

The Bloomfield Times.



NEW BLOOMFIELD, PENN'A.

Tuesday, March 8, 1870.

The nomination of Judge Strong, as Judge of the Supreme Court has been confirmed by the Senate.

Out of 544 cases brought before the Superior Court of Maine in six terms, only 99 went to a jury. That is, the people preferred the decision of a judge in 405 cases.

The statement of the condition of the National Finances for the 1st inst., shows a further reduction of the debt during the past month of nearly six and a half millions. This makes a total reduction since March 1, 1869, of \$87,124,782.84.

SENATOR LOWRY has been paying his respects to George Bergner, of Harrisburg, in a manner more forcible than elegant. This is done in a letter to the Philadelphia Telegraph, which the Senator promises is only one of many that are to follow, and in which he calls his friend Bergner some hard names, and promises to make some rich developments. Go in gentlemen, outsiders will be glad to have the secrets of the ring exposed by those who are so well posted.

MORE resignations to save expulsion have been made by congressmen charged with selling their nominations to naval and military academies.

The committee appointed by the House to investigate the subject had found evidence so strong against J. S. Golladay of Kentucky, and John T. Dewesse of North Carolina, that, both those members confessed judgment by resigning, thereby saving the disgrace of expulsion. Evidence against other members is accumulating, and may result in more being found guilty of the practice. We have no doubt that had the committee the right to examine the record of ex-members, they would find that this manner of securing cadetships had been in vogue for some years. We are glad to see that political bias has apparently no influence in this investigation as in the above cases both parties are implicated; the member from Kentucky being a Democrat, while the one from North Carolina is a Republican. In the latter case, the House unanimously passed a vote of censure similar to the one passed on Whittimore.

IMPORTANT information to those owning unpatented lands will be found in the following article which is furnished by S. H. Galbraith, Esq., County Surveyor:

"A considerable number of liens have been entered against lands surveyed upon and covering tracts taken up and patented on other warrants."

A recent act of assembly provides a remedy for cases of this kind. "The act of 8th April, 1869, restrains the Attorney General from proceeding to collect (by a suit in the courts of Dauphin Co.,) the liens under the act of 20th May, 1864, for one year from the date which the county land lien docket is forwarded to the counties respectively.—The county land lien docket was forwarded to Perry co., on the 12th of August, 1869. Consequently a suit may be brought any time after 12th August, 1870. "It is not thought that it would be to the best interest of either the State or debtor to extend the time thus limited * * * for it would induce procrastination and excite hopes that still further extension of time or easier terms would be offered."

Many persons holding lands of this description are under the impression that twenty-one years peaceable possession has

divested the state of its right in the land. They do not appear to be aware of the fact, that mere occupation or possession of vacant lands give no title whatever against the State, and that the exercise of ownership in such cases does not raise the presumption of grant, nor does any statute of limitations run against the Commonwealth. It is due to all parties concerned that this very prevalent and erroneous impression should be corrected. "The preparation of these lien dockets it is believed has been the first practical step in the direction of closing up the accounts due on lands, and whilst the acts on which they are based, have induced perhaps one sixth of those owning unpatented lands on which surveys had been returned at the date of the passage of the act of 20th May, 1864, to take out patents the full force and effect of the law will be more apparent when the one year's stay from the date of forwarding each county docket shall have expired."

This appears to be a strong intimation that the money due the commonwealth will be promptly collected as soon as possible, after the expiration of the stay on the 12th of August, 1870.

The Franking Privilege.

The Hon. Henry A. Reeves, of New York in an address to his constituents explaining his vote against the abolition of the "Franking Privilege," makes the following remarks:

"It was not expected or desired by the majority that the bill should become a law in the shape in which it passed the House of Representatives, but the object was to win popular applause for a seeming compliance with a manufactured popular sentiment, and then to cast the responsibility of a subsequent modification or defeat upon the Senate. Had there been an honest intention to effect a genuine, substantial reform of existing abuses, which was all that the people really asked for, it would have been easy for the House committee to draft a reasonable and proper bill to that end; but by permitting such a bill as they did report to be rushed through without deliberation or amendment, it was apparent that the vote in the House had no further significance than as a mere tub to the whale. * * *

