



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1872.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Liturgical Services next Sunday. MORNING, 10, - EVENING, 7. MORNING SERMON: Dead unto sin; but alive unto God. EVENING SERMON: The future State, G. W. MARRIOTT, D. D., Pastor.

OBITUARY.

On Monday morning last, 3d instant, DR. SYDENHAM WALTON, after a brief but painful illness, breathed his last, at his residence, in this borough. In July, 1871, he had a light stroke of palsy of his right side, from which he partially recovered. His last severe attack commenced about six days previous to his death, and manifested itself by paralyzing at times, more or less, his respiratory muscles, which made it impossible to inhale sufficient air to support life. The cause of which was ascribed to a softening of the brain, or water in the chest. But he retained his senses to the last, and did, to all appearances, an easy death. He was strongly impressed from the first that he could not recover, and seemed willing to comply with the dread summons, admonishing his family and friends to prepare for the home beyond the tide. He was born April 13th, 1812, and was therefore at his death 60 years, 1 month and 29 days old. He is a descendant of a branch of the George Walton family, of Declaration of Independence fame; and was the eldest son of the late Doctor William D. Walton, one of the early settlers of this place; and who had six sons born unto him, four of whom adopted the profession of their father. The subject of this sketch, was graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical University on the 28th of March, 1833, and has been in active practice of his profession in this town and vicinity from that time until he was stricken down by his last illness, reaching near on to 40 years. His fees, almost invariably low, will probably reach \$100,000, and doubtless nearly, or quite \$10,000 of this sum was given to the poor, who were absolutely unable, or could ill afford to pay for medical attendance. But to these he as freely gave his service as he did to those fully able to pay. And surely this is no small charity; but his charity did not end here, as many of the worthy and struggling poor can attest, and many of these will doubtless ascribe their now comparative independence to his disinterested counsel and assistance. Those to do, was his pleasure. But the unworthy also received a share of his kindness and assistance, and for whom he was often compelled to bleed freely. The Doctor attained to a merited popularity in his profession, and many are his patrons who will regard his death as their personal loss. As husband and father, he was gentle and indulgent; and to the sorely bereaved family we give our warmest sympathy. He was a most worthy citizen, and kind neighbor; and we risk nothing in saying, that no man could be so much missed from this community, as will be Doctor SYDENHAM WALTON, for years to come. For he was not only with us, but was of us, and partook of the spirit more or less, of every praiseworthy object among us. No enterprise designed for the improvement of town, county, state or nation, failed to excite his warmest sympathies. As to religion, he was born into the Society of Friends, and was connected with the Hicksite branch of that Society. He was a warm admirer of his Church, and much respected by it. The Doctor's remains were interred in the burying ground belonging to the Hicksite Friends, yesterday afternoon in the presence of an extensive family circle, and a large concourse of sympathizing friends. In politics, the Doctor was at first a Whig, than a warm Republican, ever with strong abolition sympathies. And many a weary pilgrim towards the North Star, by way of the "underground railroad," in pursuit of that freedom which inspires the human breast, can attest to the never failing assistance and kindness received at his hands, and who, did they know that Time had cut down their friend, would breathe a prayer for peace to his ashes, and weave his memory with flowers of sweet perfume. He did it unto the least. Did he not also unto the Greatest? What response does Providence make through the late history of our country? Did he not say, "Let them all go free?" And has His mandate not been obeyed to the very letter? But not so, until after hundreds and thousands of those who, otherwise, would not consent to let them go, had perished in a sea of blood. And does not the result shadow forth God's amen! to the feeble work of the abolitionists, though done with purest charity?

