E. R. SIEWERS,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
OFFICE, No. 3, Mansion House,
MAUCH CHUNK, PA.
Settling Estates, Filing Accounts and Orphans Court Business a specialty.
Trial of Causes carefully attended to. Legal transactions in English and German. jan 9.

The Carbon Advocate.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1877.

Local and Personal.

—The Bath Railroad is to be extended to Stroudsburg.

—Collieries in Schuylkill Co. are shipping coal to the furnaces at Catasauqua.

—Hon. W. M. Rapsher will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

—Patronize home mechanics and home merchants. You expect them to patronize you.

—Light Harness, very cheap for cash, at Milton Florey's, near the canal bridge, Weissport.

—We have just received another lot of new and handsome printing material. Send along your job work.

—The Easton Grays will go into camp next July. Stroudsburg is again the place of their choice.

—An infant child of Mr. A. Whittingham of Weissport died Monday, and was buried on Tuesday afternoon.

—Mr. Henry Rice, of Big Creek, departed this life on Thursday morning at 4 o'clock, aged about 81 years.

—Two iron ore mines, near Topton, Berks county, are again being worked, after a cessation of nearly two years.

—The price of wheat has declined 30 cents per bushel from the high point it reached when the war speculation carried it up.

—Thursday, June 14th, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as our national ensign.

—A telegram from Scranton says work was resumed on full time at all the Pennsylvania Coal Company's mines on Monday.

—Hats and caps in every variety of style and quality, at T. D. Clauss' merchant tailoring establishment, at prices to suit everybody.

—Firewood at $2.25 a load; and a new and handsome lot of baby carriages, very cheap just received at Semmel & Gable's store.

—Our store keepers very generally observed Decoration day, by closing their stores and participating in the decoration ceremonies.

—A. P. Horn will give lessons on the piano and organ for a short term, beginning June 11. Patronage solicited in Lehighton and vicinity.

—Tremendous slaughter in ladies, gents,' youths' and childrens' boots, shoes and gaiters, at T. D. Clauss,' Bank street, Lehighton. Call now!

—T. D. Clauss, the tailor, has just returned from the city, and is now opening an entirely new stock of spring goods. Call and see them.

—It is reported that the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company have a large order on hand, and that it will keep the establishment going for a considerable time.

—If you are in want of anything in the stove, tin ware or housefurnishing line, call at E. W. Clauss', Exchange Hotel building. He keeps everything in his line, and sells at bottom prices.

—J. K. Rickert has still a few of those eligible lots in Rickertstown to dispose of. If you feel like securing a good home call and see him. He is also supplying flour, feed, lumber and coal at the lowest rates.

—A warrant was issued Monday, for the execution of Thomas Duffy, of Schuylkill county, on the 21st of June. On the same day five other Molly Maguires will be hanged at Pottsville, and four at Mauch Chunk.

—T. D. Clauss, the merchant tailor is now receiving an immense stock of spring and summer styles of cloths, cassimeres and vesting, which he is prepared to make up in the latest fashion at very popular prices for cash.

—At a meeting of the Scranton city council on Saturday a resolution was passed authorizing the mayor to offer a reward of $2,000 for the capture of ex-Treasurer Millspaugh, who has stolen about forty thousand dollars from the city.

—George Meyer, who claims Easton as his home, was arrested in Lebanon the other day for stealing a watch from a gentleman stopping at one of the hotels. The watch, as well as a full set of burglars' tools, was found in his possession.

—An additional train has just been placed on the Reading and Lehigh railroad. It leaves Reading at 10.20 A. M., for Slatington, and the latter place on the return at 5.20 P. M. It is a freight train, with passenger car attached.

—Gent's furnishing goods, comprising white and colored shirts, underwear, collars, neckties, &c., in immense quantities, and at prices lower than ever before offered, at T. D. Clauss' merchant tailoring establishment, Bank street, Lehighton.

—A very valuable slate bed has been discovered on the side of the mountain, on the property of Mr. Lewis Graver, in Mahoning township, and a stock company is forming, for the purpose of working it. The slate is represented of fine quality and to exist in very large quantities.

—In the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium, in session at Allentown, Monday, the following officers were elected: President, Rev. C. W. Shaeffer, of Germantown; English Secretary, Rev. J. B. Roth, of Bethlehem; German Secretary, Rev. G. F. Spiener, of Kutztown; Treasurer, Rev. J. A. Kunkelman, of Philadelphia. Various reports were presented, and in the evening Rev. Dr. Sadtler was installed as President of Muhlenberg College.

—Dr. G. B. Linderman, the assignee of the Bethlehem Dimes Savings Institution, states that the appraisers of the bank have finished their labors, and that, according to their statement, he would be able to pay to creditors about 50 cents on the dollar.

