

The Bloomfield Times.

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NEW BLOOMFIELD, PENN'A. Tuesday, November 28, 1871.

OUR OFFER FOR 1872! The subscription for single copies of THE TIMES for the year 1872, will be \$1.25. All subscribers remitting their subscription between this time and January 1st., will receive the paper for the remainder of this year FREE OF CHARGE.

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PETERSON'S MAGAZINE and THE TIMES, will both be sent to any address for the year 1872, on receipt of \$2.75. This magazine is so well known throughout the country, as the best of the monthly periodicals, and is such a great favorite with the ladies, that we need say nothing in its praise.

PRINCE ALEXIS has arrived in New York, so that all fears regarding his safety are now at an end, and the New Yorkers, are happy in being able to bow down before Royalty. Enough money has probably been expended for his reception, to have kept all the poor of the city in fuel the whole winter.

THE return judge of Cumberland having been ordered by the Supreme Court to sign Mr. Weakley's certificate as Senator elect, has done so, and the Senate now will stand equally divided politically until an election is held to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Connell.

Paper Money. The N. Y. Mercantile Journal which has long been a persistent and able advocate of the abolition of gold as the basis of our currency, gives notice that the following petition, signed by many eminent financiers will be presented to Congress at the next session.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: Your petitioners respectfully ask especial attention to the fact that no opportunity is offered to holders of the non-interest bearing promises of the Government, (Legal Tender Notes), either for the redemption of said promises or their conversion into interest bearing obligations of the United States except by purchase of the latter in the open market at a premium:

And therefore petition your honorable bodies to provide for the issue of bonds, of the denomination of one thousand dollars and multiples thereof, bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five one hundredths, (3.65-100) per centum per annum in exchange at par for Legal Tender Notes (at the option of the holder), said bonds with accumulated interest to be made payable on demand in the said Legal Tender Notes:

And also that permission be granted to the National Banks to count said bonds in the reserve required to be kept by law. The Journal then shows in what manner the people would be gainers by the adoption of the proposed plan, and what advantage it would be to the Government, particularly in placing the new loan. As the subject is one of importance to every man who is worth a dollar, or ever expects to be worth one, we quote a portion of the article:

The benefits of this system would be these: I. Our greenbacks, which are now virtual falsehoods, would be truths. The Government could pay them on demand in bonds as aforesaid, which is in substantial accordance with the plan on which the greenbacks were first authorized.

II. Every person having greenbacks for which he had no present need would present them at some Sub-Treasury and exchange them at par for these bonds. Suppose he has \$10,000 which he expects to use a month hence he can make them earn him \$50 meantime, without incurring the smallest danger of loss by bank failure or otherwise, and with a positive certainty that the money would be ready for him whenever he chose to take it.

IV. Our greenbacks, no longer false, but convertible at pleasure into bonds bearing a moderate gold interest and exchangeable as aforesaid, could not fall to appreciate steadily until they nearly reached the level of gold. Indeed, they would, unless issued too profusely, be really better than gold. Drawing a higher rate of interest than British Consols, and convertible at pleasure, as these are not, they would in time obtain currency even in the old world.

V. The trouble so inveterately borrowed by thousands with respect to "over-issues,"

"redundant currency," &c., would (or at least should) be hereby dispelled. If there were at any time an excess of currency, it would tend to precipitate itself into the bonds aforesaid. If there should ever be a scarcity of currency, bonds would be exchanged at the Treasury for greenbacks till the want was fully supplied. Black Fridays, and the locking up of greenbacks, would soon be numbered with lost arts and hobgoblin terrors.

VI. Though the demand for these bonds might for months be moderate, their convenience and manifest utility would soon diffuse their popularity and stimulate an ever widening demand for them. They would be a favorite investment for guardians and trustees who should expect to be required to pay over the funds held by them at any early day, whether fixed or uncertain. They would say, "Though I might invest or deposit these funds where they would command a higher interest, I choose to place them where I know they will be safe and at hand when called for."

VII. Ultimately, we believe they would become so popular that hundreds of millions of them would be absorbed at or very near the par of specie, and that with the proceeds an equal amount of our outstanding "Sixes" might be redeemed and canceled, without advertising for loans or paying bankers to ship for us throughout Europe. The interest thus saved to our country would be an important item.

A Singular Hydrophobia Case. An extraordinary case of hydrophobia, a parallel to which has probably never been recorded in the medical books, has occurred in West Philadelphia. The facts, as related by a physician, were as follows:

A little girl, on returning home from school in the afternoon, was greeted by her pet dog, which began jumping and barking around her in an unusual way. To drive him away she took the skirt of her dress and shook it at him. This seemed to irritate the animal, which springing forward snapped at the dress and tore a large rent in it.

