The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1879.

VOLUME VIII.

Another year—the seventh since the establishment of THE CARBON ADVOCATE—has passed around and with this issue we commence the eighth volume of our paper. Taking a retrospective view of the past seven years of our experience in the newspaper business in Lehighton, we find many things to encourage us in our future career. Since the first issue of the ADVOCATE we have labored faithfully to present to our readers a local paper second to none in the county, as a readable and instructive family record of current events—a newspaper which none need fear to introduce into the family circle. That we have been successful in these efforts, the *large increase in our circulation* during the year just passed is a guarantee, for there is no better evidence of the fact of a newspaper's success than its subscription list. Seven years ago we issued the ADVOCATE in miniature shape, and with few patrons; today we send out 1000 copies of a 32 column paper at the low price of $1.00 a year; a circulation equal to and exceeding many of the country newspapers of much older growth. Our advertising patronage is also large and increasing, thus evidencing the fact that the ADVOCATE is appreciated by our business men as a live medium for making their wants known. That we have not pleased everybody during the year just closed, we are well aware; we had not expected to do so, neither do we expect to glide through the coming year without making enemies for ourselves; to do so we must be more than mortal. Our readers must bear in mind that it is not the business of an editor of a newspaper to please everyone; an attempt to do so would be an evidence of weakness and imbecility not to be pardoned by an *intelligent* community. "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may," should be the motto of all newspapers when discussing the questions of the hour. We shall in the future, as in the past, endeavor to avoid all personalities, and shall permit nothing of an immoral character to appear in our columns. Again thanking the people for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, and respectfully inviting a continuance thereof, we are, Very truly,

H. V. MORTHIMER.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

From the New York Observer.

There is scarcely any people or country that can safely cast a stone at any other without confessing its own sins. If we were to find fault with Great Britain for her treatment of the Asiatics generally, or of the Zulus of South Africa, we should remember our own treatment of the Indians, even up to the present time. And even when we reproach our next door neighbors for not enforcing the promised reforms and compelling the suppression of outrages in Asia Minor, we should find ourselves ourselves at fault in regard to outrages committed in different parts of our own country that go unpunished. One of the most pungent instances of the use of the *argumentum ad hominem* on record is attributed to the Turkish Ambassador to England, Musurus Pasha, in a recent interview with Lord Salisbury, the Foreign Secretary. As the latter referred to the condition of Eastern Turkey and the necessity of having promised reforms carried out at once, the Turkish Ambassador spoke of the great difficulties attending the work in such a country so remote from the seat of government. He called Lord Salisbury's attention, by way of illustrating what he said, to the state of things in Ireland, and is reported to have said in substance: Here is a country of your own, ruled by a government that is well established and of unquestioned power, and yet many of the scenes and events which are complained of as occurring in Armenia are constantly occurring here: why does not the British government put a stop to them?

There was too much truth in the argument. The latest accounts from Ireland represent it as in a very unhappy condition, to say the least. Ireland is largely owned by non-resident proprietors, who simply receive the revenues from their lands, and seldom, if ever, see their tenants or have any interest in them, excepting to get the rents. At the present time, as on many former occasions, the terms on which the tenants occupy the lands have become very distasteful, if not oppressive. The tenantry demand relief, and refuse to pay unless certain reductions and concessions are made by the landlords. If this were all, the state of things would not be so serious. But the old hostility to the land proprietors is revived; the tenants are resisting the law; they resort to secret violence; to ruthless murder of unoffending agents; to any method however lawless, to intimidate both the proprietors and the officers of the law, and threaten still worse proceedings unless their demands are complied with. Ireland is once more in the incipient stages of rebellion, as it has often been before.

The English government has arrested some of the leaders in these insurrectionary proceedings, and in doing so shows that it is prepared to suppress them, which it is abundantly able to do. But after this shall be done once more, Ireland will still remain one of the sore spots of the British Empire, and judging from the history of the past, the period will be a long one before it will be made a loyal, contented portion of British territory. Agitation for Home Rule will be kept up, and restless spirits will all the while be looking for some occasion for an outbreak.

POOR BOYS.

The Rev. Washington Gladden has endeavored to ascertain what kind of early training it is that makes prosperous men in New England. To this end he asked eighty-eight prominent business men concerning their early life, and found that eighty-four of them had been brought up in poverty and at hard work, most of them on farms. It may be inferred that their educational advantages in youth were very moderate, except in that kind of education which is obtained by a somewhat rough and uninviting contact with the duties and business of life. The number of poor boys who have become distinguished men is considerable in all free countries, but especially so in those communities in which the Bible and the Sabbath are revered, and family religious training is common, as in New England and Scotland.