—Moonlight rides to young lovers are the nearest approach they can make on earth to extatic bliss. There is nothing like it "this side of the happy world beyond the river."—We've been there, and know all about it. And you had better see David Ebbert and secure one of his handsome "rigs" and try it.

—Guy, a 6 year old son of Hon. A. J. and Mrs. K. Durling, died about 11 o'clock Sunday evening, of diphtheria, and was buried Tuesday afternoon. This is the second death and burial in their family within two weeks, and a third son is lying in a very precarious state with the same disease. Mr. and Mrs. Durling have the deepest sympathy of our entire people in their sad bereavement.

--Special Invitation.--Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine our large and beautiful assortment of ladies' ready-made linen suits, ranging in price at from $2.00 upwards.

Respectfully,
J. T. NUSBAUM & SON.

—Considerable alarm and excitement was created at the residence of Mrs. Monahan, Thursday morning, by the unexpected entrance into her residence of a snake about 2 1-2 feet long. E. H. Rhodes rushed to the rescue and dispatched his snakeship before he accomplished other mischief than badly scaring the ladies.

—The undersigned is about to make application for a Charter for a new Building and Loan Association. Parties desiring to subscribe for shares will please leave their names at his office.

W. M. RAPSHER.

—During the storm on Wednesday afternoon last, the lightning struck the furniture manufactory of Mr. Val. Schwartz, on Bank street. The fluid entered the roof near the chimney, scattering slates and bricks promiscuously around, passing downward into the second story, where some papers caught fire, the alarm being given there was a considerable commotion for a short time, but the fire was quenched without doing much injury.

—A few weeks ago, a fellow with only one eye and the upper portion of both ears missing hired a horse and buggy of David Ebbert, which he forgot to return, but instead, as now appears proceeded to Phillipsburg, N. J., where he disposed of the buggy, harness and a buffalo rope for the immense sum (?) of $25 (David estimates the lowest value of said articles at $125), and shipped the horse by railroad to Jersey City. Mr. Ebbert left for Phillipsburg on Thursday to take measures for the recovery of the above articles of property. He says it would give him much pleasure to interview that one-eyed, earless cuss for a few minutes.

How to Manage the Potato Bug.

The following method of effectually destroying the Colorado beetle which is again annoying the farmers of Carbon and adjoining counties to a considerable extent, is given by a correspondent to one of the leading agricultural journals in the country. It will be found to be of particular interest to farmers and truckers hereabout, and may assist them materially in the gradual extermination of the pests referred to.

The potato beetle is abroad in the land, and the cry is, What shall be done to exterminate this pest and save the potato crop from destruction? The present crop of beetles is simply enormous even at this early day; and as the tubers appear above the ground an army of these foul beetles from Colorado stand ready to devour the plant. Some means must be devised to make their destruction certain, or the whole crop of potatoes will be destroyed. My plan for treating them is this—and if any one has a better one let him hasten to give the information to the world and prove himself a benefactor to his race.

I take a pailful of water (say three gallons) and thicken it over the fire with rye or wheat flour, or with the common starch that is used for dressing satinet warps. I thicken the whole three gallons to the consistency of cold molasses. I then take a half pint of this starch, pour it into another pailful of cold water, and add one table spoonful of Paris green, and mix the whole thoroughly; care should be taken to keep it evenly mixed, and with a sprinkler or syringe apply to each plant, or hill. One or two applications during the season will be sufficient. If the beetles are as numerous as I have seen them, the stench from the field next day will be sufficient evidence that the work has been accomplished.

I freely give you my mode of treating this pest of the world, and for others to try and improve upon. The starch gives a consistency to the water, that holds the Paris green; and, if constantly agitated, it can be applied more evenly to the plant, remains longer, and takes much less of the green to do the work.

Big Creek Items.

—Corn is coming up finely.

—The wife of Gabriel Schunke, of Pine Run, I am pleased to report has improved considerably since my last letter, which her many friends will be pleased to hear.

—The language used by some of the young men in this place is not always calculated to refine morals.

—Too little interest is taken by the church in Sunday School affairs they have been sadly neglected. It should be the duty of every pastor to see after all the schools on his circuit.

—I am indebted to Hon. Wm. M. Rapsher for valuable public documents.

—For the past few weeks fisherman in large numbers have been trespassing on our properties, treading down rye, wheat, oats, grass, &c., little thinking of the damage they are doing. The law in this respect is very strict, and parties guilty of trespass will do well to read the following synopsis:

"The laws of Pennsylvania provide a fine of not less than five dollars or more than one hundred dollars, costs, for wilfully entering any orchard, garden, hot-bed or green-house, clubbing, stoning, breaking or otherwise injuring fruit or ornamental trees, or wilfully trespassing upon, walking over, beating down or tramping upon or otherwise injuring any grass, grain, vines, vegetable, or other growing crops and in default of payment of said fee, the offender may be committed for not less than twenty or more than sixty days. Fruit stealing, or the willful taking or carrying away fruits, vegetables, fruit or ornamental trees, is declared by law a misdemeanor, and any person convicted thereof in the court of quarter sessions shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding sixty days."