In reference to the Cincinnati movement, the Doctor at first espoused the side of Grant, but the last he heard or knew him to say on the subject, was that he had always said that Horace Greely was the greatest and purest man of the time, that his unbounded knowledge of political matters, his liberality and incorruptible integrity, and wonderful capacity, made him more deserving of the Presidency than any other man of the age, and that he ought to be elected. But added, in a suppressed voice, accompanied with a sigh, "I'm a Grant man." But those who knew the Doctor, need not be told that, had he been spared, he could not have long remained a Grant man, for his heart was with his old political leader, and he was too true to his convictions to not follow them to their logical conclusion.

A convict in the Michigan Penitentiary has just fallen heir to nearly \$1,000,000, by the death of his father. His sentence expires in August. General Joe Hooker is entirely helpless from paralytic prostration, and has to be supported by his son. He is now on his way to California for the benefit of his health. Twenty thousand immigrants landed at Castle Garden last week, the largest number on record.

Go to Simon Fried's for boots and shoes. Another refreshing shower greeted us on Monday last. Rather cool in temperature, but heartily welcome after all. Every thing at Rusters is warranted to be as recommended or no sale. Plaster.—A new lot of fresh Plaster just received at Stoke's Mill, and will be kept on hand fresh ground during the season. May 30-2t.] N. S. WYCKOFF. Go to Simon Fried's for trunks and valises. Peter Williams, Esq., and Lady, returned home from an extended Western tour, on Friday last, both looking exceedingly well. We are pleased to learn that the trip proved a most enjoyable one. If you want to see the latest style of spring goods, go to Simon Fried's. Messrs. C. R. Overfield, E. F. Ochs, and Dr. Joseph Thoms, all of Quakertown, returned home on Saturday last, from a fishing expedition, in Pike county. They caught 300 large trout and a monster eel weighing eight pounds. Prices at Rusters are in accordance with the times, low, low down. The stock of carpets, oil cloths, window shades and willow-ware at Lee & Co's (where may also be found the largest assortment of Furniture in Monroe county) is unsurpassed. Call and see. [April 11 1872-1m] Go to Simon Fried's for hats and caps. All parties, Churches and Sunday schools in want of good Organs, are invited to call at J. G. Keller's store, or send for descriptive catalogue. Address J. Y. SIGAFUS, Stroudsburg, Pa. May 9, 1872-4f.] In ready made clothing, whether in city or country, Ruster's stock cannot be beaten. Corner Stone Laying.—The Corner Stone of the new Church, which is being erected at Effort, this county, will be laid on Sunday, the 23d inst. There will be sermons delivered both in the forenoon and afternoon. The members and friends, as well as the public generally are invited to attend. C. BECKER, Pastor. Go to Simon Fried's for shirts and Umbrellas. Camp Meeting.—A Camp Meeting will be held (D. V.) by Tannersville and Cherry Valley Circuits, in Joseph Hinkle's woods, commencing on the 15th, and closing on the 27th of August. Ministers and people of adjacent churches are cordially and earnestly invited to attend, and if possible tent with us. Peter S. Edinger, Jacob Edinger, Joshua Sebring, Barnet Kresge, Andrew J. Detrick, Amos Rouse, Committee. J. PASTORFIELD, J. Pastors. F. M. BRADY, J. Pastors. P. S.—TO LET—Boarding tent and Restaurant. Apply to Peter S. Edinger, Bartonsville, Monroe county, Pa., or Amos Rouse, Snydersville, Monroe county, Pa. Go to Ruster's if you wish to purchase a new style Hat. His stock is complete. Roll on! great Pill of Ayer, roll on! Through miles emboweled roll on! Roll on! Through those whose livers chafe the soul! Through those whose feeble stomachs fail! Through mesenteries waxen pale! Through all who live in aches and ail! Ever roll on! Roll o'er the prairies of the nation,— For the sick and ill of every station! Roll down the Andes—towering mountains! Roll over Africa's golden fountains! Through India and the Chersonese! Through distant isles of Japanese! Wherever dwells a sinking heart Roll on, to do you mighty part, Ayer's Pills, roll on!