Whilst this information should encourage poor boys to hope for their future, and induce their parents to give them all the advantages they can of good example and good instruction, it should not encourage neglects of any available opportunity of obtaining instruction and useful knowledge. Neither should it discourage the sons of the wealthy from looking forward to the attainment of distinction through their own efforts. They have great advantages—more leisure, superior instruction, and also means, for a start in life; and those of them who turn out well have a brilliant career before them; but it must be confessed that a great proportion of them don't turn out well. Many either become self-indulgent sensualists or indolent good-for-nothings. A boy who knows his father can, will and must support him in idleness and luxury, is in a most perilous position. Good would it be for all such if, in their early years, their father's wealth were wholly swept away. Abundant pocket-money has ruined far more boys than poverty, and more especially are boys whose families use wine and beer, in the most extreme danger.

—A Washington special of the 25th gives the following: There is some prospect of a lively little breeze ahead for Secretary Sherman. The rather startling charge has been made that he has been holding his office as Secretary of the Treasury in violation of law, and there is already talk of a Congressional investigation to find out if the charge is true. Indeed, it is asserted pretty positively that a resolution, looking to such an investigation, has already been drafted, and will be offered very soon after Congress reassembles. The law which Secretary Sherman is alleged to have violated is section 243 of the United States Revised Statutes, which enacts that "no person appointed to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, First Comptroller or First Auditor, or Treasurer or Register, shall, directly or indirectly, be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce. . . . And every person who offends against any of the prohibitions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and forfeit to the United States the penalty of $3,000; and shall, upon conviction, be removed from office and forever thereafter be incapable of holding office under the United States." Under this section it would seem that the Secretary of the Treasury is prohibited from engaging in any railroad business; yet, according to an interview reported by George Alfred Townsend, Secretary Sherman speaks of himself as being in the directory of the Fort Wayne railroad since the days of the Electoral Commission. One serious trouble is that "Gath's" interviews are not always monuments of veracity, and it is just possible that the Secretary's connection with any business venture cannot be proven. The section given above is the one that prevented the late A. T. Stewart from accepting the Treasury portfolio when offered by General Grant.

—The Register of the Treasury, in his annual report, shows that the total tonnage of the vessels of this country has decreased 43,154 tons during the year. There is an increase of 8493 tons in the steam tonnage and 46,848 in the canal boat and barge tonnage, but a decrease of 98,506 in the tonnage of sailing vessels.

—Judge Pearson, at Harrisburg, Wednesday sustained the motion to quash the indictment against Salter, for corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature, on the ground that an illegal member constituted the Grand Jury. Counsel for the prosecution excepted to the order quashing all the indictments, and claimed that new and important facts would be offered when the next case was called.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Letter from Washington.

Preparations for the Forty-fourth Congress. —The Subjects that will be Considered.—A Short Session Predicted.—The Trade Mark Law Declared Invalid.—The White House Reception of the Army of the Cumberland. —&c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24, 1879.

On Monday week the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress will begin. Just what it will not do is conjectural. Nearly all the leading Democratic newspapers have advised the party to let the currency question alone, inasmuch as there is such a division in the party on that issue. If, however, Secretary Sherman, as it has been hinted he will do, recommends the retirement of legal tender circulation, it would be impossible to check the agitation of the subject, and the Democracy would be divided against itself despite the advice of the newspaper critics. Thus far the members who have arrived show no disposition to take up the tariff question. The agitation of a revision of the tariff always unsettles trade, and now that a grand business boom is sweeping down upon all sections of the country, the political party which unsettled it would hardly merit the confidence of business communities. With a Presidential fight on, and less than one year ahead, the policy undoubtedly will be to let the tariff question alone. Nor is it seriously believed that Congress will again lock horns with the President on the subject-matter which provoked the extra session. The more sensible leaders of the party appreciate that it would only be a struggle without results, and the Democratic party having made a record on the matters in controversy, good policy now, suggests that another trial would be futile. The outlook is that the session, on the surface, will be strictly one for the transaction of necessary business, and that there will be but little new legislation. It is expected that there will be a month or so taken up with the revision of the House, and that meanwhile the appropriation committee will be hard at work on the appropriation bill.

