

The Bloomfield Times.



NEW BLOOMFIELD, PENN'A. Tuesday, March 15, 1870.

THE RAPID increase of gold coin within the past twenty years, is well shown by the following table. By this we see that more than three-fifths of all the coin in the world has been coined since 1850.

Of \$946,000,000 of gold which the United States Mint has coined since 1792, \$844,000,000 have been issued since 1850; out of £320,000,000 of gold issued by the British mint since 1603, 115,000,000 have been coined since 1850; since 1626, the French mint has coined 10,800,000,000 francs, 6,600,000,000 of which have been issued since 1850; since 1850; since 1664, Russia has coined 626,000,000 roubles in gold, of which 360,000,000 have been issued since 1850.

SENATOR BUCKALEW'S father novel method of voting is to have a practical trial. Bloomsburg, Columbia county, has just been incorporated by the Legislature and the cumulative voting system which has so long been a hobby of the Senator, has been applied to this corporation. Under this plan, if several candidates are to be elected to an office, each elector may cast one vote for each candidate, concentrate his vote on one, by casting all his votes for him, or divide them in any manner he may choose. By this system the Senator claims the minority, will be enabled to secure at least a share of representation. Perhaps the only way to know whether there is any advantage in the plan is to try it. The proposition, however, to apply it to the election of county commissioners, as he proposes, we look upon as a wrong step, as it would necessitate the election of an entire new board each year, who would not be able to take up the unfinished business of former boards as well, and conduct it as smoothly as business can be managed under the present system.

When Does Spring Begin?

We notice, says the Pittsburg Chronicle, that all our exchanges speak of the first of March as the first day of spring. This is an error, according to the very best authority. Herschel says that "for the Northern Hemisphere the astronomical spring begins at the time of the vernal equinox, or on the 21st of March, and ends at the time of the summer solstice, or on the 21st of June, when the sun reaches its highest position in the heavens at midday." According to Herschel, therefore, the spring season begins March 21st, and ends June 21st; the summer season begins June 21st and ends September 21st; the fall season begins September 21st and ends December 21st, and winter season begins December 21st and ends March 21st. Worcester defines spring to be the "season in which general vegetation begins." Webster speaks of it as the "season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise."

Another Railroad Enterprise.

An enterprise is on foot to obtain for Philadelphia a portion of the immense grain trade of the lakes, which now centres at Buffalo, and which has been heretofore monopolized by the transportation companies of the State of New York. The Legislature has chartered a railroad to extend from Jersey Shore (on the Philadelphia and Erie Railway) in a northwestern direction to Buffalo. Sixteen miles of the Buffalo end have been completed under an old charter.

This line will pass for about one hundred and fifty miles through the undeveloped mineral regions of Potter County. The completion of the new road will enable the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company to divert a large amount of Northwestern produce to its Philadelphia elevators and wharves.

Execution at Huntingdon.

A great crowd gathered in Huntingdon last Wednesday to witness the execution of Gottlieb Bohner and Albert Von Bordenburg for the murder of the Peightal family, on the evening of Nov. 7th.

There were four hundred people in the jail yard to witness the execution. A large number of prominent men were in town from the surrounding counties.—The people in the jail yard were placed behind the scaffold; the representatives of the press and the jury occupied positions in front of the scaffold. Everything was in readiness for the execution at half-past eleven, the jury sworn, and the positions assigned. At five minutes of twelve the Sheriff mounted the scaffold, and ordered that no one should get on the wall under penalty of being shot. He had previously given orders to his deputies to shoot the first man who disobeyed his orders in this matter. But regardless of those orders, however, some persons mounted the wall, and only left when threatened with being shot if they remained. The hill in the rear of the prison was packed with human beings to the number of at least three thousand.—The scaffolding, which was erected on each side of the wall was crowded. An old barn overlooking the yard was bored full of auger holes, which the enterprising proprietor rented out at one or two dollars a hole.

At seven minutes after twelve Sheriff Neely, accompanied by the Deputy Sheriff, went into the cells with stakes and ropes to bind them, and the irons were taken off. When this was done Bordenburg said, "Blessed God, all free."

They were bound with cords, and a stake run through their arms, what is called bucking. Before the prisoners were brought out the Sheriff again mounted the scaffold and requested order from those present, and stated that he required implicit obedience.

The condemned went up to the gallows without showing any trepidation. They were, however assisted to mount. Bohner occupied the left side of the gallows, facing the jail, and Van Bordenburg the right. The former had left his hat behind, but the latter wore his. After securing their positions the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff proceeded to tie their legs, which was done in two places. On the scaffold were the four clergymen, Sheriff, and Deputy Sheriffs, and the condemned.

Prayer was offered by Prof. Sykes, of Martinsburg, in the German language.

Everything was now in readiness for the final act. The clergymen left the scaffold, and none remained upon it but the Sheriff and one assistant.

They now stepped forward, and the ropes were placed around their necks and drawn tightly. As this was being done Van Bordenburg ejaculated "Oh, Lord Jesus Christ, I am going now. I am going to Thee now forgive my sins and take my poor soul up into Heaven." The Amen was responded to by the clergymen as they were leaving the scaffold.—The black caps were placed on their heads.