—Putnam for Oct. There is no charge for showing goods at Rusters, neither are there cross looks if you do not buy. The American Odd Fellow for June is the most interesting and attractive number ever issued. It is profusely illustrated, and contains a great variety of excellent family reading, as well as all the news of the Order throughout the world. We are not surprised that the circulation of this popular monthly is rapidly increasing. In the contents are stories, sketches, embellished articles, scientific and agricultural matter, and choice poetry and miscellany; New York Juvenile Asylum illustrated; An Odd Fellow Abroad; Odd Fellow Gems; Useful Information; Odd Fellowship in New Zealand; Humors of the Day; Ladies', Youths', Rebekah, and State Departments; Correspondence, etc. Published by the A.O.F. Association, No. 37 Park Row, New York. \$2.50 a year. Go to Simon Fried's for neck ties and collars. The undersigned begs leave to inform the Citizens of Monroe county and vicinity, that he has disposed of his entire interest in the Real Estate business, to his late partner, Wilson Peirson, for whom he solicits a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on him heretofore. GEO. L. WALKER, dec. 14, '71-4f.] The undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Monroe county and vicinity, that they have entered into co-partnership, for the purpose of buying and selling REAL ESTATE, as successors to the late firm of Geo. L. Walker & Co., and respectfully solicit the continuance of the patronage extended to the former firm. WILSON PEIRSON, THOS. STILLMAN, dec. 14, '71-4f.]

The return game of base ball between the White Caps of Stroudsburg and the Delaware of Belvidere, N. J., took place on Saturday last, the game was well played, and resulted in a victory for the Stroudsburg boys, as follows: WHITE CAPS. O. R. DELAWARE. O. R. Wolfe, 1 f. 5 Carhart, 2 b. 3 2 Schoch, 2 b. 4 Hinton, 1 b. 2 4 Huston, 1 b. 3 Fisher, s. s. 2 4 Dutoit, p. 5 Wood, c. 2 3 Hunsman, c. 2 Everett, p. b. o. 2 Schoch, r. l. 0 6 Stillwell, 3 b. 5 1 Hollinshead, c. f. 1 4 Gould, c. f. 2 3 Dreher, 3 b. 4 2 Proberson, r. f. 1 3 21 36 21 23 RUNS IN EACH INNING. 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. White Caps. 10 9 4 1 7 1 4—36 Delaware. 10 0 0 1 0 5 7—23 Fly Catches.—White Caps, Wolfe, 2; Dutoit, 2; Schoch, 1; Total, 5. Delaware, Fisher, 2; Stillwell, 1; Carhart, 1; Warman, 1; Total, 5. Home Run.—White Caps, Hunsman, 1. Umpire.—Mr. J. C. Kleekler, of Stroudsburg. Time of game, 3 hours. Ruster has the finest display of Goods ever brought to Stroudsburg. On Wednesday evening last, about 12 o'clock, the Barn of Mr. William Wallace, near Sand Cut, was destroyed by fire together with all its contents, which contained about six tons of hay, a quantity of feed, straw, oats, two horses, two mules, and an ox. How the fire originated no one can tell, as Mr. W. informs us that no light had been used about the building since the first of April. The building and contents was insured in the Monroe County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. On Monday last the Company sent a committee to assess the damages, who report a loss to the Company of \$1084. While viewing the ruins of the fire, Mr. John Edinger, one of the Committee discovered what he thought looked like human bones, which he brought home and submitted to Dr. Seip for examination, who pronounced them bones out of a man's fore arm and shin. No one in the neighborhood is missing, but it is said that on the evening preceding the fire, three men, strangers, came to the tavern at the Sand Cut. Two of them stayed there over night but one went on. This one was considerably intoxicated, and it is thought that these bones are the remains of that man, as the barn stood on the road he was traveling, and that he went into the barn after dark to sleep and during the night perhaps lighted his pipe to smoke and thus set fire to the barn and perished along with it. If all who design purchasing goods call on Ruster they will make money both in quality and price of goods purchased. James Gordon Bennett, founder and proprietor of the New York Herald, died on Saturday last, after a severe