The Times, New Bloomfield, Pa.

Judge Watts.

The appointment of this gentleman as

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Ehe Bloomfield Times.

Business Notices in Local Column 10 Cents per line. Notices of Marriages or Deaths inserted free. Tributes of Respect, &c., Ten cents per line. YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, PENN'A. Tuesday, November 7, 1871.

THANKSGIVING in this state is appointed for the 30th inst., instead of the 23d as stated last week. The same day has been appointed a National Thanksgiving day.

EDITORS who wish to show their smartness by writing articles reflecting upon other's oversights, in proof reading, should be very careful that the criticism does not contain errors in grammar. Such criticisms, even when well written, are in bad taste.

JUDGE PEARSON has discharged Evans from arrest on the criminal charge upon the ground that he was not a State official and therefore can only be proceeded against in a civil suit. It seems queer that Evans should be a state agent when money due the state is to be received, but only a private individual when it becomes necessary to pay it into the treasury.

THE exertions of New York and Baltimore to draw away the trade of Philadelphia, remind us of the advice of the old man to his son, which was as follows :--"John, be sure to get money ; get it honestly if you can, but get it by other means if honest exertions fail." So those cities are trying to get trade, and failing to draw away the trade of Philadelphia by fair competition, they have circulated a report that the smallpox is prevalent in that city. There are few cities in the world but what have cases of that disease at all times, but we doubt whether there is not as much danger of contracting smallpox in New York or Baltimore or even in Harrisburg, as there is at this time in Philadelphia .--We were around the city considerably last week, and, did business call us, should have no hesitation in going there again. In conclusion, we say to all who desire to visit Philadelphia on business or pleasure, don't let these foolish stories keep you from going.

The Labor Reform Association.

As this association is rapidly making itself a power in the hand, it will be intereating to our readers to know what it is that the society propose to accomplish .--The following extract from a letter written by R. F. Trevellick, the President of the National Labor Union, states their purposes very clearly:

"In our Declaration of Principles, we say that labor is robbed of its just reward, by a false and wicked money system; a sys-tem that has been and is robbing the people. Labor and money together are pro-ducing eleven hundred millions per year, and money is taking of that amount seven fundred and fifty millions; only leaving to labor three hundred and fifty millions for all its toil and care. It is the false system of finance which our Government upholds of which we complain. It is this more than wicked system of specie basis, that has caused bankruptey and ruin so often iff the past, and gathered into the hands of capitalists the results of the laborer's toil for long years. It is this foolish system that has shut up our shipyards and driven our commerce from the seas; and to-day we are only saved from panic and ruin, because we still have a little of the people's money left. These greenbacks are the anthe last few days, as they did during the dark hours of war. The system is not perfect; yet it saved the mation's life. What we want is, that the Greenbacks shall be made payable and discussion of the saved and an and the saved the mation's life. receivable for all debts, public and private, and convertible into bonds, and the reverse, at the pleasure of the holder. This is what Labor reform means, and what we want.--We do not want to be compelled to pay Mires times as much for the use of money as the people of Europe. We want to be able to Fulid our own ships, and our own factories and machine shops, so that we can compete with other nations in the markets of the world. We do not want to be paying interest to Europe for the full amount of all we sell Europe for the full amount of all we sell per year, and add all we import to our fix-ed debt. We do not want to see the Stew-arts, the Cooks, the Vanderbilts and the Päckers gathering up their millions, while our paupers are more than keeping pace in number with the poorest countries of the world. We want to be able to utilize the blessings which a kind Providence has giv-ch'us. We want to make our own iron, and me our own coal in its monufacture. and use our own coal in its manufacture. — We want constant employment for our peo-ple, and want the producer to receive the proceeds of his own labor, and not pay three-fold interest for the use of capital. We want the officials at Washington to work for the interests of the whole people, and not to concoct plans to rob them. We want the lands that God has given us kept want the lands that God has given us kept for the settler, and not stolen, as they have been, by millions of acres. We want the highways of commerce controlled by just laws; that laws should not be passed sole-ly in the interest of the monopolies, and against the interests of the people. We are tired of being robbed of millions of our labor; and we are determined to work till this is remedied, however long it may take. If those at the bead of affairs will not rem-edy these evils, we will elect men who will."

