The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1880.

—All the indictments in the Legislative bribery cases at Harrisburg were quashed Friday afternoon of last week. No new evidence was offered by the prosecution. The defence submitted the same evidence in the Leisenring case as was given in that of Salter.

—The public debt statement shows the decrease of the debt for December to be $4,251,217.96; cash in Treasury,$207,983,903.92; gold certificates outstanding, $12,337,100; silver certificates outstanding, $8,712,910; certificates of deposit outstanding, $10,245,000; legal tenders outstanding,$346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $15,674,303.78.

—Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald*: Senator Bayard has as strong a hold on the German vote of the North as has Secretary Sherman, and his nomination in opposition to anybody but the latter would imperil several Northern States. His nomination in opposition to Grant, for instance, would most likely give Ohio and Wisconsin to the Democracy and play the mischief with the Chicago end of Illinois.

—Governor Hoyt issued a proclamation Monday morning, in accordance with the report of the commissioner of the sinking fund for 1879. The receipts for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1879, were $3,169,568,57, which, added to the balance of $958,636.88 on hand November 30th, 1878, made in cash $4,128,199.45. The amount of the debt redeemed was $1,684,952. The amount of interest paid,$1,234,249.59. Compensation, etc., $6,624.68, and the balance of the sinking fund November 30th, 1879, was $1,202,373.18.

—An alarming telegram comes through German sources to the London journals of Wednesday, It states that Russia is busy bringing a vast military force to the western frontier and accumulating material of war. Where Russia obtained the money for the effort she is now said to be making is not explained. The Russian journals also are talking about a war with Austria, and as these papers can publish nothing which the Government wishes to conceal, startling intelligence may reach us soon, if the above news turns out to be true.

—The explosion at the Celluloid Manufacturing Company's establishment at Newark N. J., Monday morning will no doubt receive a very searching investigation. The loss of five lives will demand it. Celluloid, a preparation made from gun cotton, is far from safe when in a certain condition and in a large bulk. It has become very extensively employed of late for various articles in much demand. Probably familiarity with its use made those engaged in the works less careful in taking the necessary precautions.

—The rise in wheat last Fall came rather late to produce its full influence on the sowing for next crop, but the Agricultural Department at Washington, in its report for December, shows, nevertheless, an increase of twelve per cent. in the area sown in winter wheat, as compared with the previous year. Last year's crop was enormous, but with equally favorable conditions, this year's will surpass it by about one-eighth, and all this excess will be added to the exportable surplus. There is little fear in this point of view, of an outflow of gold from this country.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Gilbert Haven, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Saturday evening, at his mother's residence in Malden, Mass., aged 59 years. He has been ill for several weeks, and much anxiety has been felt throughout the entire denomination in regard to his condition. Several times strong hopes for his recovery were held out, but his system was entirely broken down, and he gradually sank to his death. He was a very genial, good-natured man, very little restrained by the conventionalities of his cloth, and was a general personal favorite, being almost universally known among his equals and associates in the ministry as "Gil" Haven. He was born at Malden, Mass., September 19, 1821, of the same Puritan family of which Chancellor E. O. Haven, Prof. Joseph Haven and Samuel F. Haven, were conspicuous members. He graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1846, was for two years a teacher of Latin and Greek in Amenia Seminary, New York, and in 1848 became principal of that institution. In 1849 he was refused admission as a preacher to the Philadelphia Conference on account of the vigor of his abolition ideas, but in 1851 he found no difficulty in being admitted to the New England Conference. For several years he was stationed in important Massachusetts towns, including Northampton, Wilbraham, Westfield, Roxbury and Cambridge. At the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered his services in the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment (Butler's command), and his commission as chaplain, bearing date April 18, 1861, was the first issued during the war. In the following year, 1862, he made a tour in Europe, and on his return, occupied for two years the pulpit of an important Boston church. In 1865 he was appointed supervisor of destitute freedmen and whites in the state of Mississippi, and in 1867 was made editor of *Zion's Herald*, the leading organ of his Church in New England. He had long been known as a vigorous writer, but the strength of his radicalism on many subjects prevented his becoming an exponent of his denomination in its authorized press until after the close of the civil war. He achieved a great success with *Zion's Herald* and made it an organ of the most advanced theological radicalism consistent with thorough orthodoxy on doctrinal points. On May 22, 1862, he was elected Bishop by the General Conference held at the Academy of Music in New York city, almost simultaneously with Bishops Bowman, Harris, Foster, Wiley, Merril, Andrews, and Peck. Bishop Haven was assigned to the Gulf States, and took up his episcopal residence at Atlanta, Ga. He spent the winter of 1872-73 in Mexico superintending the Methodist missions in that Republic, and returned homeward overland via Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, Monterey and Texas. Bishop Haven was a warm personal friend and admirer of Gen. Grant, and in December, 1875, he created a great sensation in his denomination by his outspoken advocacy of the election of Grant to a third term of the Presidency. In 1877 Bishop Haven went to Liberia, accompanied by a lady of freedmen, whose interests he looked after with great efficiency. He travelled extensively in Liberia, and there contracted the malarial disease which has now resulted in his death. On his return last year he preached, lectured and wrote much upon Liberia. He had published in 1864 the "Pilgrim's Wallet," and in 1874 "Our Next Door Neighbor," being accounts of his travels in Europe and Mexico. In 1869 he issued a volume of "National Sermons on Slavery and the War."