Since the announcement of the Supreme Court's opinion adverse to the constitutionality of the National Trade-mark Law the Commissioner of Patents has received a number of letters demanding a return of fees received by the Patent Office for the registration of trade-marks, and many other communications inquiring what course will be pursued in regard to pending or future applications for the registry of trade-marks presented on behalf of persons who desire to avail themselves of the existing registration, system for the purpose of making record evidence with a view to possible future legislation on the subject, or for use in suits between residents of different States, which, in the opinion of some of his correspondents, might still be maintained under the Supreme Court decision. All such inquiries will be answered by the following circular, which was prepared by Commissioner Paine, yesterday in accordance with instructions given by the Secretary of the Interior. "The Supreme Court of the United States having adjusted the act of July 8, 1870, regulating the registration of trade-marks to be unconstitutional, action in pending applications will be suspended until further instructions shall be received from the applicants. Trade-marks will hereafter be registered on pending or future applications only in favor of those persons who with full knowledge of the decision of the Supreme Court shall request such registration. Fees heretofore paid in trade-mark cases cannot be refunded without further legislation by Congress. It is however confidently believed at the Department that all moneys received for Trade Marks will ultimately be refunded."

It was the universal verdict that the White House never appeared to greater advantage than on Thursday evening, the 20th, when the President and Mrs. Hayes received the Army of the Cumberland in the East Room, and that no more agreeable reception was ever held therein. The decorations fully equalled those which were so effective at the Diplomatic reception last February. Secretary Evarts, by the way, says there will be another reception to the Diplomatic Corps this winter. Others of distinction, in addition to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland and those who accompanied its members to this city, were at the White House Thursday evening, and as none of the parlors were crowded, while all were well filled, there was more opportunity than usual to enjoy conversation. Gen. Joe. Fullerton and his bride, as well as ex-Senator and Mrs. Stanley Matthews and Mr. Andrews, the artist, and his wife are now guests of the President and his wife, and assisted them at the reception. They will remain about a week longer. Secretaries Evarts, Thompson, and Schurz, Chief Justice Waite, and Gen Sherman were accompanied by their daughters, and Secretary Sherman by his wife, who was warmly greeted on this her first appearance in public since her return from Europe. Postmaster-General Keys wife did not arrive in time to attend the reception. Attorney General Devens introduced Judge Judd, a citizen and judge under the Hawaiian government. He is a native of the Sandwich Islands, though his parents and wife were formerly residents of the United States. Judge Judd is a graduate of Yale and a most agreeable man. He and his wife are visiting friends on L street.

AUGUST.

OUR WASHINGTON SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1879.

Last Wednesday was a gala day for Washington, and the whole city was in holiday attire, draped in flags and alive with military. During the war the National Capital witnessed many large gatherings of military, but for several years there has been no such display here as that on the present occasion—the unveiling of the Thomas statute. The city was filled with visitors, most of whom had been connected with some branch of service in the war, and all united in one grand demonstration in honor of a commander and a man who was much respected and loved. In the great procession were a majority of the prominent volunteer officers of the war now living, together with nearly all the officers of the regular army. Generals Sherman, Hancock, McDowell, Schofield, Augur and Crook, with their staffs, were in the line, Generals Sheridan and Howard being the only absentees. There were corps and veteran organizations too numerous to mention. Several Virginia militia companies joined in doing honor to a son of the Old Dominion who at great sacrifice of inclination had the courage to stand by the Union when his friends and neighbors were leaving it. One of the finest appearing and handsomest equipped organizations in the line was the Richmond Blues.

The statue of Gen. Thomas is of bronze standing on a pedestal of granite, the whole about 16 feet high. The General is represented as having suddenly checked his horse on the summit of a slight acclivity to make an observation, and he sits with loosened rein and hat off, surveying the field with searching eye. The horse looks abroad with head raised high in the air, swelling neck and chest, and forefeet firmly planted on a strip of rock. The face of General Thomas is expressive, and the head well modeled. The intent expression, as he looks with firmly compressed jaw, and with that intense interest which imparts earnestness to the entire figure, is well rendered. The figure of the horse is especially good anatomically and has careful veining. The whole work is about twice life-size and cost $60,000. Nearly six years ago the Society of the Army of the Cumberland contracted with Mr. Ward, the artist, for the statue, and about six months ago he completed the design in plaster, from which it was cast by Bureau Bros. & Heaton, of Philadelphia—the same that cast the statutes of Generals Scott, McPherson, Green and Rawlins. It weighs 7,500 pounds. The site selected for its erection is the spot where the salute of 800 hundred guns was fired April 2d, 1865, in honor of the surrender of Lee's army. The statue faces south, the line of vision being directly toward Arlington, the home of Gen. Lee.

