

The Bloomfield Times.



NEW BLOOMFIELD, PENN'A.

Tuesday, April 26, 1870.

To the surprise of nearly every one the Supreme Court last week decided not to hear a re-argument of the suit generally known as the "Legal Tender Case."—The consequence is that the former decision declaring "that debts contracted previous to the passage of the 'Legal Tender Act' must be paid in specie," will now be considered as settled.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE is apparently trimming his sails so that they may catch every breeze which may help him to reach the haven upon which he has set his heart,—viz. The White House. In the "Legal Tender" decision in direct opposition to all his former assertions, we can easily see a bid for the Presidential nomination, and now he has come out in a long letter, ostensibly written, to the colored citizens of Cincinnati, who intend to celebrate the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, but in reality intended for general distribution to the newly enfranchised citizens, thereby hoping in case he should succeed in getting the Presidential nomination to secure their assistance at the ballot-box. A politician having made up his mind to obtain that position will crawl through almost any size hole.

The Income Tax.

IF WE look back over the history of the Republic we find frequent instances when the dominant party has by its own foolish actions weakened its hold upon the people, thereby aiding its opponents. The recent attempt of the U. S. Senate to renew the obnoxious Income Tax is another instance of the foolish actions of the party in power. If there is anything in the world which should be clear to every Senator and representative, it is that the people have determined to be rid of this tax, and if Congress now fails to take the desired action on this subject the people will seek a remedy in a change of Senators and Representatives, even though to accomplish this object they must aid the election of men from the opposite party. The feeling upon this subject is so strong that the result in more than one close district, at the next election, will depend upon the disposition made of this law, and if those now in power are wise, they will seek rather to please the people than to legislate for the horde of office-holders whose vocation, without this law, would be gone. But we can hardly think the House who are more directly responsible to the people will be guilty of so great a folly as to endorse the action of the Senate.

A House Carried Away.

A gentleman residing along the Wissahickon informs us that that creek rose higher yesterday than he had known it to be for many years, and as a consequence much damage resulted. A house standing between the Ridge road and the Schuylkill, near the mouth of the creek, was washed from its foundations. A man named William Ryan, while attempting to save a portion of the household goods, was drowned. Deceased was 43 years of age. A young man who was with him in the house made a narrow escape from the same fate. He was carried down by the torrent, but caught hold of the branches of a tree, and thus supported himself until rescued.—*Germantown Chronicle.*

There is a man in the vicinity of Cedar Keys, Florida, who has twenty-two children living. The family subsist principally on fish and oysters. They have never had a plate in their house. In lieu of cups they use gourds and shells. They help themselves to the cooked fish and oysters from a common large dish, and each member of the family uses his or her own jack knife for that purpose. Those articles of diet are spread on corn bread, which they make themselves, and then they consume the plates as well as the food on it. In this way the washing of dishes is wholly obviated. The family are all healthy, and are more robust than graceful.

The last six words we have no doubt are true.

An Exciting Chase.

A few days since, the office of the Treasurer of Vermillion county, Indiana, was broken open, and quite a sum of money stolen therefrom. The following day an exciting chase was had after the thieves, resulting in the recovery of sixteen thousand dollars of the money.

A farmer living near Clinton, saw two suspicious men and called to them to stop. Upon this they ran, and the farmer gave chase, and a large gang of railroad laborers joined in the pursuit.

The fugitives fled to the Wabash river pulled off most of their clothing, jumped in and swam toward the other shore. One of them threw from his possession a package to enable him to swim faster. Some of the pursuing party swam out and secured the package, and found it to contain \$16,000 of the missing money.

When the thieves reached the shore a man tried to stop them, and succeeded in knocking one of them down with a fence-rail. The other drew a revolver and drove their antagonist off, where upon the two robbers took to the brush with no clothing except shirts and drawers. The whole country is stirred up; hundreds of men are after them, and in their present condition they can hardly escape capture.

LATER.

Terre Haute, April 21.—Yesterday's despatch left the two robbers of the Vermillion county, Treasurer's office nearly naked fugitives in the woods, with hundreds of people hunting for them. Some time yesterday they presented themselves to two well-known citizens on the highway, and drawing revolvers, compelled the citizens to strip off most of their clothing, which the robbers put on and left. The semi-nude citizens were soon picked up by a number of men who were hunting the burglars, and having every external appearance of being the fugitives they were arrested and taken to Clinton or Newport for trial. They proved an *alibi* and were soon released.

A Murderous Lover.

A young lady who has been stopping with Governor Randolph's family at Morristown, N. J., was recently attacked by a young man from Brooklyn, who attempted to kill her. It seems that she was engaged to the young man, and had received visits from him at her father's house in Brooklyn. Her father is a gentleman of high standing. He was a General in the Union army, and gained an enviable reputation for bravery. The daughter and her lover moved in the highest circles. The wedding day drew near, and the couple were, to all appearances, happy. Apartments were fitted up under the paternal roof at the cost of \$6000. Great preparations were made for the wedding, and invitations were issued.