As this was being done Von Bordenburg thanked the Sheriff for his kindness, sent his respects to his wife, and trusted he would meet him in Heaven.—Bohner also sent his respects to the Sheriff's wife. The deputies left the gallows leaving the Sheriff with the condemned.

A perfect silence now reigned in the prison inclosure, and all were awaiting the end. It soon came. The Sheriff in a minute gave the signal, the prop was knocked from under the staging by the Deputy Sheriff, and in an instant the two culprits were swinging in mid air.—The drop fell at exactly twenty minutes of one.

Neither of them struggled to any extent, and then only about two minutes. It was evident that both died easy deaths. After they had been hanging five minutes, the physicians in attendance examined their pulses and pronounced them not dead. After they had hung five minutes longer the physicians stated that Van Bordenburg was dead, and in four minutes more Bohner's spirit had also fled. After hanging twenty-five minutes their bodies were cut down and placed in two black pine coffins, ready to receive them.

During one of the last prayers, one of the scaffolds broke down, carrying with it a large number of persons, none of whom were severely injured. Considerable drunkenness and fighting was indulged in during the day, and taken altogether, the scene was a disgrace to the age. If the death penalty cannot be inflicted without the scenes incident to this execution, it is a strong argument in favor of Senator Boyce's theory, of abolishing capital punishment.

Elopement with 16,000 Francs.

A few days ago Mr. Jacob Mortz, of New York, received a cable despatch from Strasbourg, sent by his brother, Michael Mortz, informing him that the latter's wife had forsaken him, taking with her his two children, sixteen thousand francs, and M. Hentzler, a married man. A second despatch flashed the information that the guilty pair had embarked on board the Silesia at Havre for New York, and requested Jacob to secure their arrest on their arrival at that city. The Silesia arrived in her dock in Hoboken on Wednesday, and the fugitive wife and her paramour landed and quartered themselves in Busch's Hotel. Meantime the friends of the injured husband appeared before Justice White, of Hoboken, and, based upon the telegrams above alluded to, obtained warrants for the arrest of the fugitives, charging that they had been guilty of robbery. They were taken into custody just as they were leaving the hotel for other parts, their baggage having already been placed in a wagon.

Mrs. Mortz, upon being taken before the Justice, said through an interpreter that she was not married to Hentzler, but that her husband was in Strasbourg, France. She had left with her husband's consent, and had taken 600 francs also with his consent, having left him 60,000 francs. She was on her way to Fort Wayne. She knew that Hentzler was coming, and had asked him to take her along. He had 6,000 francs, and had paid his own passage. They did not intend to live together.

The prisoners, who are persons of good address, are detained for a hearing, and meantime their money and effects are held by Justice White.

A Terrible Ride.

Last week in New York, a couple of individuals, temporarily stopping at the Astor House, indulged in a heavy spree. About 11 o'clock they concluded to go to their rooms, and took their places, as they supposed, in the elevator, though by a mistake, very natural for drunken men, they seated themselves on the steps of the main staircase. At the end of five minutes one of them remarked that the motion made him dizzy, and he wished the machine would stop.

"Yes," said the other, "it's going up awfully; must be up 500 feet already. If it don't stop soon I shall fall out. My head swims like a codfish."

At the end of fifteen minutes Major Aleck Stetson rescued them from their perilous position and sent them to their rooms in charge of a couple of porters.

A Thief Detected.

The Reading Railroad Co., have for some months been trying to discover the perpetrator of various thefts that have been committed on the freight cars, but "net with no success. On last Wednesday night, the matter was quite unexpectedly brought to light by finding the body of a man who had just been run over and killed on the track, who proved to be Bob Sharp, a noted thief. Duplicate keys to the freight cars were found in his possession, and upon the friends claiming his body, the detectives succeeded in finding a lot of the stolen goods. It is supposed that in trying to pass from one car to another he fell and was killed. Providence thus bringing to light what man had vainly tried to discover.

Singular Slander Suit.

An alleged slander suit, now on trial in the Superior Court of N. Y., is one of the most singular cases that has been heard of for some time. The plaintiff, Miss Delia W. Moore, a young lady of 25 summers pretty and accomplished, asks \$5000 damages against Mr. John S. Bonnell, who persistently asserts that Miss Moore is his wife. The lady denies that she is married to him, or ever had any intimate relations with him. On the other hand, Mr. Bonnell produces the records of St. Paul's M. E. Church, of this city, upon which it is shown that he was married by the late Rev. Dr. McClin-tock, November 26, 1864. The question is, was he married to Delia or some other Miss Moore?

Boys.

Mothers will do their children a great injustice by not clothing them in Oak Hall garments. The boys like to go to Oak Hall; it does them good; gives them an idea of business, and shows them what can be done by a "boy from the country," as Mr. Wanamaker once was. But the great point is, that the best boys' clothing can be had there, and at the lowest prices. Bring the boys to Oak Hall, and both they and their parents will be sure to find satisfaction.

Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1870.