—At the Institute on Tuesday evening, very able addresses were delivered by Revs. I. W. Yeakel, of Mauch Chunk, J. C. Bleim, of Lehighton, and — Kneer, of New York. I noticed W. B. Romig, F. P. Laury, Dr. Dorhamer and H. R. Kreidler, of your borough, and W. C. Weiss and I. Z. Dagenstose, of Weissport in attendance.

Yours, &c.
May 30, 1877. REVERE.

—In a colliery at Shamokin there were four serious accidents (one fatal) last week.

Decoration Day.

Wednesday last—Decoration day—was duly observed by the soldiers and citizens of this and our sister borough of Weissport. At about nine o'clock a. m. the line was formed in the following order at the lower end of Bankway:

Marshal and Aids.
Young America Cornet Band of Weissport.
Ministers and Orators in carriages.
Chief Burgess.
The Veterans with Colors and Guard.
Wagon drawn by four white horses, containing 40 little girls dressed in white, representing the Goddess of Liberty and the States.
Weissport and Lehighton Boys.
Lehigh Hook and Ladder Company.
Citizens in carriages.

The procession moved up Bankway and Bank street to North, up North to Second, down Second to Elm, out Elm to the cemetery, where they formed around the grave of a departed comrade. After an appropriate prayer by Rev. L. B. Brown, of the M. E. church, the comrades departed to decorate the graves, the choir singing the Decoration Hymn. The assemblage then moved to the shelter of the grove, and were addressed by Hon. W. M. Rapsher, in the following eloquent and patriotic language:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—It is a matter of history that all people and nations have held in grateful remembrance their heroic dead; those who gave their lives upon the battle fields of their country. There is a halo of glory connected with the history and heroes of human battles. It is well and fitting that this should by the case, because life is the greatest sacrifice which the patriot and citizen can offer to his country in the cause of right. We are assembled to-day to do homage and refresh our thoughts anew on a day and occasion which has become with us an annual commemoration in remembrance and in honor of the tens of thousands of our fellow comrades and citizens who have fallen to rise no more upon our own fields of battle. I may here say that the desire of men to be honored and remembered after they are dead and gone, is very general, if not universal, among mankind.

Judge Shaswood says, "It is one of the strong arguments for our immortality, that we stretch out our desire beyond the brief span of our present existence and live in the future. A sad and dreary thought would it be to a man,—that of dying unwept by any one, unhonored by any survivor, and entirely forgotten as soon as removed from sight. If not an actor upon the most prominent theatre of the world's history, within some narrower circle of society—his neighborhood, his friends, his family, or at least his descendants—every one looks anxiously forward, in the hope that his memory will be respectfully cherished, his faults and foibles overlooked and excused, his virtues adorned in their fairest and loviest colours. Whether, in that spirit-land where our immortal natures still live after their earthly tabernacles have crumbled to their original clay, they have any knowledge of or interest in the affairs of the world which they left behind, we do not know; it has not been revealed to us. From that bourne no traveller has returned."

