The Carbon Advocate.

H. N. MORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY MORNING APRIL 1, 1876.

Republican Convention.

HARRISBURG, March 29.—The Republican State Convention met in the Opera House at noon to-day, and was called to order by Colonel H. M Hoyt chairman of the Republican State committee. General W. A. Koontz, of Somerset county, was chosen temporary president by acclamation.

At the conclusion of General Koontz's address the committees were announced on credentials on resolutions and on permanent organization, as previously agreed upon in caucus. The convention then took a recess.

On reassembling at 3 P. M., Mr. Fetterman of Allegheny, chairman of the committee on credentials, reported the name of Hon. Edward McPherson, of Adams, as permanent president and Lucius Rogers, of McKean, as secretary. The nominations were unanimously agreed upon. The lists of delegates to the National Convention and of electors, as previously arranged in the caucus, were then adopted.

The Committee on resolutions, through B. B. Strang, reported the platform adopted in caucus. It was greatly applauded and unanimously adopted after adding to it the resolution relative to Governor Hartranft as Presidential candidate, passed in the caucus last night.

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster in 1875, and in view of recent events at Washington, we reiterate that part of its much demanded honest government in office, men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it. The Republican party is committed by its origin, its traditions, its history and its duties to an efficient and honest administration of public affairs, and wherever in National, State or municipal affairs delinquency has existed or does exist, we demand that it be exposed and corrected and the guilty punished, this is its duty, and we pledge the full measure of our support as citizens and as voters.

Resolved, That we look to the Cincinnati Convention to give us candidates for President and Vice President who are above suspicion, and in whose personal integrity the nation can most surely trust; and that we also look to our friends throughout the State to make sure that in presenting candidates for Congress and the Legislature, they select those only who are known to be honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Pennsylvania, having nothing in its past history which they wish to blot out or apologize for, or would have the nation forget, arraign the Democratic leaders in Congress and their abettors for the preference shown to the deadly principles, and for the conspicuous shame to the definite leaders of the late Confederacy, now demanding them for their removal from office of Union soldiers and appointment of Confederate soldiers; for the repeated indications of their purpose, only controlled by fear, to open the Treasury of the nation to alarming and unjust pecuniary demands from the insurrectionary States; for their persistent effort to force amnesty upon men too proud or unrepentant to ask it, or too guilty to deserve it, and for the combined recklessness and cowardice of their course on financial questions, a recklessness which mischievously holds out a threat to overthrow existing laws, and a cowardice or incapacity to originate a substitute for them, all of which exposes the Democratic party as without a national purpose or an unsectional impulse, or an affirmative policy; as unfit to be trusted by the country which, when last under their control, they madly hurled into the year's civil war.

Resolved, That recent events in the late slave States clearly expose a purpose on the part of the Democratic party to seize them so, and wield them as a unit in the next Presidential election; and so to this end brutal and bloodconspiracies have been made to coerce voters, and base legislative complaisances are at this moment in operation to order that an unprincipled fraudulent majority may deprive properly chosen officers of their rights and as against these outrages we take an appeal to the people of the nation.

Resolved, That the common safety demands that our public schools shall not only be free to all, but shall be divorced from all special or partisan control, and all attempts to divide the school fund for any purpose whatever, or to divert any portion of it into a channel not under popular control are to be frowned upon and resisted with unyielding firmness. The recent defeat in the Democratic Legislature of Maryland of a constitutional amendment to secure the common school fund of that State against division, revealed at once a grave danger and its source, and, with place like facts, makes plain the duty of Congress to submit such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as, when adopted, will effectually defend the common-school system, from all enemies, open or covert.

Resolved, That the attempt of the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington, in the face of the depressed condition of American industry, to inflict upon the nation a free-trade tariff is an insult to the intelligence of the people and an evidence of the inability of the Democratic party to meet the present wants of the country. The remedy for our suffering industries is not a lower tariff

Resolved, That the neglect of the public business of the State by the present majority of the lower branch of the Legislature, and the plainly apparent purpose of that majority to prolong the session with the sole object of thereby increasing their pay, is worthy of the strongest censure, and must, if persisted in, awaken the just indignation of an outraged people.