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR WASHINGTON SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1880.

During my experience in Washington I have never known a time when there was so little of general interest to write about. There is absolutely no news, and aside from the visit of Gen. Grant, which was not a public affair, we have had nothing more interesting than a few quiet weddings, and the usual number of funerals. Even the old timers, who spend their days talking politics over their toddy, have nothing in particular to discuss, except the situation in Maine—and there don't appear to be much room for argument over that. They do say, however, that we have the small-pox among us, and that may succeed in making it lively for some of us if it becomes epidemic. There are eighteen cases reported now, but the Board of Health is adopting vigorous measures to prevent the further spread of the disease. The whole town is running to the doctors' offices to be vaccinated, and perhaps it would not be a bad idea for the Congressmen to have a little virus poked into them before they come back here.

Upon the reassembling of Congress Representative Manning, of Mississippi, will introduce a bill providing for a complete reorganization of the Supreme Court. Mr. Manning says that in deciding to bring forward this measure he has been actuated by no partisan motive. He thinks, however, that the members of the present Court, by consenting to serve on the Electoral Commission and taking part in the decision of a purely political question, have impaired the dignity and to a certain extent detracted from the usefulness of that tribunal by lowering it in public esteem. The amount of business before the Court is already so great that he thinks it results in a practical denial of justice to many suitors. The main features of the bill which Mr. Manning will introduce are, first: The Court to be composed of a Chief Justice and eighteen Associate Justices; a classification of work and its division into three branches; the assignment of six Associate Justices (one of whom shall be designated to preside) to each branch: and all constitutional questions, and all cases involving $100,000 or more, to be decided by the full Court of eighteen Justices, presided over by the Chief Justice. Mr. Manning says that he has received a number of letters from lawyers in different parts of the country approving a reorganization of the Court and asking for the details on his plan for that object.

The commissioner of Agriculture is hard at work organizing a strictly American tea-table. Our independence of the Heathen Chinee, in the matter of tea, was declared some years ago, and we have formally asserted our right, as free and independent states, to raise tea which we would rather have some other fellow drink. And now the commissioner proclaims a new dispensation in sugar making. Experiments by the Department prove,'so McDuc says, that good sugar can be made from sorghum and corn stalks, and he brings into court, as convincing testimony, 46,000 pounds of sorghum sugar produced by one establishment in Illinois. Finally, the commissioner predicts that before many years this country will raise sugar to export. Let us hope this may be true, and also that the Commissioner, in his delight over the sorghum sugar "boom," will not forget the tea "boom," which shows signs of being neglected.

Latest advices from the front upset all previous hopes of a peaceable settlement of the difficulties with the Ute Indians, and create serious apprehensions for the safety of Gen. Hatch and his command. Ouray's efforts to deliver up for trial the Indians who murdered Agent Meeker have failed utterly, and his own influence with his tribe appears at a discount. Secretary Schurz believes, as does General Hatch, that Ouray has done his best,and that he has not played a double game. And now that war is inevitable,it is not unlikely that he will cast his lot with the whites. Not much can be done at present, as deep snow and other conditions render vigorous warfare physically impossible, but there is no doubt that the Utes will finally be driven out of Colorado. If it is true that the copper colored fiends who murdered Agent Meeker also outraged the three defenceless women whom they captured, there ought to be some means of visiting swift and retributive justice upon them.

