The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1879.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Hayes' message was sent to Congress on Monday. It is a cumberous document, and while most of the subjects discussed are important and the doctrines of the message sound, yet the public are familiar with their discussion; as, for example, the question of Civil Service Reform, to the discussion of which much space is devoted, and although this may be of deep interest at Washington, yet it is quite clear that there is little zeal in its enforcement.

Aside from the suggestions about routine matters in the departments, are few recommendations for additional legislation in the message, and these are unimportant. The first of these relates to the coinage of silver dollars. On this point he strongly urges Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend their coinage upon the present legal ratio, but accompanies this with a sugestion against any new legislation on the general subject pending the proposition for unity of action with other nations for the equation of gold and silver. He also recommends "the retirement from circulation of United States notes with the capacity of legal tender in private contracts" as a step to be taken in our progress towards a safe and stable currency. It is his firm conviction that the issue of legal tender notes, except in extreme emergency, is without warrent in the constitution and a violation of sound financial principles. It is also recommended that the present sinking fund laws shall be maintained, and that if any change in the objects or rates of taxation shell be needed, that a duty shall be placed on tea and coffee.

The next recommendation on an important subject relates to polygamy in Utah, and for this he sugg sts more comprehensive and more searching methods for preventing as well as punishing the crime, even to withholding citizenship from those who practice it.

With regard to business before the Supreme Court, which is largely in arrear, the President endorses a plan of the Attorney General, for the appointment of ten additional Circuit Judges and the creation of an intermediate Court of Errors and Appeals. This, and a plan for ameliorating the condition of the Indians, submitted by the Secretary of the Interior, are about all the remaining recommendations of any importance. This last relates to settling the Indians on farm lots, giving them lands in fee and in severality, inalienable for a long term of years, and some other kindred proceedings. Those who take interest in the subject may find much to admire this portion of the message.

With all foreign nations we continue, as the public are already aware, on good terms, The fisheries' dispute with Great Britian is still under consideration, with the prospect of an early reply to the demand for $105,000 damages to American citizens at Fortune Bay last January. Most of our questions with Spain about Cuba and her insurrection have been honorably settled. There are some matters in controversy, not very pressing, with Switzerland, and some with Germany about naturalization and expatriation. The Egyptian obelisk for New York, we argglad to say, on account of our esteemed contemporary, the *World*, receives honorable mention. So, too, does the Nicaragua Canal. Chili, Pera and Bolivia, as was announced long ago in the press when it was disputed everywhere else, have been assured that they can count on the "friendly offices" of the United States whenever they begin to tire of their present costly rather prolonged and inconsequent war. Suitable legislation looking to the expansion of our trade with Mexico is earnestly recommended.

This about exhausts the topics of general interest in the Message; certainly all with which the newspaper reading public are not already quite well acquainted.

COMPLETING THE CIRCUIT.

On the 16th inst., Gen. Grant will complete his circuit of the earth at Philadelphia, from which city he commenced the trip in 1877. During the tour he has visited all the principal kingdoms, nationalities, empires and principalities of the earth, and was received and honored by rulers and people as the typical representative of the great American Republic, which, during a century's experiment has demonstrated that an intelligent Christian people are fully capable of self-government. That a faithful record of this tour might be made, John Russell Young, one of the most brilliant of American writers, accompanied the party, at the request of Grant. His labors will be completed, with the reception in Philadelphia ten days hence. Mr. Young's work is being published in the highest style of the book-maker's art by the American News Company, and it is safe to say, that no book of travel has ever appeared that gives so full and thorough an insight into the political and social conditions of the various governments of the world. It contains many facts and many descriptions of scenes never before published, and is as captivating as a novel. In order to place so elegant a work within reach of the poor as well as the rich, it is issued in 20 numbers, and sold at 50 cents each. Each part contains 64 pages, two full plate engravings and over 30 additional illustrations, furnished by the best artists, fully and vividly interpreting the text. No person who would be posted on the progress of historical events can afford to be without this book. But, beware of cheap catchpenny publications, purporting to be this work. The American News Co. alone are publishing Mr. Young's genuine book, and no other writer accompanied the Grant expedition. The genuine work can only be had of F. Myers, Manager for the Co., 907 Arch street, Philadelphia, or of W. D. Harrington, Lehighton, agent for its sale in Carbon county.

