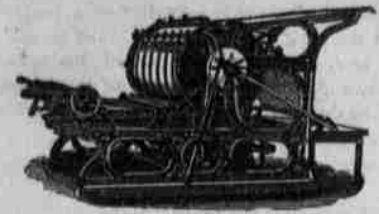


The Bloomfield Times.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, PENN'A.
Tuesday, December 16, 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 \$3.00.

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

All the above Magazines are monthly publications.

No more important duty has ever been asked of the voters of this State, than is asked of them this day. We trust no one will shirk the duty imposed.

MANY of our readers will receive this paper in time to read it before voting on the acceptance of the New Constitution, and to all such we say, don't fail to read the letter of Chief Justice Agnew, on that subject. It will be found in the next column.

THE monthly report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show a considerable increase in the public debt. The Secretary will recommend the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, which he says will add \$20,000,000, to the income of the nation, and a change in the tax on whisky and tobacco, so as to increase the revenues from those products.

PRESIDENT GRANT has evidently been reading the proposed New Constitution and is so much pleased with some of its provisions that he desires the articles allowing part of an appropriation bill to be vetoed, while the remainder is approved, and the restrictions on legislation at special sessions, to be added to the Constitution of the United States. They are undoubtedly provisions of great value to either State or National Constitutions.

THE State Constitution of 1776, adopted as it was in the midst of the Revolutionary war, said: "Whenever an office, through increase of fees or otherwise, becomes so profitable as to occasion many to apply for it, the profits ought to be lessened by the Legislature." The new Constitution seeks to put in force that lesson of wisdom of the Revolutionary fathers by abolishing personal fees, substituting salaries, and placing the excess over the salaries in the public treasury.

CONGRESS.

Much of the time of the House last week was spent in discussing the "Salary Grab" bill and the various propositions to repeal that act. After a general airing of opinions, the whole matter was referred to a committee with instructions to report a bill that should embody the following points:

"To repeal the whole salary act so far as the same can be done under the constitution excepting the judges of the Supreme Court, and to ascertain the average amount of salary, mileage and all other allowances, exclusive of any estimate for the franking privilege, paid to senators, representatives and delegates in the Forty-first congress, and to report a bill determining the compensation of senators, representatives, and delegates in congress hereafter, thus ascertained with traveling expenses, and restoring all other salaries as they were before the passage of the act."

The speeches made, indicated regret on the part of many of the members that the constitution forbids a reduction of the President's salary to former rates, during the present term.

A bill appropriating \$4,000,000 for extra expenses to the Navy Department was passed. The postal Committee also agreed to report a bill, providing for the free delivery through the mails of public documents, also newspapers in the counties wherein they are published, and the free exchange of newspapers. In the distribution of books a stamp is to be provided, to be attached by an officer of the house, to which is to be appended the name of the member sending the same, in order to prevent an abuse of the privilege by those not authorized to exercise it. It is probable that seeds from the agricultural department will be distributed in the same manner.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War calling attention to defalcations in the accounts of G. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau. It fixes the total amount of defalcations at \$278,573.66 and states that

the Secretary of War would have General Howard tried by military court of inquiry were it not that most of the matters are barred by the statute of limitation.

The Republican Senators propose to regulate the order of business in the Senate this session from time to time, by means of a caucus, and will not allow the Democrats to waste the time of the Senate on bills only calculated to create political dissensions, and not benefit the country.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

Chief Justice Agnew's Opinion.

The following letter places the opinion of the Chief Justice on record in favor of the Constitution:

SIR: I find that my private opinions of the proposed new Constitution, notwithstanding their frequent expression, are misunderstood. Knowing as I do, how often the opinion of the judges are supposed by the public to reflect their private opinions, outside of the legal question decided, I feel it due to my convictions, and to the cause of the new Constitution, to say I SHALL SUPPORT IT. My opinion, delivered last week in Philadelphia, was upon the power of the Convention, not the merit of its work. That opinion was the result of mature thought upon the powers of the people living under a Constitution and a government of their own appointment, and that the rights, interest and security of the people in a state of tranquility must necessarily forbid the exercises of their original powers, except in an authorized form, to collect the will of the body politics in its entirety.

General amendment can be had only through a convention. Such a convention is of rare occurrence, and does not arrive until the wrongs or radical defects of the government force the people to call one. From 1790 to 1837 was an interval of forty-seven years. The interval from 1837 to 1873 was thirty-five years. It would be in vain to expect at the hands of two successive Legislatures the article on legislation, the change in the mode of passing bills, the articles on private corporations and on elections, and perhaps some other amendments. To lose these would be a great loss. But errors and defects that need correction are not general, but particular, and will soon display themselves in the practical workings of the new Constitution; and these can be remedied. The force of public opinion will compel legislative action, and the necessary changes be adopted.

