

The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, Proprietor.

INDEPENDENT—"Live and Let Live."

\$1.00 a Year if Paid in Advance.

VOL. V., No. 36.

LEHIGHTON, CARBON COUNTY, PENNA., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1877.

Subscribers out of County, \$1.20

Railroad Guide.

NORTH PENNA. RAILROAD.

Passengers for Philadelphia will leave Lehigh- ton as follows:
7:00 a. m. via L. V. arrive at Phila. at 6:45 a. m.
10:00 a. m. via L. V. " " 10:00 a. m.
1:00 p. m. via L. V. " " 1:00 p. m.
3:00 p. m. via L. V. " " 3:00 p. m.
5:00 p. m. via L. V. " " 5:00 p. m.
Returning, leave depot at Berks and Ameri- can Sts., Phila., at 8:45 and 9:45 a. m.; 1:15, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 p. m.
J. A. S. G. A. S. Agents.

PHILA. & READING RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains.

MAY 22ND, 1877.
Trains leave ALLENTOWN as follows:
Via PEKONING BRANCH:
For Philadelphia, at 6:30, 11:05, a. m., 4:15 and 8:55 p. m.
For Philadelphia at 2:25 p. m.
Via HARRISBURG BRANCH:
For Reading, at 7:30, 8:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:10, 4:30 and 8:05 p. m.
For Harrisburg, at 7:30, 8:30 a. m., 12:15, 4:30 and 8:05 p. m.
For Lancaster and Columbia, at 6:30, 8:30 a. m. and 4:50 p. m.
Does not run on Mondays.
SUNDAYS:
For Reading, 7:40, 7:45, 10:30 a. m., 4:00, 6:10 and 10:20 p. m.
For Harrisburg, 8:30, 8:40 a. m., 2:00, 3:07 and 7:40 p. m.
For Lancaster and Columbia, at 8:30 and 2:15 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 7:30 a. m., 1:00, 4:30 and 8:15 p. m.
SUNDAYS:
Leave Philadelphia, 8:00 a. m.
Leave Reading, 7:40, 7:45, 10:30 a. m., 4:00, 6:10 and 10:20 p. m.
Leave Harrisburg, 8:30, 8:40 a. m., 2:00, 3:07 and 7:40 p. m.
Leave Lancaster and Columbia, at 8:30 and 2:15 p. m.
Trains marked thus (*) run to and from Depot Bk. and Green streets, Philadelphia, other trains to and from Broad street depot.
The 6:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. trains from Al- lenthon, and the 8:30 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. trains from Philadelphia, pass through cars to and from Philadelphia.

HENRY A. PETER,

(Successor to C. W. LEVY),
Bank Street, Lehighton, Penn'a.

Offers to the public a full line of

Pure Drugs and Chemicals, PATENT MEDICINES, Horse and Cattle Medicines

Wall Papers,

From the cheapest Brown to the finest Oil.

Fancy Toilet Articles, SPONGES, CHAMOISE SKINS,

PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY,

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too numerous to mention, all of which
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VERY REASONABLE PRICES!

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and accurately compounded by MYSELF, at
all hours of the day and night.
Patrons invited.

H. A. PETER,
Leuker's Block.
March 24, 1877.

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CHEAP

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LEHIGHTON, PA.

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BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

NOTE HEADS,

STATEMENTS,

POSTERS,

PROGRAMMES,

HAND BILLS,

DOBBERS,

CIRCULARS,

SHIPPING TAGS,

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Done in the best manner, at very lowest Prices.