And as to the free circulation of newspapers and periodicals in the counties where published, and their free interchange with each other, I confidently assume that not one in one hundred of my constituents who signed these petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege dreamed of asking us to revolutionize a principle and a practice which are almost coeval with the Government and are rooted in the very nature of free institutions. It has been, it is, an American policy always and in all feasible ways to encourage the dissemination of intelligence among the people. In the performance of this vital function the local county press—those wide-spreading roots of the modern tree of knowledge, which gather up facts from an infinitude of sources, and return to the soil in which they grow, the elaborated elements of the world's mental growth—have been, are, and ever must be an all-important part. The direct effect of compelling subscribers for these papers to pay postage on them is to add so much to their cost, and thereby to cripple their usefulness by multiplying the difficulties under which they now labor.

Although it is universally believed that this privilege is much abused and that there is need of a very great reform, the sweeping bill passed by the House, was neither asked for, or expected by the public, and the ideas expressed in the above extract will meet with general approval.

Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1870.

It is said history repeats itself and if this be true, there has been produced during the present week, a most ludicrous example of repetition. The farcical committee of the Senate, known as the Finance Committee of that body, has been outflanked and outwitted by one of its intended victims. After torturing Mackey, the present State Treasurer, most unmercifully, and to the heart's content of every member of the Committee, they brought Gen. Irwin before them, who was expected to undergo the same ordeal, as patiently as Mr. Mackey had done. No doubt some of the members said within themselves of Irwin as did the old Philistines of Sampson, send for him that he may make sport for us, and lo! he did amuse them more than they anticipate. I wish it distinctly understood, that I am not the apologist for any party connected with the Treasury at present, or in the past, and if any of those parties are guilty of any official crime I hope to see the offenders brought to justice speedily. The House has finally concluded its labors on the general appropriation bill of the session. It contains nothing of special interest to your readers. It is believed to be as near correct as it was possible to

make it. Little time was devoted to the consideration of anything outside the appropriation bill in the House, during the present week. The "Border Raid Bill" and the License question remain for future discussion in that body. In the Senate but little has transpired of interest. The supplement to an act exempting Sewing Machines owned by seamstresses, from levy and sale for debt, has passed, making the law general, thus exempting also the machines used by families. The Senator from your district—McIntire—voted against this supplement. What is known here as the Gamblers' bill has passed. It provides for the summary arrest of any person found engaged in gambling or the selling of lottery tickets, by any legal officer without the process of a warrant. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the bill for the establishment of an Insurance Bureau in the State.—Both Houses adjourned yesterday. It is presumed the final adjournment will be deferred until April 1st. Bovee the champion advocate for the abolition of the death penalty, delivered an address on that subject last Wednesday evening, in the Hall of the House. He had a full audience. PAUL.

Sinking of the U. S. Steam Coverette, Oneida.

Terrible Loss of Life.

Accounts from Yokohama, via the way of San Francisco, gives the following particulars of the sinking of the *Oneida* by the *Bombay*.

The most terrible accident and horrible exhibition of inhumanity known in the East occurred about twenty miles down the coast, at half-past six o'clock on the evening of January 24. The United States steamer *Oneida*, home-ward bound, collided with the British Peninsular and Oriental iron mail steamer *Bombay*, Captain Arthur Wellesly Eyre.

The *Bombay*, struck the *Oneida* on her starboard quarter, carrying away her poop-deck, cutting off her whole stern, and running one of her timbers entirely through the bows of the *Oneida* at the line. Three times the *Oneida* hailed the *Bombay* with "Ship ahoy; stand by, you've cut us down!" blew her whistle and fired her guns, all of which the officers of the *Bombay* say they did not hear, though the guns were distinctly heard at this port, twenty miles away. The *Oneida* went down stern foremost, in about twenty fathoms of water, with twenty officers and over one hundred men.

The Captain of the *Bombay* did not stop to relieve those on board, nor did he, on his arrival here, report the accident or inform the authorities. The first known of the affair was the next morning, when Dr. Suddards, the Surgeon, with fifteen of the crew, arrived on foot.