While devoting so much of this letter to the Thomas business, I will continue far enough to tell an anecdote which has never at least "hardly ever," been in print. During a lull in the storm of war, in which the Army of the Cumberland was almost entirely shrouded, a private soldier of a western regiment made application for a furlough which was refused. Not content with the disapproval of his immediate superiors, he persisted and finally got himself and his application before General Thomas, to whom he made a personal appeal. The Gen. listened patiently to the rugged Hoosier, and then told him that it was impossible to grant his request. "But," expostulated the soldier, "I am a married man." "So am I," replied the General. "But," persisted the volunteer, "I haven't seen my wife for more than a year." "And I," said the General, "have not seen my wife for over two years." "Ah," retorted the simple backwoodsman, "I am not that sort of a man, General." The next day this representative son of the great northwest, was on his way home with "Approved: George H. Thomas, Major General Commanding," on the back of his furlough.

It seems that Gen. Adams is not getting the affairs with the Ute Indians cleared up so well after all. His success in restoring the captives, and in other preliminaries promised exceedingly well, but now that his commission address themselves to the task of finding out which of the redskins are the murderous they don't progress much. The Indians make very bad witnesses and either lie outright or plead ignorance. Some of them don't even know that anyone has been killed. Even old Chief Ouray, who undertook to assist in finding out the facts, seems to have no power to get the truth, and besides things have taken such a turn that he appears to be out of patience with Adams and talks about a trip to Washington with the other chiefs. These Indian witnesses are as bad as Jim Anderson, Mrs. Jenks and the rest of the Lousianna liars that we had here. Secretary Shurz has little to say at present, but evidently he begins to fear that as the savages have banded together to shield each other, force alone will bring them to terms. The guilty ones certainly should be punished.

General Walker is getting on finely with his arrangements for taking the next census, and there seems good reasons for his confidence that it will prove a more valuable collection of statistics than was ever before gathered. The most important reform proposed is the completion of the work within the single month of June, 1880, while in the large cities it is hoped to do the business up within a fortnight. This will of itself eliminate a great mass of blunders that were unavoidable under the old system, which kept the work dragging along nearly half a year. The States are divided into districts according to size, etc., the smallest comprising but one district, and the largest—New York—eleven.

A meeting of the Greenback or National Committee, together with other leaders of the organization has been called to convene here on the 8th of January. It is hard to predict just what action will be taken or what position the party will occupy in the contest next year. The situation so far as Congress is concerned is not encouraging to them, and it is very doubtful if any measures satisfactory to Greenbackers can receive much consideration at the approaching session.

DOM PEDRO.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NOTES.

The Czar will return to St. Petersburg on the 4th of December.

Baron Lasser, of Austria, the distinguished liberal politician, is dead.

By the fall of two houses in Tottenham Court road, London, Thursday of last week, one man was killed and seven injured.

Park Hall, near Evesham, the seat of the Earl of Yarmouth, has been burned, and some estimates make the loss £160,000.

Herr Von Schelling, Under Secretary of the Prussian Ministry of Justice, has been appointed Imperial Secretary of the Department of Justice.

The Countess-dowager of Montijo, mother of the Ex-Empress Eugenie of France, is seriously ill. The Ex-Empress has started for Madrid.

The iron steamer Pallas, from Copenhagen bound to Amsterdam, is believed to have foundered off Heimsherk. Thirty persons are supposed to have perished.

Disturbance have occurred among the students of the St. Petersburg University recently, resulting in several arrests and in the closing of the library by order of the Governor General.

The French Jury on the Exhibition of Arms has awarded a gold medal to Mr. Mackean, a citizen of Illinois, for his services in connection with the piercing of the St. Gothard tunnel.

Lord Hatherton, umpire in the dispute about the wages between the employers and workingmen of the Staffordshire potteries, has made his award. It establishes a reduction of eight per cent. in wages instead of ten, as claimed by the masters. Over forty thousand operatives are affected by the decision.

Nothing is known at St. Petersburg about the succession to the Chancellorship of Russia.

The Anchor Line Steamship Company is about to run steamers direct between Leith and New York.

Republicans are said to be again threatening the French Cabinet.

Baker Pacha's plan fixes the Turkish police force at 60,000 men. This force is also to act as a reserve in case of war.

A snow storm in the Canton of Tiesno, Switzerland, has interrupted all traffic and destroyed thousands of vines and trees.

The north west provinces of India, especially the districts of Allyghur, Boolundshuhur and Meerut are suffering from a severe epidemic of malarial fever.

