

# The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTIMER, Proprietor.

INDEPENDENT—"Live and Let Live."

\$1.00 a Year if Paid in Advance.

VOL. V., No. 38.

LEHIGHTON, CARBON COUNTY, PENN'A, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST, 18, 1877.

Subscribers out of County, \$1.20

### Railroad Guide.

#### NORTH PENN. RAILROAD.

Passengers for Philadelphia will leave Lehighton as follows:

8:15 a. m. via L. V. arrive at Phila. at 6:45 a. m.	11:30 a. m. via L. V. " " " " " " " "
11:07 p. m. via L. V. " " " " " " " "	5:00 p. m. via L. V. " " " " " " " "
8:25 p. m. via L. V. " " " " " " " "	8:50 p. m. via L. V. " " " " " " " "

Returning, leave depot at Berks and Worcester St., Phila., at 6:45 and 9:45 a. m., 2:15 p. m., Jan. 1, 1877. HELLIS CLARK, AGENT.

#### PHILA. & READING RAILROAD.

##### Arrangement of Passenger Trains.

AUGUST END, 1877.

Trains leave ALLENTOWN as follows:—

For Philadelphia, at 6:30, 11:00, a. m., 4:15 and 8:15 p. m.	(VIA FERRISBURG BRANCH.)
For Philadelphia, at 6:30, 11:00, a. m., 4:15 and 8:15 p. m.	(VIA EAST PENN. BRANCH.)

SUNDAYS.

For Philadelphia at 5:30 p. m.

For Reading, 1:30, 4:50, 8:55 a. m., 12:15, 2:10, 4:30 and 9:05 p. m.

For Harrisburg, 5:30, 8:55 a. m., 12:15, 4:30 p. m.

For Lancaster and Columbia, 5:30, a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Trains not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS.

For Reading, 2:30 a. m. and 9:05 p. m.

For Harrisburg, 9:05 p. m.

Trains FOR ALLENTOWN leave as follows:—

From Philadelphia, at 6:30, 11:00, a. m., 4:15 and 8:15 p. m.	(VIA FERRISBURG BRANCH.)
From Philadelphia, at 6:30, 11:00, a. m., 4:15 and 8:15 p. m.	(VIA EAST PENN. BRANCH.)

SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 7:30 a. m. and 8:05 a. m. and from depot at Green street, Philadelphia, other trains to and from Broad street depot.

The 6:30 a. m. and 8:55 p. m. trains from Allentown, and the 7:30 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. trains from Philadelphia, leave through cars to and from Philadelphia.

J. E. WOOLLEN, General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

### CARDS.

#### Furniture Warehouse.

V. Schwartz, Bank street, dealer in all kinds of Furniture. *Coffins made to order.*

#### Boot and Shoe Makers.

Clinton Betsey, in Leva's building, Bank street. All orders promptly filled—work warranted.

#### F. P. LONGSTREET,

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Next door to the "Carbon House."

BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, PA. December 16-6m.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Real Estate and Collection Agency. Will Buy and Sell Real Estate. Conveyancing neatly done. Collections promptly made. Settling Estates of Deceased a specialty. May be consulted in English and German. Nov. 22.

#### JAS. R. STRUTHERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office—21 floor of Rhoads' Hall, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. May 27, 17.

#### DANIEL KALBFUS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Office, above Dalton's Jewelry Store, Broadway

JNO. D. BERTHOLETTE. JAS. E. LOOSE

#### BERTHOLETTE & LOOSE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office—Corner of Susquehanna and Broadway. MAUCH CHUNK, PENN'A.

Can be consulted in German. [July 24 1877]

#### P. J. MEEHAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Next Door to First National Bank, MAUCH CHUNK, PA.

Can be consulted in German. [Jan. 9]

#### H. A. BELTZ,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

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#### THOMAS S. BECK,

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#### W. A. DERHAMER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

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#### DR. N. B. REBER,

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, Bank Street, next door above the Postoffice, Lehighton, Pa. Office Hours—Perryville each day from 10 to 12 o'clock; remainder of day at office in Lehighton. Nov. 23, '72.

#### W. G. M. SEIPLE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Next to E. H. Snyder's store, BANK ST., LEHIGHTON, PENN'A.

