The Bloomfield Cimes.

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YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

count will be made.

Ten Lines Nonpareil or one Inch. is one square.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, PENN'A. Tuesday, June 13, 1871.

John Gavies, who has recently been sent to the Indiana State Prison for life for the murder of a stage driver, has discovered that his iniquitous act was after all a means of grace. "I stand this day," he says, "a redeemed Christian from sin. I believe if I had not killed that old stage driver I would be in hell this day. I was drinking myself to death just as fast as I could, and I was so drunk when I killed him I like to died afterwards.

139" The Southern papers very plainly intimate that they are losing all patience with Jeff. Davis. The Richmond Enquirer says that Mr. Davis is at perfect liberty to "accept nothing," and refuse to abide by the decision of the war; but that the Southern people do not intend to follow him, but on the contrary will disown him, and all such extremists. It thinks it too late in the day to talk about not accepting the situation; and that the very last man in the South to avow such sentiments should be Jeff. Davis.

€ A remarkable application of the homosopathic principle of similia similibus curantur is given in a Kansas paper. The hog cholera having made its appearance on a farm, the owner took a large sow that died of the disease, heaped pine wood and brush over and around the dead animal and set fire to it. After the sow was well roasted, water was thrown on the flames, and then all the hogs on the farm were turned loose to feed on the flesh. The result was entirely satisfactory. The sick bogs at once began to recover, no more were affected by the disease, and the herd was soon in as good condition as ever.

La A curious case has just been decided in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. A Mr. Schuet, an unnaturalized resident of Waukesha county, was elected in last November, Clerk of the Supervisors. After the election and before the appointed time for entering upon his official duties, Mr. Schuet took out his certificate of naturalization. The legality of the election having been contested, the court decided that while an alien cannot vote, he may be voted for; and though not qualified to hold an office when elected, he may remove the disqualification by subsequent acquisition of citizenship, and then lawfully serve.

13" The Pittsburg Leader says : "The of the Connellsville route, charges but nine storm, at the mercy of the waves. The lollars fare for a through ticket to Washington city, for which, when it had the monopoly, it used to charge some fifteen dollars. With this through ticket the passenger gets a sealed packet which he is directed to open at Baltimore. In it he finds \$1.20 in money, and a little card explaining that, owing to the monopoly on that portion of the "through route," controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad,-i. e., that between Baltimore and Washington-it was impossible to make any arrangement, and full fare has to be paid which is therefore inclosed, with the caution, too, that if a pot, the conductor of the train will charge extra.

The Montgomery, Ala., Mercury, says : "We learn that a few weeks since, a boy by the name of Trollinger, from North Carolina, was so severely whipped by Harry Wysor, near Dublin, Pulaski county, that he has since died of his injuries. His offense was opening a letter addressed to his employer, Wysor, who, on discovering what had been done, told the boy that he could take his choice between arrest and imprisonment for breaking open his letter or a whipping from him.

The boy chose the latter, whereupon Wysor took him to the woods, stripped him to the shirt, and hit him seven hundred lashes, literally cutting the shirt from his back in ribbons. Trollinger, on being released, started for his home in North Carolina, but was reported to have died on the way .-Wysor has been indicted for the offence.

13 In Wisconsin, at a locality called Plum City, lives a Swede who, having but one ox, persuaded his wife to carry one end of the yoke in plowing, while he held the plow, and their boy drove. The woman labored at this extraordinary employment for two days, and was then compelled to even. In two days after she died.

Exciting Scene in a Newark Curch.

An extraordinary scene was recently enacted in St. Peter's Catholie church, Belmont Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a workman employed in the basement of the edifice heard a loud noise, as of something heavily falling on the floor overhead. Promptly entering the body of the church altar, some fifteen feet from the ground, a perfectly nude man. The latter had climbed to his position and had already hurled from their place, the handsomely carved statues of Saints John and Elizabeth, and was then doing his best to accomplish the same result with that of the Virgin. It appears that after divesting himself of every particle of clothing, he mounted from one niche to another, having meanwhile destroyed with his dirty feet the rich lace dressing of the altar. Over all was an image of the crucifixion, and it is believed that his purpose was also to hurl the image of the Saviour from its position. Mr. Warger, Mr. George Nichol, and some workmen procured a ladder, and after a desperate struggle with the lunatic (for such he proved to be), succeeded in getting him down, dressing him, and then causing him to be removed to the station-house and securing him in one of the cells. His name is John Runk. He is a German trunkmaker, without family, and about 32 years of age. His brother, to whom he was closely attached died recently, and since then John has grieved himself into a state of raving