The London Agent General for South Australia has received a telegram from Caly, dated the 21st instant, which says: Reaping has commenced in the northern districts. It is estimated that there will be 300,000 tons of wheat for export.

It is said that Russian foreign affairs are about to be taken out of Prince Gortschakoff's hands and intrusted to Prince Waljuff, with the title for the present, of Vice Chancellor. Prince Waljuff is believed to be a friend of Germany, and to be practically inclined.

The widow of Charles Dickens died at Gloucester Crescent, Regent's Park, London, on Saturday, after an illness of eighteen months.

The new Italian Ministry has been formed, with Signor Cairoli as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Signor Depretis as Minister of the Interior.

In consequence of the menacing attitude of Abyssinia toward Egypt the British gunboat Sea Gull has been ordered to Massawah to protect the property of British subjects there.

M. DeEreycinct, Minister of French Public Works, has submitted to the Cabinet an estimate of 600,000 francs for the expenses of preliminary inquiries in the Trans-Sahara Railway project.

Another large fire occurred at Algiers on Friday. The Theatre Perle and the adjoining houses were destroyed. Other fires occurred simultaneously at various points in the city, but were quickly extinguished.

When the ex-Empress Eugenie arrived at Madrid her mother (the Countess de Montijo) was already dead. King Alfonso, who was awaiting Eugenie at the station, communicated the news of her mother's death. Eugenie wished to go to his residence, but was prevailed upon to go to the Alba Palace, where many thousand of persons called and inscribed their names.

Winter has set in with great severity all over the northern portion of Continental Europe. The streets of Berlin are knee deep with snow, and a Paris telegram says that the early snow has driven the wolves from the forests in the Department of the Marne, and the peasants are organizing midnight hunting parties to protect their farms. Throughout England the weather for several days has been cold, wet and snowy.

—*The Standard's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs as follows: Anxious to conciliate Germany, Russia has offered some long refused commercial facilities by which German traders will no longer be subjected to expensive exactions by the Russian local authorities.

John Thaddeus Delane, late editor of the London *Times*, is dead, at the age of sixty-two. He was born in 1814; graduated at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1847; became assistant editor of the *Times* in 1839, and two years later assumed full control of the paper. This position he held without interruption till 1875.

The tinplate workers of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, England, gave notice on Saturday last of a demand of from five to ten per cent. advance in their wages. As the manufacturers have full orders both for home and American consumption, a moderate advance will probably be conceded.

Some Little Things of Value.

—If your coal fire is low, throw on a tablespoonful of salt, and it will help it very much.

—A little ginger put into sausage meat improves the flavor.

—In icing cakes dip the knife in cold water.

—In boiling meat for soup, use cold water to extract the juices. If the meat is wanted for itself alone, plunge in boiling water at once.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carbon County the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of JOSHUA KLOTZ, late of MAHONING TOWNSHIP, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, December 27, 1879,

commencing at ONE o'clock P. M., the following described valuable REAL ESTATE, to wit: All that certain TRACT or

PIECE OF LAND,

situate in Mahoning Township aforesaid, and bounded by lands of George W. Dreisbach, Jacob Cunfer and Mahoning Creek, containing

11 Acres and 145 Perches,

be the same more or less, all of which is under a good state of cultivation.

The Improvements thereon are a Two-Story Weather-Boarded LOG DWELLING HOUSE, about 25 by 30 feet, and other outbuildings, with an Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees.

Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

THOMAS HORN, Administrator
Of the Estate of Joshua Klotz, dec'd.

Mahoning twp., Nov. 29, 1879.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

Mary Alice Eisenhower, by her next friend, Manassas Acker, vs. Edwin Eisenhower. | In the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County. | Subpœna in Divorce. | Issued to No. 4, June Term, 1879, alias to No. 1, October Term, 1879. Both writs returned by the Sheriff: "Not found in my bailiwick."

To EDWIN EISENHOWER, Respondent above named: You are hereby notified to appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden at Mauch Chunk, on the second Monday of January, 1880, to answer to the said complaint, and in default of your appearance the same proceedings will be had against you as if said subpœna has been personally served upon you.