commissioner of the Department of Agriculture does not seem to meet with the approval of all the agricultural papers. In a recent article on this subject, Hearth and Home thus refers to the present incumbent: "When the announcement of the appointment was made, the general question was, Who is Judge Watts? The Report of the Department for July answered the question. So far as we know, this is the first time in the history of the Government where an appointee was so obscure that a "first-rate notice" of him had to be issued from the Government printing-office. Our Western brethren felt sore over this appointment, and expressed their opinion freely. "We did not join in their denunciations, as

the matter was past remedy, but preferred to wait to see what this new man would do. So far as we know, he has not done anything yet, but he has managed to undo a good deal. One of his first official acts has shown his profound incompetency for his place, as he has disorganized the botanical section of the department by discharging the Botanist. It may be because Doctor C. C. Parry, the Botanist, came from Iowa, and anything Western is not acceptable at that seed shop, or it may be because Mr. Watts-his-name does not appreciate botany. * 046

What a nuisance this Department of Agriculture has been ! In its early years, it was in charge of an incompetent who could not be removed because of his influence through the kitchen-door of the White House. Then Col. Capron came, and if he did not make it particularly useful, he at least made it respectable. Now we have the great unknown, who is, however, in a fair way to achieve notoriety. He has put himself in antagonism to the scientific men of the country. This may seem of very little consequence ; for these scientific men, like the forces which they study, operate silently-but just wait and see. Then the agricultural press, especially at the West, will accept this removal of Doctor Parry as an overt act. Mr. Watt's appointment is, we are told, regarded in Pennsylvania as a "good joke." We shall take care that it is no joke at all before we get through with him.

Is it not pitiful that a department capable of being made of the greatest service to the country should be only a hospital for broken down politicians?"

The Maiden's Prayer.

On the 28th ult., the jury in the case of Jacob Rosenzweig, accused of the murder of Alice Bowlsby, found a verdict of guilty, and Recorder Hackett sentenced the pri soner to seven years in Sing Sing. Mrs. Rosenzweig and her daughter, Rosa, were admitted into the box to bid the prisoner farewell, Mrs. Rosenzweig erled bitterly, exclaiming, "Oh, how can I bear this?" The violent rage of Rosa, who is a slightly built girl of fourteen, was appalling. Shrieking hysterically, she knelt upon the floor of the box, and cried out :

"Oh, may God curse every one who has gone against you, father. May their flesh rot from their bones ; may their lives wither up; may they die rotten. O, father, though, I die for it, I'll have all their lives."

She arose threw her arms around her father's neck, and clung to him convulsive- the frightened horses ran to the spot and ly. Rosenzweig's face showed but little thrust his head through the opening, resigns of feeling. The father and daughter fusing to be coaxed or driven from the were separated, and the former was taken place. below. When he appeared outside, the crowd hooted and hissed. The prisoner was placed in the van, which at once drove off.

Phenomena and Incidents of the Northern

Fires. There are some phases of the great calamity which fell upon that region recently worthy of scientific investigation. The testimony of the cooler-headed survivors of the fires at Peshtigo, the Sugar Bush and Williamsonville, is united as to one phenomena. They say that the fire did not come upon them gradually from burning trees and other objects to the wind-ward, but the first notice they had of it was a whirlwind of flame, in great clouds from above the tops of the trees which fell upon everything. The atmosphere seemed one of fire. The poor people inhaled it, or the intensely hot air and fell over dead. This is verified by the appearance of the corpses. They were found dead in the roads and open spaces, where there were no visible marks of fire near by with not a trace of burning upon their bodies or clothing. At Sugar Bush, which is an extended clearing, in some places four miles in width, corpses were found in the open road, between fences which were only slightly burned. No mark of fire was upon them, but they laid there as if asleep. This phenomenon seems to explain the fact that so many were killed in compact masses. They seemed to have huddled together in what were evidently regarded at the moment as the safest places, away from buildings, trees, or other inflammable material, and there to have died together. Fences around cleared fields were burned in spots of only a few rods in length, and elsewhere not touched. Fish were killed the streams, as at Peshtigo.