We are prepared to do work at as cheap rates
as any office in the State that deals honestly
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Can be consulted in German. [July 24 '77]

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Next Door to First National Bank,
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Can be consulted in German. [Jan. 1877]

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Real Estate. April 17 '77

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Office of all kinds taken on the most liberal
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Office: South East corner Iron and 2nd sts., Le-
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Office, Bank Street, next door above the Postoffice,
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from 10 to 12 o'clock; remainder of day at office
in Lehighton. Nov. 23, '72

W. G. M. SEIPLE,
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Next to E. H. Snyder's store, BANK ST.,
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N.B.—Special attention given to the Cure of
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AND
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The following Companies are Represented:
LEBANON MUTUAL FIRE,
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PORTERVILLE FIRE,
LEHIGH FIRE and the TRAV-
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Also Pennsylvania and Mutual Home Thief
Fire and Marine Insurance Companies.
March 23, 1874. H. H. KEMERER

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HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, SHAMPOO-
ING and DYEING promptly and artistically
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FAST TROTGING HORSES,
ELEGANT CARRIAGES,
And positively LOWER PRICES than any
other Livery in the County.

Large and handsome Carriages for Funeral
and Wedding. DAVID EBBERT,
Nov. 22, 1872.

THE GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE.

We publish below an account of the
state of affairs at Pittsburgh, Harrisburg,
Lancaster and other places, compiled
from the latest numbers of the local pa-
pers of the several cities and towns.

PITTSBURG.

The Pittsburg papers, of Thursday of
last week, contain the following addi-
tional particulars of affairs in that city:

THE PHILADELPHIA SOLDIERS.

The situation of the camp of the
Philadelphia soldiers, at Blairsville, is
picturesquely beautiful. Great wooded
hills stretch out and upward for miles in
each direction. On one of these hillsides
south of the main line and a little
west of the depot and other buildings of
the railroad, the soldiers are encamped.
A narrow lane, hedged on each side
with rows of towering and spreading
forest trees, leads back a little from the
railroad station and then past a little
farm house directly up the hill. This
farm house is occupied by General Brinton
as his head quarters, and a right back of
it the Washington Grays are station-
ed as his body guard. Here the lane
starts directly up the hill, and just a lit-
tle further on stands a venerable stable,
which the fifteen uniformed boys of
the Black Hussars have taken posses-
sion of and fitted up as their quarters.
They have arranged it in a style as
novel as it is picturesque, and are en-
joying life as well as could be expected.

Along the fences and under the trees
on either side of the town the boys are
located. On the left, ascending the hill,
first comes the Weacoco Legion, and
then the First Regiment, under Colonel
Jenson. On the other side come, in
regular order, the Second Regiment, the
Third Regiment and the State Fencibles.
The boys have erected booths
from the branches of trees, extending
from the fence out to the road. These
are admirable sun protectors, in lieu of
tents, of which they have none. They
are provided with blankets, receiving
light before last a supply of gum blank-
ets, which, in case of rain, can be
thrown over the booths, and will afford
excellent shelter. They have a good
supply of provisions, which have reach-
ed them in a clandestine manner. They
do not complain of the service, and ex-
press a hearty willingness for any duty,
even should they be ordered back to
Pittsburg.

In conversation with a reporter of the
Dispatch, General Brinton made grave
charges against Major Huntington, the
Commandant at the Arsenal. He as-
serted that the excuse given by that of-
ficer for refusing them admittance was
most flimsy and shallow. There was
no reason in the world that, once inside
the building, the soldiers might not
have defended it from a mob twice as
great in numbers as the one in the
streets. Gen. Brinton, says the reporter,
has forwarded to the Secretary of War
a full statement of the case and lodged
a formal complaint against the com-
mandant, and demands a full and
searching investigation of the matter.
The routine of camp life is not mono-
tonous by any means. The soldiers
drill and perform all kinds of duty regu-
larly every day. The men are housed
out of their beds, the mountain soil is
called so by courtesy, and breakfast
is first on the programme, then drill.
Guards are thrown out at proper dis-
tances from the camp and do duty all
night and day with as rigid restrictions
imposed as were any time during the
war. They have skirmish drills every
day to keep the men in practice, and
very effective practice it is, too. There
are no wounded men in the camp with
the exception of a few who have re-
ceived slight scratches, and perhaps
three who are compelled to carry their
arms in slings.

