The Bloomfield Cimes.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Transient—8 Cents per line for one insertion.

13 " ' two insertions
15 " "three insertions.
Business Notices in Local Column 10 Cents

per line.
Notices of Marriages or Deaths inserted free.
Tributes of Respect, &c., Ten cents per line.
Oblinary notices over five lines, 5 cents per

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, PENN'A.

Tuesday, June 6, 1871.

Peter Schwab, of Hamilton, Ohio, one of the judges at last fall's election, has been held in \$4,000 to answer to the charge of stuffing the ballot box.

Another horrible outrage of the Ku-Klux is reported in North Carolina. It was an attempt to intimidate a minister of the Gospel! A negro preacher in Lincoln county has received the following anonymous letter:

REV. AND DEAR SIR: You must either quit preaching or quit stealing hogs. K. K. K.

13 In some things the Western and New States are in advance of the older ones. As an instance of this we see that Texas has passed a compulsory education law which demands four months' attendance each year of "all the scholastic population." The law provides that when the harmony and success of the schools appear to require it, separate institutions may be established for the black and white children.

The terrible calamity by which about twenty persons lost their lives in a coal mine at Pittston, on the 27th ult., has been thoroughly investigated by a coroner's jury. They report that the mine was operated by only one shaft, so that in case of fire, all escape was shut off. They also severely reflect on the operators, and on the Inspector, who knew that the mine was operated in violation of the law passed in 1870, for the protection of the miners.

The little mining town of Aubern, Colorado, has a tantalizing mystery. During the last eighteen months various Chinamen have brought into the village and sold chunks of pure gold, varying in value from \$20 to \$200, which seemed to have been roughly chopped off from a solid mass. Where they come from nobody knows; but their character indicates that the Chinamen have found somewhere a pretty considerable mass of pure metal from which they from time to time, visit.

13 An instance of sharp practice in regard to the principal witness in an arson case is reported by the Syracuse papers. This witness, having given some very damaging evidence in a preliminary examination, was persuaded that he had lost his senses, and actually induced to apply for admission to the Utica Lunatic Asylum. In the absence of Dr. Gray, he was admitted ; but the Doctor on his return repudiated the idea that he was otherwise than sane. Notwithstanding the Doctor's verdict, the parties engaged in this transaction have made a point, for it is not likely that a jury would attach much weight to the evidence of a man who is so weak-minded as to allow himself to be persuaded he is a lunatic.

The Washington "Chronicle" tells the story of a victim of the old slave code who had just returned to the city after an absence of twenty-eight years. He was compelled to fly from the country for assisting slaves to escape by means of the underground railroad, and sought refuge in South America, where he remained until a yearning to visit his old home brought him back. Upon arriving in Washington he learned that eight years after his flight his wife, considering him dead, had contracted another marriage, and what was singular enough, that the second husband, with whom his wife had lived happily for twenty years, had died upon the very night of his return. The name of the man is James Harris, and he is now about sixty years of age.

The Elmira Advertiser says: Almost if not quite a year ago, some half dozen or more of young lads and misses, all of them members of the families of our most reputable citizens, took it into their heads to be married. Whether it was a premeditated affair, considered as a joke, or was a wild freak of a moment when they were all collected together, and each one more or less excited to it by the presence of the others, we cannot say, but the ceremony was prixately and secretly performed for each couple, and they were really and truly mar

That many of them consider it merely a joke is borne out by the fact that, after the performance, each returned to his or her home. As time passed along, one after another, two or three confessed their situation and their conduct to their surprised and saddened parents, and the marriage, which is said to be a legal, and binding one on all, in these cases, was acknowledged.

RULLOFF'S BRAIN.

The work of dissecting Rulloff's head was so far completed this morning, as to enable those having it in charge to ascertain the weight of his brain. The brain weighed fifty-nine onness, being nine and a half or ten ounces heavier than the average weight. The heaviest brain ever weighed was that of Cuvier, the French naturalist, which is given by some authorsixty-four ounces. The brain of Daniel of a portion being destroyed by disease,) weighed sixty-four ounces. The brain of Dr. Abercrombie, of Scotland, weighed sixty-three ounces.

