

H. V. MORTHIMER, Proprietor.

INDEPENDENT-" Live and Let Live."

LEHIGHTON, CARBON COUNTY, PENN'A, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1877.

\$1.00 a Year if Paid in Advance.

VOL. V., No; 35.

Railroad Guide.

NORTH PENNA. RAILROAD.

assongers for Philadelphia will leave Lehighton as follows: 3:67a m., via. L. V. arrivo at Phila, at 6:45 a m. 7:67 a. m. Via L. V. 11:5 a. m. 11:57 p. m. via I. V. 2:10 p. m. 2:27 m. via L. & 2:10 p. m. 2:26 m. via L. V. 2:26 p. m. via L. V. 2:20 p. m. via L. V. 3:26 p. m. via L. V. 3:27 p. m. via L. V. 3:28 p. m. via L. V. 3:28 p. m. via L. V. 3:29 p. m. via L. V. 3:29 p. m. via L. V. 3:20 p. m. v

DHILA. & READING RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains.

MAY 21sr, 1877. Trains leave ALLEN TOWN as follows:-(VIA FERRIGMES BRANCH.) For Philadelphis, at 6.50, 11.05, a.m., *3.15 and 5.53. p. m.

655 p. m. SUNDAYS. For Philadelphia at 3.25 n.m. (V18 Ras? FENNA, BRANCH.) For Beading, † 2.30, 5.50, 8.55 a.m., 12.15, 2.10, 4.30 and 9.65 p.m. For Harrisolurg, † 2.30, 5.50, 8.55 a.m., 12.15, 4.30 and 9.65 p.m. For Lanceater and Columbia, 8.50, 8.55 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

Construction of the second structure of the second structure of the second structure of second second structure of second structure o

HENRY A. PETER. (Successor to C. W. LESTZ). Bank Street, Lehighton, Penn's, Offers to the public a full line of

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Special attention pabl to Chroniz Disenses. Office: South East corner Iron and Soit six, Lo aighton, Pa. April 3, Lo75.

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LEBIGHTON, PENNA N.B.-Special attention given to the Curc of salt Rhenin, &c. jon, 15 y

THOMAS KENERER, CONVEYANCER, public, too. AND GRNERAL INSURANCE AGENT The fellowing Companies are Represented: LE PAN MULTICAL FIRE, WYOMING FIRE, POTTSVILLE FIRE, LEIROS AUGUINT INSURANCE, ELERIS AUGUINT INSURANCE, Also Democration and Manuel Recess There Also Poundylyania and Multari Horas Thief Detective and Institution Computer. Maren 23, 1873. 11100., KEMERER. R. B. WIDDOSS, PRACTICAL BARBER, Opposite the First National Bank BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, PA. HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, SHAMPOO-ING and DVEING memory and artistically Attended to. Fatronage solicited and entisfaction guaran Lady 14, 1977. GIDEON KOSTENBADER, ARTIST, GALLERY NEAR THE LEHROR VALLEY HOUSE. Bankway, Lehighton, Pa., Is pressived to make LIFE STR PORTBAILT: OF PERSON'S FROM PHOTOGRAPHS 1 the most artistic manner, equal in all respects to steel Engravings. He makes a spectral of a ENLARGING POUTBAITS OF DECKASKD PERSONS from types of all kinds. Charges very moderate and futronings associated, may in DAVID EBBERT'S Livery & Sale Stables LIVERY STABLE M BANK STREET, LUBBIGHTON, PA FAST TROTTING HORSES, ELEGANT CARRIAGES, And positively LOWER PRICES than any other Lovery in the County.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Pincing the little hats all in a row. Ready for church on the motion, you know, Weaning wee faces and little block fists, Getting them ready and fit to be kissed. Potting them into close corments and white, That is what mothers are doing to-night

Spying out holes in the little worn hone Laving be shorn that are worn thro' she toes. Losking for summals so faded and thin-Changing a button to make it look right-That is want too here are doing to night. Cuilling the little ones all 'round the chair, Hearing them hap forth their soft evening

tanger, Telling them stories of Jeans of old, W o loves to gather the lamba of his fold ; Watching, they listen with childish delight— That is what mothers are doing to aight, Creeping so softly to take a last prop, After the little ones are all adeep ; Anx cus to at ow if the calidren are warm, Tucking the blankets round each little form ; Kissing each little face, rosy and bright-That is what mothers do night after night. Kneeling down genily beside the white bed, Lowle and meeley she bows down her head, Praying as only a mother can pray, "God guide and keep them f om going astray"