Resolved, That the uniform policy of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, in keeping down the burden of taxation, while steadily reducing the public debt, should be persistently maintained; when the debt is wiped out, the public expenditures should be confined to the civil expenses of the State government, the support of her public and soldiers' orphan schools and the efficiency of her reformatory and penal institutions.

Resolved, That the recommendation by Governor Hartranft of a uniform system of municipal government throughout the State, and of the adoption of effective measures to prevent a further increase of municipal indebtedness, is worthy of all commendations, and should be put into practical operation at as early a day as possible.

Resolved, That in recognition of the eminent services, both in the field and Cabinet, the rare executive ability and the unswerving rectitude of Governor John F. Hartranft, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, with just pride, present his name to the consideration of the Republicans of the Union for the nomination for the Presidency of the United States, in full confidence that the great qualities which have rendered his administration of state affairs a model, even by the concession of political foes, would insure a wise, a capable, an unflinching, honest and successful conduct of the vast and varied interests of the nation, and that the delegation from Pennsylvania to the National Republican Convention are hereby instructed to present Governor Hartranft's name to that convention as the choice of Pennsylvania, and to give him an earnest, constant and united support, and upon all questions to be brought before or arising in the convention to cast the votes as a unite as a majority of the delegates shall instruct.

Henry M. Hoyt was chosen chairman of the state central committee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

☞ We desire it to be distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the sentiments or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

From the National Capital.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March, 27, 1876.

There is not so much that is new and startling to write about this week. Investigation is getting to be an old story, and while there is plenty of room for it, and a good deal of scattering evidence revealing corrupt and damning facts, there has been nothing to make a real sensation. Indeed, nothing short of the impeachment and suicide of a Cabinet officer, or the President, would create a genuine sensation after all that has transpired. The Republicans have become exceedingly tired of the investigation business, and do not hesitate to express their disgust. No wonder they don't like it. But it is really amusing to witness their frantic efforts to divert attention from the investigations proper to some outside matters. The course of the two Republican members of the War Department Committee has been a little peculiar of late. Ben Butler was in town a few days laboring to defeat the confirmation of Richard H. Dana Jr., as Minister to England and while he was about it whispered in the ear of these two committeemen that he thought certain persons in New York knew more about Mr. Pendleton's transactions in the Kentucky Central Railroad claim than had been told. The Republicans hadn't been very well satisfied with Mr. Pendleton's evidence, because it didn't furnish the damaging exposure they hoped to find so nursed this bit of information from "and squint eye," though just what they intended to do with it is not quite apparent, for they kept it to themselves three or four days instead of reporting it to the full committee and issuing subpoenas for the witnesses. Meanwhile a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* got on the blind side of General Ben, and learned enough of it to make a dispatch, and the next thing that was heard of the parties in question was from New Orleans, whence they sailed for parts unknown in quest of health. Now the understanding here is that somebody had an interest in getting these persons away, and it was somebody whom these Republican members of the committee were anxious to aid. Marsh has returned and given his testimony before the House Judiciary Committee, by whom the impeachment proceedings will now be promptly pushed.

A deadlock between the House and Senate upon the retrenchment measures inaugurated by the former body is certain. Since the New Hampshire election the administration crowd is emboldened to a wonderful extent. They believe the people will sustain them, whatever they do. The Republican Senators have solemnly resolved in caucus that they will not "impair the efficiency of the civil service" by consenting to a reduction of the fees, or to a reduction of the salaries of the government employees. The compensation of foreign ministers must not be touched, and the Republican favorites must stand just as they are. This is the message sent out to the idle merchants the mechanic without employment, and the overtaxed man who can't find bread for his struggling family, but whose vote is to be expected will give this party a renewed lease of power next fall. Both the West Point bill and the Consular and Diplomatic bill which the House passed with some wholesome and substantial reductions, have come to grief for the present by a restoration in the Senate of about all the items stricken out. The House refuses to recede and it is now a question of pluck. These appropriations must be passed in some shape and if the House stands firm the Republican Senate will be obliged to adopt the economic measures which the people demand. But all this will have the effect to prolong the session, which can hardly come to an end before July.

