# The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, Proprietor.

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VOL. VI., No. 12.

LEHIGHTON, CARBON COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878.

Single Copies, 3 cts.

#### Railroad Guide.

NORTH PENNA, RAILROAD.

ascurees for Phainfolphia will leave Lehligh-

DHILA. & READING RAILHOAD. Arrangement of Passenger Trains.

Trains leave ALGENTO W. N. na follows: —
(VIA PERSHORE BESSOR)
FOr Pathodolphia, at 5.50, 1.05, n.m., "2.15 and
2.55 p. m.

For Philadelphia, at 5.5, 1.55, a.m., 218 and 2.55 p. m.

\*\*SUNDAY\*\*,

For Philadelphia at 2.7 a.m.,

(VA RASE PERSA, BEANCE,)

For Residua, 1.22, 2-5, but am, 12.15, 2.10, 4.50 and 5.65 p.m.

For Heristone, 2.215.50, n.5 a.m., 12.15, 4.20 g.m.

for Learner and Calmunda, 3.51, 9.55 a.m., and 4.70 p. m.

\*\*Por Learner and Calmunda, 3.51, 9.55 a.m., and 4.70 p. m.

\*\*Por Residua, 2.25 a.m., and 9.65 m.

For Residua, 2.25 a.m., and 9.65 m.

For Heristoner, 2.25 a.m., and 9.65 m.

Trains For Allels Trough 1.15 and 5.15 p. 35.

Leave Philadelphia, 7.25 a.m., 1.50, 1.25 and 5.15 p. 36.

B. DA.

SUNDAYS.

Love Philosophia, B.O. a. da.

(VIA EAST PRIMA PRANCH)

LOWN Readonn 7.19 7.49, LED a. m., 409, 6.19 and

John Internationary, 5.00, 7.30 a. m., and 1.49, 5.39

B. Db.

Leave Charlestone, 2.05 a. m., and 2.25 p. m.
Leave Lenckster, 2.05 a. m., and 2.25 p. m.
Leave Columbia 7.05 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.
SUNDAYS.
Leave Harrissons, 5.25 a.m.
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of tron or some, and but it ups the mest agproved plants. Its passenger cars, while comcitity are and substant at the same time
mode s of componental districts.

The Safety Appliances no use on this the well flur-trate the Introduction and liberal holice of its management, in second uses with which the utility only of an improvement and not its does not have been included the description of the consideration, Among many may be considerated.

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THE STATE OF

#### ORITHARY.

BEATH OF POPE PICS THE NINTH.

Pius the Ninth, Pope, the 27th Roman Pontiff and 266th successor of St. Peter, was member of the old and noble family of Ferretti, His name was Giovanni Maria Mesti Ferretti and his title was that of Count. He was born at Sinigaglia on the 13th of May, 1792. He was educated for a military career, but at the age of 23 the feeble condition of his health diverted him from the army and he therefore decided to devote himself to the Church. He was subject to epilepsy, but the disease gradually disappeared, and after several years study ut the College of Volterra he was ordained a

His labors in the pricethood won the aproval of Pope Pius VII, who sent him en a pecial mission to Chili, in South America, hortly after the recognition of that Republe. On hit return from the successful perforntance of the duties of his mission he was made a probandery and placed in charge of the apostolic asylum or monastery of Saint Michael. Later on in 1827, Leo XII appointed him Archbishop of Spoleto, and placed him at the head of one of the most important of the ecclesiastico-civil departments of administration. In 1832 Gregory XVI named him as Bishop of Imola in the Romagna. 1836 he was soft as Apostolic Nuncio to Naples during the prevalence of cholers in that city, and did much to alle viate the sufferings of the people. In 1840 he was created Cardinal Archbishop of Imola In that position he gained the affections of the people and restored peace to his diocese, then troubled by political disaffection, by the seal and self-denial with which he de voted himself to his duties as well as by the liberality of his sentiments.

At the death of Gregory XVI, in 1846, he was elected to the Papacy. Owing to his liberal views and the integrity and benevotence of his personal character, his election was received with great joy by the Roman people. He acquired great popularity by favoring the hopes and wishes of the people for a reform of the Papel Government, chose the liberal Cardinal Gizzi for his Secretary of State, introduced laymen to a share in the civil administration, taxed the storgy, appointed a commission for the revision of the Roman code of laws, and diminished largely the expenses of the Papal Court. The effect of these changes was felt not only in Rome but throughout Italy.