J. W. RAUDENBUSH, Sheriff.

Mauch Chunk, Nov. 15, 1879-w4

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES

Of Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of sundry writs of LEV. FAC., FI. FA. and VEN. EX. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County, and to me directed, there will be exposed at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, in said County, on

Saturday, December 20, 1879,

at 1½ o'clock P. M., sharp,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES:

All that certain tract or piece of LAND, situate in Lower Towamensing Township, in the County of Carbon, and State of Pennsylvania, beginning at a stone, thence by land of Chas. Klotz, and partly by land of John D. Greensweig, south one and one half degrees, east twenty four perches to a sapling; thence by land of John D. Greensweig south eighty and a half degrees west twenty-six perch s to a stone; thence by the same north one and one-quarter degrees, west twenty four perches to a pine; thence partly by Rawle's line and partly by Charles Klotz's land north eighty-six and a half degrees, east twenty-six perches and a half to the place of beginning, containing

THREE ACRES AND ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR PERCHES,

more or less.

The Improvements thereon are a

TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE,

part stone and part frame, seventeen by nineteen feet, Frame Kitchen attached sixteen by twenty-two feet; Frame Stable, twenty-four by thirty feet, and Outbuildings.

TRACT No. 2.

All that certain Messuage or Tenement and Tract or Piece of LAND, situate in Lower Towamensing Township, Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, beginning at a tree, thence by land of Conrad Siekman, now J. G. Zeigenfus, south three degrees and one quarter, west one hundred and three perches to a white oak, south forty degrees, west sixty nine perches and three-quarters to a stone, south eighty-six degrees, west twenty-eight perches and one-half to a stone; thence by land of Frederick Boyer, now Mehlkam's land, north five degrees, west forty perches to a pine, north twenty-three and one-half degrees, east thirty one perches and three-quarters to a pine, north seventy-eight degrees and one-half, east fifty perches and one-half to a pine, north seven degrees and one-half, east thirty-three perches to a pine, north thirty-nine degrees, west thirty-one perches to a chestnut oak, south seventy-five degrees and one half, west one hundred and six perches to a post, south fourteen degrees and one-half, east thirty perches to a post; thence south eighty-six degrees, west fifty seven perches to a small pine, north four degrees, west sixty one perches and one-half to a stone; thence north eighty-seven degrees, east one hundred and twelve perches, to a stone, north three degrees, west twenty five perches to a stone; thence by land of David Greensweig, north eighty-seven degrees and one half east one hundred and twenty perches to a post, south fifty-nine degrees, east twelve perches and three-quarters to the place of beginning, containing

FIFTY-SIX ACRES,

more or less.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Samuel Greensweig.

—ALSO—

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the south side of White street, in the village of Summit Hill, Carbon county, State of Pennsylvania, numbered in the plan of plot thereof eighty-six, containing in front or breadth on said White street thirty feet, and extending thence southward one hundred and twenty-five feet to a twenty feet wide alley, bounded on the north by White st., east by lot Number eighty eight, south by said alley, and west by Pine street.

The Improvements thereon are a Two-story

DOUBLE FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

Twenty-eight by Thirty-two feet; Frame Stable, Twelve by Twelve Feet, and other Outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Charles Boyle

—ALSO—

All that certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in the village of Summit Hill, in the township of Mauch Chunk, County of Carbon, State of Pennsylvania, numbered in a certain plan or plot of said village which by deeds or recorded conveyances and assurances in the law become vested in Samuel Reckert, Number Thirty-eight, containing in front or breadth along the back of Mauch Chunk and Summit Hill Railroad thirty feet, and extending thence southwardly of that breadth between parallel lines at right angles with said Railroad track, one hundred and twenty-five feet, bounded northwardly by the said Summit Hill and Mauch Chunk Railroad, eastwardly by lot Number Forty in said plan, southwardly by lands of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and westwardly by lot Number Thirty-six in the plan aforesaid.

The Improvements thereon are a Two story

FRAME DWELLING AND STORE HOUSE,

Twenty-five by Twenty-eight Feet, and Outbuilding.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of William H. Asher, defendant, and Barney Barton, Terre Tenant.

—ALSO,—

All those two certain lots or pieces of land situate in Franklin township Carbon County bounded and described as follows: One of them beginning at a post, thence by land of William Hill north eighty-four and one-half degrees east one-hundred and fifty-one feet to a post, thence by land of Levi Horn, south six and one-half degrees east sixty feet to a post, thence by the second directions lot south eighty-four and one-half degrees, west one hundred and fifty one feet to a post, thence along a public road leading from Parryville to Mauch Chunk north six and one-half degrees west sixty six feet to the place of beginning, containing

NINE THOUSAND, NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX SQUARE FEET.

And the second described lot being numbered in a plot made by Levi Horn, No. 3, having a front of sixty feet to second street as laid down on said plot, and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty-nine feet to land of Levi Horn, bounded on the north by lot No. 26, on the west by second street, on the south by lot No. 32, and on the east by the first described lot.