Among the exciting themes transpiring in this city, during the past week was the committal of a suicide by Wm. H. Blohr in Wm. H. Lawser's gun store on Market st. The deceased entered the store, and pretended that he desired to purchase a revolver, after selecting one, and whilst Mr. L. was looking for a holster for it, Mr. B. placed the muzzle of the weapon in his mouth and discharged it, thus killing himself instantly. The victim of this folly has been living with Joseph Dukes, of your county, who came to remove his remains. Mr. Dukes informed your correspondent that Mr. Blohr told him he was from Western Virginia. The other papers give the name as Rohrer, which is a mistake.

Senator Lowry has published in the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, a number of letters of a libelous character against Geo. Bergner, proprietor of the Harrisburg Evening Telegraph. The letters are severe, beyond anything I have ever read of the kind. Now, the writing editor of the Harrisburg Evening Telegraph is of the name of Crabb. He cautiously reconnoitred the enemy's position, and discovered on close observation, that the work was the weakest in the year, accordingly the approaches were carefully made in that direction, and Mr. Crabb walked in, in true crab-style. The Senator has not been heard from since.

In the House, the "Border Raid Bill" has passed. The appropriation for the Bronze Statue of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, was defeated by the same body. The effort to destroy the Sinking Fund of the State, by turning the revenue heretofore appropriated to that channel into some other direction is likely to be a success.

The Senate has done but little this week, except discuss the treasury investigation.—The feelings of the Finance Committee have been very much harassed by some uncomplimentary remarks made by members of the Senate who are not members of the Committee. The Committee to relieve their overburthened conscience from any further unpleasantness, asked for and obtained a warrant from the Speaker of that body, compelling the attendance of W. W. Irwin, *volens volens*.

Both Houses adjourned yesterday in harmony and peace.

Note.—Since the above was written the Senate, have reconsidered the matter of compelling Irwin to testify and have withdrawn the warrant.—Ed.

Miscellaneous News Items.

A bill funding the debt of the U. S. at 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. has passed the Senate.

The Legislature of Iowa has passed a bill to punish prize-fighting, with a penalty severe enough to prevent the practice of that sport in that Commonwealth.

A party of twenty-five men organized on Monday night week, at two o'clock, at North Bend, Mo., and made an assault on the coal elevator and works of Jones & Co., which were completely destroyed.

The Governor of Minnesota has vetoed the Woman Suffrage bill for the reasons that it was to be submitted to the women of the State, who are not legal voters and that public sentiment has not called for it.

George W. Pierce, of Westfield, has been committed to jail, in Springfield, Mass., in default of \$3,000 bail, to await examination on the charge of attempting to extort \$25,000 from James Fisk, Jr., by means of anonymous letters, in which he threatened Fisk's life.

Minnie Frost, of Batavia, N. Y., aged 23, has written to the Farmers' Club at N. Y., for information as to her future occupation. She was an accomplished dairy-woman and thorough housewife, and wanted a trade or a husband. Her case was discussed at some length.

Now here is a chance for some of our young farmers; who will offer her a situation?

United States Marshal Slack writes from Charleston, Kanawha county, the recently selected capital of the state of West Virginia, under date of March 3, that an organized band of armed Ku-Klux appeared in the town in broad daylight on the morning of the 2d inst., and opened the jail and released the prisoners. The jailers were threatened with death if they gave any alarm. The authorities are powerless. The Governor will call upon the general Government for military aid to support lawlessness.

A. T. Stewart says, "He who invests one dollar in business should invest one dollar in advertising." Robert Bonner says, "My success is owing to my liberality in advertising." Barnum says liberal advertising made him a million dollars in ten years. Stephen Girard said, "Constant and persistent advertising is a sure prelude to wealth."

A Bold Attempt to Rob a Bank.

About 12 1/2 o'clock p. m., on 10th inst., three men in a buggy drove to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Birmingham, one of whom knocked down the cashier, the only employee of the bank present, while the other went back of the counter, seized all the money on the desk, amounting to twenty thousand dollars, placed the money in a basket, and ran off with it. A crowd pursued and caught two of the men and secured all the money.

The people of Woodbury (Woodbury?), New Jersey, are greatly excited about the recent discovery of a large bed of human bones, on a farm about one mile southeast of the town. The bed is several feet in thickness, and two or three rods in extent, and the bones are lying within three feet of the surface. The owner of the farm, before leaving for Philadelphia, gave instructions to his men to cart some earth from an adjoining field to cover a compost heap. On his return in the evening he found to his surprise that the heap was partially covered with human bones. The neighbors were informed, and upon examination it was found that this mass of bones were piled together promiscuously, and are of an unusually large size. The bottom of the bed is thickly covered with charcoal, and the lower tier of bones fall to pieces as soon as touched. Those on top are well preserved, and are but little affected by the length of time buried. A committee of townspeople was appointed to take some specimens to the professors of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, and next week a scientific examination will be made. It is supposed that they are bones of an Indian tribe, but so far there are none of the war Indian relics found among the bones, which leaves some doubts on this point.

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, 343ly No. 42 Cedar St., New York

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