The Stewart Castle, as it is called—the palatial mansion erected here in 1873 by W. M. Stewart, then U. S. Senator from Nevada, was partially destroyed by fire last Tuesday night. It was the most costly and imposing private residence in the city, and all who have seen it will remember how much like an immense asylum it looked, standing upon high ground, and looking down upon other other fine residences in the most aristocratic section of the city. Its cost was about $250,000, and the furniture cost half as much more, in the days when Stewart was supposed to be a bonanza king.

DON PEDRO.

Our Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3, 1880.

As Washington has deservedly attained the distinction of being called the "Monumental City," it is seriously entertaining the idea of erecting a monument to "Old Probabilities" in recognition of the successful negotiations which he evidently concluded with the clerk of the Weather in giving to the people of the District such a glorious day in which to pay their respects to the Chief Executive of the land. The birth of the new year occurred under as beautiful auspices as could well be imagined, and throughout the whole day, both under foot and over head everything was as lovely as could be desired. Everybody was out and visited everybody's neighbor. Elegant equipages thronged our avenues while the interior of the mansions displayed visions of loveliness. The White House is very naturally during the middle portion of the day, the centre of attraction. At eleven o'clock precisely the President and Mrs. Hayes accompanied by the Vice President and members of the executive family decended the broad stair case through the corridor to the blue room, as it is called from the prevailing color of the upholstery. This is the centre one of these rooms through which the visitors pass in order to reach the principal, or east room as it is usually designated. The first of these rooms is called the red room, and the third the blue room. In the red room the visitors are generally assembled and mustered into line and passing into the blue room are introduced to the President. The Presidential party was drawn up as follows: Mr. Webb Hays who presented the callers to the President on his right, mentioning at the same time the individuals name. The President would then take him by the hand, introduce him to the Vice President. Then Col. Casey goes through a similar ceremony in behalf of Mrs. Hayes who would in turn introduce the visitor to the ladies who were assisting her in the reception who in the present instance were Mrs. McKell, and Miss Cook of Chilicothe, Ohio, Miss Matthews of Cincinnati, and Miss Martindale of Indiana. Our lady readers would in all probability be interested to know how Mrs. Hays and her friends were attired; Mrs. Hays was quite elaborately dressed which is something unusual in her case. A magnificent white brocaded satin was embroidered with threads of gold; the neck was semi-Pompadour; her sleeves were of lace with seed pearls wrought in the fine texture; a silver comb ornamented her head; the hair was worn as usual, her neck was adorned with a miniature of the President set in diamonds. Mrs. McKell was in a toilet of black, relieved with white lace; Miss Cook wore a pale pink, while Miss Matthews looked very lovely in a heavy white silk, kilted in front, with a very long train, while Miss Martindale was also in white silk. At eleven o'clock the members of the cabinet with their families and the diplomatic corps were received. The European members were in full dress as it is called, that is the coats are heavily embroidered in gold upon the collar, sleeves, back and skirts with gold mounted chapeaus. The secretaries of the Chinese Legation wore their native dress, with curious shaped hats surmounted by a blue glass button. The Justices of the Supreme Court followed, after which came Senators and members of the House of Representatives, and citizens of distinction. The prettiest sight of all was at 12 o'clock when the officers of the Army and Navy entered, two by two, with Gen. Sherman at the head of the Army and Admiral Porter of the Navy. At 12:30 the Assistant Secretaries of the several Departments were received who were followed by the veterans of the war of 1812 and 1846 the oldest Inhabitants Association. At 12:45 the Grand Army of the Republic of the District of Columbus under the charge of the Commander of the John A. Rawlin's Post No. 1. At 1 o'clock the reception of the citizens began which terminated at 2 o'clock.