Worried at the injury to the garment, the little girl, without mentioning the matter to any of the family, went to her room, and getting a needle and thread proceeded to sew up the torn place. When it was finished she bent down her head, and taking the end of the thread between her teeth, bit it off.

Nine days after the occurrence of this incident, symptoms of hydrophobia manifested themselves in the unfortunate little girl. Skilled medical talent was called in, and every appliance that science could afford to relieve the sufferer was resorted to. But the subtle poison had done its work too thoroughly for human skill to avail, and the little girl has since died.

Drs. Watson, Youatt, and other eminent authorities on the subject, have contended that hydrophobia cannot be communicated through an unbroken cuticle. Whether the little girl swallowed a portion of the saliva, or whether it was communicated through her lip, the skin of which may have been 'chapped' or broken, we cannot say; but certainly, in either case the occurrence was as remarkable as it was unfortunate. It teaches another sad lesson to parents not to have pet dogs around the house with young children.—Philadelphia Star.

A \$100,000 Grandmother. Six years ago, a boy, then only fourteen years of age, left his home in Millwheat, Ireland, and worked his way to New York. He left behind only two relatives, his maternal grandmother, then an old woman, named Armstrong, and his paternal grandfather, named White. The boy's name is William A. W. White. He arrived in New York about six years ago without a dollar in his pocket, but being determined to make a living, and not finding anything else to do, although he had received a fair education, he went to work blacking boots about the Battery and Washington street. After he had been at that about two years he added to his business by selling newspapers in the evening. Being a steady and economical boy, he saved in nearly six years almost \$2,000, which he had placed in the savings bank in small sums. Two months ago a gentleman who had been his regular customer in the bootblacking line, advised him to go to Philadelphia, and he did, and there obtained a situation as assistant barkeeper in Mr. Cole's saloon. White had been there only two months, when Mr. Cole, showed him a copy of the Philadelphia Ledger with the following advertisement:

"\$23,928 left to William A. White, by the death of his grandmother. A letter in the Philadelphia post-office for him." "That must be you, William," said Mr. Cole. White hurried to the Post-office and found that he was heir to \$23,928, bequeathed by his grandmother, Mrs. Armstrong. The letter also contained a draft for \$2,000 in gold, and a photograph likeness, by which he was identified. Fortunately he was in good hands, and Mr. Cole gave him money and advised him to come to New York, to place his case in the hands of the British Consul. White did so and all the papers necessary were safely lodged with Mr. Archibald yesterday.—N. Y. Standard Nov. 13.

Sensible Talk. Here is common sense for you. The New York "Tribune" says that newspapers which are worth a brass farthing support themselves, and owe no thanks to political parties. The moment they begin to hang on the skirts of any party for support, they simultaneously begin to be good for nothing, and merely pensioners, without any independent opinions of their own.

The Polytechnic College of the State of Pa. There is probably no other large city either in Europe or America, the institutions of which are so little known to the general public, as are the institutions of Philadelphia. Whether this is owing to the modesty, the indifference, or Quaker-exclusiveness of its citizens, or to the want of enterprise in its journalism, we do not now care to inquire. While to most of our readers the very existence of the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania is probably unknown, yet for more than a quarter of a century, this institution either as institute or college, has been setting before the young engineers, metallurgists, and draughtsmen of the Quaker City higher and higher aims, and training those youth in the highest departments of pure and applied science. If the history of the college shall ever be written, it will, we think, prove to be one of the most interesting and instructive episodes in the growth of technical education in America. For a number of years, the Polytechnic College existed under an academic organization as an institute; but, in 1848, an attempt was made to obtain from the State of Pennsylvania a college charter.

Pending the granting of the charter, viz., in October, 1851, the present President of the Faculty, Dr. Alfred L. Kennedy, began a tour of inspection of the Polytechnic institutions of Europe. After an absence of a year, he reported the result of his visit; recommending that no one foreign institution be accepted as a model for the college, but that a plan be adopted based upon both the German and French methods; viz those practised at Karlsruhe in the Polytechnischen Schule, and at Paris in l' Ecole Centrale des Arts, which recommendation was approved. The charter was most liberal in its provisions, conferring full university powers; and, as the institute already had its cabinets, laboratories, and apparatus, the first step in its elevation demanded enlarged accommodations; so the college, in the autumn of 1853, just 18 years ago, was formally opened in the commodious building at the corner of Penn Square and Market Street, directly opposite the site upon which the new municipal buildings of Philadelphia are now being erected. There were at first but two technical schools; viz., the School of Civil Engineering, and the School of Chemistry and Metallurgy; but so rapid was the growth, that, in the following year, 1854, the School of Mines, and in 1860, the School of Architecture. As these required more space, the building was sold to the Third National Bank, and a lot secured on Market Street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, three blocks west of Penn Square; and on this lot, 50 feet front, extending from Market to Barker Street, 167 feet, the new edifice has recently been completed. This consists of a main building four stories high on Market Street, and two rear wings or pavilions extending southward; that on the east being 117 feet long and three stories in height; that on the west, 117 feet long and two stories high, for the better lighting and ventilation of the courtyard. The wings are connected at the Barker-street front by a building three stories high. The plan of the building is therefore a quadrangle, from the courtyard of which rise four staircases, one at each corner, leading to the upper stories. The lower floor is chiefly taken up with vestibules, entrance-hall, business offices, reception rooms, and quarters for the Janitor and his family.