The average weight of men's brain is about 50 ounces; the maximum weight 65 ounces, (Cuvier's,) and the minimum weight (idiots) 20 ounces. As an average, the lower portion of the brain (cerebellum) is to the upper portion (ceaebum) as 1 is to 8 8-10. The lower, brute portion, of Rulloff's brain and the mechanical powers, were unusually large. The upper portion of the brain, which directs the higher moral and religious sentiments, were very deficient in Rulloff. In the formation of his brain, Rulloff was a ferocious animal, and so far as disposition could relieve him from responsibility, he was not strictly responsible for his acts. There is no doubt that he thought himself not a very bad man, although on the morning he was led out of his prison, he went cursing from the cell to the gallows.

The measurement of Rulloff's head, around the eyebrows, (supra orbital,) was twenty-four and a half inches. The skull was probably the thickest ever known. In no place was it less than three-eights of an inch in thickness, and in most places it was half an inch thick. The usual thickness of a man's skull is less than one-fourth of an inch. Rulloff's head was opened in the usual way, by parting the scalp over the top of the head, from one ear to the other. and sawing off the top. The surgeons who performed the operation say that it required three-quarters of an hour to saw around the skull, and before it was completed they began to think the head was all skull.

With the protection of a skull half an inch thick, and a scalp of the thickness and toughness of a rhinocerous rind, the man of several murders was provided with a natural helmet, that would have defied the force of any pistol bullet. If he had been in Mirick's place the bullet would have made only a slight wound; and had he been provided with a cutis vera equal to his scalp, his defensive armor against bullets would have been as complete as a coat

The cords of Rulloff's neck were as heavy and strong as those of an ox, and from his formation, one would almost suppose that he was protected against death from the gallows as well as by injury to his head.

Rulloff's body was larger than it was supposed to be by casual observers. The Sheriff ascertained when he took measure of the prisoner for a coffin to bury him in, that he was five feet and ten inches in height, and measured nineteen inches across the shoulders. When in good condition his weight was about 175 pounds.

It is very well known that Rulloff's grave was opened three times on Friday night by different parties, who wanted to obtain his head. One of those parties was from Albany, and twice the body was disinterred by persons living in Binghampton. One party would no sooner cover up the body, which all found headless, and leave it, than another company would come and go through with the same operation. It is now known that the head was never buried with the body, but was legally obtained before the burial by the surgeons who have possession of it.

The hair and beard were shaved off close, and an excellent impression in plaster was taken of the whole head. The brain is now undergoing a hardening process, and when that is completed an impression will be taken of it entire, and then it will be parted, the different parts weighed, and impressions made of the several sections,-Binghampton Republican.

(3" An important suit has just termina ted at Brooklyn, N. Y., that settles some points of responsibility incurred by bank directors.-A bank in that city failed some months since, and failed to pay a depositor who had left with them \$10,000, in full faith in the solvency of the bank. The directors are charged with having declared and paid a dividend when they knew the bank was in a perilous condition, A demurrer was put in to this complaint. The court overruled it and decided that the defendants were liable, and that the directors of the bank, in declaring and paying the dividend, in express terms asserted the solvency of the institution. It is a wholesome principle of law that "no one shall be at liberty to sow falsehood broadcast without being made responsible for the loss it causes." The decision is an important one, and might be extended to include many like cases, for example where insurance is granted by companies who know they are on the verge of damaging exposure or of How far will this principle of responsibility extend to the directors and managers of other corporations than banks, who give their sanction to borrowing money with which to pay dividends they know have not been earned, thus giving a ficti-tious value to the stocks?

One of the Swindlers.

We find in the New York Sun the following account of one of the swindlers who are constantly sending letters and circulars throughout the country.