—In the Dauphin County Court at Harrisburg Friday, the case of A. W. Leisenring, charged with corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature, was called. Counsel for defence challenged the array of Grand Jurors, as in the Salter case, but the objection was overruled. A motion was then made, as in that case, to quash the indictment, and the defence offered the same evidence in regard to the composition of the Grand Jury as on Tuesday. The prosecution objected to the introduction of this evidence, but the Court suggested that new bills should be sent before the Grand Jury in January. The Commonwealth refused to agree to this, and asked a ruling on the motion to exclude the evidence offered by the defence. Argument was continued until the Court adjourned. A decision will be rendered on Monday, the 8th inst. E. J. McCune, of Cumberland county, one of the alleged Legislative bribers, has re-entered bail in $2000 at Harrisburg for his appearance at the next term of the Court.

—The public debt statement for November shows a decrease of $709,826.

—Commenting upon the proposition of some of the friends of General Grant to make him Captain-General of the American Army, The *Toledo Blade*, a most thorough-going and out spoken Republican paper, says:—"It is not exactly clear to everyone outside of a crowd of interested politicians what is to be gained by making Gen. Grant a Captain-General, at a salary of $25,000 or $50,000 a year. It is quite certain that the Army does not need the addition of such an office. Already officered up to the limit of any possible exigency in this generation, there is little excuse for making it still more top-heavy. One General, one Lieutenant-General three Major-Generals and 16 Brigadiers are certainly all that should be imposed upon an Army of 20,000 men. Nor is it clear why national gratitude should enter into the matter. The whole nation is sufficiently grateful to Gen. Grant for his illustrious services to it, but it has already rewarded those services far beyond the compensation of any other successful American. The rank of General in command of a million armed men, and two terms of the Presidency, with such opportunities of rewarding friends as no public man ever had before, are pretty fair returns for Gen. Grant's services to the United States. Undoubtedly he should have received more of honors, offices and pecuniary compensation than any other successful leader of the war, but the question is beginning to be with many. How much more is he entitled to than others? Gen Grant's best friends will not be wise if they press this question to an answer.'

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

"Morley's" Letters from New York.

NEW YORK, Dec 2nd, 1879.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY FAIR.

A thousand men in gray uniform are the centre of attraction her to-day. No single thousand men in one organization ever before attracted such attention or controlled such influence. They said: "We need money!"—and New York's merchants, manufacturers, banks and insurance companies poured $200,000 at their feet in voluntary subscriptions. With it they started an Armory more massive and complete than any in the New World, one that will be an enduring monument in the day when an American historian must look back upon our times through the dim vista of centuries. More money was needed to complete the noble structure, and a Fair was opened in the new Armory which surpasses anything of the kind I ever saw. The building covers an entire block; the grand drill room is large enough to parade a Division in as Divisions counted when four years of war had done their decimating work; a whole

BATTLE OF THE REVOLUTION

might be fought comfortably on the ground floor, and all this space is packed to-day with things beautiful and rare, useful and ordinary, and here the people swarm by thousands and ten thousands every day and every night, to meet neighbors and notables, and testify substantially their appreciation of this remarkable organization of men in gray.