N. B.—Special attention given to the "Cure of Salt Rheum." &c. Jan. 12, '77

#### THOMAS KEMERER,

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#### R. H. WIDDOSS,

PRACTICAL BARBER,

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#### DAVID EBBERT'S

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FAST TROTTER HORSES, ELEGANT CARRIAGES, and positively LOWER PRICES than any other livery in the County.

Large and handsome Carriages for Funerals, Weddings, &c. DAVID EBBERT. Nov. 22, 1875.

### Reform in Mohammedanism.

The religious history of mankind shows that while a creed has often been destroyed by attacks from without, it can be regenerated only from within. But where, in the bosom of Islam, could we hope for a regenerator? From the hour of his birth, the Moslem becomes a member of a system in which every act of his life is governed by a minute ritual. He is beset on every side by a circle of inflexible formalities. He is told that even his prayers to God will be null and void, unless at each prostration his nose is lightly rubbed in the dust. He is told warred against "the miasma of thought," lest he should become the occasion of divisions among the people of God. He is told on the authority of the prophet that "he who dissects from assemblies of Moslems one span, verily takes off the rope of Islam from his own neck," and "is of the people of hell," although he says his prayers, keeps fasts, and thinks himself a Moslem. His initer, as his outer life, must work in prescribed grooves. And the consequence is that those faculties starved to death by which alone the regenerating impulse can be given. But we may, for the sake of argument, conceive of some rarely gifted nature who has passed through this ordeal unharmed. He has arrived at manhood, and desires passionately, not to destroy Islam, but to reform it. But how is he to begin? There is not a crime or defect in the history of Islam the counterpart of which is not to be found in the history of christianism. Christians have mistaken a lifeless formalism for the vital element in religion; christians have interpreted the gospel as giving a sanction for the worst cruelties of religious persecution, Christians have done their utmost to confine the intellect and the moral sense within limits defined by a human authority; but the strongest witness against all these errors has been Christ Himself. Every reformer who rose to protest against them could appeal to Him and His teaching, as his authority and justification. But no Moslem can lift his voice in condemnation of polygamy, slavery, murder, religious war, and religious persecution, without condemning the prophet himself, and being thereby cut off from the body of the faithful. There is no escape from this vicious circle. A Moslem, so long as he remains a Moslem, must acquiesce in a moral and intellectual life which is incompatible with progress and humanity. No religion can rise higher than its source. Christendom will never ascend to a higher spiritual level than that manifested in the life of Christ; and the Mohammedan world, at its best, can never be more than an image of the gross vice and imperfect virtues which make up the character of Mohammed. How hopeless in Christendom would have been the cause of humanity if Jesus of Nazareth (claiming to be, and accepted as, the Son of God) had practiced polygamy, connived at murder, traded in slaves, sanctioned and superintended a massacre of Pharisees, and preached the prosecution of religious wars as the surest passport to heaven! Mohammed did all these things, and the Mohammedan world is the result. Nothing less than the destruction of Islam can heal the diseases from which the faithful suffer, because the vices which occasion them are inseparable from the profession of Islam. The vices will not cease to be regarded as akin to virtues until belief in the religion is destroyed.—R. D. Osborn, in the Contemporary Review.

### Killing the Morrisites.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 31.—Perhaps the greatest crime to which the present Grand Jury has the clew, was the Morrisite massacre of 1863. Since the establishment of the Mormon Church it has sustained from eight to ten serious schisms. Among the most formidable was one caused after the accession of Brigham Young as Prophet, by Joseph Morris. He appears to have been a man of some remarkable gifts; he drew after him several bishops and elders, and laymen, numbering some five hundred. His chief counsellor was John Banks, a native of Manchester, England, well educated and very courageous. Between the doctrines of Brigham Young and Joseph Morris there was no marked difference save in one particular—Brigham taught that he was the true Prophet, "anointed of the Lord," and Morris that he was "God's anointed." Both claimed to have the gift of tongues, the power of healing, and laying on of the hands and "casting out devils."

