The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1872.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Liturgical Services next Sunday.

MORNING, 10½, - - - EVENING, 7½

MORNING SERMON: Episcopal service and Holy Communion.

EVENING SERMON: The believer's trials and triumphs.

G. W. MARRIOTT, D. D., Pastor.

A CONTRAST.

There are times and seasons when there is no way to settle the real status of a mooted point so well as by contrast. This principle holds good in ordinary life; and the difference between every day matters, and the intricacies of a political squabble are not so great, but that the same rule may be applied to both. There is just now a sore source of trouble raging in this 12th District, as to *first* where the Congressman belongs, and, *second* who shall be the man, or rather as to which county, or selection of counties, shall have the power of selecting the man.

Two weeks ago we gave publicity to a slight episode in the political Congressional history of the district, wherein it was established, beyond a doubt, that Democratic law, recognized as binding for some thirty years decreed that each county should, in turn, be entitled to the candidate. A precedent, safe and sure, established by "the Democracy of gallent little Monroe," some sixteen years ago, decreed, that in the rest of the counties was vested the right to say who the candidate should be, and that in pursuance of that right, Monroe selected Wm. H. Dimmick as the candidate of Wayne county, in spite of the clearly, and emphatically, expressed wish the Wayne Democracy, that Howken B. Beardsley should be the man So far, so good. Wayne, feeling herself bound so to do, quietly acquiesced in the decision, and by her determined show to stand by the action of the Conference, headed off a bolt and a combination, which would at once have sent Wm. H. Dimmick, to the shades of quiet retirement, and Dr. Shoemaker, of Carbon, to Congress. Wayne felt sore over the treatment she had received, but it was a Democratic Conference which had inflicted the wound, and she rested content. She did more than that. Believing in the utility and justice of the two term principles, she held that the nomination belonged to the man, the representative, provided his record was clear, and when Mr. Dimmick's first term expired, she, without even the shadow of a home contest, presented him to the next Conference as her unanimous choice for nomination. Mr. Dimmick had done nothing to merit this reward, but his home constituents felt that to be consistent his nomination for the second term must be conceded. Thus was another precedent established, not by gallent little Monroe, to enable her to scalp a supposed enemy, but by poor Wayne, whose rights had been outraged, that revenge, mused by outsiders, against one of her citizens and her choice might be appeased.

We will pass over, with mere notice, the attempt of some of the Monroe Democrats to geremander Pike county out of her rights to the succession, and which culminated in an aliance which secured to Philip Johnson, of Mother Northampton, a third term. The attempt only failed of complete success two years later, because the thing was too bald faced to be entertained by the rest of the counties, who had justice enough left to prevent it. Geo. H. Rowland—our old friend George—was killed by the first attempt, most effectually, but after Johnson's greed was satiated, Daniel M. Vanauken, as the man of Pike, was permitted to bury himself obliviously in his seat in Congress, at a charge of some $5,000 and *et ceteras* per annum, for which he did not even pretend to render an equivalent to his constituents, save in the way of voting away the public domain to every stockjobbing corporation that asked for it. Daniel was awarded a second term, as was his and Pike county's due, but not until after the insertion of a crow bar, by some of the Democracy of gallent little Monroe, and considerable tugging had satisfied them that the two-term fabric would not be thrown down. It was not for want of will, but because of lack of justice on her side that, in spite of specious arguments, and most alarming arrays of figures, gallent little Monroe was prevented from placing the right to cheat a county out of her turn to the nomination also in the line of safe precedent, a long side of her conduct towards Wayne.

Two years ago it became, ligitmately Monroe's turn to the nomination. The preliminary was waxed warm hereabouts, indeed. Coolbaugh in the East, Burnet in the Centre and Gilbert in the West, each fought furiously for supremacy over the other. For months before, and at the Delegate elecections it was an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, but the County Convention found neither of the candidates with a majority over both his competitors. The whole afternoon of the Convention, was spent in ballotings, adjournings, button-holings, and the whetting of whistles, but without definite result. The contest at the delegate election had been so bitten, that neither candidate could be induced to give way. Things looked dubious, and it was feared that Monroe would miss representation in the Conference and lose the nominee. At length, however, the spirit of compromise was invoked, and the "muss" settled by dividing the delegation, and Richard S. Staples was appointed to represent Gen. Burnett, John B. Storm to represent Peter Gilbert and Andrew J. Shoemaker to represent John Coolbaugh, at Easton.