Do we reflect upon it with that thoughtful seriousness which this sad and sublime occasion demands? Do we fully appreciate those dearly bought lessons which we have been so practically taught by actual experience? If we do, then the day will not be misspent. There is a patriotism and pride for one's country and its institutions which it is our duty to cherish and revere. And if this national commemoration day will impress us, as well as coming generations, with the belief that if men who fall on the field of battle, or in the discharge of the duties which they owe to the nation in defence of liberty, justice and right, a loving and grateful people will ever remember and hold in reverence the valor and heroism which they displayed in the hour of their country's peril, it will go far to inspire our citizens, now and hereafter, with that patriotic fervor which is essential to perpetuate our country and its institutions. In this connection I can well say that Pennsylvania has not forgotten her dead soldiers, nor their orphans children. They are remembered not alone in gratitude and sympathy, but by substantial recognition by our Commonwealth and by the National Government. Indeed, Pennsylvania stands first among the great sisterhood of States which compose the American Republic in the noble work of caring for the children made necessitores by the casualties of war. I believe it to be a fact that our State has done more to succor the offspring of her soldiers who lost life or limb in their country's service, than all the other States combined. I know of no record of a similar instance where a State has adopted as her special wards all the dependent children of her slain and crippled warriors as the Keystone State has done. In this cause she has already given over five millions of dollars as a thank offering to the valor that saved the nation entire when a great rebellion threatened its dismemberment and ruin, and gathered under her protecting and guiding care, from her cities, her hamlets, her valleys and her mountains, over eight thousand children who represent either the grave or the mangled form of a soldier. And the work is still going on in our soldiers' orphan schools, until these children shall have passed beyond the years of dependency. Besides, our National Government has generously and liberally granted her bounties and pensions to her soldiers and their families by tens of millions of dollars. Such sympathy and gratitude is of the most practical and substantial sort. The people of Pennsylvania may well feel that they have thus far performed their duty to their brave soldiers, as well as every duty and requirement to the National Government in the darkest hour of its peril. It might be interesting to review at length the position and influence which Pennsylvania occupied during the late civil War—how she stood strong, ready, and above all, loyal, with her "War Governor," Andrew G. Curtin, to sustain the government; but I do not feel justified in thus consuming your time upon this occasion. Suffice it to say that we too well remember the momentous struggle which continued four sad and weary years. We suffered many defeats and passed through many seasons of deepest gloom and discouragement. The whole people were humbled and became thoughtful and grave under the awful circumstances amid which they lived. The sacrifices of the war were fearful. During its continuance 2,700,000 bore arms on the side of the North. Of this number 96,000 men were killed in battle or died of wounds in hospitals; 180,000 died of disease in hospitals, and more went home wounded or stricken with mortal disease, to die amid the scenes of their childhood. The state of Pennsylvania equipped and sent to the field over 350,000 men, of whom about 30,000 perished. What an array! And most of us present here to-day have a distinct recollection of those trying times. But the people had hope and determination in their cause. The sentiment which those familiar war songs, of those times, expressed with so much feeling and pathos, were true and real, and I can do no better than make a few quotations, viz:

"Many are the hearts that are weary to-night,
Wishing for the war to cease;
Many are the hearts looking for the right,
To see the dawn of peace."

Again:

"In the beauties of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on."

Such feelings and sentiments existed, and the heart swells with emotion ween we remember our gallant army, whose constant valor has sustained on the field the cause of our country, of civilization and liberty. By the homely tradition of the fireside, by the headstones in the church yard, consecrated to those whose forms rest beneath the marble slabs at Gettysburg, or repose far off in those graves by the Rappahannock, or sleep beneath the sea, embalmed in the memories of succeeding generations of parents and children, the heroic dead will live on in immortal youth. By their names, their character, their service, their fate, their glory, they cannot fail. Let us then statefully and willingly perform the sacred duties of this day in memory of our gallant dead, and bestrew upon the silent resting-places of these noble sleepers our tenderest care, and crown them all with wreaths and flowers, those sweet and charming gifts of Nature. And may these outward ceremonies portray but feebly the sentiments and emotions that lie hidden in the deep recesses of our hearts. Tongue can never speak as these silent graves speak, and our hearts should vibrate in unison with their silent pleadings, because our sympathies and theirs, our hopes and their hopes, were the same in the great cause in which they fell. But let us not forget the thousands of unknown and nameless resting places of those brave soldiers who were thus buried on many a hard fought field of battle. Though we know not their names, we will remember their deeds.

Time will set all things right; and when its unsparing hand in the course of its eternal rounds shall have cut out and destroyed the passions and prejudices which ever exist among men, and the historian of the future will view unbiassed the principles involved in the "great conflict," right and justice will be done to all. Although much less than a score of years have elapsed since the great civil war was among us with all its horrors, yet a great change has been wrought among all our people. The softening influences of time and the sober judgement of men have assuaged passions and prejudices and tempered the spirit of the age so that all now feel the deepest interest in these grateful observances. Events since then seem miraculous. The Goddess of Liberty has had new crowns placed upon her noble brow; emperors have been dethroned, republics established, and kingly prerogatives shaken to the centre, while the march of progress and equal rights has been onward and successful.

Archimides, the great mathematician centuries ago, in speaking of the power of the lever, said, "Give me a place on which to stand and I will move the world." And we may add, give liberty and education a standing place and they will revolutionize despotism and banish ignorance from the world. "Actual visible facts" have already gone far to demonstrate the truth of it. The seeds from which a glorious future can spring are sown over the earth, and the human blood which has been so profusely shed in all ages, lands and countries, may serve to give them nourishment, so that the best of fruit may be brought forth in the future. Such seems to be the necessary or inevitable ordeal through which mankind must pass to secure those "inalienable rights among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

It has long ago been said that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," but history shows that with all vigilance it has always cost a great deal of human blood to get it. In all ages of the world, millions have given their lives to obtain those rights and liberties to which all men are entitled by the laws of God and Nature.

In conclusion, I may add that it gives me great pleasure to be able to say that the signs of the times give no uncertain indication of a grand era of peace and reconciliation among the people of this vast Republic, from the north to the south, and from the east to the far west, obliterating bitterness and sectionalism, and creating in its stead a spirit of harmony and good will. Let us faithfully labor and hope, with all our imperfections and weaknesses, for peace and harmony among all our people, for honest and good government for our country, for purity and honor in our politics, and for a religion which will be more generally practised and applied in the business pursuits of our every-day life. I mean, for all these, that good deeds shall abound more than good words.