Some interesting facts relative to past tampering with the public debt statement are still coming out. A few weeks ago Senator Davis, who had given the subject considerable research, stated in speeches on the floor of the senate that wholesale changes in the tables showing the amount of debt at the close of each fiscal year had been made, and that the alterations amounted in the aggregate to an increase in the public debt of $247,706,674. The matter was referred to the Senate Finance Committee, from whom no important report was expected, though it now looks as though they would be unable to find any excuse. Meanwhile Senator Davis has pursued his investigations, which established beyond controversy that his previous charges were well founded. The changes referred to date back to the year 1836. At that time the public debt was at its minimum, and in fact the United States at the close of the year was almost out of debt. Year after year the Register of the Treasury made annual statements of the public debt, and these have been sent to Congress unchanged, each report agreeing as to the debt of former years with the reports that had preceded until 1866, when many changes were made in these officially published tables. Thus for the finance, a statement of the public debt for 1863 having once been made up and reported to Congress, all subsequent reports for the same year ought to agree with it. The finance reports from 1863 to 1870 did thus agree substantially, but between the publication of the reports for 1870 and 1871 an increase was made in this item for 1863, by which it appears to have been increased nearly $21,000,000. In other words, after having stated the public debt on June 30, 1867, in eight annual reports as nearly $1,000,000,000, in 1871 it was reported to have been for the year nearly $1,122,000,000, and has been reported at the latter figure in every subsequent statement. The only conclusion that can be arrived at from these facts is that the Register of the Treasury changed the figures in the report of 1871 and Senator Davis' object is to learn on what authority this change was made, and what its purpose was. These are questions which Senator Boutwell did not answer in his replies to Senator Davis.

The House has spent some time this week in discussing the provisions of a bill to prevent the use of money to influence elections. It was originally intended to break up the pernicious system of assessing Government employees for election purposes. Previous to every important election the employees in the Departments here, and in the custom houses etc., in large cities, together with postmasters and other officials throughout the land, are called upon by the Republican Committee to contribute from $12 to $500 for campaign expenses. The demand is made through a note couched in very polite terms, the understanding the politeness is a generous understanding that failure to respond means dismissal from office. This the bill in question sought to prohibit; but it was considerably amended by the awful dodgers on the Republican side and by an overzealous person named Goode on the Democratic side, so that I question whether it may not accomplish an entirely different purpose. As it stands all officers and employees of the Government are forbidden to contribute money or to make a personal canvass for political purposes in any national election, and the inhibition as to the use of money extends to Congressmen. And penalties are also attached for intimidating voters, which United States courts and marshals are empowered to enforce. The last provision, the Republicans claim, is really the old "force bill" of last winter, except the habeas corpus clause; and one enthusiastic Republican asserts that under it he can take the United States Marshal and lock up every Democrat in a Congressional district on election day. If it is capable of any such interpretation does anybody doubt that the Grant party will make good use of it in some Southern States this fall? It may be that the Democrats have placed a weapon in the hands of their opponents which will work great injury.

Business of a legislative character has been almost entirely suspended by the National House of Representatives. The House is divided up into Investigating Committees which absorb almost entirely the attention of the Democratic members. The number of investigations that are now being carried on is greater than in any previous Congress. The Judiciary Committee is working on the Belknap case, the Breadsley cadet purchase, and Texas and Pacific railroad legislation. The Committee on Foreign Affairs is investigating the State Department in relation to Cuban affairs and will reopen the Emma Mine investigation next week. The Ways and Means Committee is after the Alaska Fur Trade Company. The Committee on Naval Affairs is taking testimony by the ream and making strenuous efforts to get the "bulge" on Secretary Robeson. But so far have met with no success. More secrecy is observed by this committee than by any other, and but little testimony taken leaks out. This is considered pretty good evidence that nothing important has been developed. The Committee of Military Affairs is groping among the graves of dead soldiers to find evidence in relation to the soldiers tomb stone contracts. The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and the Committee on expenditures in the Post Office Department are diving into mail contracts and special agents. The Committee on Printing is overhauling the books of the Government Printing Office with reference to the cost of printing. The Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department of Justice are investigating the alleged maladministration of various officials connected with these departments. The Committee on Exoenditures in the War Department holds one or two sessions every day to examine witnesses in relation to post-trader ships. The Special Committee on the Freedman's Bank hold sessions every other day, and latterly have been turning their attention to the Seneca and stone contract. Very little of the testimony taken by this committee has been made public. Great and startling developements are continually promised from these committees but as yet they have not fulfilled their promises. If they have discovered anything they have succeeded admirably in keeping anybody else from discovering what it is.