On the assembling of the conference, the other counties, parties to it, found a most stunning elephant on their hands. They cheerfully conceded the candidate to Monroe, but asked Monroe that she settle upon her own choice. Instead of this Monroe pressed her home triangular fight, and demanded that Conference step in and settle matters for her. This was asking more than the contract demanded, and the prospects for Monroe's success became gloomy indeed. Other patriots had gathered at Easton, who were willing to submit to sacrifice in their own persons, but were not willing to say which of the three men should be the choice of Monroe. After some one hundred and forty odd ballots, which extended unto the next day at noon, Monroe gallantly carried off the palm, in the nomination of the Hon. John B. Storm, whose nomination was at once made unanimous.

It was apparent at the first ballot that neither Coolbaugh, Gilbert nor Burnet, could, in any event, be settled upon, and before the end it was only a question, as to which of the counties should have the man in case Monroe was deprived of it. Dimmick of Wayne, a nephew of his Uncle, at one time came within one of carrying off the prize, and a recurrence of the opportunity would have been seized upon to the total discomfiture of gallant little Monroe. A like opportunity was afforded Monroe in the person of J. B. Storm, and it was thought by a large majority of the Conferees, that it was no disappointment to him that he recognized the hint, and, by voting for himself, settled the matter just as it should be settled, by securing it to Monroe her clear right. She had failed to make her selection, and in the result Conference had done the best she could for her. Of course there was bolting and a contest but Mr. Storm was elected nevertheless.

And right here looms up the contrast between Wayne county deprived of her rights, in the defeat of Mr. Beardslee, by the act of Monroe county, and Monroe county frittering away her choice by her own act, and her own home feuds. Wayne county, at once submitted to the situation, put her shoulder to the wheel, to elect her forced candidate and in two years afterwards, presented him for renomination. Monroe county, or rather the disappointed among her Democrats, refused to accept the situation, at once organized an opposition and have steadily fought to this day for prevention of even the possibility of a renomination. Wayne did her work of support notwithstanding, the only thing heard of her forced choice was, that his name occasionally appeared in the list of yeas and nays, and that not always to his credit as voting inteligently, or in accordance with the will of his constituents. Monroe county has done her work of opposition, notwithstanding the record of her young and talented representative has been brilliant, and his votes and speeches, save wherein the cause of Education was attempted to be advanced always in accord with the principles of the party to which he belongs. It has rather the appearance of an onslaught of disappointed ambition, than a meritorius effort to punish for neglect, short coming, or political malfeasance, for there were none of these and, it almost leads us to exclaim with our old time black Republican, but now liberal Democratic, friend Greeley, "thank God we are not a Democrat," at least of the Monroe presuasion. Not desiring strife, Mr. Storm has withdrawn from the field. It now remains to be seen whether the other counties will submit to that withdrawal so enforced, and, if so, whether the District will gain, and how much, by the change of representative. We believe the strife here is ended by placing Gen. Burnet in the field, solus.

☞ WE observe that our friends of the Wayne county *Herald*, while, in the main, admitting the correctness of our History of congressional nominations in this district, take exceptions to one or two points therein. The Herald says that the late Hon. James K. Dickson, Orin Lester and Thomas E. Grier, were the Conferees of Wayne, instead of John Hoolahan, Thomas E. Grier and A. B. Gammel, Esqrs., at the Conference at which, Wayne's rights, in the person of H. B. Beardslee, were so ruthlessly slaughtered; by the action of Monroe county. A friend at our elbow, who knows all the gentlemen named, and who was present during the whole of the proceedings, says that our assertion in this particular was correct. Judge Dickson, and he thinks Mr. Lester, certainly the former, with Jackson Woodward, Esq., were present from Wayne county, Messrs Hoolahan, Girer and Gammel were the Conferees, and voted for Mr. Beardslee from first to last. Our friend, alluded to above, knowing the shystering that had been agreed upon hereabouts, suggested to Mr. B., the substitution of Messrs Dickson and Woodward, for two of the other, as they were men of experience, and able to sustain themselves. This, however, was not deemed advisable, and Mr. Dickson and Mr. Woodward, were compelled to set by and smoothe the indignation they felt and which they did not hesitate to express after the cheat was consummuated. As to what was done in Wayne prior to the meeting of the Convention of that county we know nothing personally; but this we do know that our report of what Mr. Crane and Dimmick said on the occasion, was in substance, if not in precise language, what they really did say.