Friends and comrades, your attention need not be tasked with more extended remarks. No doubt your own reflections arouse thoughts and scenes more in unison with the pervading spirit of the hour. As we depart from this hallowed ground—from these graves decorated and beautified, may we all preserve and cherish the memories of this day, and live in health and prosperity during the year which will elapse before we shall again be privileged, with sympathetic hearts, to engage in similar ceremonies. And in the meantime may our fallen comrades peacefully slumber in their quiet homes; and may their simple resting places stand as speaking monuments of what they done for the honor, peace, and perpetuity of our country and its institutions.

After the benediction by Rev. J. K. Knerr, of Weissport, the procession reformed and proceeded to Weissport, marching out Bridge to White, down White, and countermarched up White to School, out School to Front, up Front to Square, and out to the cemetery, where the decoration ceremonies were opened by an appropriate prayer by Rev. J. K. Knerr, followed by the decoration of graves and singing the Decoration Hymn. F. P. Longstreet Esq., was then introduced, and was attentively listened to while delivering the following patriotic and eloquent address:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND FRIENDS.—Again we have assembled to decorate with flowers and to honor in a fitting manner the graves of our patriot dead. Each year as it rolls around, instead of lessening, should increase our regard for this day. The ceremonies for the performance of which it is set apart, serve to remind us of the great price which has been paid to keep and preserve us a nation. They also serve to strengthen within us the high and holy sentiment of patriotism. Until quite recently the arrangements for the observance of this day devolved principally upon the soldiers and sailors of the late war. The 30th of May has however become a legal holiday and therefore belongs to the public, to him who did his duty as a citizen at home, as well as to him who went to the tented field. It is a day in which all have an equal interest. The soldiers dead are the nation's dead, and the pleasant duty which we are about to perform should not be left alone to their surviving comrades.

From the earliest ages all nations have delighted to honor the burial places of their dead heroes. The Greeks held in sacred veneration the fields where their warriors fought, and where reposed the ashes of their fallen brave. To those who fell at Marathon monuments were erected, upon which were inscribed the names of the slain and the tribes to which they belonged. Rome stored her ashes in the funeral urn, and canonized her favorite warriors. And as far back as the mysterious rites of the Druids, the warrior lay at rest with his favorite dog, a flask of wine to cheer him on his way to the unknown, his arms to protect him from the spirits of evil, and over his prostrate form was reared the cairn of stones. Modern nations have honored their dead heroes in a manner peculiar to themselves. France erects her triumphal arches. England speaks her gratitude in the dull, cold marble of Saint Paul's or Westminster Abbey. Other European nations rear their monuments, and load with decorations their favorite grounds. But where are the common soldiery, who fell charging for their sovereign and country? Their bones are mouldering beneath the battle fields where they fought, unmarked, forgotten, and unknown. In the reverence paid by the nations of Europe to the memory of their dead heroes, between the soldier of rank and the common soldier, a wide distinction is shown. Not so in this land of ours. From the highest officer to the humblest of our slain, all are included in the floral offering. And to those who sleep in unknown graves, in many places, green plots are dedicated and suitably decorated. In this cemetery and in this vicinity, lie buried soldiers of the revolution, the war of 1812, the war with Mexico, and the late rebellion. Heroes all! All receive the homage due to their memory, without regard to the places where they fought. Whether at Bunker Hill, Trenton, Lundy's lane, Buena Vista, or Gettysburg. While speaking of these heroes, we would not forget that noble little band of Moravian, settlers who in the early days of this country, reared their lodges and altar at Gnaden Huetten, who fell victims to the cruelty of the merciless savages, and whose remains now repose in yonder cemetery. They too have a place in our memory and in our gratitude. The place which now resounds with the hum of industry they found but a dense wilderness. The site upon which the Fort Allen was erected after the massacre of the Moravian settlers, is but a short distance from where we now stand. Fellow Citizens of Weissport and Lehighton, your locality is rich in historic memories, and in the possession of some of the most interesting hallowed spots of the past.