Crowds of adventurers, dectrinaries and restless and desperate spirits were attracted to Rome from all parts of Europe, and tumultuous public demonstration followed. Pius IX issued an order forbidding public demonstrations, and Cardinal Gizzi resigned and was replaced by Cardinal Ferretti. Meanwhile the French Revolution of 1848 had broken out, intesting strife had begun in Italy, and the revolutionary spirit was becoming active on all sides. The Pope at once instituted a number of reforms, among which was the convoking of a Council of State, a body of notables, which, shortly thereafter, met under the Presidency of Cardiasl Antonelli. This body, influenced by the feeling then prevalent in Italy, demanded the freedom of the press, the lengue of the Italian States, the emancipation of the and the removal of the J demands were partially acceded to, but when, upon the triumph of the revolutionary cause, the moderate party mave way to revolutionary leaders, and other changes more sweeping were domanded, the Pope found himself unable to comply with the demands made upon him. From that moment his The French troops remained at Rome un-popularity began to decline. A policy of til the war between France and Germany, etion commenced, and that fact, together with the circumstance that the Papal army had taken part with the Austrians against the Venetians and Millaness in their straggle for liberty, brought matters to a crisis at Home, and the Pope found himself compelled to yield to the leaders of the Republican party and form a Liberal Ministry under Caderna, entered Reme after a short resist-Manulani. This ministry determined upon n entirely different line of conduct from that previously pursued, but, owing to inch of support from the Pope and the opposition of the elected element. Mamiani resigned. bount Rossi, his successor, became so unopular that two months after his accession power he was amassinated on the steps of e Chamber of Deputies. An insurrection flowed and a liberal ministry was again reed on the Pope, who, a few days later, left Rome in disguise and arrived safely at Gaeta, the neurest town in the Neapolitan

under General Oudinot. On the 12th of also of several non-Catholic Sovereigns, in-April, 1849, the Pope re-entered Rome. A detachment of French troops remained in that city, and thus began the long occupation of Rome by the French. Under the auspices of Cardinal Antonelli, a Council of State, composed partly of elergy and partly of laity, was organized, the Papal Government was re-established, and for a period of ten years, the temporal power of the Pope, supported as it was by France and Austria, emained intact.

The war by France assisted by Sardinia igainst Austria in 1859-60, caused general commotion throughout Italy. A revolution broke out in the Roman Legations, and these were subsequently annexed to the Kingdom d'Sardinia. In September, 1860, the Sardinian troops to the number of 50,000 enterd the Papal territory, took Pesaro, Fano, Urbino, Perugia and Spoleto, defeated the Papal and French army under General Lamoriciere, at Castel Fidardo, and finally brought the campaign to a close by the cap ture of Ancous on September 28th, when General Lamorieiere surrendered with the entire garrison as prisoners of war. All the erritory of the Church, with the exception of Rome, Civita Vecchia, and one or two places occupied by the French army, was ccupied by the Piedmontese troops,

During the succeeding four years difficules arose between the French and Papal Governments, and finally, on the lath of September, 1864, the famous convention was oncluded between Italy and France, by which the latter power agreed to fix a date for the termination of the occupation of Rome; and promised at the end of two years to withdraw its troops and to leave the temporal power of the Pope to take care of itself. In consideration of these concession Italy engaged not to attack the territory of the Holy Father, and to protect, even by force, every attack upon that territory from without. This convention was followed, or the 5th of the following December, by the celebrated Encyclical and Sollabus of Errors, which was a declaration on the part of the Papacy against the revolutionary principles of 1780, and which took issue with, and conlemned several of, the doctrines of modern progress, relating to the separation of the secular com: the spiritual administration, the liberty (some say the ficentious the press, and the equality of the laity with the ecclesiastical authorities.

In the early part of 1866 the Pope, acting n accord with the French Covernment, est tablished a military organization, called the Antibis Legion, designed to take the place of the withdrawing French soldiery. The impatience of certain Italian patriots precipitated a cribit and caused a prolongation of the French occupation. In October, 1866, Garibaldi and his men invaded the Papal territory, repulsed the Papal troops at Monte Rotondo and approached the city of Rome, but were defeated and routed at Mentana

by the united French and Pontifical forces. Political complications between the Papal Government and those of France and Italy ontinued, the Pope declaring null and void ertain laws passed by the Italian Parliament regulating ecclesiastical matters. After the deposition of Queen Isabella of Spain the Pope refused to hold communication with the Ambassador of the newly constitut-Spanish bishops elected to the Certes to take their seats in that body. During this period the Pontifical Government adopted the French monetary system and began the work of draining the marshes of Ostia.