Early in 1863 the Morrisites, as they were called, left the Mormon settlements in Utah, and gathered "in the name of the Lord" on the Weber river, forty miles north of Salt Lake City. They took all their movable property with them, including a large quantity of grain. Various charges were made against them, and legal executions quickly followed. Fines were assessed for their refusal to drill in the Mormon militia; some of their cattle were seized on execution and others were stamped. Many cattle, there is good evidence, found their way into the Church corral. Morris was goned to retaliation. In his turn he ordered a raid upon the Mormon stock; he even directed that the owners of the stock should be captured and held as hostages. Young determined to crush out the Morrisites. Following legal forms for form's sake, he obtained writs of habeas corpus and warrants from Chief Justice

Kinney, which were placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Robert T. Burton. He called on the acting Governor, Secretary Frank Fuller (a brother to the notorious Fuller of the Mormon Salt Lake Herald), for an armed posse. The request was granted, and Burton left the city with 500 armed men and five pieces of artillery. On the way he received volunteers to the number of nearly five hundred more. As they said, "to see the fun." They marched to within half a mile of the Morrisite camp, which consisted of a few log houses and several others made of willows interlaced with basket work and plastered inside. The Mormons first took possession of the Morrisite herd, and killed such animals as they required for beef, while the boys in charge of the herd were sent in by Burton with a paper containing a notice to Morris that if he did not surrender unconditionally within half an hour firing would begin. Burton then placed his cannon in such a position as to rake the camp.

In the Morrisite camp at this time there were not more than ninety able-bodied men, with over 300 women and children. Morris called his people to the bowery, a great shed roofed with limbs of trees, for consultation, or rather to await a "revelation" from on high. He told them the Lord would reveal their duty, and stationed himself on a platform, with imploring hands and eyes turned heavenward. Banks, his chief counsellor, stood by in a similar attitude, both believing the revelation would come in answer to their prayers. From time to time Morris encouraged the congregation, reminding them of the promises: "They who wait on the Lord shall not perish." "One shall chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight." But no revelation came. As the last hallooed died away the sound of a cannon smote upon the melody. The shot fell short of the camp. (Some of the Brigantines posse testify that it was a blank shot). The next instant another cannon was fired, the shot struck the bowery; two women fell dead, horribly mangled, and a girl of twelve years had her chin torn away. One of the women who fell held a child in her arms, which was uninjured. This cannon shot caused a fearful commotion in the Morrisite camp, in the midst of which the doomed prophet stood looking up to heaven.

Now commenced assault and repulse, which continued all night of the 13th of June and the next two days. Some ten persons were killed in the camp of the new prophet, and two of the Brigantines were felled by the Morrisite sharpshooters. The third day (Sunday, June 15, 1863), the besieged being exhausted, a white flag was raised as a signal of surrender. Immediately Burton rode in with one of his officers beside him, his forces following. He ordered the women and children to separate from the men. This was done. Next he ordered the men to stack their arms. The Morrisites did so. Burton then called out:

"Show him to me!" (alluding to Morris).

A pale disciple of the new prophet pointed to where Morris still stood, his eyes still raised, and his hands uplifted to the sky.

Burton, spurring his horse and drawing his pistol, rode swiftly up to the poor fanatic and fired, the shot taking mortal effect in the prophet's neck. As the latter sank to the earth, the brutal Deputy Marshal, turning, shouted:

"There's your prophet—what do you think of him now?"

In sight of the sundering multitude a woman of the camp, named Bowman, rose up in front of Burton, and exclaimed:

"Oh, you cruel murderer!"

Wheeling his horse and glaring, Burton shot her dead.

At this juncture a Danish woman, brave and fearless, who held the dying Prophet writing in her arm, lifted her face and shouted:

"So this is another Mountain Meadows affair, you miserable assassin!"

Said Burton: "No woman shall say that and live."

He raised his revolver, took deliberate aim, and the bullet laid the poor woman low beside Morris, who at the moment gave his last gasp in her lap.

This was the triumph of Burton, a man whom the fanatic Mormon, Daniel H. Wells, is pleased to call "one of the best citizens of Utah." What was the part of Dr. Jeter Clinton? Jeter, it must be remembered, was acting as surgeon to the Mormon raiders. He was not a very good surgeon himself, and does not seem to have owned a case of instruments. One Dr. Tait, who was along with him, had the requisite knives and lances. Early in the affair Banks, Morris's chief counsellor, was wounded by a shot in the back of the neck. Fearing another shot, he fell by the side of Morris and pretended to be dead. One of the Brigantines approached, turned him over, and remarked—

"Oh, no; this won't do, you damned scoundrel! You're playing possum!"

"Very well," said Banks, rising up, "finish your work."