Standing amid the graves of the soldiers of the late war, how vividly do we recall to mind the events which called them to arms. Well do we remember those scenes of warfare which desolated some of the fairest portions of our land and drenched their vales in blood. When the news of the firing upon Fort Sumpter reached our ears, what an uprisihg of the loyal masses did we witness; when we saw the gigantic proportions which the Rebellion assumed, how were our hearts stirred within us; strong men looked each other in the face and anxiously thought of the future. Even children became silent and looked thoughtful. How difficult and perilous seemed the undertaking before us. In the face of the dangers and discouragements which presented themselves, the question arose all over our land, Can we conquer the Rebellion? from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from our Northern lakes to the Southern States, came the answer, yes, we can, and at once more men responded to the call of President Lincoln than could be equipped. American wives and mothers, with spartan fortitude, sent forth their husbands and sons, with their bleesings upon them, to fight in defense of the Union. Regiment after regiment wended its way to the seat of war, until an army of one hundred thousand men, a million of men. The trials, dangers and sacrifices of that noble army were never surpassed, if indeed equalled, in the annals of warfare. They made longer marches than that of Hannibal to Italy, or Napoleon to Moscow. They forced their way through a country often more wild and difficult of access, than was Gaul to the legions of Caesar. Though often weighed down with reverses and disappointments, yet ever cheerful and hopeful. In the darkest hours of the war, when the result of the contest seemed doubtful, when through the darkness which seemed to envelope us a ray of light could hardly be seen, that gallant army fought on with a faith and courage which was superior to every difficulty, and which rose above every disaster. Their course through the enemies country could be traced by the mounds of their dead. Thousands fell through hardship and exposure, and by malarious diseases, and thousands yielded up their lives on the ensanguined field. In the defiles, on the hillside and mountain peaks, and in the valleys of the South, those heroes sleep. We are unable to day, though well we would love to do, to strew upon their graves the flowers of spring. Time would fail me to recount the brilliant exploits, and the grand achievements, of the Grand Army of the Republic. Suffice it to say that after four long years of terrible warfare, victory perched upon their banners, and they were hailed by a grateful people as their brave deliverers. At Appomattox, the conquerors and the vanquished met, and our army then showed by their treatment to the fallen foe that as generously they could forgive, as bravely they could contend. For the peace and happiness that we this day enjoy we should not forget the sacrifice which have been made. May we never forget the now silent army of the Republic who died that we might live.

Four hundred thousand men
The brave, the good, the true,
In tangled wood, in mountain glen,
On battle plain, in prison pen,
Lie dead for me and you!
Four hundred thousand of the brave
Have made our ransomed soil their grave
For me and you!
Good friend, for me and you.

On many a bloody plain
Their ready swords they drew
And poured their blood like rain
A home—a heritage to gain
To gain for me and you.
Our brothers mustered by our side,
They marched, they fought, and bravely died
For me and you!
Good friend, for me and you.

A debt we never can pay
To them is justly due
And to the nations latest day
Our children's children still shall say
They died for me and you!
Four hundred thousand of the brave
Made this our ransomed soil their grave
For me and you!
Good friend, for me and you.

Our armies met foemen worthy of their steel—their brethren and their countrymen. The Southern armies fought with a courage and determination which challenged admiration. And we cannot but deplore the blind fanaticism which occasioned the death of so many brave and noble men. We honor in our hearts those who have been inspired to place upon the graves of both friend and foe, the tribute of a gentler spirit.

From the unhappy years of which we have spoken we are fast receding. We are glad to mark the signs of a better feeling between the North and the South. Let us encourage the efforts that are being put forth to bring these two sections into closer harmony and sympathy with each other, and may the time soon come when we can say with reference to our Union—

"A union of hearts, a union of hands
And the flag of our Union forever."

Rev. J. E. Freeman, assisted by his choir, then rendered "My Country 'Tis of Thee," in a most beautiful and artistic manner. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. L. B. Brown, of Lehighton, and the procession was dismissed. Altogether this was the most generally observed Decoration day ever witnessed in this locality, and the veterans return their sincere thanks to the citizens for the many courtesies extended to them on this occasion.

Evangelical Asso. S. S. Institute.

The fifth meeting was held at Mauch Chunk, there was a much smaller attendance there than at any other places. Although there was only a small attendance still the meeting was decided a success. Rev. J. Werner presided, after opening meeting in the usual manner he introduced himself in a somewhat amusing and instructive German Essay on the subject "What constitutes an attractive S. S.," after the close of the discussion Wm. B. Romig, the worthy Superintendent of Lehighton, read an essay on "The Model S. S. Session, the composition was very fine throughout; the question box was opened soon after, and by the number of questions asked we are led to infer that the Mauch Chunkers are good at asking questions, one of the questions read "When are we going home? The questions were answered very well. The following resolutions (corrected) were read by C. S. Weiss and adopted by the Institute.

Resolved 1. That the efficient S. S. is the working S. School; Officers, Teachers, and scholars work in union for one common good.

Resolved 2. That parents can help to promote the S. School cause, by their presence, by saying come instead of go, and by having their hearts, and hands, and pockets in the work.

Resolved 3. That we can make our S. School more interesting by making it more profitable and attractive, by having more variety in the exercises, and by having Superintendents and teachers alive to the work.