It is probable that there will be shortly introduced in the House a bill to entirely do away with collectors of Internal Revenue, and making the U. S. Marshal of each Judicial District collector of the Revenue taxes in addition to the other duties of his office. The bill will come from a Republican source, and its passage be urged as a measure of economy, and is intended partly to take the wind out of the sails of the would-be Democratic Reformers and Economists. The bill will probably pass the House, and if it receives a fair share of Republican support will stand a good chance of passing the Senate. This would reduce the number of collection districts in the United States from 211 to 85. I am not at liberty to state who will have the bill in charge, or the source of my information.

It is now claimed that the little indiscretion of General Belknap is to be attributed to the hysterical young women who write nonsensical gushing society letters from Washington. They are thus made responsible because they have been in the habit of going off into ecstatics over the splendor and elegance of Mrs. Belknap's toilet, and exciting in the poor deluded woman an irresistable desire to appear to a now and costly dress every time she appeared at the various entertainments and receptions of which she was so fond, and thus her husband was dragged down to ruin by her extravagance. It is observed as one of the significant signs of the times that the "gush" sort of literature alluded to is not so much sought after now as it was before the Belknap tumble.

Now it is asserted that the bad atmosphere of the House of Representatives, and the consequent sickness of so many members, is caused by the multitude of dirty, idle loafers who occupy the galleries and sleep and doze in the seats, and poison the air and spread filth and vermin all around them—people who never wash themselves and wear second-hand linen till it drops from them piece-meal. A bill will be reported from the Committee on Public Building closing the galleries of the House to all except reporters and the families of members, and such persons as may receive cards of admission.

The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House have agreed to consider Mr. Morrison's tariff bill in committee. The Republican members opposed its consideration, but were overruled.

ORPHEUS.

New Advertisements.

TREASURER'S SALE OF Unseated Lands!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that agreeably to the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, directing the mode of Selling the Unseated Lands for Taxes, the following Tracts and Parts of Tracts of Unseated Lands will be sold, at Public Sale, on JUNE 19th, it being the Third Monday of June next, at the Court House, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, for the arrearages of Taxes due, and the costs accrued on each, respectively, unless the same be paid before the day of sale. Sale to commence at TEN o'clock A. M.

BANKS TOWNSHIP.

Warrantee's Name.	A.	P.	Part of A.	Part of P.	Am't.
Brady, William,	40	95	424	80	25 55
Brady, John,	6	40	443	120	1 55
Clark, Robert,	300		423		28 30
Clark, William,	303				28 30
Clark, Walter,	440	120			81 08
Carson, Andrew,	309		400		28 30
Davidson, Jonas,	202	40	337	75	19 20
Grew, Wm.,	117	27	440	40	11 92
Grant, Thomas,	19	30	300	40	2 08
Hamilton, Thomas,	125	98	386	128	12 83
Jackson, Jere.,	109	128	380	128	11 92
Kunkle, Christian,	115	30	415	30	42 86
Kerriker, Daniel,	6	57	418		3 73
Lyon, Robert,	100				10 10
Martin, Peter,	92		380		11 92
Meyer, John,	381		387		106 59
Martin, Thomas,	252		416		46 50
Stedman, Elizabeth,	112		461	80	11 92
Stedman, David,	238	80	438	80	87 45

EAST PENN TOWNSHIP.

Brodrick, Jas., jr.,	35				11 60
Moyer, David,	60				8 95
Nimson & Ballet,	35				11 60
Pearcel, Jeremiah	203				22 20
Roth, George,	30				2 50
Boyer, Solomon,	212				14 25
Lessering, Reuben,	24				10 75
Kearsel, Mordica,	250				11 60
Tas, Robert,	200				8 95

WEISSPORT BOROUGH.