The Brigantines did not feel authorized to accede on the spot to this request. Bank was delivered over to Surgeon Jeter Clinton, who, seizing a knife from his brother Tait's case, escorted the wounded counsellor over a hill adjoining the Morrisite camp, with the ostensible purpose of dressing his wound. He dressed it thus: Inserting the knife into the original wound back of the neck, he gave it a vicious twist,

### PARAGRAPHIC.

—Bogus Charley, the Modoc, is a recent convert to Christianity.

—The university of Leipsic has 56 students from the United States.

—Senator David Davis, of Illinois, is seriously ill of cancer of the stomach, at his home in Bloomington.

—Within a month Pennsylvania oil speculators have recorded 250 leases of land in Rockcastle county, Indiana.

—During the Grover Senatorial investigation, out of 193 witnesses subpoenaed 175 were examined at a cost of \$2,625.

—The Commissioner of Agriculture of North Carolina has established a museum for the exhibition of the resources of the State.

—There are now in Philadelphia 450 co-operative, and building and loan associations in which workingmen have nearly \$70,000,000 invested.

—Fashionable ladies in Paris have begun to wear dresses that permit the feet to be seen, and there are rumors that the day of long trails is over.

—The formation of a new volcano in Finland is expected. A hill near the river Tansa is emitting smoke, and the snow in the neighborhood has suddenly melted.

—A propos of the Prince of Wales unveiling a statue of King Alfred, a gentleman writes to the Times that the prince is that monarch's thirty-third great grandson.

—The American Board of Foreign Missions has received \$30,000 less in donations this year than last, and appeals for money to save itself from "an embarrassing debt."

—A woman in Cynthia, Ky., murdered her baby, and was not suspected of the crime; but remorse compelled her to confess, and she furnished undoubted proofs of her guilt.

—The proposed exodus of South Carolina negroes to Liberia is said to more and more enlist the attention of people in that State. The negroes are generally infatuated with the project.

—Piece goods from the Lonsdale Mills, in New York, are now sold in every town in England at a lower price and of a better quality than English goods of a nominally corresponding grade.

—Many of the old citizens of Louisiana who left the State in the disastrous period between 1805 and 1870 and settled elsewhere, are now returning, attracted by the present prosperity and the indication of a bright future.

—A number of lads have been appointed "whipping boys" to the young Emperor of China, who for valuable considerations to themselves and families, receive the flagellation which the sovereign earns by his sins of omission and commission.

—A swarm of bees escaped from a hive in a commune of the Aube, France, and established itself in a letter box. When the postman went to the box the next morning the bees rushed out of the slit and so blinded him that he could not insert his key. The bees had to be smoked out before the letters could be removed.

—The capital involved in the banks of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand may be put down at \$50,000,000. The bulk of it is owned in London. The great bank managers of Sydney and Melbourne are absolutely potentates, to whom all the world there does homage. Nothing can be done without the yea of these magnates.

—It is estimated that between 1848 and 1876 British and Irish emigrants to the United States and the colonies sent to their friends at home about \$100,000,000. An Irish Protestant clergyman of long experience says that he grieves to have to admit that to one Protestant emigrant who remembers the old folks at home at least three Roman Catholics do.

—Mr. Walter stated recently in the House of Commons that the mortality in the great criminal lunatic asylum at Broadmoor was only 2 1/2 per cent, and that there was no institution of that class in the kingdom which could show anything like so small a mortality. "In fact, it seemed to be a place to which people who wished to live long should be sent."

—At a letting for the building of the new Columbia county jail on last Wednesday, the commissioners made the following awards: The iron work to Cruikshank, Moyer & Co., of Danville, \$8,998.15; the stone and mason work to John S. Sterner & Eli Jones, of Bloomsburg, for \$30,000; and the steam heating, gas-fitting, plumbing, etc., to Rollins & Holmes for \$6,465.00. The painting, plastering, wood and carpenter work was not to let.

—One of the greatest changes which have taken place in New York of late years has been in the matter of marriage. Thirty years ago the money question entered comparatively little into consideration, but now among the upper twenty thousand, or those who consider themselves so, it has very great weight. Mothers keep their girls as much as possible out of the way of pleasant but poor young men, and many girls are quite disposed to discourage the attentions of men who could not even afford a house in the city. The number of spinsters in the higher classes, and more especially in Boston, goes on increasing, and early marriages become fewer every year. It is the penalty paid for a more highly civilized and artificial existence.

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Lauckel's Block.

March 24, 1877.

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