Jay Gould -- A Sketch.

in Chiero There are no men now occupying political attention more than Gould, Conkling and Fenton, all New Yorkers by birth and residence. I related to con the other day Gouid's relation to federal politics. He is a very great operator, or contriver, ot schemer, whose equal, considering his small be-ginning and sinister processes, has probably never been seen in this coun-try. As all men learn by opportunity, try. As all men learn by opportunity, Gould has learned more than any, be-cause of vaster opportunities. Origin-aily possessed of a topographical mind, he began to make county maps from original surveys. A map maker is apt to become a road maker. Gould went up on the Delaware and Lackawanna is interaction and the construction railroad, in advance of its construction, and located a town and improvements, and figured in a bank. Being also a good deal of a conspirator and underminer, he onsted his pather through the process of some county courts, and thus got some knowledge of litigation, of the relations between lawyers and ludges, and the corruptibility of politipages, and the corruptionly of ponti-cal society in relation to corporate en-terprises. The next step was to appear in New York among the countiess ad-renturers in Wall street, most of whom, unlike himself, had no topographical instes. An inhore audacity in the main mode himself, then no topographical made him like to listen, without timidity, to the reckless suggestions of Fisk and other such hardened recoundrels of the mercantile world. Such fellows threw away suggestions which he treas-ared up and pondered over. His literary tastes, not inconsiderable, because he had published a book-a county history-hept him modest and in the back-ground when Fisk and the others were prouble when Tisk tim the others were deading and outring ons. He obtained their respect because of his greater sta-bility and executive certainty. One by one they disappeared like vagabonds-Fisk, Tweed, Sweeney et. al.—and left Gould alone, with the plandered capital of the Eric railroad to recommence a career upon and a minareal knowledge career upon, and a universal knowledge of the ins and outs of men-great lawyers, great politicians, judges, aspirants for statesmanship, and the gulible

"A TOPOGRAPHICAL MIND "

newspaper in New York. He built more telegraph wire than any individual living, out of his personal purse and those who say that he built it only to wreck Western Union forget that Gould values early intelligence and is a topocumstances.

grapher. Finally he bought the great-est public work in the United States, hIn and by employing the greatest legal talent won a series of suits in the Supreme Court which made the Union Pacific railroad, in spite of all predic-tion, a dividend paying property. This road he appears to be protecting now against the Texas Pacific and Union short time. Pacific combination, though some say he has pooled in with them. Scott, Huntington and Gould would mean business, if they all kept faith. The operator in Gould always gets the bet-tet of the ionestables.

ter of the topographer. Yet it is a matter to provoke intellectual sympathy to note how otterly lone ly this daring man has been through all these years. He has made no trionds and accepted none. Intellect is his only hold on the buman species. His faith in others is also a matter of speculation. He has his amusements ; but they are all preoccupied ; he has refinements, but they are not assuaging society ; but he throws no shadow on the floor, no more than Peter Schlemml. He is Jay Gould, the social unsocial, le Juit errant. Gould is personally ac-quainted with almost all the senators and leading men of the government. He is clean in his address, not hard to

know, willing to listen to suggestions and take them into consideration, and, being reputed to have the secret of money making, men consent to know bim who would shrink to let it be known.

The Peaceful Close of Stonewall Jackson's Great Career.

Colonel Kyd Douglas, in the Philadel-

phia Weekly Times, says the death of General Jackson was characteristic in its singularity. At night, when the battle had ended, just as he had achieved what he believed to be the most successful movement of his career, he, whom the enemy began to believe both invulnerable and invincible, fell at the hands of his own people. It is needless to repeat the painful story of his wound-ing and death. At first it was not be-lieved his wounds were mortal and the army thought, in the language of Gen. Lee, "Jackson will not-he cannot die." But it was written. Poeumonia lent its fearful aid to the enemy, and on Sunday afternoon he closed his eyes and smilled at his own spoken dream "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." The dream thus spoken is yet unbroken and his soul went out to heaven, up-lifted by sighs and prayers, rising that hour from altar and cloister, all over the south for his recovery. On Friday, the 15th of May, 1863, his