Part of Lot No. 81,					5 95
Lot No. 55,					4 51

WEATHERLY BOROUGH.

Davis & Jones,	50				9 50

LOWER TOWAMENSING TOWNSHIP.

Hays, John,	40		392	8	3 52
Lewis, William,	86	134	319	105	6 67
Partridge, John,	250		409	81	16 75
Seidel, John,	50		338	79	4 15
Lawrence Paint Co.,	99				19 20
Bowman, Bernard,	10	90	59	66	3 82
Craig, Thomas, est.,	393				50 81
Craig, Thomas, est.,	180				9 19
Leinbach & Co.,					44 89

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Beck & Boyer,	50				14 00
Campbell, J. M.,	40				6 20
Fenner, Joseph,	28				6 20
Horn, Herman,	14				3 73
Raudenbush & Co.,	7				3 73
Reiner, John, jr.,	28				8 28

KIDDER TOWNSHIP.

Bradford, Thomas,	175				17 27
Brown, Jonathan,	200				19 60
Brown, Catharine,	159		414		28 90
Blakely, David,	294		439	94	28 94
Craig, Jane,	222		443		21 73
Craig, Thomas,	405				39 66
Christ, John,	50		395	32	16 30
Christman, Getz & Arndt,	220	60			42 85
Dyer, John	300				42 85
Dyer, Sarah,	200		400		39 80
Day, Benjamin	180		180		10 30
Evans, David,	343	114			32 53
Horneifeld, Wm.,	203		406		57 63
Hartung, Daniel,	439	120			125 76
Hartung, David,	122	76	438	150	35 98
Keider, Michael,	150		457		28 90
Kramer, John,	110				11 23
Nesott, John N.,	400				74 80
Pearson, Isaac,	467	117			85 37
Ferry, Thomas,	224	49			38 29
Roeiser, Thomas,	168				16 03
Roberts, George,	150				28 90
Rise, Owen,	403				114 71
Rouse, Samuel,	439	63			41 82
Shaw, John,	400				38 20
Thomas, Daniel,	250		400		47 50
Thompson, John,	441				42 00

LAUSANNE TOWNSHIP.

Carson, Andrew,	66				10 88
Martin, Robert,	218		418		130 54
Smith, Jeremiah,	263	106	436	104	140 20
Smithers, Henry,	262		400		103 68
Smithers, George,	400				61 00
Smithers, George,	400				61 00
Smith, Daniel,	300		400		105 00
McGinly, James,	183				28 45

EAST MAUCH CHUNK BOROUGH.

Singer, Emanuel,	413				33 40
Singer, John,	164	100	414	100	14 28

PACKER TOWNSHIP.

Adams, William,	50				7 80
Bunting, ——,					6 09
Bates, Frederic,	427				59 07
Bates, Henry,	401				28 26
Brady, John,	85	120	443		12 56
Coats, Thomas,	115	134	128	134	16 64
Crist, John,	297	120			15 07
Colliday, Jacob,	402	82			28 33
Decater, Stephen,	402	32			28 33
Deamer, John,	401				28 26
Delany, Sharp,	401				28 26
Deamer, Abner,	400				55 40
Deal, Martin,	80	40	406	40	11 88
Epley, Killian,	104		400	118	8 07
Epley, Leonard	100		400	113	14 60
Fromberger, John	465	150			28 53
Fudge, Jonas,	417	70			29 35
Frey, Joseph,	402	10			55 67
Frazer, Maibro,	431	140			74 23
Groff, George,	427	40			30 03
Gangwer Matthias, Glade, A. and J.,	150		437	157	21 40
Gangwer, Matthias, A. and L. Newhart,	427	13			30 03
Gordon, John	266	90	306	90	19 08
Gentle, James,	400	100			55 40
Grey, Wm.,	400	28			28 20
Grey, Robert,	400	49			28 20
Gangwer, Martin, Glade, A. and Jacob,	71		437	151	5 82
Goodheart, Henry,	400	10			28 20
Hazlewood, Jacob,	425	67			73 21
Henry, Joseph,	401				28 26
Heath, John,	200		400	150	18 00
Harley, Daniel,	407	112			33 29
Heister, John,	62		400	117	9 43
Heister, Gaiwie,	8		400		6 44
Kunkel, Christian	300		415	30	21 41
Keil, Theodore,	200		366	117	14 60
Kunkel, John,	408	25			28 74
Jackson, Jeremiah,	100		398		7 80
Martin, Peter,	126		399		9 56
Mears, John,	94		412	117	8 51
Martin, Thomas,	90		416		19 36
Mears, John,	95		112	117	7 52
McNeil, James,	401				28 26
McPherson, John,	100		171		7 8
Romig, John,	150	50	188	59	7 80
Romig, John,	93	58	100		13 64
Romig, John,	57	33	100		8 75
Simmers, Wm.,	401	46			28 26
Smoker, John,	30	75	412	117	5 68
Savoty, Elizabeth,	115		432	23	18 00
Savoty, Joseph	420	10			58 12
Steadman, David	290		438	80	14 00
Smoker, John,	257		412	117	47 34
Savoty, Joseph,	120				9 16
Tench, Francis,	433	33			74 57
Weiss, Jacob,	435	42			74 91
Weiss, Jacob,	300		399	30	41 80
Willing, Margaret,	150		388	80	11 20
Widner, Jacob,	407				58 35
Young, John,	401	48			55 53
Yeattler, Conrad,	242	120			17 45