We hear the universal testimony that the prevailing idea among the terror-stricken people of those places was that the last day had come. They needed not be terrorstricken for such imaginings. What other explanation could be given to that imminent time, when there was an ominous warning and sound coming from the distance ; when the sky, so dark just before, burst into great clouds of fire, the beasts of the forests came running for succor into the midst of the settlements, and a great, red. consuming, roaring hell of fire fell upon all around. The dreadful scene lacked nothing but the sounding of the last trumpet-and, indeed, the approach of the awful roaring, and the premonitions from the distance supplied even that to the appalled imaginings of the people.

Burned to Death on a Railroad Car.

The Pittsburg Gazette of a recent date SAVS !

The Coroner has held an inquest on the remains of the man burned to death on the Pan Handle railroad at Walker's Mills. It appeared that the deceased was named Andrew Breen. He was about twenty years of age, and his parents reside in Cincinnati. He was not authorized to ride in the car, as appears, but was "stealing a ride." Besides himself, there were two boys in the car, also stealing a ride, and a man, having in charge the five horses and two carts. The car in which they rode was an ordinary stock car, with slat sides, and an opening in the forward end, toward the top of the car. The hay in the car caught fire from a locomotive spark blown into the opening in the end. In a moment the car was in a blaze. The two boys scrambled at once through the hole in the end of the car, and scaped unharmed. Breen was making his s. s. WOOD, Newburgh, N. Y. through the hole in the end of the car, and way toward the same place, when one of

Youthful Depravity.

A terrible case recently occurred at the infirmary at Stenbenville, Ohio, resulting in a horrible death of a little lame boy five years old at the hands of two other boys. Two pauper children, Phil Sheridan and Andy Stewart or James Holley, repaired to the orchard, a short distance below the infirmary building, and dug a hole. After offecting this deliberate act, two little fiends, whose ages are respectively seven and nine years, repaired to the infirmary grounds and caught the reel-footed boy, and carried him to a living grave. Shricking, yet without the power of being heard, the little victim was forced into the hole. Holding him down, they shoveled in the earth and stones upon his writhing body stifling his cries as best they could, until the poor deformed body ceased to struggle, and the spirit took its flight to him who gave it .--The buried boy's absence was first noticed by the superintendent, about one o'clock. Upon making inquiries, a little black boy informed him that "Andy Stuart and Phil Sheridan had buried 'Limpy' down in the holler." On going to the spot, Mr. Porter found the newly-made grave, and below the lifeless form of little 'Limpy.'

A Good One.

We think the biggest story we over read is contained in the "puff" sent us for publication by a paper from Maine, we refer to the following clause :

"Included in the furnishing of the third story is thirty tons of type used for printing subscribers names, on the direction lables." When we state that that quantity of type would set up over two millions of names, the magnitude of the story will be appreciated.