But two cutters were available, and the officers, almost to a man, refused to take them while a man remained on board.

Discipline was complete to the last. The sick were all being put in the boats, the officers remaining at their posts until the ship went down.

Had the *Bombay* sent her boats to the assistance of the *Oneida*, all or nearly all could have been saved. The feeling of indignation towards Captain Eyre is terrible. None but his Company and a few of his countrymen attempt to uphold him.

The following additional facts, developed by the investigation, show that there is a terrible responsibility somewhere else besides with the *Bombay*. The *Oneida*, in a late typhoon, lost all but three of her small boats, and one of these was cut in two by the collision, leaving but two boats to save 179 men.

The last words of Captain Williams were, when Lieutenant Commander Morlander reported his vessel sinking:—"I knew it, but what can I do. I asked for more boats and they were not allowed me." Thus, through the negligence of someone and the inhumanity of the officers of the *Bombay*, a battle-scarred and heroic ship has been sunk, and as brave a crew as ever stood between her flag and her enemies have been lost to their friends and to their country.

The *Bombay* was immediately ordered to the scene of the wreck and succeeded in saving thirty-nine men, who had got into the cutter, which floated, when the ship went down, and several other vessels, one with minister Delong on board, proceeded to the scene of the disaster during the day, but no more lives were saved.

Nine men were instantly killed, and twenty others badly wounded, by an explosion on the 28th ult., in the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's rolling mill, at Scranton.

Heavy Forgery.

On the 6th of last August, a man who gave his name as E. L. Davis, purchased a draft at the First National Bank of Indianapolis made out for the sum of \$32. Some time during the last month the draft was returned to the bank at Indianapolis by a bank at Baltimore, Md., the amount called for on it having been raised to \$9300. The forgery in the erasure of the figures on the face and the written amount on the back, and substituting of the raised sum, was so neatly executed as at first to deceive the officers of the First National, and it was only by a reference to their books, followed by a most rigid examination of the draft, that the forgery was made clearly apparent. The Baltimore Bank advanced the full amount, \$9300, on the draft, and are out \$268 by the transaction.

The Situation.

One of the many advantages of Oak Hill is its central position. It is easily accessible from all parts of the city, and from all the Depots and Boat-landings, and all the city Railways by means of exchange tickets, carry passengers right to its doors. Even a child, a stranger in the city, can easily find Wamanaker & Brown's, and no one can miss it.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The peach trees in Georgia are in full bloom, and a not very severe frost would be fatal to the crop.

A decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court in the Farragut bounty and prize money cases.

There is much excitement in Laramie City, Wyoming, over the drawing of eleven ladies as jurors.

The suspension among the coal mines in the Scranton and Wilkesbarre districts still continues and threatens to become general throughout the State.

Surrogate Hutchings has decided in favor of the validity of the will of Charles Fox, bequeathing \$200,000 of real and personal estate to the United States. Notice was given by the counsel of the next of kin of his intention to contest the matter in the courts.

In a divorce case at Detroit the other day, Judge Patchin decided that a farm should be equally divided between the severed couple, on the ground that the woman, by her hard work had done as much as the man to acquire the property. Good for Judge Patchin.

Miss King, whose singular appearance after apparent death, we recorded last week, has at last been buried after laying fifteen days. The singular life like appearance was maintained to the last, and at the time of her burial there was no evidence of decay.

A band of horse thieves, with ramifications extending through Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia, has been discovered in Rutherford county, North Carolina, one of the thieves having been caught in that county and made confession.

The body of John Dean, one of the party of four roughs who rescued a thief from Policeman McNamara, three weeks ago, has been found in a dock with a pistol-ball in his head. It is supposed he was shot by the officer, who fired three shots when the attack was made upon him, and that having expired in the hands of his friends while being dragged away, they threw the body into the dock.

A revolt took place on the 15th ult., at Ward's Island among the emigrants. Much dissatisfaction has existed among the inmates on account of the work required of them and the food furnished. A crowd of about 200 in number gathered about the Superintendent's office; but Mr. Wells with his attendants kept them at bay with loaded revolvers and clubs until a posse of police arrived and the rioters were shipped in boats to the city. The Commissioners of Emigration, it is expected, will investigate the matter.