The residences of the Cabinet officers were then the great attractions Mr. and Mrs. Secretary Evarts (State) were assisted by their daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Secretary Ramsey were ably seconded by their daughters Mrs. Furness of Philadelphia, and Mrs. John A. J. Creswell of Baltimore. Secretary and Miss Sherman were aided by Mrs. Gen. Hawley of Hartford, Conn., Miss Halstead of Cincinnati and Miss Parsons of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Secretary Thompson received with their two daughters, and the Misses Simpson, daughters of Bishop Simpson of Pennsylvania, and Miss Stem of Cincinnati. Secretary Schurz, had a surrounding of Miss Cutts, and the Misses A. and M. Schurz. The Post Master General Mr. Key, and Mrs. Key welcomed their friends aided by Miss Key, Misses Burch of Tennessee, and Miss Maud Bailey. Attorney General Drews being a bachelor had no ladies to help him entertain but was ably seconded by Messrs Wing and Mulligan of the Department. The homes of the Justices of the Supreme Court were very attractive. The ladies at the residence of the Chief Justice Waite were assisted by Miss Bissell of New York, Miss Coffin and Miss Covlidge of Washington and Mrs. Farry of Annapolis. Mrs. Justice Strong were assisted by Mrs. Harlan, Miss Harlin, Mrs. Mary and Julia Strong, Miss Palmer Strong of Massachusetts, and Miss Emma Lee, Mrs. Justice Swayre received her friends with Miss Bussell, Miss Joseph and Mrs. Frank B. Swayre of Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Justice Clefford had a number of ladies to aid her. Hon. Mrs. Felton, Mrs. Coleman, Miss Coleman, Mrs. Col. Williston; Mrs. Col. Andrews and Hon. Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. Justice Field was aided by Miss Bullett of Philadelphia, Mrs. Davies of New York, Miss Davies, Mrs. Lattimer of New York; and Mrs. Howard Coit of San Francisco. Mrs. Justice Bradley was assisted by Miss Carrie Bradley, and Mrs. Hornblower. General Sherman's friends were welcomed by Misses Lizzie, Ella and Rachael Sherman and Miss Mary Bower of Baltimore.

From these few instances an idea can be formed of the great preparations that were made in every grade of social life at the Capital for the New Year's day entertainment. It was without any doubt a day of unequalled pleasure. AUGUST.

THE TROUBLE IN MAINE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE SENATE.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 7.—At 10 o'clock, the Senators elect were called to order by Hon. Samuel M. Lane, the Secretary of the last Senate. Prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel Urjohn, the roll was called, and all the members without exception responded to their names. Senator Locke, of Cumberland, at once gained the floor, and read a protest from the Republican members against the Senate proceeding. The Secretary refused to entertain the motion, and a messenger was sent to the Governor and Council informing them that the members elect of the Senate were present for the purpose of being qualified.

The Governor and Council appeared and the oaths were administered. Senator Locke then renewed his motion, but the Secretary would not entertain it. The Senate proceeded to the election of President of the Senate, the Republicans refusing to serve on the committees or participate in the election of officers. The Senate elected James D. Sampson President, a protest being put in by the Republican members that the election was not by legally-elected members of the Senate.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

At a quarter to 9 o'clock the Assistant Clerk of the House, W. E. Gibbs, called the roll for the selection of seats. The Republicans did not respond to their names, neither did the Fusionists, who have been reported as non-affiliating. As a quorum was conceded in the Senate, public interest was attracted to the proceedings in the House, the galleries of which were crowded.

The House proceeded to organize by the election of John C. Talbot as Speaker by a vote of 72—no quorum'

Mr. Hale objected, but was overruled,and *Mr.* Talbot was conducted to the chair, Three cheers were given for Mr. Hale.

Mr. W. E. Gibbs was chosen Clerk by a vote of 74.

Mr. Hale again raised a point of no quorum, but was again overruled. The Republicans claim that there was fraud in counting the quorum, and that nays were signed to the list of persons who were not present. H. Carleton Cheever was chosen Assistant Secretary by a vote of 68. Again was the point raised that no quorum voted, and again was it overruled. The question of notifying the Senate of the organization was debated, *Mr.* Hale taking the ground that there had been no legal organization of the House, and no other body could be informed thereof. Overruled.