On Tuesday a number of stragglers
from the Philadelphia troops left Pitts-
burg in citizen's dress, homeward
bound. They exchanged greetings with
their comrades at Blairsville and then
proceeded onward. As the train neared
the next telegraph station it was stopped
and a message was received by an offi-
cer in command of the homeward bound
soldiers from General Brinton to return
immediately to the intersection. They
at once disembarked and footed it back,
a distance of several miles, to join their
comrades.

Wes Chew, a private of the State
Fencibles, reached camp on Wednesday.
He was on board the soldiers' train
which was stopped by the rioters at Al-
toona. He describes the scenes at
Altoona as described by other writers
whose accounts have already been pub-
lished. The train was obliged to return
towards Harrisburg, and he went into
that city in company with others of the
militia who had surrendered to the riot-
ers. He determined to leave his com-
panions and make for Blairsville. He
slipped away and got some distance up
town when he was captured and brought
back. The train was gone, and Chew
was released upon his promise to go
home in the morning. He then went
up town and procured citizen's clothes,
and went west with his uniform in a
bundle. At Altoona, the train was
searched by the mob. By a clever ruse
Chew escaped examination. He jumped
around and spoke to inquisitive persons
at some distance in the crowd. He
mixed through the crowd and finally
the train started and he jumped aboard.
He had a precisely similar experience
at Johnstown, and finally reached camp
Tuesday afternoon, being the only one
of the two hundred and fifty men that
left Philadelphia with him who go
through.

It is estimated that about three thou-

sand militia are at Blairsville. They
include, in addition to Gen. Brinton's
troops, portions of the Divisions of Gen.
Gallagher, Gen. Harry White and Gen.
Beaver.

An interesting account of how the
troops fared at Claremont, near Sharps-
burg, has been given. They arrived
there on Sunday morning, foot-sore and
hungry. They were actually starving.
Superintendent Grubb, of the Allegheny
Home, learned of their condition,
and supplied them with bread. When
the "staff of life" was exhausted, a
demand was made on the Workhouse
officials. An additional supply of bread
was procured at this institution, but
that was not all. In order to get more
provisions, two of the soldiers were
dressed in citizens' clothes, and, thus
disguised, they came to town and made
their wants known to Mr. Cassatt, of
the Pennsylvania Railroad. He at
once secured two ice wagons, and, driv-
ing up to one of the freight depots, pro-
cured four hogheads of hams. These,
together with several barrels of cracker-
s, he had delivered to the City Home,
at Claremont. All night long the Su-
perintendent and officials of the Home
and Surgeon General Mears, of the
Philadelphia soldiers, were busily en-
gaged in cooking for the half-famished
men, who received sixty gallons of
coffee and as many substantial as they
could eat; after which they retired.

Henry Shaw, a private in the State
Fencibles, who, it has already been
stated, was wounded in the Pittsburg
riots, has died from the effects of his
injuries. Lieutenant Charlton, of the
Sixth Regiment, tells the following story
of his friend's death: "It was dur-
ing the march of the First Division,
when they were going up Butler street
and nearing the bridge which crosses
the Allegheny below Sharpsburg, when
poor Shaw received a terrible gunshot
wound in the groin. He staggered
across the street and into the door of
St. Philomena's Catholic church. Ser-
vice was going on, but the officiating
priest at once dismissed the congrega-
tion, and taking the wounded man hid
him in a place of safety near the altar.
In another moment the mob entered in
search for its victim, but were foiled in
their attempt to discover him. After
comparative silence had been restored
the priest procured a carriage, and,
placing Shaw inside, drove with him
towards the hospital. The carriage on
the way was surrounded by the mob,
who learning that a Philadelphia sol-
dier was inside, clamored for his deliv-
ery into their hands. The priest stood
up, and, finding persuasion of no avail,
threatened them with vengeance if
they should attempt to lay a hand on
the wounded man. He was successful
in getting him from the hands of the
bloody-thirsty scoundrels." Shaw was
afterwards taken to the West Penn
Hospital, and after surgical treatment
was in a few hours pronounced in a
fair way to recover, and information to
that effect was telegraphed to his
mother in Philadelphia. But on Tues-
day inflammation unexpectedly set in,
and he continued to get worse until
Wednesday evening, when it became
apparent that he could not live much
longer, and he was ministered to by the
reverend father who ministered to him
when the wound was received.