Advice to our readers-patronize Wanama ker and Brown

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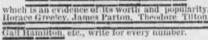
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ART DEPARTMENT. As a guarantee of the excellence of this department, the publishers would beg to announce during the coming year, specimens from the following eminent American artists: W. T. Richards, Granville Perkins, Jas. Smiley, Win, Hart, F. O. C. Darley, K. E. Piguet, Win, Beard, Victor Nehlig, Frank Beard, Geo Smiley, Win, H. Wilcox, Paul Dixon, Aug. Will, James H. Beard and J. How. These pictures are being reproduced regardless of expense, by the very best engravers in the participant with the best foreign work, it being the determination of the publishers that THE AL, DIXE shall be a steeessful vindication of American taste in competition with any existing publicant in the world.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT. Where so much attention is paid to illustration appearances may very naturally befored. To an-ticipate such misgivings, it is only necessary to state, that, the editorial management of THE ALDINE has been intrusted to Mr. Bichard H. Stoddard, who has received assurances of assist-ance from a host of the most popular writers and poets of the country. THE VOLUME FOR 1573

THE VOLUME FOR 1872

will contain nearly 300 pages, and 250 fine engrav-ings. Commencing with the number for January, every third number will contain a beautiful tinted picture on plate paper, inserted as a frontisplece. The Christmas number of 1572, will be a splendid volume in itself, containing fifty engravings, (four in tint) and, although retailed at £1, will be sent without extra charge to all yearly subscribers.

A CHROMO TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER was a very popular feature last year, and will be repeated with the present volume. The publish-ers have purchased and reproduced, at great ex-pense, the beautiful oil painting by SEIS, entitled "Dame Nature's School." The chromo is 11x15 inches, and is an exact fac simile, in size and ap-pearance, of the original picture. TERMS FOR 1572

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ELECTIONS will be held to day, as follows: Maryland-for Governor, State officers and Legislature.

Massachusetts-for Governor, and Legislature.

Minnesota-for Governor, State offices and Legislature.

New Jersey-for Governor and Legislature.

Illinois-for Congressmen at large and a vacancy.

New York-for Governor, State officers and Legislature.

Wisconsin-for Governor, State officers and Legislature.

Nebraska-for State officers. Virginia-for Legislature.

Narrow Gauge Rail Roads.

One of the strongest endorsements the narrow gauge system has yet received is from Great Britain. The British governmeut appointed in 1869 a commission to consider what gauge should be adopted for "the Indus Valley and other projected railways." After more than a year of careful investigation their commission has reported, and within the last month the Indian authorities have decided upon the width of three feet three inches for all State lines. This action extends the narrow gauge system to lines nearly 10,000 miles in aggregate length, intended to give all needed facilities to vast areas of territory and immense populations.

A MAN in Fayette county Ind., has been twice publicly whipped by a woman, whose name was Post. We thought the whipping post was abolished in that state some years since.

The door of the ear was locked on the outside, so there was no possible means of escape. In the meantime the train was stopped, and some men with pickaxes promptly broke the slats on one side of the car, releasing the imprisoned men. The man in charge of the horses was somewhat burned, but not severely. Breen was so badly injured that he died yesterday.

Accident to a Circus.

On the 31st ult., an accident occurred in Columbia county, N. Y., by which two men were killed, and there were serious injuries caused to three others.

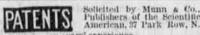
Just before daylight the band-wagon, or charlot, attached to Howe's European Circus, left Bain's Corners for Millerton, drawn by eight horses which were driven by an experienced driver, but who did not know the road. The morning being dark he came upon the hill before he was aware of the fact. He attempted to gather up his reins and put on his brake, but he was not quick enough. His eight-in-hand got the start of him and dashed down the hill at a frightful speed, when one of the wheel horses felt. He, with the chariot, was dragged to the side of the road by his now frautic mates, where the chariot upset and tumbled down a precipice. On top were five musicians, the rest having gone to Millerton by rail. The chariot made two complete summersaults, the first throwing the musicians off, and in turning the second, fell on two of them, killing them instantly. The other three and driver es-caped as if by miracle.

IT It is estimated that at least five millions of dollars have been contributed to the relief of Chicago. Is it not well to see if a portion of this charity ought not to go to the equally unfortunate people of Wisconsin and Michigan?

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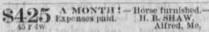
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