The protest of members from five cities was presented by Mr. Hale, who then addressed the House in an impressive and telling speech urging that the people of Maine are waiting with the most intense anxiety for a settlement of these cases. The only way to allow the great excitement prevailing is to admit those members who are clearly elected according to the expressed decision of the Supreme Court. This course will alone propitiate the people of *Maine*. He moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, and consider the cases. This Legislature, he said, ought not to take a single step until even handed justice is done.

The House refused to go into committee of the whole, five voting in the affirmative, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Elections, when such committee is appointed.

The Farmington and other cases were also referred.

Mr. Dickey reports that the Supreme Court has nothing to do with the action of the Legislature, which drew forth a plea from *Mr.* Hale, defending the Court and asking that constitutional barriers be not swept away. He said that the election of officials under the laws passed by this body as now constituted would not be legal.

At three o'clock p. m. the house adjourned.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—A special dispatch to the *Herald* from Augusta, Me., says: "The scene in the House of Representatives this forenoon was simply disgraceful. *Mr.* Hale was a gentleman, and acted like one,and he must have been ashamed of his friends. The repetition of the oath after the Governor was drowned by the hisses and groans of the mob. The Fusionists put things through regardless of parliamentary law. The scene was without precedent in New England. The Fusionists must now stick, and the Republicans go to the Supreme Court. It was impossible to preserve order in the House, and a row would have resulted if an attempt to expel the disorderly persons had been made.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7.—The principal interest at the State House to-day was centered in the popular branch, the proceedings in the Senate barely reaching a ripple of excitement. The Fusion Senators made a marked concession in voting 18 to 12 to refer the matter of the counted out members to a special committee to act at once. The committee will probably be named to-morrow.

There were scenes in the House never before witnessed in New England. The supreme moment came when the Assistant clerk refused to put a motion to adjourn, and Mr. Hale, standing upon a desk,put the motion himself, which was followed by deafening applause, and the immediate withdrawal of the Republican members. The whole audience then rose, and there followed a tremendous storm of applause. The audience seemed to be largely on the side of the Republicans.

The result of the day was nearly a triumph for the Fusionists, but the Republicans say it will be ephemeral. How, amid so much excitement and intense feeling, good order could be preserved, was a marvel.

The Republicans held a secret caucus tonight to determine on future action, at which there was a full and free interchange of opinion.

It is thought that the Republicans will all qualify to-morrow and participate in legislative action.

The story is started that the Fusionists will to-morrow deprive Eugene Hale of his seat, but on what ground is not known.

Governor Garcelon's term of office expires to-night at 12 o'clock. James D. Lamson, President of the Senate, will temporarily fill the place. Governor Garcelon is spoken of as a candidate for re-election, but the friends of Smith insist that their man should receive the office.

The Fusionists held a secret meeting tonight and determined to stand to the position gained.

Adjutant-General Leavitt has resigned his position, and will leave for Washington tomorrow. His place will be temporarily filled by Major Folsom.

The good order which prevailed at the State House to-day was largely due to the force provided by Sheriff Libbey and Mayor Nash. At the request of *Major*-General Chamberlain, Gov. Garcelon this morning sent for *Mayor* Nash to consult with him on matters of public safety, and, at the Governor's request, with the co-operation of *Maj.* Folsom, the police force was placed under his command.

To avoid any conflict of authority, the badges of the State House police were taken from them, and all needed duty was performed by the local police, aided by Sheriff Libbey's force.

THOSE AFFIDAVITS.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Despatches received here to-night from Augusta relating to the affidavits published this morning declaring that bribes were offered Democratic members of the Legislature to prevent a quorum from appearing, assert that the affidavits thus far are entirely unsupported by evidence, and the Republicans challenge the opposition to produce the names.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NOTES.

Ferdinand Henaux, the Belgian historian, is dead.

Count Bachasson de Montalivet is dead at the age of 78.

A fund has been opened at Birmingham for Irish relief.

Charles Henry de Bleville, the French dramatist, is dead.

Auguste Heffter, the eminent German jurisconsult, is dead.

The Princess Louise will sail for Canada on the 22nd instant.

Judah P. Benjamin has been retained for the claimant in the Tichborne case.

The steamer Hansa, which went ashore on the Island of Terschilling on the 4th instant, is breaking up.

It is reported that the Spanish Cabinet is negotiating with Spanish and foreign firms for a loan for Cuba.