WHAT PITTSBURGERS SAY OF THE PHILADELPHIANS.

The Dispatch says: "The engineers
of the Pennsylvania Railroad are of the
opinion that a great many of the Phila-
delphia troops escaped from the round
house on Saturday night by donning
engineer's clothing. Mr. James Ache-
son, one of the old engineers of the
company, says there were three coats,
a calico shirt, overalls and a pair of
boots on his engine, besides clothing
belonging to the fireman. He ran his
engine into the house about 2 o'clock,
by direction of the strikers, and took
some things out of the car when he
left, intending to return for the balance
in the evening. He did not return,
however. There was sufficient clothing
in each of the engines to furnish at
least one disguise for a soldier.

Among the strikers of the Pennsylv-
ania Railroad, the opinion prevails
that the placing of troops in the round
house was a bad piece of generalship,
as it penned the men in very close
quarters and gave the mob an opportu-
nity to surround them without encoun-
tering resistance. Had the troops been
quartered on the hillside, the strikers
are of the opinion the round house,
shops, etc., would have been intact to-
day, and the city not disgraced by the
cold-blooded murder of the Philadelphia
soldier. More than that, at times but
one or two men were engaged setting
fire to the cars next the hillside, and a
single volley would have ended their
career. With the Gatling gun in pos-
sion on the hillside, the mob, when at
its highest pitch, could have been dis-
persed. In the round house it was al-
most worthless, as it could not be used
without entailing the loss of very val-
uable property.

The Post says Officer Sol Coulson,
who was with the troops on Saturday
night, thinks they were justified in
firing on the crowd on the hillside. He
followed them up from the Union De-
pot, and states that before they reached
the blockaded crossing, Harry Goff
fired upon them. He continued to fire
at different points, and while a portion
of the force were engaged in clearing
the platform stones were hurled from
the crowds on the hillside. Col. Gray
corroborates Officer Coulson's state-
ment that the Philadelphia troops were
first fired at before they delivered the
terrible volley which caused so many

casualties among those congregated on
the hillside.

A Lancasterian just returned from
Pittsburg says that he talked with a
great many Pittsburgers, every one of
whom pronounced the Philadelphia
"boys" the bravest soldiers they ever
saw. The Pittsburgers, he says, are
now heartily ashamed of their conduct
toward the Philadelphians.

An eye witness of the Saturday even-
ing fight—a Smithfield street insur-
ance agent—gives his version as to who
fired the first shot. This gentleman,
who is reliable, was within twenty feet
of the Twenty eighth street crossing,
and states that the crowd of strikers
was remarkably good humored, and he
saw no drunkenness. The command
was given the military to charge bayo-
nets, and they did so, pressing the
crowd back a short distance, and hesi-
tating to injure any one. Some of the
crowd seized the bayonets and pushed
them aside. The command to "charge"
was given again, and this time some
of the strikers were prodded with bayo-
nets. A man in the crowd, near an-
other who had been hurt by a bayonet's
point, drew a revolver and fired at the
soldier whose bayonet had done this.
The soldier fell, and the firing then
began on both sides.

THE EVENTS OF WEDNESDAY.