Two days before the day fixed upon the young lady discovered that her promised husband, although a man of excellent family and high reputation, was a person with whom she could not consent to live, and she broke the engagement at once, and ordered her suitor never to appear before her again. But he did appear, begging her to marry him. Upon her repeated refusal he attempted to stab her. She escaped, and being again threatened with death she left the city, telling only her parents of her destination, and went to Morristown to visit the family of Governor Randolph. Her suitor by some means learned her whereabouts, and presented himself at the door of the Governor's mansion a few days ago, and demanded admission. He attempted to force an entrance, and finally, it is stated, fired at the lady through the window. He is said to have been seen since the occurrence, lying in wait for her near the house, and a guard has been stationed on the grounds to capture him if possible.

A Terrible Storm.

Late advices from the Argentine Republic contain more particulars of a frightful storm which occurred at the city of Buenos Ayres on the 9th of March. The wind blew a hurricane, and the water in the Rio de la Plata rose so high as to flood a great portion of the city. So sudden was the overflow that men and horses were drowned in the streets, and many people barely escaped with their lives.

A great number of buildings were undermined, which were subsequently broken down and entirely destroyed by the weight of goods in them. Ships were driven ashore and wrecked or sunk at their anchorage. Many sailors were drowned. The damage was immense.

Travels of a Needle.

At Fall River, Mass., on December 10th, a man whilst eating his breakfast, got a needle in his throat. It lodged cross-wise, but was too far down to be seen. After three or four days it worked into the left side and came nearly through the neck, causing a painful abscess. A little above the abscess the needle was so near the surface that it caused the flesh to protrude like a pimple, but the physicians declined to cut to find it, especially as they had some doubt as to the case. The abscess was subsequently lanced. The needle in the mean time worked back into the side of the throat and then up under the tongue causing great swelling and pain. Finally on April 9th, it was discovered protruding under the tongue and was extracted. The needle was 1 3/4 inches long and had been four months on its travels.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Perry, the murderer of Hayes, the Brooklyn watchman, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

There were fifty-six fires in the city of Philadelphia during the month of March, and two false alarms.

In Baltimore on Thursday last a woman, named Catharine Marsh, murdered her four children and her mother by cutting their throats. She is said to be insane.

Four police officers are under arrest in Phila., charged with assault. They have a nice party of policemen in that city.

There is much anxiety in England concerning the fate of the *Sirius*, a new steamer, which sailed from Calcutta for Liverpool, and is long overdue.

A safe in the office of the County Treasurer, at Newport, Vermillion county, was robbed on the 18th inst., of \$35,000 in currency. All the money belonged to the county. A heavy reward has been offered for the arrest of the thieves.

A man in Illinois was recently caught by his pant leg in a wheel of a saw mill, and by grasping a post he succeeded in saving himself, but was at once entirely stripped of his clothing. He was satisfied that it was a speedy way of disrobing, but rather expensive, and proposes not to do so any more at present.

The United States Coast Survey recently sent a Commissioner to St. John, N. B., to investigate the extraordinary sinking of its harbor a few weeks ago. The Commissioner believes it was caused by a landslide, but other scientific men thought the bottom of the harbor was sunk by a submarine shock.

James Henry, a passenger on the emigrant train west from New York to San Francisco, fell from the cars while in motion at Wetztown station, East Pennsylvania railroad, on the 19th inst., and his body was severed in twain. A policy of life insurance for \$3000 and some money were found on his person.

James Ramsey, living between Granville and Hennepin, Ill., was arrested recently for assaulting his daughter, and while being conveyed to the prison was seized by a mob and hung. Ramsey has been suspected of having poisoned his wife two years ago, and burned his barn to secure the insurance money.

A young man named Robert Boyd was shot in front of George S. Neilson's saloon, on the 20th inst. He had previously had some trouble with Neilson, and had made an assault on him, biting him severely and following him up when he attempted to get away. The shot was fired at Neilson from the inside of the building, Boyd being engaged at the time in kicking in the window. The ball passed through Boyd's liver and entering the right lung, causing injuries which it is thought will prove fatal. Neilson gave himself up.

The heavy rains of the 17th inst. caused such a rise in the Chemung River that the trains on the Erie Railroad had to be discontinued for several days. The trains on the New York and Pennsylvania R. R. were also much delayed.

The Mohawk River was higher than ever before known causing the citizens of Schenectady in many instances to seek the second floor of their houses to escape from the water. Thousands of acres never before troubled by the water were flooded, causing much loss and great excitement.

E. M. Yergler has been brought before Chief Justice Shackelford, of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, on a writ of *habeas corpus* and released on \$15,000 bail. The evidence taken before the Military Commission for the prosecution was read and submitted without argument. The Judge referred to the fact that the finding of the Commission had not been approved by the President of the United States, inasmuch as no execution of the sentence of that Commission had been made.

The evidence was conflicting on some points and does not warrant the charge of murder. It is evident that the crime was committed in the heat of passion and, therefore, the case is bailable. Shackelford was an appointee of General Ames. Yergler went to his residence in a carriage unattended. After his release any amount of bail could be obtained. This proves that murder is not much of a crime in Mississippi.

HENRY CLEWS.

A Brief Sketch of an Eminent Banker.