A few nights ago he visited Rev. Godfried Prieth and desired to stay in his house all night, saying he dared not stay at home for fear of his dead brother. On Thursday night the poor fellow attempted to set fire to the house of his landlord, Mr. Belcher, of No. 154 Barelay street, and on Friday morning he imagined himself to be Jesus Christ, and gained an entrance at the rear door of the church with the intention, as he said, of easting down all false lights. He is still secured at the station house. The damage done to the church sanctuary will cost considerably to repair.

Terrible Earthquake in China.

The American minister in China sends the following account of a terrible earthquake which happened in one of the Chi-

"About 11 o'clock, a. m., on the 11th of April, 1870, the earth trembled so violently that the Government offices, temples, granaries, stone and store houses, and fortifications, with all the common dwellings, and the Temple of Tyng-Lin were at once overthrown and ruined. The only exception was the hall in the Temple grounds called Ta-Chao, which stood unharmed in its

"A few of the troops and people escaped, but most of the inmates were crushed and killed under the falling timber and stone. Flames also suddenly burst out in four places, which strong winds drove about until the heavens were darkened with smoke, and their roaring was mingled with lamentations of the distressed people. On the 13th the flames were beaten down, but the rumbling noises were still heard under ground like distant thunder, and the Pennsylvania railroad, since the completion earth rocked and rolled like a ship in a multiplied miseries of the afflicted inhabitants were increased by a thousand fears, but in about ten days matters began to grow quiet, and the motion to cease.

"As nearly as is ascertained, there were destroyed two large temples, the offices of the Collector of Grain Tax, the local magistrate, and the colonel of the Ting-Lin Temple, and nearly 700 fathoms of wall around it, and 351 rooms in all inside; six smaller temples numbering 221 rooms, beside 1849 rooms and houses of the common people. The number of the common people, soldiers and Ilamas killed by the ticket is not bought at the Baltimore de- crash was 2298, among whom were a magistrate and his second in office.

A Fight with a Burglar.

On Tuesday night two burglars entered a large dry goods store in New London, and having chloroformed and bound the watchman, took \$5,000 from the safe and carried away \$6,000 worth of dry goods. They were traced across the Sound to Greenport. The Sheriff of New London found one of the burglars at the railroad depot and seized him. The ruffian drew a pistol. The sheriff has but one arm, and while he was drawing his weapon in selfdefence his prisoner took to his heels .-The Sheriff fired and shot him in the leg-The ruffian returned the fire, but did not hit the Sheriff. Both continued to fire as they ran. Many of the villagers joined in

While pursuing through a copse, some of the villagers fell over a heap of leaves, which revealed the form of a man. He sprang to his feet, pistol in hand, but before he could use it was felled to the ground. On his person were three pistols and a bowle-knife. Both were lashed together and taken to the village jail.

Late in the afternoon the stolen goods were found in a yacht anchored in the chanquit it, having seriously injured herself in | nel. Several sets of burglars' tools and her efforts to keep her end of the yoke disguising apparel were also on board. The had been scalded. The poison entered his burglars were taken back to New London.

A Love Freak.

The Indianapolis News says : " For some time past an uncouth youth, named Edward Getier, had been annoying a daughter of Mr. Samuel Taggart, by throwing love epistles into Mr. T.'s yard, No. 110 North Mississippi street. One day last week the youth was promised a horse-whipping from the young lady's father if he did not desist. he found, clinging to the upper part of the This threat it seems aroused his revenge, and on the 3d inst., he entered Mr. Taggart's stable, cut his buggy harness into small pieces, destroyed the carriage top by slashing it with a knife, and the cushions by pouring sulphuric acid over them. On the 3d inst., he was arrested by Lieutenant Bolen and Officer Travis, and on confession of his guilt, was lodged in the stationhouse on charge of malicious trespass.

> 137" A lady residing in a Western city returned home one evening and heard some noise in the room usually occupied by herself and husband. The door being closed, she was reduced to the keyhole, to which place she applied her eye. She saw the figure of a woman; standing by her side was the husband of the jealous wife, actually engaged in adjusting a shawl upon the shoulders of the intruding female. Taking a shot gun, she forced open the door, and shot the woman in the back. The husband screamed, the wife fainted. On her return to consciousness mutual explanations followed. The body of the woman who was shot was brought in, and it was seen to be a dummy. The husband is a dry-goods merchant, and had brought the image home to repair the damage it had sustained by exposure.