"Gaius W.Hubbard, Jr., came to this city about ten years ago from Harmony, near Providence R. I. He is usually successful in his undertakings, and has acculated a fortune. Some of his friends rate ities at sixty-five ounces, and by some at him as high as \$100,000. One of his first extensive ventures in New York was at Webster, (partially estimated on account | 171 Broadway, under the name of Hubbard

This was a pinchbeck watch store, in which he made money, chiefly robbing the soldiers who were then fighting their country's battles. He soon appears at 112 Broadway as T. & H. Langhan. Here he was very fortunate; but the swindling being very extensive, and the place growing too warm for him, he placed it in the hands of a kindred spirit, and soon appeared as Wright Bros. & Bo., 168 Broadway, where he did an extensive business for some time, but was finally cleared out by the police.

One of his swindles here was really ingenious. He received large sums of money through the mail, in advance of course, in payment of the goods which he pretended to sell. He employed an old man of highly respectable address, whose business it was to keep a book in which all mail packages were registered and checked when sent. When the old gentleman had checked off a lot as having been mailed, another man in Hubbard's confidence took them out seemingly to the post-office, but returned with them all by another door to Hubbard's private office. In that way a very profitable business was done on a few dollars worth of fifty-cent watches, and the old man could swear to the delivery of the

Soon after the police had retired Wright Bro. & Co. from business, Hubbard apeared as Hickley & Co., at 206 Broadway. This concern was of the same general character as the others. All were in fact, the same thing under these and many other names. Hubbard usually has a number of swindling concerns under different names running at the same time, of which the above are only a few specimen tricks. He lives in splendid style in his own house in Elliott place, only a door or two from Fort Greene, Brooklyn, but is not able to fraternize with the people of that aristocratic quarter. He recently went extensively into the sawdust business, and is said to be reaping a rich harvest.

Freaks of Lightning.

A mule and a dog in a stable in Philadelphia were last week killed by the electric fluid. The hoofs of the mule were torn off. The building was not in the least injured. It is supposed that the lightning struck the ground near the stable and passed under the door spending its force on

There was recently a very miraculous escape from death near Rondout New York. Mrs. Thomas Weed was leaning from the front window of her residence when a fearfully loud and startling peal of of thunder shook the earth, and simultaneously everybody in the vicinity was blinded with lightning. The fluid descended on Mrs. Weed's house, splitting open the casement of the window out of which she was leaning, tearing her chignon from her head and, scattering hair and hair pins in every direction, continued on its course through the cellar, and thence into the back yard, where it shivered a plank walk to atoms. Mrs. Weed, though stunned, was unburt.

During a thunder shower one evening this spring, a basswood tree on the farm of Mr. Elisha Baldwin, of Goshen, Conn., was struck by lightning, and the fluid passed down through a swarm of bees, scattered the honey comb and bees in all directions. The tree was torn to pieces. Mrs. Baldwin picked up a pail full of white honey comb, but no honey.

A Child's Suicide.

The Alexandria, Va., Gazette, mentions the novel suicide of a little girl twenty-one months of age, the child of Mr. William Deavers, about nine miles below Alexandria, on the Pohlick road. The child held her breath while in a pet, as children frequently do, and died, although she was perfectly well before the crying fit. An effectual way to prevent unfortunate results of this kind is to throw cold water in the face of the child as soon as it begins to hold its breath. The shock of the water will make it gasp, and necessarily force it to take breath, as well as divert attention from the fit of anger.

A Fine Spring.

An exchange says: In Blair county in this State, there is a spring which at its source pours out a volume of water which is sufficiently large to turn a saw-mill, and which after running on the surface of the ground for two or three hundred yards disappears entirely from view, beneath an immense arch of limestone. It is called the Arch Spring, and is regarded as a great curiosity. Pienie parties from adjacent towns resort there during the summer, the surrounding country being beautiful, and the water of the spring as cold as ice .-The cave into which the stream runs and disappears, has been explored to the depth of half a mile, but never to its terminus.

Singular Effect of a Poison.