The President of the United States comes 250 miles to formally open the Fair, the greatest living American editor makes the opening address, the Governor of the Empire State comes with his suite to grace his appointed day, an ex-Minister to England and an ex-Minister to Russia take part in the opening of the Fair; General Hancock, gray, stately, and

EVERY INCH A SOLDIER,

bears his battle-scarred form modestly through the swarming crowds that come to catch sight of the grand old hero; the wealth fashion and beauty of the metropolis crowd and jostle night and day as never before—and what is this all about? What have these men done that people should thus vie with each other to do them honor? Done? What no regiment of citizen soldiers ever yet have done. For 54 years the New York Seventh has been the just pride of the Metropolis. Eleven times since 1825, when the property and peace of the city were at the mercy of a mob, the civil authorities have called upon the Seventh to suppress riot and vindicate the majesty of law. It was the first regiment to leave New York in 1861 and march to the defence of Washington. The Capital had been cut off from communication with the North for several days, and had been in imminent danger of capture. When the Seventh arrived it received the personal thanks of President Lincoln, Secretary Seward and Gen. Scott for its promptness and energy.

THOMAS NAST

is a member of the Seventh, and has painted a fine picture representing the march of the regiment down Broadway on its departure, April 19, 1861. It was a sad but stirring day, and the scene makes a picture that appeals to all the grander impulses of our nature. Photographs of the picture, made by Fredricks, are on sale at the Fair. Mr. Fredricks has further given substantial evidence of his enthusiasm for the regiment by the handsome and somewhat novel donation of $500 worth of orders for photographs at his gallery. This is no device of a novice either for securing an introduction to the public, for Fredricks has been famous for his pictures ever since "Morley" was a small boy—and I am not telling nowadays how long ago that was. In truth, it was he who introduced photography into this country on a large scale years ago, bringing over from Paris a number of celebrated photographic artists. No artist is better or more widely known, and among the portraits in his handsome gallery, on Broadway and Ninth Street, opposite Stewarts, is a fine one of Gen. Scott, for which the old hero sat years before the war. Other celebrities by the score have sat before his camera, and his rooms are as well filled with patrons to-day as they were years ago. It was, therefore, simply the honest admiration of one of New York's best-known citizens for the Seventh which prompted the gift, but it was an act so unique and graceful as to richly deserve the special mention I give to it. And the Seventh is richly worthy of it and all the other tokens of gratitude it has received from those whose property and lives it has guarded and defended, in critical hours, through all these years. In 1862, when Lee advanced across the Potomac, it again left the City on less than

ONE DAY'S NOTICE.

Again, in 1863, just before the battle of Gettysburg, it left on very short notice for the front. Your correspondent distinctly remembers seeing it on this occasion. We were coming back from Gettysburg with tattered flags and broken batallions. An inefficient commissariat had left the army without soap for several weeks, and hard marching over dusty roads in sweltering weather for days and nights had reduced us and our clothing to a condition difficult for a civilian to fully realize. Clothing needed replenishing too, and thousands of the men were literally in rags. To crown all, the heavy rains following the battle had filled the roads with mud which thousands of hoofs and tens of thousands of feet had reduced to a liquid paste which splashed to our very waists, and thus ragged, dirty, covered with mud, decimated by battle, but flushed with hard-earned victory, the Army of the Potomac marched into Frederick City to find the Seventh doing guard duty in the town, radiant in paper collars, resplendent in polished boots and stylish as the Old Guard itself. We rubbed the powder-grime from our optics, looked down at ourselves, up at the faultless *foot* of the Seventh—and plodded along in the mud again muttering anathemas upon the fellow who wrote those lines about the

"POMP AND PRIDE AND CIRCUMSTANCES

of War, glorious War!" But though the Seventh never went into battle as an organization it made itself felt throughout the entire army in the class of men who went from the ranks to hold commissions in the volunteer service. Its members were sought after to officer other regiments, and

OVER SIX HUNDRED

trained officers went thus out of its ranks to command other troops. Of these, three rose to be Major Generals, nineteen became Brigadier Generals, twenty-nine became Colonels, and forty-five Lieutenant Colonels. Its old Armory was one of the poorest in the city, and hence the subscription, the New Armory Fair, and the text upon which so inadequate a sermon hath been preached by MORLEY.