☞ THE Democracy of Luzerne would like to have all the Candidates this fall, and, through the Wilkes-Barre *Daily* suggests that Pike county's claims to the Senatorship be set aside for this time. Cool, very, for these hot days.

☞ JOHN COOLBAUGH, we see by the Monroe *Democrat* has seized himself by the boot straps, and lifted himself clean outside of the Congressional Campaign. The Democracy of Middle Smithfield will mourn over this act, but we do not know that the world will be the loser. Good by John.

☞ Our neighbor of the *Monroe Democrat* grew quite facetious in his paper, of yesterday, over an article copied from the Easton *Argus*, in which it is stated that the printer of the Republican paper here is one of the only three outspoken Grant men existing in this borough. There is a world of fun in our neighbor's inimitable play upon the names of Wolf, Schoch and Miriam, which is truly refreshing, and will raise many a hearty laugh at the expense of the trio named, even though the gist of the story is a mere myth, conjured in the brain of the wise one who wields the pen which our friend Amandus, apocryphally holds so nervously.

Tastes differ somewhat in such matters, but, really, if Amandus Orevous's experiences, in the rod line, were ours, we should say as little as possible about rods. Did we feel inclined to catechise him, we might learn something of the *modus operandi*, of the peculiar sensation arising therefrom, and of the precise effect in producing results intended. Our neighbor knows all about it, "you bet." There are many cases in point, but we will content ourself with a reference to only three of them.

1st—He experienced the effect of a rod, and a heavy one, too, some four years ago, when the threat of withdrawal from his bond, and immediate process for the collection thereof, was threatened, if he did not withdraw the names of Samuel S. Dreher and Stephen Holmes from the list of speakers advertised to expatiate at Democratic meetings. Abject compliance with the demand, would have been the result, had not a friend whom he has since betrayed, come to the rescue.

2d. Again, he experienced the effect of a rod which must have threatened terrible consequences indeed, to have induced him to betray his trust as an editor, and his honor as a man, by giving both the name of the author, and the original manuscript of an article, which appeared in the *Democrat*, and which proved to be obnoxious to his Miriam of the occasion. Ponderous, indeed, must have been the blows which produced so despicable a result.

3d. He experienced the effect of the rod, at once powerful, torturing, and sufficiently convincing to compel him to take another article, intended to be copied from the Easton *Argus*—that relating to, and favoring the propriety of sending Mr. John B. Storm a second time time to Congress—out of the very hands of his type-setter, and consign it to the waste basket. His Miriam did not want it to appear. A threat to start an opposition paper was the club used, and one whack so weakened his back bone that he caved, not knowing that he held in his hand a club far more potent than threats.

We might multiply the instances of our neighbor's sufferings from the infliction of the rod, *ad infinitum*, but to do so would be but to rub salt in sores already sufficiently painful, and add poignancy to the already existing grief of a dilapidated manhood. We, therefore, end here; but we cannot help thinking that our neighbor is certainly not the man who should delight to indulge in allusions to rods.

Removed.—Mr. E. Peck, merchant tailor, has removed his place of business to the rooms formerly occupied by John Daudt, on Main street, a few doors above the Stroudsburg House. Those in need of wearing appearel should make a note of this.

Our farmers have been busily engaged within the past fortnight, gathering in their harvest and hay crops. Despite the early predictions of the "prophets," we are pleased to announce that the yield is bountiful.