A famine prevails in some districts in Bosnia. Eight thousand people are reported to be on the verge of starvation.

The famine in the province of Seistan Southwest Afghanistan, is very severe. The people are selling their children for food.

Richard Wagner, the eminent musical composer, is dangerously ill at Bayreuth.

The Empress of Russia will, by advice of her physician, remain at Cannes, France.

An emphatic official denial is given at St. Petersburg, that the establishment of a regency, in whole or in part, is contemplated.

Telegrams received from British Consuls state that a terrible famine prevails in the districts of Baskaleh and Bayazid, in Armenia.

The Russia military authorities have ordered that henceforth no regiment shall be stationed in the district where it was recruited.

Edward William Cooke, painter, Royal Academician and Fellow of the Royal Society, is dead, at the age of 69.

Dr. J. C. Hermann Freund, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals to the British German Legion during the Crimean war, is dead.

The latest official bulletin from Cannes announces that all the symptoms of the case of the Empress of Russia are increasingly unfavorable.

The flood in the Seine at Paris has decreased considerably. The reports from the Provinces of damage by the floods are still serious.

An official dispatch received at the Chillian Legation in Paris announces that General Daza, President of the Republican of Bolivia has been deposed and has fled.

It has been agreed between Sir Austen Layard, the British Ambassador, and the Porte that the Mohammedan priest Ahmed Tewfik, shall be removed to an island having a Christian population. The affair is now completely arranged.

Gordon Pacha has had an interview with the Khedive, and his reports relative to the relations between Egypt and Abyssinia are considered satisfactory.

Sir Garnet Wolsely has telegraphed to Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, not to believe the alarming reports from the Transvaal.

The *Irish Times*, of Dublin, states that the Government has determined to use £250,000 of the Church surplus as a fund to be loaned at an exceptionally low rate of interest to landlords and to local bodies for expenditure in the construction of permanent works, in order to provide labor for unskilled workmen, said loans to be repaid in thirty-five years.

New Advertisements.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCEEN:

Notice is hereby given, That the OFFICE of the SEALER OF WEIGHTS and MEASURES for this county is located in Mauch Chunk. ALBIN STOLLE,

Sealer of Weights and Measures.

jan. 10, 1880.-4t.

500 Agents Wanted at once

We have the very best thing for Agents, and offer such inducements that any one can make from 50cts. to $2.00 every evening, and $5.00 a year if you work all the time. Send 10 cts. for sample and secure your territory.

Address, Messenger Publishing Co., P. O Box 422. Milton, Pa.

Jan. 10-1m

PENSIONS!

procured for soldiers disabled in U. S. service from any cause, also for Heirs of deceased soldiers. All pensions date back to day of discharge, and to date of the death of the soldier. Pensions increased. Address with stamp,

STODDART & CO.,

No. 913 E St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Jan. 10-1m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of David Eckhardt, deceased.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of David Eckhardt, dec'd, late of Towamensing, Carbon County, Penna., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment within sixty days, and all those having claims or demands will make known the same to me for settlement.

PAUL KRESGE, Administrator,

jan. 10, 6w. Towamensing, Pa.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carbon County, Pa., the undersigned Administratrix of George Samuel Heberling, late of the Borough of Lehighton, Pa., dec'd there will be offered at Public Sale on the premises, on

Tuesday, Feb. 17th, 1880,

commencing at TWO o'clock P. M., the following valuable real estate, to-wit: All that certain Lot of Ground, situate on the corner of Lehigh and South streets in said Borough of Lehighton, containing in front or breadth on said South street seventy-seven feet, and extending of that width between parallel lines eighty-six and one-half feet to within two feet of a Brown House. The improvements thereon are a two-story Frame Wheelwright Shop and one Double Frame Dwelling, one and one-half stories high.

ALSO, all that certain lot of ground, being a part of Lots Nos. 11 and 12, (owned by said deceased and Samuel Levan) situated on South street, in said borough, and adjoining the Evangelical church, containing in front on said South street seventy-one feet, and extending thence between parallel lines to an alleyone hundred and eighty-one ft. in depth, with a front of seventy-seven feet on Northampton street. The improvements thereon are a two-story Frame Dwelling.