> 13" There was a frightful scene at Lyons Iowa, on the 2d inst. A festival was being given by the ladies of the Episcopal church in a public hall. Just as a tableau was ended, says the Clinton Herald, the janitor turned up the lamps in a large, heavy chandelier, which, as he revolved it, unfastened and fell to the floor, smashing into molecules, and setting fire to the oil, which flared up like powder, making a fire-fountain twelve or fifteen feet high. Worse than this, the lamp fell from the janitor's hand hitting the wife of one of the prominent citizens of Lyons, Mrs. S. Dolan, and set her clothes on fire. The panie-struck audience fled for the doors and windows, with the struggling, screaming and pushing always done on such occasions. Fortunately no lives were lost, and the fire was extinguished without much damage.

> ₹ A local Democratic convention in Davidson county, Tennessee, last week, adopted resolutions asserting that, as the present State Constitution gives the colored men every right enjoyed by the whites, the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments forms no issue before the people of Tennessee, and that no person or paper continuing the agitation of that question is entitled to the confidence or support of the Democrats. Among those who took part in the convention and reccommended this course, were Ex-Governor Henry S. Foote, who was a member of the rebel Congress; John C. Thompson, of the late State Constitutional convention, and other influential Democrats. The resolutions, says a despatch, will undoubtedly be adopted by every county in the State.

> In John Seaman, of Flushing, L. I., married a woman some time ago, without Mrs. Seaman's knowledge and consent. His life was a tale of two cities, and he conducted both establishments without conflict. Success in this, encouraged John Seaman to further effort, and when the second Mrs. Seaman died, leaving a grown up daughter by a previous marriage, he took her to wife in place of the mother. -Then, he attempted to extend his enterprises by adding a fourth, which intent was consummated Sunday; but the ladies were now so numerous that they could scarcely be expected to remain in ignorance of each other's existence, and the matter came out. Mr. Seaman is in the jail of the biga-

> (27 On Tuesday morning a tall, slim, young man of good address presented a draft from Philadelphia at the American Exchange National Bank for \$1,900, and it was honored. A few minutes after the strangerhad departed, one of the attaches of the bank discovered the alteration of the draft. A messenger was sent to the telegraph office, and from Philadelphia a reply was soon returned that a draft had been made for \$90. The successful operator escaped.

> The Rockford, Illinois, Journal says that 8 young cattle were killed by one stroke of lightning last week, about 4 miles northwest from that city. They were the property of George Patterson, and were close to a wire fence, which the lightning is supposed to have struck somewhere and was conducted along the wires.

> 12 At Louisville, on Sunday a week, as Rev. Mr. Sutton-a Methodist ministerwas leaving the house of a Mr. Ellingworth, he handed his coat to Miss Ellingworth, when a pistol fell from the pocket and was discharged, the bullet inflicting a mortal wound upon the lady.

> 227 B. Franklin, of Bertraud, Michigan was badly poisoned by spilling on his left hand some hot water in which potato bugs whole system.

Rulings of the Department, in Answer to Questions of Postmasters.

These rulings are from the official records, and our readers can rely upon their accu-

A postmaster cannot give credit for post-

The postal laws do not permit semi-weekly or daily newspapers to circulate free of postage to subscribers residing in the county where printed and published. Weekly papers alone have the privilege.

Cloth when sent by mail, is subject to letter rates of postage. Small pieces when sent as samples should be charged two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Under no circumstances can a postmaster be allowed to open letters not addressed to

The law requires that weekly newspapers must be both printed and published in the county where the subscriber resides, in order that he may receive it through the mails free of postage.

The postage on a package of shirts, or any other article of clothing, (except when sent to soldiers in the United States service,) is three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Newsdealers may pay the postage on their packages of newpapers and periodicals, as received, at the same rates that actual subscribers thereto pay quarterly in ad-

Publishers cannot wrap their newspapers and send them to regular subscribers in pa-per upon which has previously been writ-ten editorial and other matter, without subjecting the package to letter postage.

All communications on official business All communications on official business of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the Executive department of the Government, or heads of bureaus, or to chief clerks of Departments shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being franked or endorsed "official business."