Quoit pitching is indulged in to an unlimited extent by a large number of our citizens, among whom we have noticed several experts. This is an innocent as well as an invigorating game, and is certainly a pleasant way to pass an hour or two these cool evenings.

Religious Notice.

Rev. J. H. Fritz, Lutheran Minister will preach in the East Stroudsburg School House, on next Lord's day, afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock. All are invtted to attend.

On Sunday last, a rattle snake, measuring three feet two inches in length, with thirteen rattles, was killed at the Water Gap, by Mr. John Sellwood, assisted by his brother-in-law, a Mr. Thornley. The monster was placed in spirits by our popular druggist, Mr. Wm. Hollinshead.

A band of gypsies passed through our borough on Monday last, and we presume they are camped somewhere on the outskirts. We would advise that our citizens see to it that their valuables are firmly secured under lock and key, as these vagrants belong to the light-fingered gentry, and travel about for gain only.

Balloon Ascension.—On Saturday evening next, the weather proving favorable, immediately following their usual practice game, the White Cap base ball club of this place will send up a balloon, which measures about eight feet in diameter. The ascension will take place in front of the Stroudsburg House. Look out for it.

Stroudsburg Preachers Meeting.

The Stroudsburg Preachers Meeting met in Stroudsburg, M. E. Church, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. J. Pastorfield, President, in the Chair. Religious services were conducted by Rev. J. C. Wood. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Communications relative to the services of the Churches on the previous Sabbath were made by J. Pastorfield, D. Young, E. L. Martin, F. M. Brady, A. Johnshon and G. W. F. Graff. An Essay on "The Model Methodist Preacher" was then delivered by Rev. Daniel Young. Rev. E. L. Martin, was appointed as Essayist for next Monday afternoon. Rev. J. C. Wood, and Rev. Y. B. Neely of Philadelphia were introduced and briefly addressed the meeting. Benediction by T. B. Neely. On motion adjourned.

G. W. F. GRAFF, Sec'y.

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,

May 9, 1872-tf.] Stroudsburg, Pa.

WANTED.—About the middle of July a good general servant. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Plenty of work furnished, for the satisfactory, willing, and cheerful doing of which good treatment, good fare, and good pay will be given.

Address MRS. PARET,

June 27, 1872-tf] Stroundsburg.

Removed.—Mr. Darius Dreher, has temporarily removed his stock of goods to the room, first door above M. M. Burnett's Tailor Shop, where he will be pleased to meet his many customers and friends, during the progress of the improvements making in his own store room. Darius's stock will be found complete in every particular, and will be sold at cost and below cost for want of room to store his goods. [July 18-2m

The Directors of the Public Schools of this Borough, met on the 1st inst., and selected the following teachers for the coming school term, commencing September 2d, and continuing nine months:

B. F. Morey, Principal of Academy School.
Angie Cross, 1st Ass't " "
Nellie Cross, 2nd " " "
Henry Albert, the Graveyard School, down town.
Rachel Van Buskirk, the Race School, up town.
O. B. Gordon, the Bark-street School.

The Circus.—On Thursday last our citizens were surprised, and the little urchins were set upon the *qui vive*, over the announcement that the North American Circus and Humpty Dumpty Pantomine Troupe would pay us a visit, and give one entertainment on the following Saturday. Owing to a very sudden change in their route, they were unable to "bill" the town, or advertise in the papers. They gave but one entertainment, in the evening, and succeeded in drawing a large crowd, all of whom were highly pleased with the performance. Had they given due notice of their coming, their receipts would have been enormous.

The *Sunday Morning Free Press*, a weekly paper but recently started in Scranton, under the auspices of the Scranton Co-operative Printing Association, has again reached us. It is neatly printed, ably edited, and contains foreign and domestic telegraphic dispatches, up to the hour of going to press, while the local department is conducted in a spicy manner. Some idea of the merits of the paper may be formed, when we state, that notwithstanding its tender age, the regular edition is 5,000 copies per week, and is still rapidly increasing. We announce it as among the most welcome of our exchanges.

