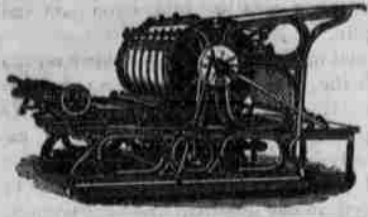


The Bloomfield Times.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, PENN'A.
Tuesday, November 18, 1873.



Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers to THE TIMES who wish some other publication and chomo, can have either of the following at the price mentioned:

Peterson's Magazine for 1874 and The Times, for \$2.75.

The People's Journal, with an engraving 13 x 19 inches (see advertisement) and The Times, for \$2.00.

Wood's Household Magazine and the splendid chromo, YO SEMITE, and The Times, for \$2.25.

All the above Magazines are monthly publications.

It is said that there is now in English finance circles a wide spread apprehension of very grave possibilities and consequently a commencing of collapse of credit. At this moment, no doubt, many great establishments there are now unable to meet their obligations, and apprehensions of heavy failures are disturbing confidence to an extensive degree.

UNDERLOOK on trial for murder in Chester county, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. His counsel has filed application for a new trial giving the following reasons for the application: First, Since the trial the discovery of important testimony of which he had no knowledge until after the verdict. Second, That two of the jurors who tried the case expressed opinions in reference to it before they were qualified. Third, That the court erred in admitting the letter known as the letter of W. S. Goss to Dr. Stevens in evidence. Fourth, That the court erred in admitting the letters and in sending them to the jury for examination and comparison. They are to be argued on the second Monday in December.

Women as School Directors.

Some persons raise objections to that clause in the New Constitution which permits the election of women to the office of school director. We can not see any reason for objection, for as the women are to have no vote, their election to office depends on the vote of the men, and if the majority want them to serve in such capacity, why should not the wish of the majority be gratified?

We believe there are lots of women who would make far better school directors than some "old grannies" who are selected from among the men.

Tax on Real Estate.

We have heard some persons say, as a reason why the proposed Constitution should be opposed by farmers, that it would make it necessary to tax real estate. There is no truth whatever in such an assertion. The present Constitution allows the Legislature to lay such a tax for State purposes, and it has exercised that power, and can do it again any time it sees fit, whether the present organic law is changed or not. The section referring to taxation, does not effect the present power on that subject, except to prevent the Legislature from taxing a portion of the real estate while it exempts some special favorites. These acts of favoritism are prohibited and who will say that such prohibition is not right, except some corporations who have by means best known to themselves, been able to get their property "exempted."

Justice to the honest farmers of the State requires such a law.

Two Ways.

The Constitutional Convention passed a resolution to have the proposed amendments printed on sheets and furnished to every paper in the State, who would fold them in their regular editions, paying for such service, the postage and $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each sheet so used. This would have given every newspaper reader in the State a copy at an expense of about \$75,000.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth, however, decided not to follow this plan, but to publish it as an advertisement in such papers as could not exist without government patronage, bringing it by that means before, perhaps, half the voters in the State at a cost of about half a million of dollars.

The assertion that many publishers would have refused to circulate it in the former manner, is equivalent to saying that other motives than an honest desire to make public so important a document would govern their actions. We presume no paper in the State would have refused to circulate the Constitution as desired by the Convention, except such as feared to make known the number of papers they regularly issued.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Every voter in this State should make it a point to become acquainted with the provisions of the proposed constitution. If he does not do so, how can he vote on the question of adoption or rejection intelligently? There are some changes proposed which certainly will interfere with the ease with which the public treasury can be plundered, and that fact is made evident by the opposition which the petty politicians and members of the "rings" are endeavoring to raise against its adoption. The objections they bring are various, but when weighed are found very light. They say the increase of the members of the Legislature will largely increase the cost of Legislation. Let us see if this is so. While the number of members in the aggregate is not quite double, the sessions are to be only half as many, and the pay is limited to the salary, while heretofore it has been customary to get pay for service on various committees, which pay would often far exceed the salary of the members. Another most excellent provision is that a small number of members cannot pass a bill, as every bill on its final passage must receive the approval of a majority of all the members elected, whether present or absent, and this vote must be taken by yeas and nays, and thus the vote of a member is on record against him, if the bill is objectionable.

The Legislature is also prohibited from passing any local or special laws regulating the affairs of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, wards or school districts; for changing the names of persons or places; for laying out roads or streets; locating or changing county seats; incorporating cities and boroughs or changing their characters; for conducting elections or changing the places of voting; for granting divorces; changing the law of descent or succession; regulating the practice of courts or the proceedings of public officers; regulating official fees; affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability; regulating trade, labor, mining or manufacturing; creating corporations or extending their charters, or granting special privileges or immunities.