body was taken for burial to us here in Lexington He had not been there since he left it, two years before, at the since he left it, two years, Only two years, since he left it, two years before, at the beginning of the war. Only two years, and yet how like romance is the simple story of his growth in fame. And now he lies buried as he directed, "in the valley of Virginia," and among people he loved so well. It were better so, He could not have saved the south, and it was mere find that he should period it was merciful that he should perial, first. The tender memory he left be-hind him in the army, and the stern sense of duty he bequeathed his soldiers, will be fold be the first he idea with will be told by this little incident with which I close this unworthy sketch. The army of Lee was on its march to Gettysburg, and the commanding gen eral had given strict orders for its discipline in Pennsylvania. An officer riding to camp from Chambersburg, late at night, was halted by the outposts. Having neither pass nor coun-tersign, in his dilemma he betbought him of an old pass in his pocket book signed by General Jackson, whose recent death hung like a cloud over the army. He found it and handed it with army. He found it and handed it with confidence to the sentinel. The tracts fellow managed to read it by the light of a match, and as he did so he seemed to linger and hesitate over the signa-ture. And then, as the light went out he handed it back, as the light went out he handed it back, and looking up to wind the stars beyond, he said, saily and firmly, "Captain, you can go to heaven on that paper, but you can't pars this post."

travel his pen was most prolific. Ho edited the works of Jeremy Eentham, of whom he was a pupil in politics. Probably it would be impossible to coltect, or even to catalogue, all that cause from his pen. He was, during most of his life, in government employment. But his work was chiefly in that diligent, studious and laborlous field in which expable men drudge without public recognition or popular fame. In Paritament he originated and perfected many measures, the operation of which has now become a matter of course. In ocial selence, as in politics, he was th pupil of Bentham; and it is no small wonder how the same mind could ap-preciate the "Deontology" (science of morality) and other "ologies" of morality) and other "ologies" of Jeremy Bentham and still have a discriminating and poetic taste for the "Anthology" of Russia and for the poette musings of every known language. With all his opinions nobody can agree, and with all his conclusions none can conclude: It is impossible for any man to master all the loading topics of publie knowledge and interest. Tring seems to have attempted. This Bow-Though as a specialist he might have been much more famous and perhaps useful, in his diffusion of himself it cannot be denied that he has left good traces of his work. These facts about Sir John Bowring are familiar to most readers. They are cited here, not as new, but as placing in a stronger light, some circumstances concerning the men of all work which are not so familiar, Bowring commenced life as a clerk in a counting-house at Excter. At the beginning of this cen-tury Excter was a busy commercial place. And at that time England was full of refugees from the Continent. Young Bowring had for his tutors in the languages refuges priests, foreign peddlers and sailors, and the regular agents and residents of the foreign houses with which his employers transacted business. His attainments being known to his employers, he was sent from Exeter to London as managing clerk. And by the same house he was sent to Spain and Portugal at the age Subscribers out of County, \$1.3

3d. Should there be those who have more money than brains, they can spend it at our Hotel in a very short time, without any danger of regaining it, so as to embarrass their future cir 4th. Any one wishing to accustom imself to sleeping in the fields, ditches and barn-yards, and under fences, old stairways, and snow drifts, can be in-itiated into the art and mystery in a 5th. Any one having a hardy constitution and the prospect of a long life, can be made sickly and effeminate, and

brought to an early grave, on terms warranted not to fail. 6th. Boys, young and old, who want to part with their innocence and virtue soon, and become "manly" in vice, will apply immediately. 7th. Beggars and town paupers man-

u actured at the shortest notice, and on n ost reasonable terms,

8th. Jails, prisons and lunatic asy-lums filled at pleasure, and at prices made known only to contractors. 9th. Drunkards killed, gratis, at the rate of one hundred thousand per an-

num in the United States. N. B .- We would caution the public to beware of common and Sunday schools, of ministers of the Gospel, of temperance lecturers and advocates of prohibitory laws, as they are openly op-posed to our interest and reputation. The weaker sex have done us much harm and are continuing to plot against our establishment; but so many of their hearts have been broken by us, and they have exhausted their petty malice in shedding so many tears will not trouble ourselves much about them.

We hope all of our old patrons who still survive will continue their support, and that many others will decide to avail themselves of the comforts of our establishment.

LANDSHARK, HARPOON & CO. Poverty Hollow, July, 1877.

Example of a Life.