Our Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29, 1879.

For days past there have been strong symptoms of Congress in the air. Already the pulse of the city beats fuller and stronger for the transfusion of new life. We read the book of Exodus, like Sansorit, backward. The hotel registers disclose each morning new names. Senators in single file and Representatives in groups come back; with them comes the inevitable floating element which is so marked an ingredient of Washington society. The men of bronze and marble in public squares we have always with us, but Congress we have not always, and the comparative stagnation which ensues when the gavel falls is unbroken till that magic wand is lifted again, and under it the city is galvanized into new life. When Congress goes Washington's occupation is gone. Events of interest may occur. The world does not really stand still. She may busy herself with a National fair or the unveiling of a great military statue may stir her pulses, but not until Congress comes does she really arise and put on her strength. The whole structure of our capitolian society is more or less official, and the opening of the social season waits on events political. Society cannot be so social that it quite loses a semi-official air, which is on the whole becoming. Perhaps fair women are never happier than when, wearing the title of the brave men whose names they bear, they watch the social boundaries and keep up in the enchanted circle of the drawing room, the traditions of Republican rank and caste. Up at the Capitol the spirit of improvement that all summer has been tearing down and building up, rests on its laurels. Masons and carpenters and painters go their ways and the upholsterer is busy. The vacant space of the Senate and the House are once more populated by desks and chairs; the pictures come from the chrysalis of brown Holland. From crypt to dome, the Capitol has been renovated, freshened und beautified. The season begins and the town is filling up. Each evening the theatre-goer, sweeping the social horizon with his opera glass, discerns new stars of the first magnitude. Presently, looking at his play bill, he will notice that "members of Congress and others can order seats," etc. When he reads that, Congress will be here, and mankind will be divided into two classes, all who are not "members" being merely the "and others." No wonder the arrivals outnumber the departures. No one who has known the fascination of a winter at the Capital would willingly forget it, and the strong attractive forces of politics, science and social brilliancy draw hither the best material of the Republic.

Democratic Congressman from the South and West have expressed themselves, in recent interviews upon the coming session of Congress and its labors, in favor of abolishing the national banks and substituting greenbacks for the currency of those banks. Congressman Buckner, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, has, since the fall elections, declared his adherence to the policy of doing away with the national banks and their circulation. The Democratic papers of New York and the East, and so far as they have spoken, the Democratic leaders of the East, too, insist upon the retirement of greenbacks and the maintenance of the national banks. Here is direct conflict within the party, and the question is which side shall yield, if either does? On questions of finance the eastern Democracy have ever dominated their brethren of the south and west. But Mr. Buckner says that the Republicans of the west agree with him, and will vote to abolish national banks and substitute greenbacks for their circulation. If this be correct the coming session may witness the same sort of an union, on the currency question, between the western and southern members, as was brought about by the silver question. Then a "silver league" was formed, and in behalf of the "dollar of the daddies" Republicans and Democrats consulted together and forgot all political differences. The indications now are that financial questions will command conspicuous attention during the coming session, but as to what shape the legislation, if any be enacted, shall take, nobody, short of a prophet, could foretell. It is very evident, however, that the Republicans are more in harmony upon this question than the Democrats, though the importance of the presidential election may enforce unity in both parties.

The receipts from internal revenue show that two-thirds or more of the entire ordinary expenses of the government outside of the interest on the public debt are met by tax on tobacco and liquors. Thus the consumers of what may very properly be regarded as luxuries contribute the great bulk of the funds required to support the government. Internal taxation, which for many years bore so lightly as to be almost unknown in the United States, has, however, contributed more or less to the maintenance of the government from the beginning of our national history, and it may be assumed that it will continue for a long time to come an established feature of our financial system; since 1866, when the internal revenue receipts footed up the enormous sum of three hundred millions and over, and when scarcely any species of property was secure from the hands of the tax-gatherer, Congress has from time to time lightened internal taxation, so that now it does not bear heavily. In a comparatively short time we may expect that the internal taxes will be still further abated and ultimately restricted to the luxuries of liquor and tobacco, when there will be no cause for complaint.