A person residing in one county with his post-office in an adjoining county may receive at said office free of postage the weekly newspaper printed and published in his own county, but cannot receive the pa-per printed and published in the county in which his post-office is located without pre-payment of postage.

Either the publisher of, or a subscriber to a newspaper or a magazine has a right to prepay the postage at the mailing office.

It is the duty of a postmaster, in registering a letter to place thereon sufficient stamps to cover the postage, and in addi-tion, fifteen cents in stamps to pay the registration fce.

It is the duty of a postmaster to hand out to regular subscribers residing in the county one copy of each weekly newspaper printed and published therein, provided they are properly folded and addressed.

Postmasters are exempt by the postal laws from militia duty and from serving on juries, but not from service on the public

Under no circumstances must a postmasdeliver letters bearing the endorsement of the Pension office, or its agents to any attorney, claim agent or broker. Such let-ters are to be delivered to the person ad-dressed, or to a member of his or her fam-

ily, or to a legal guardian of the pensioner. A pencil mark drawn over the advertise-ment in a newspaper does not subject it to additional postage.

When unmailable articles reach a post office with less than letter rates of postage prepaid thereon, it is the duty of the postmaster to collect the postage due before delivery thereof.

Newsdealers have the same rights as publishers, as regards the mailing of newspapers to regular subscribers. The postage in such cases may be paid either at the of-fice of mailing or delivery as may be ar-ranged between the newsdealer and subscriber at the rates prescribed by section 201 and 202, postal regulations 1866.

It is the duty of a mail carrier to receive and convey letters delivered to him more than one mile from a post office, when the money or stamp to pay the postage is tend-ered therewith; said letter must be deposited at the next office of mailing. also receive letters at any point on his route, provided they are enclosed in the stamped envelopes issued by the Depart-

Letters addressed to a drawer, box, initial, or fictitious name, or to no particular person or firm, are not deliverable.

It is required that every assistant in a post office shall execute an oath before entering on the duties of his office.

It is the duty of the postmaster to sell the undelivered printed matter at the end of each quarter for the highest attainable price, and enter the proceeds in the quarterly account.

All mail matter mailed at less than letter rates must be so wrapped or secured as to admit of being convicuently examined by the postmasters, otherwise letter postage must be charged.

Married woman and minors are not permitted to hold the office of postmaster, but may act as assistants if over sixteen years

A postmaster is not required to keep his office open on Sanday, unless a mail arrives on that day, or on Saturday night after the closing of the office, and even under such circumstances it should not be open during

public service. A postmaster having no right to give credit for postage cannot detain mail mat-ter, upon which he has permitted the postage to remain unpaid, because the subscriber refuses to pay, and the postmaster who gives credit for postage, or in any way al-lows the subscriber to "run up" an account for postage is guilty of a violation of

It is no part of the duty of a postmaster to answer the inquires regarding the status of business men or firms in his vicinity.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKER.—The June number of this Magazine, published by J. W. McIntire, St. Louis, Mo., contains its usual variety and value. It is designed to be adapted to all sections and all evangelical denominations, and consequently is constantly gaining friends and subscribere. The Lesson Papers published for the Scholars, will greatly add to the interest and profit of any School that introduces them. Specimens on application to the Publisher.

30 As a dressing, NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE goes ahead of any in the market. See advertisement.

New Advertisements.

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PAINTS & OILS,

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Pennsylvania R. R. Time Table.

NEWPORT STATION.

Cincinnati Express (flag) 12.55 A. M., daily.
Way Passenger, 8.15 A. M., daily.
Way Passenger, 8.15 A. M., daily.
Mail. 2.30 F. M. daily except Sunday.
A mixed train with passenger car attached, will leave Harrisburg at 5 o'clock p. m., and Newport at 5.40 p. m. On and after May 14th, 1871, Passenger trains will run as follows:

DUNCANNON STATION. On and after Sunday, May 14th, 1871, trains will leave Duncamon, as follows; WESTWAID.
Cincinnati Express (flag) 12.18 A. M. Daily.
Way Passenger. 7,39 A. M., daily.
Man. 1.56 P. M., daily except Sunday.
Mixed, 5.50 P. M., daily except Sunday.

Harls burg Accom 12.29 m., daily except Sunday.
Mail 8.15 P. M., WM. C. KING, Agent.
Duncannon, May 24, 1871.