Sir John Bowring, who was bern in 1792 and died in 1872, has just been re-1702 and died in 1842, has just been re-catled to popular notice by the publica-tion in London of his autobiography, prefaced with a memoir by his son, Lewin B. Fowring. He was one of the men, however, who, whether remem-bered or not by name, influence the character and processes of law comcharacter and processes of law, com-merce, politics and literature. Sir John, with the exception of Cardinal Mezzofanti, was probably the most accom-plished linguist of the century. He plished linguist of the century. He would speak, write and think in almost all the languages of modern Europe. Among his published works are trans-lations from Russian, Servian, Pollsh, Magyar, Danish, Cerman, Swedish, Frisian, Dutch, Esthonian, Spanish, Portuguese, Icelandie and others. He of works reached freedom bacouse in not only rendered foreign languages in-to English, but made translations of English works into Spanish and French, and when he wished to influence public opinion in foreign countries where he happened to be resident, produced his work in the foreign tongue. His translations of hymns and songs, as for it stance the Russian Authology, shows that he had no ordinary powers as a poet and versifier. Among his published works is also the translation of a Chinese novel, "The Flowery Seroll." In political pamphlets, trade and commercial reports and sketches of

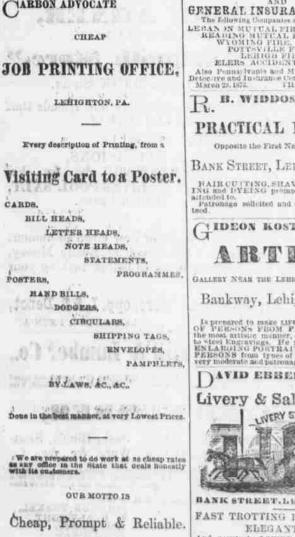
commissariat of the British army. For commissarias of the briesh army. For several years he was engaged in com-mercial pursuits-successfully for others --unsuccessfully when he tried to act for himself. At the age of about thirtyfive he obtained employment under the British Government, his ample knowl-edge and wide experience being his best introduction. From subordinate posi-tions and consulates, he rose to such tons and constitutes, he rose to such appointments as Plenipotentiary in China and Special Envoy to Siam. He was knighted in 1854. Thus rose John Howring, merchant's clerk in Exeter, to a life of influence and success suf-ficient for any man's ambition. And, what was the better, it was success of what was the better, it was success of his own achievement. He owed little to patronage or favor; and whatever introduction he may have received through friendship, he was more than able to sustain himself and to vindicate his own preferment. His was one of the lives which, in many respects, is worthy to be quoted as an example. If all who cultivate their powers and im-prove their time cannot reach the dis-tinguished position of Sir John Bowring, they can at least command a success commensurate to their opportunity. And probably it will be quite as agree able to themselves.

Modern Marriage.

It might happen to any man to be struck by lightning on his wedding day, but for the groom to swoon, as happen-ed at a recent fashionable English wedding, is amazing ! Apart from accident or elemental interferences, the brideor elemental interferences, the bride-groom is generally supposed to be the only cool, one might say the only unin-terested party on the occasion, and to keep his consciousness if not all his faculties well within poise. He is not on exhibition as the bride is, certainly. Nobody takes a second look at his coat, whether it be of the morning or evening suit prescribed by English custom. He has not undergone any particular dis-tressing anxiety about his general ward-robe, nor has his life "hing by a thread" for weeks before, as has been the case with his betrothed. Neither is he conwith his betronted. Jethict is he collet, on this particular day. He can keep his head cool and think how happy he is— with a slight margin of remembrance for the time table of departing railroad trains.

Clearly if any one faints it ought to be the bride, who comes to the altar quite worn out with the preparations incident to her part of the show. In the nomentous paraphernalia about her she has no time to think of her own happiness, not even solemnly of her new life. She has been on her knees all the day before, it is true, but she has been packing her trunks. If she were not utterly worn out with the wardrobe ceremonial, the modern girl would be equal to the occasion in composure and cheerfulness.

cheerfulness. For the world certainly grows less sentimental. Hysterics and fainting fits are no longer necessary to prove delicacy of feeling, and where Belinda, a century ago, swooned dead away as the slightest word of love, the more frank American or English girl does not reared hursuit as a metim of nurnot regard herself as a victim of pur-suit "in three volumes," but faces the situation as honestly as any man. When she has as much common sense as she has frankness, she will consent to have her wedding morning associated with other memories than of the hairdressers and milliners. Brides wear their oldest gowns now-a-days on wedding tours ; and one of Mrs. Stowe's heroines directs her newly-made hushand to buy a newspaper and read it first himself before offering it to her, as the best method of disguising the fresh-ness of their new relation. It will be a gain in many ways when the same reserve shall surround the church wed-ding and it shall cease to be a spectacle, and when the governing principle of quiet simplicity that regulates the puband dince simplicity that regulates the pub-lic appearance of most well bred people shall obtain in this. The Earl of Annesley, who fainted at the altar, leaving his half wedded bribe to stand there alone, is unfortunate in being the innocent cause of a thousand newspaper paragraphs. But he serves a call attention to the fact that serven. to call attention to the fact that swooning has gone out of tashion for brides, and that the sensible among women do not suffer their preparations to exhaust them to the point of hysteria, but make it a religious duty to keep themselves on this and every other important era in their lives in good physical and mental tone.