The important duties that will rest upon the Constitutional Convention soon to be held in Pennsylvania are beginning to receive thoughtful attention among our intelligent people. It is perceived that the construction of a new Constitution is in fact a peaceful revolution—the oblitera tion and the building up again of the foundation of our laws. The Convention is absolutely independent of all legislation, and it and its work are responsible only to the people from whom its original power is derived. The magnitude of the duties to be discharged by it may there fore be readily understood by those who give attention to the grave matters of politics, and its proper action becomes to them a subject of immediate interest and thought.

One of the weakest points in our present Constitution is the facility with which pardons for convicted offenders may be obtained from the Executive. The whole responsibility is placed in the hands of the Governor, and the deliberate action of courts and juries is subject to revision and reversal by his individual will. How unwisely this power has been exercised of late years every one knows, for the examples are notorious enough. This is a danger to which we must always be exposed while the pardoning power is entrusted to a single person. And yet it would be equally unwise to abolish the pardoning power, for then the unjustly convicted would be without hope of re dress or release. The system of referring all such applications to the decision of a board of officers of high responsibility, which has been adopted in some of the States, is found to work well, and may be worthy of imitation here. Almost anything would be better than the present practice, but we should choose the most perfect that has been devised.

We instance the abuse of the pordoning power as it exists under the present Constitution only because it has been so strongly brought to public notice by recent examples. As we have said before, we need not hope to see any important restrictions to corporate powers and privileges in the instrument. The Convention will be filled with officers and attorneys of railroad companies, who will take good care that such interests do not suffer. But we may stand this if the Legislature is deprived of its power for special and wilful action. If the bounds of legislative authority are clearly marked, with a positive prohibition against overstepping them, we can afford a pretty large latitude to our great corporations. They enjoy it already in special forms, and if the limit is set down firmly the harm cannot be greater.

We hope that the intelligent sentiment of the people of Pennsylvania will be fully expressed, before and during the meeting of the Convention, in relation to its proper action. The Press will of course be heard, but behind the newspapers are the citizens themselves. Let popular opinion be brought to bear from every possible direction upon those who are to make for us new political foundations.—*Bucks County Intelligencer.*

Go to Simon Fried's for neck ties and collars.

Go to Simon Fried's for shirts and Umbrellas.

Go to Simon Fried's for trunks and valices.

Go to Simon Fried's for hats and caps.

If you want to see the latest style of spring goods, go to Simon Fried's.

Go to Simon Fried's for a nice fitting suit.

Go to Simon Fried's for boots and shoes.

Southern crops are good.

Muscatine, Iowa, is jubliant over Siamese twins of the porcine genus.

Two billion two hundred and fifteen million feet of saw logs were cut ready for the saw, in Michigan, last winter.

The transfer over the river at Council Bluffs last week included $2,500,000 worth of Alaska seal skins for the East.

The United States received over $100,000 tax on the last shipment of Alaska seal skins, besides the annual rental.

There have been shipped from the Saginaw valley to Toledo, since the opening of navigation, 10,282,536 feet of lumber, 348,300 lath, and 5,505,000 shingles.

Some of the managers of the late Labor Reform conference in New York assert that there was no bolt from it, but that that body unanimously called a national convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 23d of August.

About two weeks ago a cow belonging to Mr. Joseph Habermann, residing in East Penn, township, gave birth to a calf having two perfect tails. The calf is the color of a deer and has one deer tail, and are regular tail. The calf will be exhibited at the next fair at Lehighton, if it should live so long.—*Mauch Chunk Democrat.*

A singular accident occurred recently upon the White Mountain Notch road, N. H., a little above the Crawford House. A stage coach on its way from Ammonoosuc station to the Crawford House was struck by lightning during a heavy shower, the horses being thrown down but not killed, and two passengers sitting on the top of the vehicle were somewhat injured. Their clothes were burned, their gold watches and watch chains melted in their pockets, and one of the men was burned upon the breast, the electric fluid also completely encircling his body.

We are glad that one State has done something to prevent people from being killed for fun. Michigan has passed a law making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to aim a firearm at any person, whether it be loaded or not, and if harm comes of such an act, the perpetrator is responsible criminally and pecuniarily This is a salutary statute, and should be adopted in every State. Then the joke of aiming guns at people's heads would lose its point.