illness. Mr. Bennett was an able and successful man. The career of the Herald has been a practical illustration of his life, which will not be remembered as one of private generosity or liberal public spirit. Deceased was a native of Scotland, and came to this country when 18 years of age. He commenced his American life in Boston, where he obtained employment in a book store. He spent his leisure hours in rumbling about Concord and Bunker Hill, and in writing poetry. In 1823 Bennett went to Charleston, S. C., to work for the Courier, of that city, as a translator of South American revolutionary news. Go to Simon Fried's for a nice fitting suit. A Swindling Dodge. The country is again being flooded with circulars, headed "Arther Debenham, bank note printer, (late in the Treasury Department), No. 190 Broadway, New York," who pretends to have "immense quantities of greenbacks on hand," and further asserts that "the money is not counterfeit, but real, genuine article,"—that "an over issue in the Treasury Department of many millions placed the large amounts of money in the hands of the printers, and that is the reason why it is offered so cheaply." The man's instructions to remit by express only, and not through the mails, is another proof of his villainous enterprise. Let all those who desire to keep out of trouble give these counterfeiters and swindlers a wide berth, and thereby save their money as well as their reputation. In collars, neck ties, cuffs, &c., for lady's or gents wear Ruster has all the novelties. Call and see them. A terrible tornado passed over Morgan county, Missouri, on Saturday evening, which destroyed a number of houses and barns. Jacob Blosser, and child were killed, and Mrs. Blosser, Avery Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, and twelve others were injured, some of them fatally. On Sunday night a heavy fall of rain caused severe floods in various parts of Missouri, doing great damage to railroads and bridges.—At the town of Verona the house of George Groendoch was swept away, and himself, his wife and his child were drowned. Notions, Dress trimmings and fashionable Dress goods are specialties with Ruster and prices rule low. Mail accounts from the freshest in South-Western Missouri say that whole farms in the valleys of Spring River, Centre Creek, and other streams were completely washed away, leaving nothing but rock and gravel. Live stock of all kinds were drowned in large numbers, and hundreds of yards of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad track swept from its bed into the adjacent fields. A wall of water rolled down Spring River leaving only devastation and ruin behind.

THE AMNESTY BILL which passed both Houses of Congress by the necessary two-thirds vote, and which was promptly signed by the President, removes all disability from every Southerner, and restores him to full citizenship, except about one hundred and fifty of the ring leaders who occupied seats in Congress, or on the bench, or were employed in the military, naval or diplomatic service of the United States at the breaking out of the rebellion. The bill pardons over 100,000 rebels—who were in the Confederate service—above the rank of Captain, or who, having as judges, State officers, or government employees taken the oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States, violated it in joining the secession movement. The few still left out, including Jefferson Davis, ex-Senators Clay, R. W. Johnson, Yulee, Mallory, Toombs, Iverson, Benjamin, and Wigfall; Representatives Pugh, Curry, Scott, Crawford, Lamar, Vance, Miles, Bonham, McQueen, Reagan, De Jarnett, G. W. Jones, J. V. Wright, of Tennessee; Hon. James Lyons, John Goode, Jr.; Hon. John B. Baldwin, Walter R. Staples, Fayette McMullen, and J. P. Holcombe Lewis; E. Harnie, W. W. Crump, and Charles Bruce, of Virginia; C. G. Meminger and G. A. Trenholm, Secretaries of the Confederate Treasury Department; Thomas H. Watts, of Alabama; George Davis, of North Carolina, Confederate States Attorney General, and others, are debarred from holding the position of Senator or Representative in Congress, elector for President, or any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, but are not prevented from voting. By