The improvements thereon are a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

sixteen by twenty feet and out buildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of G. Leary.

—ALSO—

All that certain Lot or Piece of LAND, situate on the southwardly side of West Broadway, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, beginning at the northeast corner of lot of ground sold by Indenture dated March 8th, A. D. 1869, to George Dunn; thence by line of said West Broadway north forty-five degrees east thirty feet; thence at right angles with said line south forty-five degrees, east one hundred and fifty feet; thence south to 45-degrees east forty feet to the south corner of the said Lot, and north forty-five degrees, west one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning.

—ALSO.—

All that certain Lot or Piece of LAND, situate on the south side of West Broadway, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk aforesaid, numbered in the plan of said thereof Two Hundred and forty-seven, containing in front or breadth on said West Broadway thirty feet, and extending thence southward one hundred and thirty feet to High street, bounded north by West Broadway, east by Lot Number Two Hundred and Forty five, south by High Street, and west by Lot Number Two Hundred and Forty nine.

TRACT No. 2

All those Two contiguous Lots or Pieces of GROUND, situate on the southwardly side of West Broadway, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk aforesaid, with all the Buildings erected thereon, commencing in front or breadth on the said street sixty feet, and extending thence southwardly of that breadth between parallel lines at right angles with said West Broadway in length or depth one hundred and fifty feet; bounded northwardly by said West Broadway, on the eastwardly and southwardly lines by land of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and westwardly by land of Charles Moser, being the same premises which John Dunk and Mary M. his wife by deed dated the 7th day of January, A. D. 1863.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Simon Meisel and to be sold by

J. W. RAUDENBUSH,
Sheriff.

Mauch Chunk, Nov. 29, 1879.

ADVERTISEMENT. [illegible] LAWRENCE & CO., 21 Broad [illegible] New York.

SECRET How to become Rich and Watch sent free. U. S. Agency, Mount Winans, Md. nov. 29.-4w

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. nov. 29.-4w.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. nov. 29.-4w.

AGENTS BUSINESS—$30 to $200 a month for Agents. Teachers and ladies. Selling our NEW BOOK. Its unrivaled contents of Prose and Poetry by 250 eminent authors, elegant illustrations and artistic binding make it a welcome guest in every home. Introduction by Thos. D. Cuyler, D.D. The new editions and reduced prices of our beautifully illustrated works, with best terms and quick sales are reasons why live agents can make money in their sale. A single agent has sold over 7,000 copies. E. B. TREAT, 805 Broadway, New York City. nov. 15-w4

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Sale of Valuable

Real & Personal Property

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Carbon County, Pa., the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of Urias Rehr, late of Mahoning township, County and State aforesaid, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, Nov. 29, 1879,

commencing at ONE o'clock P. M., the following valuable REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY, to-wit: All that certain

TRACT OR PIECE OF LAND,

situate in Mahoning township, near the line of the Borough of Lehighton, containing EIGHTY ACRES more or less, with the following improvements erected thereon A

Two Story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

Barn, and other outbuildings. Also, two Cows, Spring Wagon, Farm Wagon, Cutting Box, Cow Chains, Cook Stove, Parlor Stove, Tables, Cupboard, Vinegar Barrels and a variety of other articles of Household Furniture and Farming Utensils too numerous to mention.

Terms will be made known at time and place of sale, by

SUSAN REHR, Administratrix,
DR. N. B. KEBER, Agent.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!

KATE THAYER GRAND CONCERT CO.

Will give one of their Celebrated Concerts at the MANSION HOUSE, MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., on the EVENING OF

MONDAY, Dec'ber 1, 1879.

The Company is composed of the following Talented Artists:

MRS. HELEN NORMAN, Contralto.
SIG. TAGLIAPIETRA, Baritone.
MDME. THERESA CARRENO, Pianiste.
MR. M. ARBUCKLE, Cornetist.
MR. C. E. PRATT, Accompanist.
MR. WILL E. CHAPMAN, Director and Manager.

W. F. MORSE, Business Manager.

Nov. 22-w2

LEHIGHTON POOR DISTRICT.

WENDELL SCHWARTZ, Treasurer, in account with the Lehighton Poor District for the year ending May 1, 1879.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance as per last report	$ 559 13
" Amount of Duplicate for 1878	1042 40
" Amount Received from Jos. Drumbore	9 00
" Amount received from James Fatzinger	5 00
" Amount received from Borough	2 50
" Amount received from H. Hiskey	35 00
	$1653 12
Less Exoneration on duplicate for 1878	$ 23 74
" Over assessments $45.48, and items uncollectable $42.35, and amount paid $170 but not allowed in previous report	257 83
	$ 281 57
	$1381 55

EXPENDITURES.