when the Emperor Napoleon felt himself empelled to withdraw them. On the 20th of August, 1870, the last detackment left the Pontifical territory, and on the 20th of the following month, notwithstanding the pledge of Victor Emanuel not to invade the Papal territory, the Italian troops under General ance from the Pontifical troops, who ceases firing by the orders of the Holy Father himself. From the time of the Italian occupa tion and annexation of Rome, which is now the capital of united Italy, the sovereign Pontiff lived in seclusion in the Vatican taking no part in the grand religious core monials which formerly attracted so many thousands of visitors to Rome, and declining to enter into any compact with the Italian Government on the basis of the guarantees voted by the Parliament at Plorence Gacia, the nearest town in the Neapolitan (Gacia, the nearest town in the Neapolitan territory, whither he was followed by the Parliament has made a grant of a large territory, whither he was followed by the members of his court and the diplomatic corps. A constitutinal government was established in his absence, and an ordinance of the Pope substituting for such government a sine commission was treated with contempt. The revolutionary element overpowered all others at Rome, Mazzini was named Trium-vir and a republic was calabilished. One effect of these events was an entire change in the political views of Pius IX, as a Pirest, and, two grants have signed the reforms which he had granted turned flat the policy of reaction which he followed to the policy of reaction which was in the possession of soldiers under Garthaill, was besieged and at last taken by sterm by the French army Every year since the occupation of Rome,

cluding Queen Victoria and the Emperor of Germany. The chief ecclesiatical acts of the Pope

have been the enunciation of laws on the liberty of conscience, on the press, on the civil state, on mixed marriages, and on schools; the formal defination of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, December 8th, 1854; the publication of the fumous Encyclical and Syllabus, December 8th, 1864; the canonization of the Japanese martyers; the establishment of the hierarchies in England and Holland, and lastly, the (Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, convoked by a bull, December 8th, 1867, and solemnly opened in the Vatican Basilica, December 8th, 1869. The total number of patriarchs, archbishops and bishops who took part in the Council at any time between December 8th, 1869, and July 18th, 1870, when it was suspended was 704. The most important Act of the Council was the definition of the dogma of the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff in the following terms: "We teach and define that it is a degma divinely reveiled: that the Roman Pontiff, when he peaks as cathefra—that is when, in the dis tharge of the office of pastor and teacher of all Christians, by virtue of his supremspostolic authority, he defines a doctrine re parding faith or morals to be held by the Universal Church-is by the divine assist ance promised to him in Blessed Peter, posessed of that infallibility with which the Divine Redeemer willed that his Church should be endowed in defining doctrines regarding faith or morals; and that, there fore, such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are of themselves, and not from the consent of the Church, irreformable." The most recent ecclesiastical acts of the Severeign Pon tiff have been the writing, in August, 1873, of a letter to the Emperor of Germany, complaining of the harsh measures which had een adopted against the Church in Prussia the proclamation of the Jubilee in 1875, and the condemnation (1875) of the German laws against the Church as being wholly null and void. Just before his death he de creed the re-establishment of the Reman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland. Whatever may be thought of the deceased Pope as a temporal Prince, it is believed by his people that, as Supreme Head or stire cost call. Church and Spirithal Ruler over two hundred millions of Christians, he will take rank with the most illustrious of his predecessors

Last summer, on the occasion of the cele bration of the fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of Pius IX as a bishop, the Pontiff was visited at Rome by delegations numbering thousands of persons, including members of the Episcopate, the clergy, and the laity of all classes, professions and nationalities. They presented gifts of money amdunting in the aggregate to several millions of dollars, besides beautiful and costly works of art. The cable telegrams reporting the death

of Pius IX, at 3 minutes to five o'clock on

the 7th inst., also announces that the Conclave, or Assembly of Cardinals for the election of his successor, is already in setsion This, if true, must be in pursuance of a reguulation made by the deceased Pontiff with a view of avoiding interference with the work of the Conclave. In modern times quies of the deceased Pope, and the Cardimals have not gone into conclave until the tenth. The rules governing the proceeding of the Conclave are of the most rigid kind, and provide for the complete seclusion of the Sacrod College, and for the strictest as ersey in regard to the proceeding. All the Conclavists and their attendants are sworn to fidelity and secreey, and all the rooms in that part of the Vatican where they meet are thoroughly searched to see that there are no intruders. While the "reclusion" lasts, each Conclaveist is locked in a separ ate cell, where he takes his meals, and whence he emerges only to Join in the serrices in the chapel each morning, and to take a short walk after breakfast. The voting is by secret ballot; the papers are of uniform size and texture, and they are folded in such a manner that the part on which each elector writes his name cannot be opened, while that on which he inscribes the name of his candidate can. The ballots are burned after the announcement of the result of each vote. A two-thirds vote is necessary to elect; us soon as It is obtained the fact is announced, and the elect, if he accept, immediately chooses the name by which he is

#### HUMOROUS.

Hen's slang -" I'll lay for you. -A red-headed girl described herself as a

glorified blonde. -To lard-makers-If at first you don't

need, try, try again.