a singular incongruity such men as Vice President A. H. Stephens, ex Gov. Wise, Genls. Wade Hampton, Forrest, Hill; Barnwell Rhett, Fitz Hugh Lee, Maury, Semmes and other noted characters, are pardoned under the bill, whilst some of lesser note are among the unfortunate ones still unpardoned. The reason for this is found in the fact, that the former, at the time of their espousal of the Rebel cause, were not under oath to defend and support the Federal government and constitution, whilst the latter were. The list of the pardoned will doubtless be increased from time to time, as the leaven of treason disappears. ELECTING PRESIDENTS BY POPULAR VOTE. Mr. Sumner has introduced a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for an election of the President by direct vote of the people. No change is contemplated in the existing tenure of the Presidential office, but the amendment renders an incumbent of that office for ever after ineligible for re-election. It is provided that the qualified voters shall assemble at their usual places of election on the first Monday in April, 1876, and choose by ballot the President whose term begins March 4, 1877; and that Congress shall prescribe the necessary rules and regulations governing the election. Such an election shall be held each fourth succeeding year. Congress, at a session beginning with the third Monday in the May following each such election, shall examine the returns of election, which are to be duly certified to that body, and shall declare the result. The person having a majority of the votes cast is to be declared President. If there is no choice, a new election shall be held on the second Tuesday of the following October, at which election votes shall be cast for one of the three persons having the highest number of votes at the preceding election. The office of Vice President is abolished, and the Senate is to choose their own presiding officer. In case of the death, removal, or disability of the President, the office shall devolve on the eldest Head of an Executive Department; and if there be no Head of a Department, then the eldest Senator shall act as President. But if Congress be in session at the time a vacancy shall occur in the Presidential office, it shall meet in joint convention and elect a President, who shall serve out the remainder of the unexpired term. If it is not in session at that time, it shall be convened immediately for that purpose by the acting President. Such, briefly, is the proposition which, with some modifications, has frequently been discussed in and out of Congress. Whether it will meet with general approval remains to be seen. Its distinguished author has followed his usual custom of opening a subject and leaving it to germinate, expand, and root itself in the popular mind, or to be passed over and left out of sight if the people so decide. Everybody will acknowledge that there is little expression of popular will in the result of party conventions as now managed. There will be less and less if the One Term Principle is not adopted. Abuses which have grown up with the lapse of years have so far defeated the original intention of the framers of the Constitution that a Presidential election, unless preceded by some great popular uprising, amounting to a revolution, is but the mere recorder of party caucus, having its springs low down in the management of a few politicians, or in the machinery of a body of office-holders. It is possible that some of these pervasions of the will of the people could be accomplished under the system proposed by Mr. Sumner; but this is worth careful examination, discussion, and earnest thought. A verdict for \$30,348 was returned last week in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in favor of the Florence Sewing Machine Company against the Grover & Baker, Wheeler and Wilson, and Singer companies. The trial occupied nine days. Other cases, turning on the same question, are pending between the parties, involving over \$150,000. A man out West undertook to play with a lion at the menagerie the other day. He says he finds it mighty hard to write with his left hand, but that he misses his eye more than anything else.—His nose was always a trouble to him.