Resolved 4. That we can cultivate true benevolence, by getting more religion, and by giving cheerfully according to our means.

Resolved 5. That the reason why the conversions of our S. School scholars are not more frequent, is because the teachers generally need a new consecration to their work and are also in need of divine grace and power, and because of the discouragement they get from older persons who use the instrument from Satan—There is plenty of time.

Resolved 6. That the way to study and prepare the S. School lesson for the purpose of teaching it is by the way of deep study, prayer, and Holy Ghost aid; and that we should get so full of the lesson during the week, that it will bubble right up and over us on our scholars. If we get so full (and why should we not) it will be the easiest thing in the world to teach.

Resolved 7. That the way to teach the S. School lesson is by always teaching Christ in the lesson, a S. School lesson without Christ, lacks tone. We should teach the S. S. lesson for the express purpose and in a manner adopted to make our scholars good earnest christians, N. B. The teachers must be such christians first.

Resolved 8. That the way we can induce our church members to participate in the S. S. cause is by giving them a prominent place among us, and by making the S. S. Sessions so interesting that they will be almost compelled to come.

Resolved 9. That an attractive S. S. is one of cheerfulness; officers, teachers, and scholars must be cheerful as well as the room and all connected with it. Nothing makes the S. S. more attractive than good, interesting, cheerful, happy, pleasant teachers; all teachers opposite to this will certainly make the school anything but attractive.

Resolved 10. That the Model S. S. Session is a session composed of consecrated, trained, and attentive managers and scholars. Much in it depends upon time, order, and regulation. The Model S. S. session is one that saves many souls and proves a means of keeping them saved.

Resolved last. That the preachers of the Evangelical Association of Carbon County: Rev. J. C. Bilem, Rev. J. K. Knerr, Rev. J. L. Werner, and Rev. I. W. Yeakel, be thanked, praised and commended for their enterprise in the S. S. cause, and also in organizing these S. S. Institutes that have proved so beneficial to the hearts as well as to the heads of those attending them. May their example be followed by others, and may they live long to bless the rising generation in the model S. S. work.

The above resolutions were suggested by the decisions of the different subjects under each head.

The last meeting in the series was held at Big Creek on Tuesday evening; there was a very large attendance. The meeting was opened by Rev. Bilem, Rev. O. Knerr the father of J. K. Knerr, and J. E. Knerr, presiding elder of Schuylkill district, was unanimously elected as president of the meeting; C. S. Weiss was also elected as Secretary. The speakers introducing the subjects under discussion was Rev. Bilem, Rev. Yeakel, and Rev. J. E. Knerr, the subjects were: The qualifications of S. S. teachers, The aim or object of S. S. work, and How can parents aid the S. S. work. The subjects were discussed afterwards by Rev. J. K. Knerr, Wm. B. Romig and Rev. J. Werner. The question box afterwards proved very good. The president in conclusion made a number of well adapted remarks in German. After the meeting closed, the general sentiment being that all were well pleased and expected having more meetings of the same kind. These institutes have done an incalculable amount of good in assisting the S. S. cause. C. S. WEISS, Sec'y.

From Mauch Chunk.

—Decoration day was suitably and very generally observed here. In the afternoon there was the usual procession to the cemetery, where all soldiers graves were decorated, and the customary ceremonial observed. Edw. R. Siewers, Esq., delivered the address. The attendance at the cemetery was unusually large; indeed the town was deserted while the ceremonies were in progress on the hill.

—Mrs. George Williams will open an Ice Cream saloon, at her residence, opposite dam, on West Broadway, to-day. Patronize her.

—Hon. James Houston, late Commissioners' Clerk, having died of dropsy on Tuesday forenoon, it is currently reported that Mr. Thos. J. Herbering has been, or will be appointed, his successor. This is as it should be.

—The obsequies of the late Hon. J. Houston, which took place on Thursday afternoon, were largely attended. The impressive funeral rites of the Masonic order, of which deceased had been a prominent member, were performed at the grave.

—Recently the residence of an aged couple named Foley, in Camoria county, was visited by two men who represented themselves as United States detectives in search of counterfeit money. Foley denied having any money, but his visitors insisted that he had and ransacking the house found a trunk under a bed containing over $700 in gold, which they appropriated. The owner being feeble was unable to make any resistance, and the villians have not been heard of since.

The Coal Trade.