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

ANGELINE HEBERLING,

Administratrix of G. S. Heberling, dec'd.

jan. 10.-w4.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and RADICALLY.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the publishers,

The Culverwell Medical Co,

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Post Office Box, 4586. apr.12—y1.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

The Stomach is Strengthened.

The liver regulated, the bowels put in proper order, the blood enriched and purified, and the nervous system rendered tranquil and vigorous by this inestimable family medicine and safeguard against disease, which is, moreover, a most agreeable and effective aperitizer, and a cordial peculiarly adapted to the wants of the aged and infirm.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally. jan.3-w5.

CATARRH.

BROCKVILLE.

C. B. LITTLEFIELD & CO., DEAR SIR:—I have been troubled with Catarrh in all its forms for the last 20 years, and have used all remedies recommended to cure, but received little or no benefit, until I tried the CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY. I have only used one bottle and a half, and I am so much better that I can say it has cured me. My daughter-in-law has also been afflicted for the last 4 years. She is now using the Remedy with the same result. I can fully say it is a wonderful medicine, as I know from experience that it will cure any case of Catarrh. I formerly lived at Nanaimo, Out. Hoping that you will introduce the medicine through the Dominion thoroughly, so that my fellow sufferers may have an opportunity of getting cured of this disease.

Yours respectfully,

NELSON SHOREY.

N B.—I have always been subject to headache; since taking the Constitutional I have not been troubled in the least. It will cure headache in two or three hours.

jan3 tmcms. N. SHOREY.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

Mary Alice Eisenhower, by her next friend, Mathias 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 had been personally served upon you.

J. W. RAUDENBUSH, Sheriff.

Mauch Chunk, Nov. 15, 1879-w4

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. June7.—1y*

13 Pounds Gained in 3 Weeks and Cured of Consumption.

Messrs CRADDOCK & Co.,

138 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.,

GENTLEMEN: Please send me 12 bottles of Dr. H. JAMES CARSANS INDOX, one each of Pills and Ointment, for a friend of mine who is not expected to live, and as your medicines cured me of CONSUMPTION some three years ago. I want him to try them. I gained fifteen pounds while taking the first three bottles.

Respectfully, J. V. HULL,

Lawrenceburg, Anderson co., Ky. jan3 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

Monday, January 12, 1880,

at 11 o'clock A. M., sharp,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES:

All that certain Tract or Piece of LAND, situate in Lower Towamensing Township, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone, thence by land of Adam Brown, dec'd, south seventy eight degrees, west eighty five perches to post; thence by land of Thomas Crotz, dec'd, south twenty two degrees, east forty four perches to a stone; thence by the same south sixty seven degrees, west four perches to a post; thence by the same south twenty degrees, east nine perches to a post in Mill Creek; thence by the same and along in said Mill Creek south forty eight degrees, east nine perches and four-tenths to a stone; thence by lands of Jas. C. Kreamer north fifty and one-half degrees, east eleven perches and six tenths to a stone in a public road leading from Craig's Mill to Milnot; thence along said road south thirty nine degrees, east ten perches and nine-tenths to a post in said road; thence by the same north fifty one degrees, east twelve perches to a stone; thence north eleven degrees, east nine perches and three-tenths to a stone; thence north ten degrees west seventeen perches and nine-tenths to a stone; thence north seventy seven degrees, east forty two perches and eight-tenths to a stone; thence by land of John A. Zeigenfuss north seventeen degrees and a half, west twenty three perches and a half to the place of beginning, containing

TWENTY ACRES AND SEVENTY-ONE PERCHES,

strict measure.

The Improvements thereon are a Two-story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

twenty-four by twenty six feet; Frame Stable or Barn, twenty-eight by twenty eight feet; Pig Sty, twelve by sixteen feet, and other outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of David Kleintop.

—ALSO—

All that certain part of lot numbered Ninety-nine, in the plan or plot of the Borough of Lehighton. It being the southern part of said lot extending in front or width on Northampton street thirty feet and extending of that width at right angles one hundred and eighty-nine feet and nine inches to Peach alley.

The improvements thereon are a Two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

eighteen by twenty-two feet, and outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Wilson Hontz.