The Committee of Safety, which holds
two sessions a day, was in session on
Wednesday. They are supplied with
ammunition and arms, provided by the
Secretary of War, and under their aus-
pices a mounted police force has been
organized. The Committee are clothed
with ample powers to enforce all neces-
sary measures for the public safety.
The Citizens' Corps are subject to their
orders; all movements of the militia
are promptly reported to them; indeed,
nothing of moment is done in connec-
tion with the existing trouble without
their advice and consent. Their facili-
ties for obtaining information have
been so enlarged and perfected that
nothing can transpire within the limits
of the city without their cognizance.

During the day there were several
changes in the distribution of the
troops in the city.
Acting upon the Governor's latest
proclamation, calling upon the citizens
to form associations with any kind of
arms they can procure for the preser-
vation of the peace, the citizens of
Pittsburg, to the number of about three
thousand, have formed themselves into
a special body for the protection of the
city. The Sportsmen Association, of
Western Pennsylvania, numbering
about 200 members, has also organized
as one of the civil authorities.

During the course of the day a meet-
ing of ministers and members of Chris-
tian churches was held, at which pray-
ers were offered and addresses made.
Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Percy
Smith, formerly Superintendent of
Transportation at Altoona, and now
Superintendent of the Tyrone Division,
P. R. R., arrived in the city, and with
Mr. Brown, Chief Engineer of Main-
tenance of Way, went over the line
from the elevator to Thirty-third street.
The gentlemen were satisfied that a
single track can be opened from Thirty-
third street to the Seventh Avenue Ho-
tel, on Liberty street, in six hours, and
announced that on Thursday they
would cause the work to be consummated.
The wrecks of the cars on Liberty
street, at the elevator, were removed
on Wednesday afternoon, the company
paying good laborers at the rate of \$1
per day.

Chief Engineer Evans had a force of
firemen at work Wednesday cooling off
the track, upon which masses of burn-
ing material had been smouldering
since the fire. Sheriff Fife during the
day put on a force of fifty trusty men
to guard the damaged property on the
burnt tracks and keep it from being
carried off. There are immense quanti-
ties of brass, copper, iron, etc., that
can be utilized, and if not watched will
be made away with by the young pilfer-
ers who infest that vicinity. A large
portion of the track is not seriously
damaged, but wherever cars were burnt
the rails and ties will have to be re-
placed. It is said that tracks could be
laid through the burnt district in forty-
eight hours, if the workmen were not
interfered with.

A number of arrests were made. A
man named Harrison was taken into
custody for attacking the soldiers as
they passed along Butler street. Two
others were arrested for tampering with
the railway switches at Nimick station,
on the Pan Handle Railway. Thomas
Burns, charged with arson, was also
arrested. A man named Phillips, ar-
rested on Wednesday, is now supposed
to be the man who followed the Phila-
delphians on their retreat and shot at
them so unmercifully. The accused is
a noted desperado, and the testimony
against him is very positive.

RECOVERING STOLEN PROPERTY.

The County Commissioners have pub-
lished a notice directing the return of
property taken from the scene of the
fire, and asking for information as to
the whereabouts of stolen property.
They have also secured a warehouse on
Liberty street, where returned goods
will be stored until finally disposed of.
They have already the names of 300 or
300 persons who have in their posses-
sion stolen property, their detectives and
the police are making a thorough and
systematic search for all missing goods.
In one house in Virgin alley no less
than sixty items were secured. Among
the articles already secured are nine
barrels of flour, about one hundred
hams, one sewing machine, two tierces
lard, cheese, whips, saws, damaged to-

bacco, soap, glass ware, iron ware,
harness, and a variety of small articles.

THE CAUSE OF THE RIOT.