The principle of my action as a citizen, then, is this: If I do not vote for the new Constitution I shall get nothing. If I vote for it I shall obtain the good, and the bad will necessarily bring about future amendments. The good is general, and cannot be had without a new Convention, the bad is particular and can be had cured through the Legislature. It requires divine power to create a body and breathe life into it; but the knife of a skillful surgeon can cut off excrescences, or cut out diseased flesh, leaving nature to relieve herself by means of her own processes.

Hence, it seems to me to be the part of true wisdom to accept the new Constitution, and to trust to time and public sentiment to cure the errors and supply the defects. The means of so doing can be readily had in a joint commission of the two Houses, or a commission of a few of the best men in the State to report amendments to the Legislature for its adoption.

In this way a full and perfect body of amendments can be submitted hereafter to the people. Yours, &c., DANIEL AGNEW.

Hon. W. H. M. Armstrong, Chairman.

On Thursday morning a week, as the Pacific Express from Philadelphia, was approaching the depot in Altoona, the locomotive was thrown from the track by the breaking of a switch rod. The locomotive ran into the lower end of the iron depot, doing but little damage. The train became disconnected from the locomotive on its jumping the track, and remained on the main track; but instead of switching off as it would had the switch-rod not broken, ran up the main track, upon which stood the Hollidaysburg train. Upon running into the Hollidaysburg train, several of the baggage and express cars of the Pacific were raised upon end, striking the iron columns and girders of the depot, and knocking down five sections, or about one fourth of the depot. A newsboy named Eddie Lingenfelter, at the time of the accident was standing upon the bumper of one of the Hollidaysburg cars, and was crushed between the shattered cars. He died in a few hours afterward. Several other persons were slightly injured. The Hollidaysburg cars and the baggage and express cars of the Pacific were badly broken. The damage done to the depot and cars is estimated at \$25,000.

Curious Incident.

An amusing incident happened recently in connection with a member of Congress. The member arrived in Washington on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad with his family, including the baby. In the hurry of leaving the cars the baby was forgotten, and was not thought of until after the arrival at the hotel. Then there was considerable excitement exhibited by both papa and mamma, which was not quieted until the little one was discovered snugly ensconced in the sleeping car, where it had been left.

Spanish Affairs.

It now seems that the Captain General of Cuba, has called common sense to his aid and has issued an address advising the Cubans to carry out the instructions of Spain. It is said that the Virginus has already been placed in charge of an American war vessel and that other parts of the treaty will be faithfully carried out. If that proves true, the fears of war no longer need trouble the nation.

Wonderful Pedestrian Feat.

James Smith undertook, for a purse of \$200, to walk 100 miles in twenty-four hours. Belle City Hall, Racine, Wis., was chosen as the place for the exhibition. Judges and time-keepers were chosen, and the hall was accurately measured. The pedestrian commenced his walking at nine o'clock on Friday evening, November 28, and reached his fiftieth mile in eleven hours, and showed some signs of fatigue. He reached his eightieth mile in eighteen hours and eight minutes. During the walk he ate of nothing except a small piece of chicken. Tea and beef-tea was the only nourishment he took. On Saturday morning he undertook to partake of an egg, but it made him sick. He made a stop at a quarter to twelve on Saturday, and it was with difficulty he was started again. His feet and legs were terribly swollen. Round and round he went, varying his gait, and at times it was painful to see him; but he still kept on, doing off his miles at an average of about fifteen minutes. The excitement at this time was intense. He struck out on the one hundredth mile, which he walked in less than nine minutes, accomplished the feat of walking one hundred miles in twenty-two hours and thirty-three minutes, being the fastest time on record. Deducting the time of rest he accomplished the feat in less than twenty-two hours.

A Remarkable Case.

The article on the third page entitled "A wonderful case" is the most remarkable case on record. Mr. Peyton has brought suit to establish his identity and obtain his property. As the case proceeds the "Widow Peyton" sits in the court room, by turns looking at the claimant to her bed and board, and crying as witness after witness avows his belief that the strange man is Willis Peyton. She has told her friends that if he really is Peyton he may have the farm, stock and everything but herself. Sometimes during passages of the trial he implores her to look again and see if she cannot recognize one feature and acknowledge him as her husband, but she refuses, and his earnest, appealing face suddenly becomes clouded by despair. He says if the suit terminates in his favor he will ask a living off the farm, and will never intrude upon his wife and children unless they voluntarily recognize him.

A Great Change.