We have little, in fact, scarcely anything, to add to our review of the coal trade as published this day week. Nothing has been received from Mr. Gowen, in Europe, on the subject of a suspension of anthracite production for a month; other than what was given to the meeting held at New York on Monday last, which was foreshadowed in our coal article of that day. It seems to be pretty generally conceded that Mr. Gowen will not agree to a suspension of production in advance of his return, say from the middle to the 20th of June, which practically leaves the subject an open question up to that time. The action of the other leading coal companies in deciding to suspend production from June 15 to July 15, regardless of Mr. Gowen's suggestion to await his coming back, and their further action to sell coal largely by auction at once, all indicate that they do not anticipate a suspension of production for the month named, if at all. The Reading, too, is not waiting in its work of getting coal into market. It is producing and forwarding very largely. Its coal tonnage for the past week to Friday night last was 150,591 tons, and that of the additional day ending the week it was estimated would bring the aggregate for the week up to at least 183,000 tons, against 144,787 tons for corresponding week last year. This immense tonnage, as the report of the coal movement at Richmond shows, is not being piled to await a market, as the receipts there for the week ending May 26th, were 62,000 tons, against shipments in the same time of 72,000 tons, showing a reduction of stock in one week of 10,000 tons. We have no means of knowing the prices and profits of these large sales of coal, but if they are made at paying rates, Mr. Gowen is likely to continue his present policy of making a large tonnage cover whatever of deficiency there may be in small profits per ton. There is an additional reason on the part of the company to keep up its coal traffic, that of meeting large interest payments maturing between this and the 1st of July, when Mr. Gowen's proposition to the creditors of the company, as to adjusting interest payments goes into operation. Up to that date all the liabilities of the company, on bond as well as on lease, are to be promptly met, and there is no reason that we have heard to doubt that they will be, but to do this Mr. Gowen must avail himself of all his resources at command, and to join in an early suspension of production would be a most suicidal blow at his own endeavors in this regard. It is not likely, therefore, that he will halt in this purpose, especially while he has a market, good or bad, for his coal, as his excess of shipments of ten thousand tons per week shows that he has. Coal is down to very low prices, and if the three auction sales of coal advertised at New York for to-morrow and next day, covering in all some 320,000 tons, are made, and no "Peter Funkism" is resorted to hold up the market, even lower figures than have yet been named in the lowest coal circulars may very confidently be expected. These auction sales by the New York companies mean a war of prices, and when announced it was with a threatening air that left little doubt that the threat was intended for the Reading Railroad Company. These movements will be met in fact if not in spirit, and while the carrying companies may to some extent overcome the losses on the prices of their coal by dividing them with their transportation charges, the individual operators will soon have to yield to the situation that eventually will be, if it has not already been, forced upon them. They cannot long produce coal at a loss. Already some individual miners have stopped, and it is in contemplation by some others to stop, and that quickly, if a coal war shall be fairly inaugurated. There seems but one way to avoid general and serious consequences to the entire trade, and that is, to stop the auction sales, most of which are looked upon as frauds, and then await a month or less for Mr. Gowen's return, when an arrangement may be agreed upon for a suspension of production later in the coal year, the prompt announcement of which will be as salutary in its effects as an actual stoppage at the time named. But, "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." The coal trade, as to tonnage and present prices, is much the same as a week ago, neither better nor materially worse, while the production of coal continues largely ahead of that of last year to the same time.—Ledger, Monday.

The following table shows the quantity of coal shipped over the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week ending May 26th, 1877, and for the year as compared with the same time last year:

Regions From.	Week.	Year.
Wyoming	19,263 03	556,197 18
Hazleton	57,536 05	848,508 18
Upper Lehigh		554 10
Beaver Meadow	17,100 02	295,564 04
Mahanoy	17,188 09	274,745 04
Mauch Chunk	988 01	3,992 15
Total	112,076 09	1,977,676 10
Last Year	83,891 12	1,584,326 14
Increase	28,884 13	393,143 16
Decrease		

Closing Prices of DEHAVEN & TOWNSEND, Stock, Government and Gold 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia, May 31st, 1877.

U. S. 6's, 1881	115	bid	115¼ asked
U. S. 5-20's, 1865		bid	..... asked
U. S. 5-20's, 1865—J. & J.	110¼	bid	110¾ asked
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	112¼	bid	112¾ asked
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	115¼	bid	115¾ asked
U. S. 10-40's	113	bid	113¼ asked
U. S. Currency, 6's	125½	bid	125¾ asked
U. S. 5's 1881, new	111½	bid	111¾ asked
U. S. 4½'s, new	108½	bid	108¾ asked
Pennsylvania R. R.	29⅝	bid	29¾ asked
Phila. & Reading R. R.	11⅛	bid	11½ asked
Lehigh Valley R. R.	27¾	bid	28 asked
Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	17	bid	17¼ asked
United Companies of N. J.	128½	bid	129 asked
Pitts., Titusv. & Buff. R. R.	6	bid	6¼ asked
Phila. & Erie R. R.	8	bid	8½ asked
Northern Central R. R.	15	bid	16 asked
Hestonville Pass. R. R. Co.	13¼	bid	13¾ asked
Gold	109⅛	bid	109½ asked

Special Notices.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak stomach, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includ