-The drop curtain is as called because the gents go out for a drop while it is down:

-A man never uses his thumb nail for a crew-driver but once. -The difference between a pig and a por-

cupine is that one uses a pen and the other a quitt. -Astonished Englishman-"Hof course

there's a hel. W'at would the halphabet be without a bel?" -What will the harvest beb? Cet him

up the leg of your pantaleons and you'll mighty soon find but. - The farmer, as he gazes over the market report and notices another drop in pork, wonders if there isn't a way to remonetize

"Can you tell me, Ser-r, wher-re Mis-tress Mur-r-phy lives?" "Which Mrs. Murphy?" "The one who died last neight,

-It has been discovered that the best way to prevent apples from rotting is to put them in a warm, dry cellar, and let a family of 15 children have free necess to them.

-"Young politician" writes to ask "in the ship of state a three master?" No, sonny. With Carl Schurz reaching after the master's position, it looks more like a foreign after."

—" Diffidence is hard to overcome," wrote a school-girl in her composition. Ah, yes; o it is, but the man with a corn under another man's heel must and will howl.

—The Danbury News observes that a great many young men who "swore off" on New Year's Day are manifesting an in-dination to say, "Well, we've got but one life to live, anyway."

—A philosephical observer remarks that babies which are found are generally the children of women who have been lost.

—"I live in Julin's eyes," said an affected dandy in Colman's hearing. "If don't wonder at it," replied George, "since I observed she had a sty in them when I saw her last."

-A gentleman, visiting an Irishman, observed a monster pig strutting about the house, and asked how they got "such a brute up those two stairs" "May it plass yer honor," said Paidy, "it was never down

to be tuk up."

to be tak up."

A notice of treatment was useful by a gentleman lately to purchase some poison for him at a neighboring chemist's for the purpose of destroying a deg. "Na, na," said he, "if an ask for poison, the man'll mebbles think ask gan to droom mysel' !"

—"Pay the bill?" said a gentleman who is well known to collectors as the prince of procrastinators. "I should be happy to do so; but this damp weather has caused thy money drawer to swell, and I can't get at my faints. Come the first dry day."

"Wring out the old," says Tennyson;
We wonder does he mean
The old, old shirt that week on week
So oft wring out his been
If so, we say, "ring in the new,"
Nor seek our hopes to cozen,
Ring in the newest and the best,
And let it be a dozen.

— Fowker's Gazette.

— Fonker's Gazette.

—"Ten dimes make one dollar," said the schoolmaster. "Now, go on, sir. Ten dollars make one—what?" "They make one mighty glad these times," replied the boy. And the teacher, who hadn't got his last month's salary yet, concluded that the boy way about right.—Acm Fork Commercial Advertiser.

"Hard times—Principal—"What are the firm's requirements, Mr. Screwgy?" Head clerk—"Horse wants four new shees, sir," Principal—"Sthat all? Hum! Write for tenders to three or four of the principal houses—shoes to be delivered at our works. not they'll allow for the old onesitt"

—He was so drank he could not walk, could scarcely move, and only partially ar-iculate. A friend of his came up and up-panished him. "If I were in your place," aid the friend, "I'd go out in the woods and anny myself." "If this you were in my clace, how this) the dence (the want) you get to the) the woods?" was the squeletting nature.

A Bangar guilleman contributes to the Whor of that town a little story of one of his children, whom they have sought to teach to be polite. "We had," he writes, "pork steak for dinner, the other day, when an old friend, whom the little folks had never seen, dropped in. Of this our six-year-old is very feat, and, as we helped our irrend, the little fellow spake up, "it's very hard to sit here and see the largest pieces of lean go into a stranger's plate."

He timilled fair and square, he did,

He tumbled fair and square, he did, Upon the pavement slippery; And bruised his bones and badly soiled His gay and gorgeous fospery.
And also, sweet laws, went down with him,
In all her stylish friporcy:
Such tracic incidents take place
When sidewalks are as stippery.