Pithole past and Pithole present are two very different places. As an illustration of the present deadness of things there, we mention the fact that the famous Danforth House, which cost \$23,000, was sold a few days ago for a ten dollar note, and the furniture, which cost \$3,000, brought less than \$90. From a village of 15,000 inhabitants, it has now nine families remaining to denote where Pithole stood. Once it had seventy hotels but it has none now. Once it had a daily newspaper, a theater, extensive water works and all the paraphernalia of a city, but now nothing remaineth. Even the Pithole and Oleopolis railroad runs but one train of one car a day. An exchange truly says that the once buzzing, whirling, swarming hillside now presents the gloom of death, the silence of the grave.

Kidnapping at West Chester.

West Chester, Pa., December 11.—Dr. Bruner and his wife, from California, are here awaiting the result of a suit for divorce. Mrs. Bruner and four children are stopping at the Mansion House. About 9 o'clock last night the Doctor, with three friends went to the house and broke into the lady's room to kidnap the children. Mrs. Bruner guessing he would do so, had Police Officer Carpenter in the room, who resisted the kidnapping, and in the row had nearly all of his clothes torn off.—While the row was going on Mrs. Hayes, the landlady, with others, took the children out of the way.

Case of Death from Use of Ether.

At the Coroner's examination, at Lynn, into the causes which led to the death of Mrs. Holman, who died under the influence of ether a few days ago, while a tumor was being removed, a sister of the deceased testified that the anesthetic was administered contrary to the lady's wishes, and that she was forced into its reception by the physicians. It was also asserted that the lady was alive an hour after the physicians had pronounced her dead. It is not improbable that criminal prosecutions will result.

It is stated that Miss Sipe, who answered "I will not" in the marriage ceremony in the church at Yocumtown, York county, a few weeks ago, was actuated by a desire to be revenged upon the would-be-groom, Mr. Beltz. Mr. B. had been engaged to Miss Sipe once before, and upon the wedding-day, had failed to appear. He then deserted her entirely, until a rival claimant for her hand appeared, when he again sought her favor. A slight misunderstanding having recently occurred between Miss Sipe and her new lover, Mr. Beltz again renewed his attentions, and the young lady thoughtlessly revenged herself by taking him to the public altar, before a crowded congregation, and there rejecting him.

Miscellaneous News Items.

A building was burned in New Britain, Connecticut, last Friday, and a man woman and child were roasted to death.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Howes & Macy, New York who failed during the panic, but recently resumed.

Seth Adams, a well-known business man of Boston, and, with his brother, the first manufacturer of the Adams printing press, died on the 7th, in Boston.

An Augusta, Ga., farmer recently discovered that a dog belonging to a neighbor was in the habit of milking one of his cows for his own benefit. The cow did not seem to object.

Last Monday night a young woman jumped into the East river, from the ferry boat Farragut, and was drowned before assistance could reach her. The tide was running rapidly. Her name is unknown.

A Washington dispatch says, to save himself from impeachment, United States Judge M. W. Delahay, of Kansas, tendered his resignation to the President, which was promptly accepted.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a bar-keeper selling liquor in the absence of the proprietor is liable to a penalty for aiding and abetting a nuisance.

The New York authorities have virtually abandoned all search after Sharkey. He is believed to have been well supplied with money and to have quitted the city shortly after escaping.

It is said that Woodward, one of the "Ring" thieves, is on his way home, having secured immunity by turning State's evidence, and that his testimony will implicate a large number of persons in the "Ring" robberies heretofore unsuspected.

The latest dodge of a Boston till-tapper was to buy a half gallon of molasses at a grocery, get the grocer to pour it in his hat for want of a jug, and then clap the hat with its contents on the grocer's head, while the buyer ran off with the contents of the money drawer.

While escorting prisoners to the Station-house at Philadelphia, last week, Officer E. L. Burns was struck on the head by one of them with a brick and killed. The murderer, Isaac H. Hatch, has been arrested. John Christopher was fatally stabbed by "Fatty White" the same day. Both are roughs.

The New York board of aldermen has appointed a committee to give as a memento to the family of the late Horace Greeley an illuminated album, containing the action of the city authorities on the occasion of his death. Also, an excellent portrait of Horace Greeley. The album is a volume about two feet long by one foot broad, bound in black velvet.

A man named Jim Lennox, who lived in Detroit, left his family about six months ago, and did not return until Saturday a week, when he walked in and announced that he had come home to die, being in poor health. On Sunday, while his wife was absent, Lennox stole \$51 from the house and disappeared, having concluded not to die just yet.