Order's by mail receive prompt attention

as I have called it, is a rare kind of mind. It is the Indians wisdom on a trail, the navigntor's wisdom on a sea; it finds the passes over the Alps and projects Napoleon's campaigns. Gould had Napoleonic traits, both for strength and evil. His spirit expanded at the study of a map; imagination is only nerial topography. Gooid was just scant of imagination, and therefore more reliable as a business projector. His eye was on the ground; the worm in his heart was still the conqueror's passion. Incapable of soaring, he could climb, he fett by an instinctive sight the way over invisible distances. passion. There are minds which woo a map ag if a teath muse was in it. The street, as Wall street is called, is composed of the street is called, is composed of many duil and sordid creatures. Gould was neither dull nor sordid; he comwas betther duil nor sordid; he com-bined the gamester and the projector, the conspirator and the engineer. Com-modure Vanderbilt never saw the road he owned except by tables of figures and actual sight. Jay Gould was a topographer; his mind has compared the continent. One divine might have made him a roady great American mate him a really great American. After his less of the Erie property he After his loss of the fine property he corrupted, or neverted the corruptible proposition of some of its new officers, and assisted to drive it into bankruptcy. He meditated a connection with the

He meditated a connection with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and constructed the New Jersey Southern rall-road for that purpose, which had no further effect than to make him one of the magnates of Long Island, familiar with the national politicians there. He was always learning and willing to list-en, and he has paid more for informa-Wall street. Although a "buil," or encourager of constructive enterprises ¹ bear¹ at the beginning of the war on ratiroads. He helped to break Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Michigan Central, the coal roads, Northwestern, Wabash, and Pennsylvania, and raked in large amounts of money, which, in turn he invested in Union Pacific and spent in to legtaplic construction. This brought him into national legislation, and made

[COMMENDEALED] Fuddle Hotel.

The subscribers, Landshark, Harpoon & Co., beg leave to tender to the inhabitants of Poverty Hollow and vicinity their warmest expressions of gratitude for the very liberal share of patronage they have received, and hope their strict attention to business, and superior accommodations, will secure a continu ance of the same liberality. That the Fuddle Hotel richly merits our encomi-uma of praise, will be attested by all who have enjoyed its rich and spley ac-commodations. It is situated in the centre of Poverty Hollow, on the broad road that leads to Destruction, and in sight of Lazy Plains, Starvation Corner and Bottle Hill. and Bottle Hill.

Some of the advantages of this hotel are these

1st. Any person wishing to break the beart of his wife, and fill his house with tears and lamentations, can be speedily qualified for the business, at a very

triding expense. 2nd. Those desirous of training up their children to become gamblers, thieves and drunkards, can be instructed And pointwely LOWER PHICEs than any other Lavesy in the Coasiy. Large and hundsome Carrienes for Pineysi purposes and Weadmaps - DAWTO ESHERT. Nov. 22, 1972.

A NOVEL LAW QUESTION .- A novel A NOVEL LAW QUESTION, —A novel question recently came up in an lowa court. In February, 1875, a meteor ex-ploded and a fragment fell on land owned by the Amana Society, a band of communists, in lowa county. A man passing along the road running through the form say the fragment lying hothe the farm saw the fragment lying by the wayside. He took it up and brought it to the store owned by the society, where they held it as their property. The finder appealed to the courts ; he was the discoverer, and thore was no previ-ous earthly owner, he said. The society put in the plea of accretion; the mineral fell on their lands and this gave them a vested right in R. It was a trablesting question, for there were no precedents established. The court wrestled with it for a time, and finally concluded that the title lay in the soclety. The ruling was that all accretions from earth, air, or sea by natural causes become part of the realty unless prior to such change of position they are the actual property of another. The socieof twenty to take charge of consigns ty having triumphed presented the ments, which were principally for the stone to the State University.