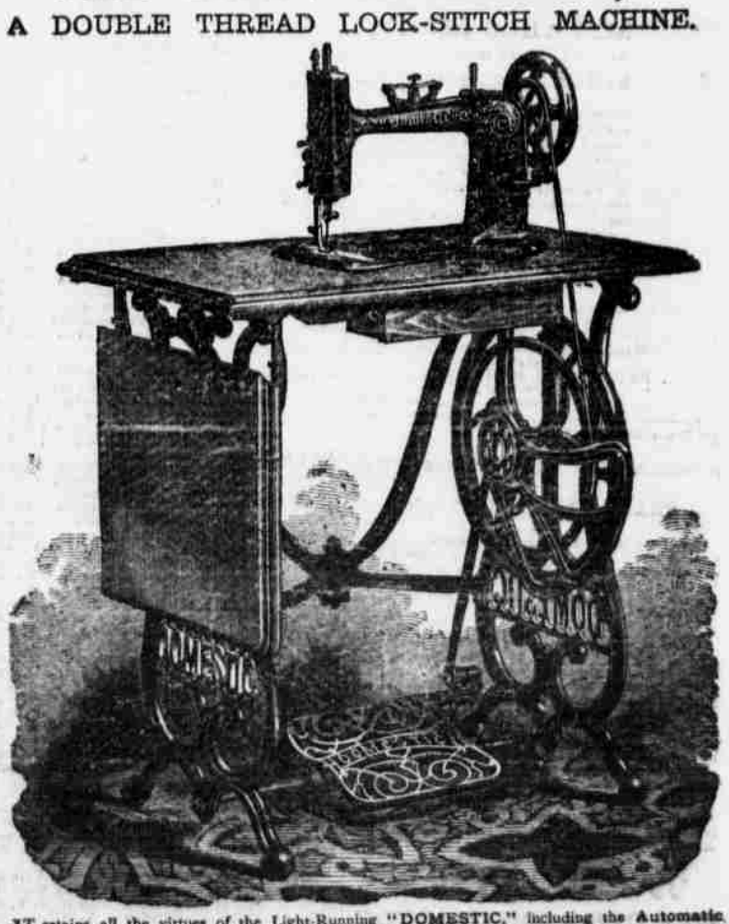

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