All this and much more special legislation which grows each year into a large volume, is provided for by general law affecting the whole Commonwealth, or transferred to the municipal legislatures, or swept into the courts. This will do away with a fruitful source of corruption, and make the position of a legislator more of an honor than it is at present, as the office will not be sought so frequently by the "small fry" politicians who are generally looking out for the "loaves and fishes," caring little and doing less for the public interest.

Another provision which will save the tax-payers many a dollar, is that which allows the governor to veto any item in the appropriation bill while approving the balance. Heretofore it has been customary to put objectionable items into that bill, knowing that the governor could not veto it without defeating the whole appropriation, and thus block the wheels of government. The change in the Judiciary is not very great and does not effect counties with a population less than 40,500. Counties with a population exceeding that number, are declared a Judicial District and have a President Judge, but in that case elect no associate Judges.

That the proposed Constitution contains some objectionable features no one can deny, and as human beings can form nothing perfect, we cannot expect to obtain a Constitution that will not have some defects. The question to decide is, does not the good in this far outweigh that which is not good and is it not a great improvement on the present Constitution? If it contained no worthy provisions except the ones referred to above, (and it does contain many others) we should willingly advocate its adoption, and shall be very sorry should the voters fail to give it their approval.

WHY IT WAS DONE.

Many persons throughout the country object to the manner in which the Constitutional Convention provided for the taking of the vote in Philadelphia. Most persons making this objection suppose that Inspectors and Judges of elections in Philadelphia, are selected in the same manner as in other portions of the State. This, however, is not the case. In that city the election of officers are appointed by the Aldermen, who, by the adoption of the new Constitution, are legislated out of office, and the class of men appointed by them to make the registry and hold the election are not above suspicion. Under these circumstances it seemed the general desire of the citizens of that city that some way should be provided whereby a fair vote could be had, and the course adopted was only taken at the solicitation of delegations composed of many of the best men in the city, and from both political parties. The convention recognized the fact that the Republicans polled a majority of votes in that city and consequently appointed three Republicans and two Democrats as Commissioners to supervise this matter, all men of known worth and integrity. The opposition to this arrangement in that city comes from the men who are interested in keeping that corrupt ring in power, and no objection to the manner the vote is to be taken, comes from those whose only desire is to obtain a fair expression of public opinion.

Prospect of War with Spain.

A few days since a Spanish vessel of war captured the Virginias, a vessel bearing the American flag, while in waters over which the Spanish had no control. The vessel had run the blockade and carried supplies to the Cuban volunteers. To have captured the vessel while in Spanish waters, would have been all right, but in addition to the outrage on the American flag by such capture on the high sea, the Spanish authorities the next day shot the Captain who was an American citizen and six other persons, and have since followed up those murders by the unheard of atrocity of murdering in cold blood one hundred men of the crew and passengers captured on the Virginias. Our government has taken the matter in hand and if the most ample apology is not made, we do not see how the honor of the United States can be satisfied except by the seizure of Cuba, thus placing further trouble in that direction impossible. Already steps have been taken by the administration to have war vessels placed in readiness and several have been ordered to Cuban waters. Cabinet meetings have been held when these matters were under advisement, but what decision was taken is thus far kept a secret. The near approach of the meeting of Congress will probably delay any decided steps until Congress assembles. In the mean time the friends of Cuba, and the enemies of Spain in this country will do all they can to fan the spark into a flame.

The New York Graphic says of the new Constitution: "It is a marked advance on most, if not all our State Constitutions, and it is to be hoped that there is intelligence and integrity enough in Pennsylvania to adopt it and give its varied features a fair trial."

Novel Suit for Breach of Promise.

A suit for breach of promise of marriage, which was decided in Montreal last week, had several novel features. It was brought by a youth of fifty-eight years against a young lady of forty-seven, (the age was admitted by her,) and the amount of damages asked for the laceration of his feelings was \$400. The plaintiff alleged that he had, after becoming engaged to the defendant, purchased a property in Varennes, with a view of making it their home, and that now he had no need of it; also that he had furnished various sums of money to the defendant, that he had bought clothing for her, and had deposited money with her, and that he purchased a suit of clothes for himself to be worn at their wedding, the defendant having to come to Montreal and bought the cloth for it, and finally that he had presented her with a gold ring in token of their engagement. Altogether plaintiff's claims amounted to over \$750. The promise of marriage was not proved; and as to the money deposited with her, and the clothing and the gold ring, the defendant pleaded that she was ready to return them when called on to do so, but that she had never been asked for them by the plaintiff. The action was dismissed with costs.