In the second story is the College Hall, 50 feet in length, with 19 feet ceiling; adjoining it, the Cabinet of Technology, 45 by 25, with gallery. In the east wing are the Analytical Laboratory, Balance-room, Chemical Stock Room, and Metallurgical Laboratory. In the west wing, the Cabinets of Physical Apparatus and of Machine Models, and the Junior Mathematical Classroom. On the Barker-street front, the Lecture Room for Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. In the third story are the Classrooms for Mechanics and Architecture, and the Museum of the School of Mines, containing the celebrated Freiberg models. The fourth story contains the draughting-room, the Cabinet of Architecture, and the Classroom for Engineering and the higher mathematics.

In the fifth story are the Gymnasium, and the rooms for modeling in clay and plaster. Students are admitted to the College at the age of sixteen, and the duration of the full course is three years. A good idea of the extent of the accommodations may be gained, if we imagine the wings which now run to the rear, to be placed as is the usual custom, on the right and left of the main building. The front would then be 284 feet, equal to the finest collegiate structures in the country. The number of the rooms, and the uses to which they are applied, attest, without further description the comprehensiveness of the instruction. The influence exerted on the economical development of the industries of Philadelphia by the hundreds of graduates of her great technical school must have been most salutary. Its organization, even before the London Exhibition of 1851, awakened England and the world to a sense of the value of art schools and science schools, is highly creditable to the forecast of our sister-city; while it serves to lessen our surprise that she should maintain her ascendancy in the beauty and excellence of her varied manufactures, and control the most powerful railroad management not only in the Union but in the world.—N. Y. Technologist.

A Mystery. In speaking of the recent lynching of three darkies in Ind., for the murder of the Park family, a correspondent from that vicinity says: "Good people everywhere deplore the hanging of the negroes. In the first place it is regarded doubtful whether they were guilty of the murder of the Park family, and if they were guilty, it is believed they were only the accomplices or tools of others who were more guilty than they. The opinion is freely expressed that the negroes were hung by parties who knew as much about the murder as the negroes, and that the hanging was done to hide the blood on their own hands. The Grand Jury had been in session three or four days, and had heard all the testimony against the negroes and yet they were unable to find a true bill against them. Some believed the negroes were all guilty and deserved their fate, but they hoped the law would take

its course, and probably the investigation would lead to other facts and other parties would be found to have been implicated. As the matter stands, the whole affair is a great mystery, and the death of the three negroes cut off what was considered the best clue to the guilty party.

There seems to have been a terrible feud between certain families in Mr. Park's neighborhood, in which the Cleggs, Parks, Pralls, Kirks, and others were mixed up, and it is asserted that written threats had been made against Mr. Park and one or two others; and there is a belief among some that the murder was done by Mr. Park's enemies in this feud, or instigated by them. It is thought possible that the negroes who have been so summarily dealt with may have done the bloody work at the instigation of others. But, of course, no one is named.

Small-pox and Cholera in New York. The small-pox is increasing in that city, and the Board of Health have held a meeting to consider the cause of the presence of the disease, and the means of prevention. The small-pox danger which now appears to seriously threaten the health of the city, seems to dwindle into comparative insignificance beside the more imminent danger of the cholera. The mortality from small-pox has been steadily increasing for the past four weeks, until now it is feared that unless the people fully comprehend the danger and take the necessary precautions of vaccination, this loathsome disease will soon sweep over the city and produce greater havoc than it is ever known to do before. Three weeks ago the number of deaths from small-pox increased from fifteen to twenty. The next week they increased again to twenty-five, and for the last week ten cases had already been reported.

The news of the arrival of the steamer Franklin with a large number of cases of cholera on board caused the most intense alarm through the city, and it was even apprehended that there was great danger while the vessel was at Lower Quarantine, whether she had been ordered for purification. Since leaving the port of Stettin on the other side, forty victims had been thrown over the steamer's side into the sea, and almost as many more were prostrated by the effects of the disease.

An old lady of Middleburg, Pa., on seeing the cars approach that place for the first time, innocently inquired, "wo sin de gile?" (where are the horses?)

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