MECHANIC'S LIENS: The Philadelphia Ledger states that the law on this subject has recently undergone a material modification. For more than thirty years past every new building erected in the State was subjected to a lien of all persons who furnished either labor or material on their own account (excluding journeymen, apprentices and persons who worked for others,) and the liens were without priority among themselves, no matter when the work was done or the supplies furnished, and were subordinate to such claims only as mortgages or judgments which were upon the land before the ground was broken for building purposes. The Ledger also thinks there is no doubt that the existence of this law has largely contributed to the very great increase of building in that city; and the same may be said also of every other city and town in the State. This is so because the law afforded a tangible additional security to those who might not otherwise have been willing to trust to contractors of limited means and still more limited credit. But there was an attendant evil which it has been attempted to eradicate. An owner might, after paying his contractor in full, be required to pay bills which the contractor had neglected to pay, and in several instances such was the case, making the building cost far more than expected or agreed. The recent law seems to afford a security against this danger, by providing that where the contract for the building shall be in writing, executed and acknowledged before a justice or notary, in like manner as a deed, and recorded within fifteen days after its execution, the building shall be liable to the claim of its building contractor only, others having redress against him, and without any lien upon the building. This does not apply to buildings erected otherwise than by written contract. The law was signed on the 3d of April, 1872, and will go into effect at the expiration of sixty days from that time. More Dishonest Employees of the D. L. & W. Co. John Barlow, James K. Fenner and G. L. Smith, track bosses in the employ of the D. L. & W. Railroad Company, were arrested on Wednesday, on a warrant issued by Alderman Fuller under the revised statute of 1860, as follows: SECTION 178.—If any person shall fraudulently make, sign, alter, utter or publish, or be concerned in the fraudulently making, signing, altering, or publishing any written instrument, other than notes, bills, checks or drafts, already mentioned, to the prejudice of another's right, with intent to defraud any person or body corporate, or shall fraudulently cause or procure the same to be done, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement, at labor, not exceeding ten years. Patrick Mahon, Patrick Hughes, Anthony McAndrews, and James Loftus were also arrested as stool pigeons, or accessories to the transaction. They had a hearing before Alderman Fuller, who put them under \$500 bail for their appearance at the present or next term of Court. G. L. Smith, Anthony Mahon and Patrick Hughes gave bail in the amount, the others failing to procure bail were committed. It appears that Barlow, Fenner and Smith have been in a conspiracy in making out fraudulent time rolls, for a number of years, thus defrauding the company out of thousands of dollars, the other parties named above doing the dirty work. For instance, Fenner would put on his time book the name of Patrick Mahon, worked so many days, at so much per day. He would then give Mahon an order to correspond with his monthly returns. On pay day Mahon would present his order at the office of the paymaster, and if it corresponded with the pay roll—which it did every time—he got the money on it. Mahon would then hand the money over to Barlow & Co., with the exception of \$5.00 which he was to receive for the part he played. These men, who were acting as stool pigeons, never worked a day for the company, but drew pay every month, but regularly—thus defrauding the company to fill the coffers of Barlow & Co. No doubt they could have carried this on for an indefinite number of years longer, had it not been for James Loftus, who thought he might as well forge orders and receive all the money as to do the dirty work for these other parties and receive a small compensation. About six weeks ago Loftus got hold of one of the blank orders, filled it out and forged the name of Fenner, and presented it to the paymaster's office for payment. Mr. Stevens the assistant paymaster, being familiar with Mr. Fenner's signature, detected it as a forgery at once, and had Loftus arrested, and he was committed to jail for his appearance at this term of court. Barlow was afraid that Loftus would "squel," so he sent McAndrews to Wilkes Barre to visit Loftus, and try and bribe him to keep quiet, by offering him \$1,000, and stating that they would also employ two of the best lawyers in Philadelphia to appear as counsel for him, and that no doubt he would be acquitted. It was no use; Loftus was determined to divulge, and he wrote a letter to Mr. Paymaster Phelps, in which he stated that he wanted to see him, as he could give him some important information.—Mr. Phelps visited him and he revealed the whole thing. Warrants were at once issued for the parties above named. Barlow, who seems to have been the chief in the company, resides at New Milford, but owns property in this city. He is a married man, but fortunately has no children. He is a sharp, shrewd fellow, and a man of some brains. Yesterday, when on his way to the city, he threw his time book out of the car window, but the officer who had him in charge discovered the trick, and had the train stopped, and the book secured, which in all probability contains strong evidence against him.—*Republican.*