AUGUST.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The strike of the moulders of the Crawford Manufacturing Company, at Pittsburg, continues.

A lighthouse, which will be placed on the Mexican coast, is being built at the Keystone bridge works, Pittsburg.

The wages of the hands of the Harberger, McCully & Harberger machine shops, at Lancaster, have been increased.

The Palo Alto mills, in Schuylkill county, turned out on Wednesday, from eighty heats, eighty-one tons of finished rails.

Traffic on the Lehigh Valley road was rendered extremely difficult on Friday night the road having become blocked with cars.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Delaware and Hudson companies have announced an advance of ten per cent. in wages at their mines.

The value of the materials in the shops of the Philadelphia and Reading Company at the latter place is estimated by the *Times and Dispatch* at $1,000,000.

Preparations are being made in Erie to rekindle the fires of the blast furnace at that place.

The Easton *Express* reports that hands are being employed to work in the Delaware rolling mill.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company has conceded an advance of five cents a ton to its millers.

The new mill at Etna, Allegheny county, recently built at a cost of $500,000, will be started up next week.

An advance of ten per cent. in the wages of miners has taken place throughout the Wyoming region.

Cotton Mill, No. 4, in Lancaster has been leased and will be put in operation. It has been idle since 1873.

Thirty tons of ore a day are taken out of the beds at Chester Springs.

The Sligo Iron Works, at Pittsburg, are employed to their full capacity.

It is proposed to put the Croton Glass Factory, at New Castle, in operation very soon.

There are nineteen bridges under construction at the Pittsburg Bridge Company's Works.

Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, of Pittsburg, employs 700 men upon wrought-iron wagon fittings, which take part in turning out 90,000 wagons per annum.

It is becoming a question where the nails go. The Westerman Iron Works, of Sharon, when in full operation, turn out nearly a thousand kegs of them a month.

Messrs. William Clymer & Co., are putting their furnace into blast at Temple Station, Berks county. An old furnace about one mile from that just mentioned, is also being put into repair.

The Slatingnion correspondent the of Allentown *Item* says: "Our slate dealers are hopeful for a rush of trade next spring, and are making preparations to supply the anticipated demand for this commodity."

The Brookville (Jefferson county) *Republican* learns that there will be large jobs of timber cutting this winter, and that lumber will advance from $3 to $5 per thousand feet next season. Workmen expect an advance in their wages.

A correspondent writing from Columbia, says that on Sunday evening a successful cast was made at the Shawnee Furnace No. 3, which was blown in on Thursday night. Shawnee Furnace No. 1 will be blown in in a short time, and No. 2 will not be blown in until next summer.

Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above. nov.15-1y.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION—REWARD.

Whereas, certain reports have been put in circulation damaging to the character of the undersigned as a citizen, I hereby give notice that I will handsomely reward any person who will give proof as to the parties circulating such reports.

JOSEPH SEABOLDT.

Lehighton, Dec. 6, 1879—3w.*

To Whom it may Concern.

The undersigned hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he has loaned to David Eckert, of Towamensing township, Carbon county, Pa., Two Horses, One Farm Wagon and one Pair of Bob-sleds, and hereby forbids all persons meddling with the same under penalty of the law.

JOSEPH J. CHRISTMAN,

Towamensing twp., Dec. 6. 1879-w3*.

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 Meendsen, 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 that are bound by recognizance to prosecute and give evidence against persons charged with the commission of offenses, to prosecute as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Mauch Chunk, in said county, December 4th, 1879.

God save the Commonwealth.

J. W. RAUDENBUSH, Sheriff.

Mauch Chunk, Dec. 6, 1879.

DANIEL WIEAND,

Manufacturer of all descriptions of Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, &c.