Thomas Lyon, a lad 14 years of age, is employed in the factory of Stephens, Roberts & Havel, in Philadelphia. He has manifested an early love for strong drink. Recently, in prying about the place, he found a bottle containing what he supposed to be liquor, but which was in reality nothing but gold solution, used for gilding purposet, and which is a deadly poison.

The boy drank the contents, and in a short time began to feel the effects of the poison, and exhibited symptoms of madness. He took refuge in an outhouse, and from thence fled to the roof of a shed near by, where he thought no one could see him. He was finally captured, and from his wild talk it was learned what he had taken .-He was taken to the office of Dr. Cross, where emetics were given him, and it is believed he is now out of danger.

Judge Dowling, of New York, sentenced the prize fighters Collins and Edwards to the penitentiary for twelve months each, and to pay a fine of a thousand dollars, the sentence to continue, in default of fine, for another twelve months. The umpire, Thomas M'Alpine, was arrested and pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months, imprisonment and a fine of \$500. The court was crowded, and when Collins and Edwards were being removed, a demonstration of sympathy was evinced, but it was quickly suppressed.

For this action Justice Dowling deserves the thanks of the entire community. A few instances of such prompt and efficient punishment will do much towards breaking up these brutal exhibitions. We trust other officers will, when similar offences are committed, follow this worthy example.

two Andy Johnson made a speech at Knoxville, in East Tennessee, on Saturday. He went squarely for repudiation of the national debt. "No nation," he said, "has ever yet paid any large public debt without repudiation. The debt contracted in the Revolutionary War was nearly all repudiated, and we have no right to make the present debt permanent." He proposed that the payments of interest, instead of being applied on that account, should be reckoned as so much paid on the principal, and in this way the whole debt could be wiped out in sixteen years. This is rather a long period for such an operation. What is the use of protracting it to such an extent? While you are repudiating your debt, you may just as well do it all at once as be sixteen years about it.

The Sheriff of Charleston S. C., refuses to receive any more prisoners into the county jail until he is supplied with money to pay the expense of keeping them. He says that the county already owes him \$12,-000 for the board of prisoners, and that he has exhausted his personal credit in buying food for them. Nevetheless, the Court of Common Pleas has decided that the law requires him to continue to receive prisoners and provide for them, as one of the duties of his office. What would be done to him if he should let them starve to death is not mentioned.

Pennsylvania R. R. Time Table.

NEWPORT STATION.

On and after May 14th, 1871, Passenger trains will run as follows: WEST. Cincinnati Express (flag) 12.46 A. M., daily.

DUNCANNON STATION.

On and after Sunday, May 14th, 1871, trains will leave Duncamon, as follows; WESTWARD, Cincinnati Express (flag) 12 18 A. M. Daily, Way Passenger, 7.30 A. M., daily Mail, 1.56 P. M., daily except Sunday Mixed, 5.50 P. M., daily except Sunday.

EASTWARD.
Haris'burg Accom 12:29 p. M., daily except Sunday.
Mail 8:15 p. M., W.M. C. KING, Agent.
Duncannon, May 24, 1871.

Stage Line Between Newport and New

Germantown.

STAGES leave New Germantown daily at four So clock a. m. Landisburg at 7, 30 a. m. Greenpark at 8 a. m. New Bloomield at 9% a. m. Arriving at Newport to connect with the Accommodation train East. Commodation train Fast.

Returning leaves Newport on the arrival of the
Mail Train from Philadelphia, at 2:30 p. m.
Z. RICE. Promietor.

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New Advertisements.

CONSUMPTION. ITS CURE AND ITS PREVENTIVE.

Many a human being has passed away for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and deat to family and friends are sleeping the dreamiess alumber into which, had they calmly adopted.

DR. JOSEFIER, SCHENCE'S SIMPLE THE SCHENGE AND A CONTROL OF THE ACCURATE AND A CONTR

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HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

THE subscribers have on hand at all times, as complete an assortment of Hardware as can be found in the county.

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LOCKS,

GLASS,

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HOES.

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