All nations advance in wealth and numbers, and as their commercial affairs multiply, the character of their private banking firms becomes of the highest importance.

Trade watches the manipulations of those who handle its medium of exchange with the keenest and most anxious scrutiny.—Distrust in reference to the processes that transfer money is instantly felt to the remotest extremity of the body politic, and in order to keep the latter in healthy action, the flow must be pure and regular in a business point of view, and must sweep through uncontaminated channels.

We have been led to these remarks by careful observation of some of our high-toned banking firms, and the saving influence which they have exercised over business by the excellence of their example.—Among these the house of Henry Clews & Co. has become eminent, of late years for those qualities that should distinguish the financial calling.

Henry Clews, Esq., the senior partner and head of this esteemed house—a native of England, and about thirty-six years of age—came to the United States as early as 1849, with his father whose heavy connection with American trade gave the young man an immediate opportunity of noting the active, enterprising and yet peculiarly practical tone of our people.

The latter so won upon him that he determined to abandon the study for the ministry, which had been his first intention, and betake himself to business. With this view he quickly sought and obtained a clerkship in one of the most prominent woolen houses of the day, where his untiring industry for a probationary term of nine years—his integrity, promptitude, intelligence, and, at the same time, his excellent personal habits and amiability of temperament gave him solid position, and won for him, literally, hosts of friends. Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, the head of the house where he was thus employed bestowed upon him the highest marks of approval as his service lengthened, and at last, when Mr. Clews sought an independent path, vouches for his ability and integrity.

At the early age of twenty-five Mr. Clews became a member of the enterprising banking firm of Stout, Clews & Mason. After one or two changes of title but all the while rising in public esteem, the house is now established and respected, far and wide, under the title of Henry Clews & Co.

The same energy, clear-sightedness, and activity, which had given the subject of our sketch his first success, attended him as he advanced. From dealing in commercial paper he took up Government Securities, when heavy loans were continually negotiated for the nation. The needs of the country were pressing, and in the patriotism and intellect of Mr. Clews found timely help. By his arguments and ready investments, other capitalists were encouraged to step forward at the moment when weaker heads and colder hearts were afraid to endorse the Union loan. To his example, Mr. Clews added the influence of personal representation, and by his agreeable manners as well as by the resource of his thorough business knowledge, carried many a firm with him in the good work, which otherwise might have stood aloof. His faith never swerved in the darkest hour of the country's trials, and as the clouds grew more sombre, his enthusiasm only brightened.

At length, in 1864-65 the Clews concern had raised its business operations to several millions per diem, of which the National loan received a goodly share.

At last the war terminated, and Mr. Clews and his associates found themselves among the wealthiest and most distinguished of American bankers. This position was easily maintained and steadily improved, until 1868, when all stock operations for members of the firm, either individually or collectively, were, by written agreement abandoned. As the country, resuming its activity began to breathe freely again, and the busy hum of railroad preparation was heard from all quarters, making ready for a new development of national prosperity, Mr. Clews found fresh opportunities for beneficial investment and of these his sagacious mind and acquired experience made brilliant use. The national securities which he held, were sold by him to an extent sufficient to set free a considerable amount of the capital that he had placed in them, and these funds were, at once, reinvested in railroad loans. At the present time, the Clews firm are the financial agents of some of the most important roads in the United States.

The passing visitor in Wall street has but to glance at the busy throng which hurries in and out of their spacious offices in the edifice formerly used by the United States Treasury, through the working-day in order to feel satisfied that Mr. Clews has a large measure of public confidence and esteem. The impression is general, that when his name appears in connection with projected improvement all is well. Nor is Mr. Clews unaccustomed to express his financial opinions with terseness and power. He wields a trenchant pen, and the highest financial intellects in the land have profited by his suggestions.

Still in the prime of manhood, Mr. Clews stands upon an eminence to which few others have been able to climb. Behind and around him lie beautifully ordered the evidences of untiring exertions, that have sustained and extended the welfare of the country, and filled his own coffers with well earned rewards. The future brightens at his feet, full of noble opportunities. Who can doubt that the afar career of so gifted and valued a citizen will reflect still fairer honor upon the name of the American merchant, and the estimate in which the world shall hold the characteristic type of the American gentleman.—*N. Y. Mercantile Journal.*

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PAIN is supposed to be the lot of us poor mortals as inevitably as death, and liable at any time to come upon us. Therefore it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to be used on emergency, when we are made to feel the excruciating agony of pain, or the depressing influences of disease.

Such a remedial agent exists in Perry Davis' "Pain Killer," the fame of which has extended over all the earth. Amid the eternal ices of the Polar regions, or beneath the intolerable and burning suns of the tropics its virtues are known and appreciated. And by its soothing humanity has found relief from many of its ills. The effect of the Pain Killer upon the patient, when taken internally in cases of Croup, Gold, Bowel Complaint, Cholera, Dysentery, and other affections of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medical preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing pain as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises, Sores, Sprains, Cuts, and Stings of Insects, &c., and other cases of suffering, has secured for it the most prominent position among the medicines of the day. Beware of Counterfeits and worthless imitations. Call for Perry Davis' Vegetable "Pain Killer," and take no other.

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