An Unfortunate Nap.

A Mr. Holt seized a robber in his store at West Hartford, Vt., one night last week, and being convinced that the rascal had a confederate outside, carefully locked the door inside to prevent escape by the culprit, or relief by the party in waiting. With pistol in hand, he resolved to keep guard over his prisoner until daylight, when the fellow watching would be obliged to decamp, and assistance would be at hand to secure the robber. Unfortunately, however, overcome by the fatigue and excitement of the contest, he fell asleep in his chair; the prisoner struck him a blow which stunned him, unlocked the door and escaped. Mr. Holt was so seriously injured that he died the next day.

Fifteen Locomotives Burned.

Springfield, Mass., November 10—A large fire broke out this morning between four and five o'clock in the large engine house of the Boston and Albany Railroad. The fire originated in an old engine steaming up while in the engine house. The others rapidly caught fire, and fifteen engines have been totally ruined. The other property was saved with much difficulty.—The loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars on engines, and twenty-five thousand dollars on building. There was no insurance on any of the property.

Laborers Going to Europe.

The steamship Atlas sailed from Boston on the 11th inst., for Liverpool with two hundred and thirty steerage passengers, mostly mill operatives and artisans who are returning to the Old Country for lack of employment here. Some forty factory operatives came on from Fall River to embark on the Atlas.

The geographical education of Englishmen is sadly neglected judging by the letter sent to this country. Among a batch of letters returned to England as misdirected were the following: One quite plainly directed to "Care of Town Hall, Broadway, Massachusetts, State of New York," another to "Montevideo, Florida, South America, United States, New York;" and a third to "Luigi Savona, negotiant, Americas, Washington street, New Jersey, Illinois."

Miscellaneous News Items.

A little boy named William Horner, near Centre Hall, Centre county, accidentally jabbed the blade of a knife into the roof of his mouth, last week, cutting a vein from which he bled to death in a short time.

Mrs. Lucette Myers, who has been lately suspected by the Brooklyn and New York police of fooling them in regard to her knowledge of the Goodrich murder case, is now said to deny all knowledge of the case whatever, and to have confessed to misleading the authorities all along.

The Bedford Inquirer says, a boy named Wyant, aged 14 years, residing at Saxton, applied a lighted match to a lot of blasting powder, (16 kegs) on the 19th ult. The powder exploded, but strange to say, the lad was not harmed. When asked why he did it, he innocently replied, "Just for the fun of the thing."

Baltimore, November 11.—George Armbristi, freight conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was run over at Locust Point switch this morning and instantly killed. Five heavy loaded freight cars passed over his neck, completely severing his head from the trunk.

The Boston Advertiser says: "The reports from the manufacturing sections of the country, particularly from New England and other places, begin to be of a more cheering temper, and there is news of the resumption of business in several instances and of running the manufactories on increased time."

William Glenn, a young man who was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary in July last, for committing an assault and battery on a little girl ten years of age, was pardoned by Governor Hartranft last week, it having been proved that Glenn was innocent of the crime, by after discovered medical testimony.

A dispatch from Missouri, says: Henry Rae, shot and killed Miss Mollie Walline near Bellair, Cooper county, last Friday, and then blew his own brains out. Rae and Miss Walline were engaged to be married, but her parents refused their consent. He left a note saying he could not live without the girl and resolved to kill her and himself so that they might be together in the next world.

Another defalcation by an officer a financial institution has been brought to light. The culprit in this instance is Henry D. Lowes, late cashier of the Security bank, at No. 319 Broadway, N. Y. Mr. Lowes was last at his post in the bank on Monday the 3d inst. On Tuesday he did not appear at the bank and inquiries developed the fact that he had absconded with about \$50,000 of the bank's securities.

One Branton, of Yolo county, Cal., on a bet of \$50 rode a race on horseback against the California Railroad train bound from Sacramento to Woodlawn. The agreement was that he was to have three minutes start from the Sacramento and Yolo bridge, and to race to Davisville, fifteen miles. He rode the horse Honest John, bareback, and arrived at the Depot in Davisville four minutes ahead of the train.

On Wednesday night, last week, two young men, Felix Light and Ephraim Trostle, were guarding the barn of Mr. Charles B. Forney, in North Lebanon, against incendiaries. While near together, Light's pistol dropped from his pocket, exploding the charge and sent a bullet into Trostle's arm, at the elbow. It is not determined yet whether the arm can be saved, or whether it will have to be amputated.