Engineers say it will take twenty days to raise the sunken coal barge now lying before the Spanish steamer Arapiles in dock at New York, preventing that vessel from going to sea. It was a little singular that the barge should sink just there, about the time the steamer was ready for sea. And the Spaniards are unreasonable enough to insinuate, that the "accident" was intended to keep the steamer safe until the war question was settled.

At last we have a sensible decision from the head of the Post Office Department. Here it is:

"If a postmaster knows that a letter addressed to his office is intended for a person living within the delivery of another office, it is his duty to forward such letter, (if it has been properly prepaid) without waiting for a request to do so, and without additional charge of postage."

The steambot J. S. Lee, belonging to the Rio Grande Railway, struck a snag near Rio Grande City, Texas, and sunk in twenty minutes. The boat and cargo are a total loss. She was bound for Ringold barracks, with a general cargo and government stores and supplies for the upper military posts. No lives were lost.

Passengers from the West report very deep snows on portions of the Central Pacific Railroad. In the Sierra Nevada section five engines are required to move a single train. As yet, however, there has been no delay in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad at Ogden. Six feet of snow has fallen in the Wasatch mining canons.

A curious occurrence agitates society in Buffalo. A wealthy widow lady of sixty has just married her own widowed son-in-law of thirty-five, the former husband of her own deceased daughter, who in dying left to her bereaved partner two children. Of these children the grandmother has now become the stepmother, while their father, marrying his mother-in-law, becomes the step-father of his own sister-in-law. The various new relationships which are thus established are exceedingly complicated, and the curiosity and condemnation of the Buffalo people are excited in an equal degree.

Boston, December 11.—David M. Kimble of No. 10 Common street, Charlestown, killed his wife and step-daughter this morning, and then killed himself. Very few facts can be gathered about this terrible tragedy.—Kimble was a blacksmith, employed at the navy yard, and kept a few boarders. He had the reputation of being industrious and sober. His family consisted of his wife, Caroline, aged about forty years, a step-daughter named Miranda Wells, aged about seventeen years, and one or two domestics. A brother of Kimble committed suicide some years ago, and insanity is said to be in the family.

Mr. Samuel Kuntz, an old and highly respected citizen, of Johnstown, met with a sudden and terrible death on Tuesday evening of last week. It appears he was going home from his work at the rolling mill, and while walking along the company's railroad, under the platform at the station, he was struck by a truck coming up the railroad behind him and instantly crushed to death.

The district Attorney of New York announces that he will prosecute the lesser lights of the Tweed-Ingersoll ring in a vigorous manner. Indictments are now pending against John Walsh, Tony Covan, Mike Norton, Harry Genet, Charles E. Wilbour and Cornelius Corson, for complicity in the ring frauds. Other indictments are rumored.

Many New York hotel keepers are embarrassed in consequence of the late money panic. Several have been rendered bankrupt, among others Elias Hotchkiss, lessee of the St. James hotel and Grand Union hotel, liabilities \$320,000. The Grand Union was built only a year ago, and cost \$500,000.

Foreign Items.

London, December 9.—A dense fog hangs over this city. At this hour (3 P. M.) it is as dark as night. Locomotion is slow and hazardous.

London, December 9.—The fog has increased to a density which is said to be almost without a precedent. It is impossible to transact business, and all traffic has ceased. The streets are filled with men and boys bearing torches to light pedestrians on their way.

The Bazaine trial in Paris has finally ended. The following is the result:

After a long deliberation the Judges declared Bazaine guilty of the charge of the capitulation of Metz and his army in the open field without doing all that was imposed by honor and duty to avoid surrender, and unanimously condemned him to death, and to be degraded from his rank previous to his execution. After the judgment had been rendered all the members of the Court signed an appeal for mercy, which the Duke d'Aumale immediately conveyed in person to President MacMahon. Marshal Bazaine was greatly agitated when he heard the decision of the court.

Paris, December 12.—The decision of President MacMahon in the case of Marshal Bazaine is announced this morning. The sentence of death against the Marshal is commuted to twenty years' seclusion. He is to bear the effects of degradation from his rank, but will be spared any humiliating ceremony.

The island of St. Marguerite, of Cannes, has been selected as the place of confinement for Marshal Bazaine, and he will be sent there this week. The Marshal received the news of the commutation of his sentence without emotion.

London, December 10.—London is again enveloped in a dense fog this morning. There were numerous accidents yesterday both in the streets and on the Thames. The hospitals are filled with people who were run over or otherwise wounded. On the river three persons were killed by collisions between various crafts. A dispatch from Birmingham says that a severe collision occurred on the railroad near that city this morning. Thirty persons are reported killed and injured. A heavy fog prevailed at the time of the disaster, and it was impossible for either engine-driver to see the approaching train.

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