CORNER OF BANK AND IRON STREETS, LEHIGHTON, Penna.,

Respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is prepared to Build all descriptions of CARRIAGES, SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c., in the Latest and Most Approved Style, at Prices fully as low as the same can be obtained elsewhere, guaranteeing the best Seasoned Material and most substantial workmanship. Particular attention given to

REPAIRING

in all its details, at the very Lowest Prices. Patronage respectfully solicited and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Dec 6, 1879-y1 DAN. WIEAND.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

A stout backbone is as essential to physical health as to political consistency. For weakness of the back and disorders of the liver and kidneys, the tonic and moderate dietetic action of the Bitters is the one thing needful. Remember that the stomach is the mainstay of every other organ, and that by invigorating the digestion by this preparation, the spinal column and all its dependencies are strengthened.

For Hostetter's ALMANAC for 1880 apply to Druggists and Dealers generally.

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 LOTZ, 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 Cantler 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 20 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 Lotz, dec'd

Mahoning twp., Nov. 29, 1879.

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 tracter piece of LAND, situate in Lower Towmensing 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 eight and a half degrees, west twenty-six perch a 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 land 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 Towmensing Township, Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, beginning at a tree, thence by land of Conrad Mehrzane, now J. G. Longenin, 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 Mehrzane, north five degrees, west forty perche 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 twenty-one 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; hence 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 three 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, bounded in the plan or 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 H USE,

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 divers good conveyances and assurances in the law become vested in Samuel Reckert, Number Thirty-eight, containing in front or breadth along the back of the 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 Barron, 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 described 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 Rush, Wilesport 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. 2, 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. 20, on the west by second street, on the south by lot No. 22, 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. Laury.

—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 north-east corner of lot of ground sold by indenture dated March 8th, A. D. 1869, to George Dink; 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; hence south forty-five degrees, west thirty 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 or plot thereof Two Hundred and Forty-seven, containing in front or breadth on said West Broadway thirty feet, and extending thence southward one hundred and fifty 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, numbered in the plans or plot thereof Two Hundred and Forty-seven, containing in front or breadth on said West Broadway thirty feet, and extending thence southward one hundred and fifty 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.

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Mauch Chunk, Nov. 29, 1879.

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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 49
" 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
Elias Greenawald, potatoes	1 00
James Fatzinger, flour	10 50
Val. Schwartz, coffin	12 00
T. R. Kemerer, chairs	3 34
T. R. Kemerer, coffin	14 78
E. H. Snyder, merchandise	40 29
Wm. Kemerer, merchandise	22 39
John Sheckler, repairing watch	30
R. Fenstermacher, merchandise	48 61
D. B. Fenstermacher, potatoes	5 20
M. Heliman & 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 00
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. Rapsher, services	10 00
Clint. Breiney, mending shoes	1 83
Kistler & Soyer, cabbage	3 00
H. A. Beltz, services	7 80
H. A. Beltz, coal	2 95
Nathan George, buckwheat flour	38
F. Leuckel, rent	120 00
C. A. Beck, cobbling	1 55
C. D. Fritz, butcher	9 63
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
B. Graver, merchandise	59 88
Mrs. A. G. Peter	75
T. Arner, merchandise	6 72
Simon Blass, potatoes	4 40
J. Stiffes, chickens	90
D. Rex, pigs	10 00
G. Dilcher, straw	36
Jonathan Seidle, commission	76 02
Peter Heim, cobbling	4 70
T. S. Beck, services	7 00
A. J. Durling, medicine	3 34
A. J. Durling, lamp	50
C. Trainer, flour	36 55
A. D. Mosser, tinware	11 86
Mary Miller, washing	8 50
Mrs. W. H. Moultrop, washing	2 26
H. Beckendorf	25 99
Levina Somnet, Hiskey child	48 00
Thos. Mantz, wine	50
Peter Heim, wine	35
Elwin Drumbore	25
A. Kulp, machine oil	15
Chas. Kipp, meat	1 50
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. Frocich, 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