During the examination of witnesses in the recent liquor prosecutions at Montpelier, Vt., before the Grand Jury, a former well-known landlord of a hotel was called to the stand and interrogated as follows: "Do you know of any liquor being sold in Montpelier, of your own personal knowledge?" "Yes," bluffly responded the ex-landlord; "I have sold liquor to eight of that jury that sit before you!" The prosecution considered him a "too willing witness," and told him he could go, although he was ready to answer further on the subject.

Thirty Years' Experience of an old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success, by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 27 b 1yr

Children often look Pale and Sick

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and Dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. 27 b 1yr.

The Great Wedding Card Depot!

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN WEDDING CARDS! LOWEST PRICES.

A Large assortment of Stationery of every Description.

INITIAL PAPER ALWAYS ON HAND ready stamped. Dollar box containing four quires French paper and two packs Envelopes with the initials. Sent by mail for \$1.25 by

WM. H. HOSKINS, STATIONER.

ENGRAVER, AND STEAM POWER PRINTER.

38 B 6m 923 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE At Public Sale.

THE undersigned Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Perry county, to make sale of the hereinafter described Real Estate, late the property of John Beaver, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on Thursday, November 20th, 1873, at one o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described Real Estate, situate in Centre township, Perry county, Pa., bounded by lands of John Power's heirs, Alex. S. Klinepeter, and others containing

One Hundred Acres.

In Two Tracts, one Tract containing SEVENTY Acres of good Limestone land, with about 40 Acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, lies within three-fourths of a mile of Bloomfield, on the main public road from Bloomfield to New Germantown, and having thereon erected a good

TWO STORY LOG FRAME HOUSE.

Weatherboarded and Painted, with a BASEMENT KITCHEN and CELLAR, all plastered inside, and well finished. The house is 34 x 30, also a Frame BANK BARN, STONE SPRING HOUSE with a Spring of Good Water, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Pig Pen with a Granary on top, also a good young APPLE ORCHARD, together with a great variety of other fruit, such as peaches, cherries, pears, also an abundance of good limestone. The balance of this Tract is covered with excellent timber such as Hickory, Chestnut, chestnut oak, a good quality of white pine, also another TRACT OF 30 ACRES OF WOODLAND on the Northside of Mahony, covered with good Timber, young and thriving Chestnut, now large enough for sale. This is one of the most desirable properties in this part of Perry county for sale. The land is of the best quality; the improvements are in good order, near to a School House, convenient to the County Seat, and in all respects it is surpassed by no property in this main valley. TERMS are as follows:—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is struck down; one half of balance, after deducting the Ten per cent. on the first of April, 1874, at which time deed will be delivered and possession given, the other half in three equal annual payments thereafter, with interest from April 1st, 1874. All to be secured by judgment bonds. BENJAMIN FIGGES, Trustee. October 28, 1873.

REAL ESTATE At Private Sale.

The undersigned will sell at private sale his valuable farm situate in Juniata township, Perry co., Pa., adjoining lands of George Tisell, George Jekes and others, containing

91 ACRES,

of Red Slate land, about 75 Acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. The balance is well set with timber. The improvements are a good two story Log and Weatherboarded

DWELLING HOUSE, LARGE BANK BARN, TENANT HOUSE, CARRIAGE HOUSE, NEW HOG PEN and WOOD HOUSE.

There is also a Well of good water near the house. There are also TWO GOOD APPLE ORCHARDS on this farm, with a variety of other fruit trees. This property is near the village of Markleville in a good neighborhood.

Any person desiring to purchase a home, should see this property before making a final investment. Price—\$5,000; payments, \$2,000 on the 1st of April, 1874, at which time a deed will be delivered, and possession given, the balance to be paid in three equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds. Call on or address

JAMES KLINE, Markleville, Perry co., Pa. OR LEWIS POTTER, New Bloomfield, Perry co., Pa.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Rowland H. Brown, late of Toboyne township, Perry county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to ROSANNAH BROWN, Executrix. October 21, 1873.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Gideon Gutshall, late of Madison township, Perry county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the subscriber residing in Madison township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. MICHAEL GUTSHALL, Administrator. Oct. 14, 1873. * 61.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of George Adair, late of Madison township, Perry county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the subscriber residing in the same township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, will present them duly authenticated for settlement to ANDREW ADAIR, Administrator. September 30, 1873—61

RUNAWAY.—The subscriber hereby gives notice that William Singer a bound boy, ran away from his premises in Centre township, on the 29th of September, 1873, and cautions all persons against harboring him on his account, as he will pay no debts of his contraction. J. J. GUERSKY, Centre township, Oct. 11 1873.

RUNAWAY.—The subscriber hereby gives notice that George Washington Deal, a bound boy has run away from his employ, without cause. All persons are forbidden to harbor or trust him on his account. JOHN RAMBO, Carroll twp., Oct. 28, 1873.