The Pittsburg Dispatch editorially
says, referring to the riot in that city:
"It is idle to say that these troubles
have been brought about by any doc-
trines of agrarianism taught by politi-
cians or editors. The destruction of life
and property which occurred on Satur-
day and Sunday was the result of blun-
der on the part of several persons con-
nected with the railroad, of our civil
authorities and of military rashness.
The strikers originally formed a mob,
but a peaceable mob till defiant speeches
had been made to them by a General
who promised to put a freight train
through at all hazards and ride on it
himself, and even then there was no
violence, though much derision, till the
crowd was unexpectedly fired upon.
Then, having raised a howl of indigna-
tion at the massacre they had committed,
the military proved to be incom-
petent for the exigencies of the case as
the civil authorities had been. There
was absolutely no effort made to re-
strain the mob."

On Saturday evening, after the rioters
had forcibly taken arms from the gun
shops in this city, thirty resolute police,
guided by a competent chief, could
have recovered every gun from them
and sent them home or to the lock-up.
But no effort to control the mob, no in-
terference with the disorderly persons
was made by the Mayor or Sheriff.
These subsequent rioters, with empty
guns on their shoulders and without
ammunition, wandered aimlessly about
the city from eight o'clock in the eve-
ning till ten, before taking any steps to-
ward destroying. They marched
through the principal streets of the city,
past the Mayor's office and out to the
round house, and not a hand was raised
nor a step taken to effect their arrest
or disarmament. The riots might have
been prevented on Saturday evening by
prompt action—even ordinary action
on the part of the city authorities.
Had the Philadelphia troops taken a
position on the hill after the firing on
the crowd they might have held it in
safety till relieved. But they retreated
into the round-house and their position
there led to the diabolical idea of de-
stroying them by fire—hence the burn-
ing cars which led to the great destruc-
tion.

Everything indicated that the riots
were not premeditated, nor the natural
consequence of a strike, but due to a
collision between troops from abroad
and some of the mob. The trouble here
was that the military, having been cal-
led on and having taken an extreme
step, was not able to continue to ad-
vance, though the force was strong
enough, but fell back to seek safety for
itself. Military should not be called on
except as a last resort, and force once
inaugurated, it should be forced through.
It is useless now, of course, to tell
what might have been done to avert
the trouble, but it is not too late to pro-
test against the misrepresentation of the
people of Pittsburg by papers abroad.
What our citizens are now doing is
most unmistakable evidence that they
will not tolerate agrarianism, though,
in general terms, the scenes of Sunday
may have been referred to as reminders
of events in the Paris Commune. Law
and order are as highly prized in Pitts-
burg as in any city of the Union.

HARRISBURG.

The city is quiet. The law and order
companies patrol the streets at night.
All night long the tramp of the vigi-
lants is heard and few loungers con-
gregate on the sidewalks. The camp at
the arsenal remains one of the first
days of Camp Curtin. The guards,
planted cannon, uniformed soldiers,
long rows of tents, the roll of drums,
the brilliant dress parade—all bring up
the scenes of a time when men fought
for the Union. In the evening dress
parades are had and are viewed by
numbers of citizens. The companies
of the law and order posse meet night-
ly at 8, and other commanders assemble
a quarter of an hour earlier at the
Sheriff's office to receive orders.

Division Superintendent James N.
McCrea informed a telegraph reporter
on Thursday morning, that no action
will be taken on the resolution present-
ed him by the strikers, asking a return
to the schedule of wages paid prior to
June 1st, until affairs resume the same
position they were in previous to the
strike. The resolutions will not be
treated with respect until matters are
settled, and the company will not yield
a peg until the strikers go to work.
When this is done resolutions will be
recognized, and not before.

Wednesday night a few soldiers be-
longing to Camp Hartranft, at the
Arsenal grounds, were attacked by a
mob whilst returning to their comrades.
A guard was ordered out, but failed to
capture the assailants.

Charles Kanerer, who, it is alleged,
was one of the first to desert from the
Black Hussars at Pittsburg, was captur-
ed at Harrisburg, and held subject to
General Brinton's orders.

A grand ball will be given at the
White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia,
on the 15th day of August, to raise
funds for a monument to General Rob-
ert E. Lee.