—ALSO,—

All that messuage, tenement, and tract of land situate in Mahoning Township, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone; thence by land late of Conrad Kuser, north four degrees, east thirty-two perches to a stone; thence by the same north sixty-seven and one-half degrees, east sixty perches to a chestnut tree; thence south twenty-four degrees, east eleven perches to a stone; thence by land of Stephen Jennert, south fifty-nine and one-half degrees, west twenty-four perches to a stone; thence by the same south twenty-two and one-half degrees, east one hundred and twenty-three perches also a hill to a stone; thence by land of Chas. Musselman south sixty-four and one-half degrees, west forty-six perches to a stone; thence by land late of Philip Moyer, north twenty-three and one-half degrees, west ninety two perches to a white oak; thence by the same north eighty-eight and one-half degrees, west fifteen perches and three-tenths to a post; thence north two degrees, west seventeen perches to a stone; thence twenty and one-half degrees, west forty-four perches to the place of beginning, containing

FORTY-NINE ACRES,

more or less.

The improvements thereon are a

TWO-STORY LOG HOUSE,

twenty by twenty-six feet, and outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Margaret McKeever, administratrix of Wm. McKeever, deceased.

—ALSO,—

All those FOUR CONTIGUOUS LOTS or pieces of ground situ ate in the Borough of Lehighton, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, and numbered in the plan or plot of said borough Numbers forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight and forty-nine, bounded we t-wardly by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, southwardly by lands of Indelsinus Kem, eastwardly by the river Lehigh, and northwardly by lands of Stephen and Wm. Kistler.

The improvements thereon are a Two-Story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

twenty by twenty six feet, with kitchen attached contiguous by eighteen feet with double porch, one stable twenty by forty feet, one one and one half story dwelling house fourteen by twenty-four feet, and other outbuildings.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of George and Mary Haworth.

—ALSO,—

All those Two certain Lots, Pieces or Parcels of LAND, situate on the eastwardly side of Mauch Chunk Street, in the Village of Packerton, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, and numbered in the plan or plot laid out by said grantor Numbers Seven and Eight, being in front or width one hundred and thirty-two feet on said Mauch Chunk Street, and running former east wardly between parallel lines at right angle with said Mauch Chunk Street in length or depth one hundred and sixty-five feet to an alley, bounded westwardly by the said Mauch Chunk street, southwardly by Lot Number Six eastwardly by said alley, and northwardly by Lot Number Nine.

The Improvements thereon are a Three story

FRAME HOTEL.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of George Hazen, and to be sold by

J. W. RAUDENBUSH,

Sheriff.

Mauch Chunk, Dec. 27, 1879.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Lehighton, in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business, Dec. 12, 1879:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$62,030.21
Overdrafts	150.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	8,350.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	9,700.00
Due from approved reserve agents	913.10
Due from other National Banks	18,886.96
Due from State Banks and Bankers	188.88
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	6,292.20
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,422.10
Premiums paid	350.00
Checks and other cash items	105.20
Bills of other Banks	2,350.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	358.04
Specie (including gold Treasury certs)	5,023.00
Legal tender notes	3,500.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasury (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,375.00
Total	$198,690.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$75,000.00
Surplus fund	7,220.80
Undivided profits	3,347.79
National Bank notes outstanding	67,500.00
Dividends Unpaid	128.00
Individual deposits subject to check	42,608.47
Cashiers checks outstanding	7.20
Due to other National Banks	3,789.17
Total	$198,690.63

State of Pennsylvania, County of Carbon, ss:

I, W. W Bowman, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 26th day of Dec., 1879.

THOS. S. BECK, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Daniel Olewiler, A. J. Durling, R. F. Rofford, Directors. Jan. 3, 1880.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. SAMUEL S. DREHER, President of the XLIIId Judicial District, composed of Monroe, and Carbon counties, and R. Leonard and Charles Meesden, Esquires, Judges of the Common Pleas of Carbon county, and by virtue of their offices, Justices of the Orphans' Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said county of Carbon, have issued their precept to me, for holding a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, and Orphans' Court, for the purpose of trying issues in criminal cases, and the transacting of other business of said Courts, at the Court House, in the borough of Mauch Chunk, on Monday, the 12th day of January, 1880, to continue two weeks.

NOTICE

Is therefore hereby given to the Coroner Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Carbon, that they may be then and there at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices are appertaining, and also those