The Dye works at Neponset, Mass., were destroyed by fire on the 2d inst., 5 women employed there were burned to death, being unable to escape.

Their names, as far as has been ascertained, are Mrs. Kaniff, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Henley, Mrs. Kennedy and two others, names unknown. Two more bodies are still in the ruins. The women were in an attic, picking cotton, the only entrance to which was through a small scuttle. The fire caught from the furnace on the first floor, and cut off their escape.

A party of twenty-five masked men surrounded the Sheriff's house at Harrisburg, Louisiana, about ten o'clock on Monday night, caused the Sheriff and family to retire, entered the house and killed Colonel Charles Jones and his eldest son.

The youngest son, who was in the house, is supposed to have escaped by throwing himself in the Ouchita river and swimming across. The Joneses were in the custody of the Sheriff, charged with the murder of General Siddall a short time since on the steamer *St. Mary's* at Jones' Landing, Ouchita river. The masked party are supposed to have been friends of Siddall.

We obtain the following information from private sources: On Saturday evening Patrick Dougherty (who, four weeks ago, in connection with another man, committed an outrage at Yorktown), together with three other persons, posted himself on the side of Hazleton road, about a mile this side of Hazleton, and as M'Collon and Vincent were driving home, they were fired at, but not hit. In a short time Charles Murray, county commissioner and school director of Carbon county, and John Gill, of Yorktown, came along in a sleigh, and were hailed, and immediately shots were fired. Murray was found to be shot in the left side and arm, and is now in a critical condition. All four of the assassins were arrested. Two of them have been bailed. Dougherty and O'Donnell are lodged in jail at Wilkesbarre.—Har. Tel. of the 2d inst.

Terrible Accident

On the afternoon of the 25th ult., a train on the Mississippi Central Railroad, consisting of an engine, baggage and express cars, and four passenger cars, filled with passengers, broke through a trestle fifty feet high, instantly killing from ten to fifteen and wounding twenty or thirty. The accident occurred two miles south of Oxford. An excursion train, containing several hundred persons from Northern cities, was half an hour late, and thus happily escaped the catastrophe.

PAIN-KILLER.

WE ASK ATTENTION TO THIS UNRIVALED.

Family Medicine!

The *Pain Killer* is, by universal consent, allowed to have won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medicinal preparations. Its instantaneous effect in the entire eradication and extinction of Pain, in all its various forms, incidental to the human family, and the unsolicited written and verbal testimony of the masses in its favor, have been, and are, its own best advertisement.

For evidence in favor of the *Pain Killer* for Ministers' Sore Throat or Bronchitis, read the following:

GENTS.—The *Pain Killer* has been a constant occupant of our house for over two years, and a portion of the time it has been the only medicine under our roof. Hardly ever do I have my children complain of being sick, without having them ask in the same sentence for *Pain Killer*.

For several years before I became acquainted with the *Pain Killer*, I had suffered a great deal from an affection in my throat, thought by some physicians to be Bronchitis, by others to be what is called Ministers' Sore Throat. At one time it was so severe that I was obliged to give up preaching. Within a few months after I had become acquainted with the *Pain Killer*, I had another attack from that distressing complaint. I tried my new-found medicine, and, to my astonishment and delight, it produced a wonderfully soothing effect.—In a short time I was wholly relieved. Since that time I have had a number of attacks of the same nature, and the *Pain Killer* has always afforded me relief. About one year since, my wife became subject to severe suffering from Rheumatism; our resort, as usual, was to the *Pain Killer*, which would always relieve her.

I have not time now to say more, as I could with a hearty good will, and always have done, in praise of the *Pain Killer*. If this hastily written letter, in commendation of Perry Davis' valuable medicine, will be of any service, you are at liberty to do with it as you please.

Very truly yours,

EDGAR CADY,

Owatonna, Minnesota.

Missionary of the A. B. Home Mission Society.

March 8.—1m

ERRORS OF YOUTH

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, with perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 348ly No. 42 Cedar St., New York.

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