PENN FOREST TOWNSHIP.

Andrews, Jacob,	64	114			4 55
Anthony, Peter,	436				16 75
Burr, Joseph,	439	110			22 30
Bader, Samuel R.,	414	146			15 20
Beahm, Philip,	353	25	408	25	15 20
Beatel, John,	432	20			15 20
Beck, Henry,	423				15 20
Conrad, Mathew,	440				16 70
Claypole, David,	300	80			15 20
Carrol, John,	433				25 85
Craig, Thomas,	27				2 03
Colt, Henry,	27	100			2 93
Bader, David,	408				15 20
Beahm, Philip,	378		408		15 20
Blackley, David,	367				15 20
Bryer, Norton,	88		384	40	5 30
Eppley, Henry,	416				15 20
Eppley, Andrew,	163				11 65
Evans, Charles,	436				16 75
Evans, Philip,	430				22 30
Evans, Charles,	438				15 20
Geddes, Wm.,	101	63½			3 84
Gartley, John,	414	135			16 70
Hamlet, Godfrey,	451	28			15 20
Krider, Conrad,	438				32 09

New Advertisements.

Warrantee's Name	A.	P.	Part of A.	Part of P.	Am't.
Krider, Abraham,	420				29 40
Kern, Michael, & F. Shoekler,	176	124			8 10
Levers, William,	268				11 65
Leerch, John,	412	61			29 40
Logan, James,	422	57			15 20
McNeil, Samuel,	416	109			15 20
Moetzer, Francis,	400	100			15 20
Neligh, Nicholas,	434	150			15 20
Nicholas, Wm.,	409				57 80
Odenheimer, Philip,	435	108			15 20
Poor, John,	397	120			15 20
Palmer, Thomas,	50				2 42
Reed, Susanna,	439	65			18 75
Simmers, Jones,	410				15 20
Torbert, Richard,	413	94			15 20
Voight, Sebastian,	401	68			15 20

TOWAMENSING TOWNSHIP.

Bowman, Henry,	100				9 00
Bratten, Hugh,	23				2 34
Leuckel & Boyer,	136				20 30
Meinhart, Charles,	409				17 20
McManus, Peter,	105				9 38
Stocker, Francis, & Co.	114				73 02
Smith, John,	95				25 62
Snyder, Cornelius,	50				6 98
Snyder, Cornelius,	94				12 11
Bolls, William,	287				23 94
Kline's Tract,	100				9 00
Wilterman, Mary,	81				18 02
Youpt & Gering,	26				24 03
Youpt & Gering,	458				74 26
Hald, G., & Rickert J. K.,	92				30 52

LEHIGH TOWNSHIP.