A man out West offered bail for a friend was asked by the judge if he had any incumbrance on his farm. "Oh yes, my old woman." A pocket bookjack has been invented. You put your foot in your pocket, give a spring into the air, and off comes your boot. In novelties Ruster is ahead of all competitors, beating even Barnum himself, because there is no humbugging in what he offers to the public. The growing wheat in Virginia is reported to be in a healthy condition and a fine crop is anticipated. In the Shenandoah Valley the recent rains have been general and little injury will be sustained from the preceding drought. Ruster don't boast of numberless trunks, and big and little boxes, but his counters and shelves do what is far better, they exhibit an array of first class goods, worth looking at and worth buying. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has just decided that "the use by a citizen of public ways is that of transit only; loungers who occupy the public highway are obstructions of the public right of way, and nuisances." The population of Europe at the present time is three hundred and forty millions. It has doubled within a century. The United States doubles its population every quarter of a century. An entire family of seven, living near Mason, Tenn., were poisoned by eating fish from a stream, the banks of which were lined with caterpillars, and upon which the fish had been feeding. An Italian vessel is on its way to the United States with a number of Greek Brigands, pirates and murderers who have been released from the Greek penal colony, on the island of Corfu, on condition that they come hither. Locusts have appeared in Tennessee in immense numbers, completely eating up the foliage of the trees in some sections of the country, and causing much apprehension among the farmers, on account of the growing crops. Two mines of the Delaware and Hudson Company, one at Carbondale and the other at Olyphant, have suspended operations in order to reduce the production of coal. The two mines throw out of employment seven hundred men and boys, and decrease the production of the company three thousand tons per day. The prohibitionists of Pennsylvania have called a State Convention to meet at Altoona on the 14th of June, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers representing their opinions, to be supported at the next election.—The call is signed by G. F. McFarland, James Black, S. B. Chase and others. Congress was to have adjourned Tuesday at noon, but the unfinished state of the business and the prospect of a long debate in the Senate in consequence of Sumner's speech rendered this impossible. On Saturday both houses adopted a resolution extending the session until Monday, the 10th instant. The prospect is that this will be an exciting week at Washington, as well as in Philadelphia. The nominees of the Democrats of Pennsylvania for Congressmen at large are Richard Vaux of Philadelphia, James H. Hopkins of Allegheny, Hendrick B. Wright of Luzerne. These are representative men of their party, and Hopkins and Wright have already served in Congress. The third Republican candidate for the same position has not yet been named. A beautiful young lady, of Williamsport, had allowed the tendril of her heart to twine fondly around a strapping great conductor on a horse car, and had her affectionate nature crushed by the discovery that he was taking fare from her, and deadheading another girl who lived on the same street. She did not eat pickles and pine away, but wrote him an affecting epistle, which read: "You want to nok down enuff stamps to get me a paisley shawl & a dolly vardin before Sunday or I will put an awning over that girl's eye the next time I meet her. You hear me?"—*Ex.*

DAMAGE BY A RAIN STORM. CHICAGO, June 3.—A tremendous rain storm, passed over a portion of central Illinois Saturday and Sunday night, doing great damage to the crops, fences, &c. In the county of Springfield, cellars and basements were flooded, and in several instances water poured into the first floors of houses, driving the inmates to other quarters. Drains and sewers were overflowed and badly damaged. In brick yards near the city many thousand unburnt bricks were totally destroyed. A portion of the track of the Springfield and Illinois Southeastern Railroad was washed away. Great damage is believed to have been caused throughout the entire section visited by the storm. Thursday last being the date fixed upon for the decorating of the graves of our dead heroes, many were the anxious hearts that awaited the breaking of the dawn, and prayed that the day might be clear. Unfortunately, however, the elements were unpropitious, and a rain storm at times drizzling and at times heavy, set in at sunrise and lasted until about one o'clock. Through all the storm men who had faced the storm of "loaden rain and iron hail" in defence of the union and of human rights, went sadly to the tombs of their fallen comrades with memorial wreaths, and the programme was fully observed. The rain ceased about one o'clock, but the procession was comparatively small in numbers on account of the muddy condition of the streets.