Francis Stocker	$ 5 00
Wm. Miller	112 60
W. A. Derhamer	23 62
Nancy Flick	1 00
Eliza Greenawald, potatoes	1 00
James Fatzinger, flour	10 50
Val. Schwarta, coffin	12 00
T. R. Kemerer, chairs	3 34
T. R. Kemerer, coffin	14 78
E. H. Snyder, merchandise	40 29
Wm. Kemerer, merchandise	32 39
John Sheckler, repairing watch	50
R. Fenstermacher, merchandise	48 61
D. R. Fenstermacher, potatoes	5 20
M. Heilman & Co., coal, flour, &c.	76 23
Elias Dengler, potatoes	2 40
Sol. Heimbach	1 45
A. H. Seidle, turnips	1 00
Daniel Olewine, poor house com'r	10 00
Sundry Expenses, " " "	3 90
A. Tobias & Son, agt's., for ticket	30 00
D. Z. Steigerwalt, potatoes	4 80
Elias Dengler, turnips	1 11
Ezra Newhard, exonerations, 1877	3 50
E. W. Clauss, tinware	1 76
E. W. Clauss, tinware	3 62
T. D. Clauss, clothing	1 60
T. D. Clauss, clothing	34 05
Henry Campbell, services	50
W. M. Rajsher, services	10 00
Clint. Breiney, mending shoes	1 85
Kistler & Moyer, cabbage	3 00
H. A. Beitz, services	7 80
H. A. Beitz, coal	2 05
Nathan George, buckwheat flour	58
F. Leuckel, rent	120 00
C. A. Beck, cobbling	1 55
C. D. Fritz, butcher	9 65
C. A. Patterson, digging grave	3 00
Jas. Hollenbach, carting	2 25
Mr. Fatzinger, potatoes	60
John Miller, pigs	4 00
A. Blank, services	25
R. Hunsicker, beef	3 72
L. F. Kleppinger, boarding tramps	1 25
S. E. Fatzinger, merchandise	7 32
D. Graver, merchandise	59 88
Mrs. A. C. Peter	75
T. Arner, merchandise	6 72
Simon Blass, potatoes	4 40
J. Siffles, chickens	90
D. Rex, pigs	10 00
G. Dilcher, straw	50
Jonathan Seidle, commission	76 92
Peter Heim, cobbling	4 70
T. S. Beck, services	7 00
A. J. Durling, medicine	3 34
A. J. Durling, lamp	50
G. Trainer, flour	36 55
A. D. Mosser, tinware	11 86
Mary Miller, washing	8 50
Mrs. W. H. Moutrop, washing	2 20
H. Beckendorf, services	25 00
Levina Sommer, Hiskey child	48 00
Thos. Mantz, wine	50
Peter Heim, wine	35
Elwin Drumbore	25
A. Kunz, machine oil	15
Chas. Kipp, meat	1 56
Dr. Chas. German, prof. services	1 50
David Ebbert	9 62
H. V. Morthimer, adv. and printing	11 25
Mrs. Chas. Smith, bed	2 50
Chas. Froelich, butter and eggs	3 94
J. L. Gabel, coal and wood	20 84
J. L. Gable, coal and wood	7 92
J. T. Nusbaum & Son, merchandise	12 56
Chas. Trainer, keeping poor in 1874	4 16
Thos. S. Beck, receipt book	35
W. R. Rex, cabbage plants	35
Lewis Weiss, hat and shoes	1 30
L. F. Kleppinger	1 25
Mary Miller, washing	50
W. Schwartz, services	50 00
Treasurer's Fees	20 84
Rev. Derr	4 00
Sundry Expenses	75
Lime for poor house	25
Merchandise	50
F. Leuckel, rent	50 00
M. Heilman & Co.	22 98
E. H. Snyder, merchandise	4 80
A. J. Durling	1 65
H. Beckendorf	7 26
	$1238 89
Balance due	142 66
	$1381 55

We, the undersigned duly elected Auditors, of Lehighton Borough, do certify that the above is correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

W. W. BOWMAN,
F. E. WHITNEY,
W. A. DERHAMER. } Auditors.

nov. 22.-w3.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

An eligibly located two Story DOUBLE FRAME HOUSE and STABLE, situated in the BOROUGH OF PARRYVILLE,