Blackwell, Robert,	401	134			49 60
Brown, John,	100				25 30
Davis, Benjamin,	402	120			49 60
Dodson, Susanna,	362	40			44 97
Dodson, Mabel,	438				54 20
Dodson, Thomas,	308				38 41
Dodson, John,	421				52 09
Dodson, James,	425				52 58
Edmunds, Daniel,	425	113			52 58
Gilmore, Robert,	413	100			51 22
Gill, John,	401				49 60
Hottenstine, David,	108				9 74
Hartz & Dodson	50				9 10
Keiper, John,	200		426	108	17 20
Martin, Peter,	72		398		9 74
Mouse, Joseph,	380				47 12
Moore, James,	401				49 68
Offen, John,	373	130			45 95
Pryor, Norton,	415	100			51 37
Roth, Peter,	42	113			52 58
Rackenstraw, Jos.,	434	120			53 71
Simmers, Henry	407	70			50 41
Savitz, Elizabeth,	223	60	423	60	28 05
Savitz, Joseph,	150	120	420	10	19 22
Smith, Oliver,	430				53 24
Warlier, Michael,	411	33			50 88
Willing, Richard,	400	49			49 60
Weiss, Jacob,	99				12 98
Weiss, Thomas,	100				13 13
White & Hazard,	100				13 13
Craig, Daniel,	422	73			35 17

MAUCH CHUNK TOWNSHIP.

Cunningham, Jas.,	103	148			9 50
Fell, Jonathan,	80				7 80
Fell, Jonathan	210				18 00
Heath, John	200		400	150	13 75
Leonard, Peter	372	110	402	110	35 00
Lardis, Robert,	420	80			18 00
Moore, James	18				2 53
Murphey, George,	12				2 02
Stout, Manassas,	12				2 02
Gormley, Mrs.	25				3 10
Wagner, Nathan	25				3 10
Terrance, Jonathan,	20				2 70
Sinyard, James	25				3 10
Eberts, Joseph,	50				5 25
Hontz, John	50				5 25
Krwiv, Thomas	50				5 25
Rex, Emanuel	60				6 10
Stroup, Jacob	15				2 25
Stroup, Joseph,	8				1 18
Dreisbach, Daniel,	25				3 10

T. D. CLAUSS, Treasurer.

Mauch Chunk, April 1, 1876

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Notice to Trespassers.

Notice is hereby given, to Teamsters and others, that the undersigned forbids all persons trespassing on his Lands in Mahoning township, Carbon county, Pa., until they shall have been to Mr. REUBEN FENSTERMACHER, Lehigh street, Lehighton, Pa., and paid him for the Wood they want as well as for that they have already taken and not paid for. Teamsters are also requested not to take Chestnut Green or other Timber suitable for mills, and they are further cautioned not to wilfully destroy the Young Sprouts and Growing Timber, under the penalty of law.

WM. HORN, Mahoning Twp.

March 25, 1876-w3*

To whom it may Concern.

All persons are hereby forbid meddling with a light Surrey Wagon with top, a Grey Horse and Harness now in possession of Jeremiah B. Dimmick, of Weissport, Pa., and being used by him for an express team, the same being my property. L. F. KLEPPINGER,

Lehighton, Pa.

Mar. 18—w3*

New Advertisements.

1776. GRAND 1876.

SPRING OPENING.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the Citizens of Lehighton and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from the Cities of New York and Philadelphia with a large, new and fresh stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, CARPETS

Oil-Cloths, Wooden and Willow Ware, &c.,

And have opened their large store in SEMMEL'S NEW BUILDING, and hereby adopted a vastly adventurous plan, by STARTING IN A NEW CAREER that buyers can be Greatly Benefited, and through which channel we have already attracted Immense Crowds. So, we say,

Cash Throught. With One Price to All,

We hope to serve the trading public with Goods at Prices to defy competition. THE

ADVANTAGES ARE:

1. Saving of Time, Labor, Perfect Security, &c.
2. By enforcing "CASH PAYMENTS" the bad debts are avoided.
3. By putting plenty of ready money in hand, it enables us to buy goods at figure that credit men know nothing about
4. By increase of sales, a smaller profit is sufficient.

All of these "BY-WAYS" lead direct to "CHEAPNESS." On this new plan we begin Business on Saturday, April 1st, 1876.

A general invitation is extended to all to inspect our Goods and