Silver in Montana.

The following is an extract of a letter from Hon. B. F. Potts, Governor of Montana:—

"A new silver district has been discovered in the Madison river, within fifteen miles of the proposed line of the N. P. R. R., which promises the richest results of any discovery on the Rocky Mountains. Great excitement exists, and is on the increase. The camp is on the Madison river, and about twenty miles above the three forks of the Missouri river.

"Our crops promise to surpass any thing heretofore grown in Montana.—Wheat will average about forty-five bushels to the acre"

Deaths last Week.

The number of deaths in the city last week was 477, being a decrease of 53 from those of the previous week, and 204 more than those of the corresponding period last year. There were but four deaths from small pox, and 122 from cholera infantum. The returns for the week exhibit a gratifying decrease in the number of deaths as compared with the mortality of a few weeks ago. The largest mortality in any single week in the history of the city previous to the present season was 739 deaths in the weeks ending July 21, 1866. During the weeks ending July 6, of the present year, the deaths aggregated 764, and during the ensuing week the total was swelled to the fearful figure of 855. Here the turning point was happily reached, the number of deaths for the week ending July 20 being only 587; for the week ending July 27 it was 530; and for the past week 477.—*Inquirer.*

One of the facts that appeal more strongly than words to men of judgment is the constant appreciation of our State credit under the financial management of General Hartranft. When he was first elected, nearly seven years ago, our State bonds were below par, selling at 88½.—Nobody cared to buy them as an investment. Since that time they have steadily risen in price until now the price in from 102 to 107, and none can be found in the market. The State itself is unable to get them in for redemption. This shows that, in spite of the ory of corruption that the Democrats and their allies have so loudly raised, the people generally have entire faith in the correct and faithful management of the State finances. They are so well satisfied that they will not surrender the bonds the State calls in for payment, but prefer them to other securities. Now if such is the case with Hartranft as Auditor General, will it be any worse when he is elected Governor?—*Bucks County Intelligencer.*

Every thing at Rusters is warranted to be as recommended or no sale.

Go to Ruster's if you wish to purchase a new style Hat. His stock is complete.

Prices at Rusters are in accordance with the times, low, low down.

Ruster has the finest display of Goods ever brought to Stroudsburg.

In ready made clothing, whether in city or country, Ruster's stock cannot be beaten.

If all who design purchasing goods call on Ruster they will make money both in quality and price of goods purchased.

Notions, Dress trimings and fashionable Dress goods are specialities with Ruster and prices rule low.

In collars, neck ties, cuffs, &c., for lady's or gents wear Ruster has all the novelities. Call and see them.

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.

In novelties Ruster is ahead of all competitors, beating even Barnum himself, because there is no humbugging in what he offers to the public.

There is no charge for showing goods at Rusters, neither are there cross looks if you do not buy.

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

Sketches of Gen. Charles Albright and Hon. G. W. Schofield.

GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT.

General Albright is a resident of Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, and is not quite fifty years of age. He was educated at Dickinson College, and embraced the profession of the law, in the active practice of which he is still engaged. He is also actively interested in the banking business, being President of the Second National Bank of Mauch Chunk.

In August, 1862, he was mustered into service as major of the 132d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which he served until the regiment was mustered out of service on May 24, 1863. He was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the regiment on September 24, 1862, and to the colonelcy on January 24, 1863.—The regiment arrived on the field just at the close of the battle of South Mountain, September 13, 1862, but in time to take an active and efficient part in the pursuit of the enemy across Antietam creek. During October, it took part in reconnoissances to Leesburg and Charlestown, West Virginia, and then joined in the general movement of the army towards the Rappahannock and preparations for the battle of Fredicksburg. The regiment was led in the charge on Mayre's Heights, on the afternoon of November 13, by Lieutenant Colonel Albright, and although side by side with veteren troops, it stood the brunt manfully. Sickness and casualties had reduced the command from the full complement to 340 effective men, and of these 150 were lost in the assault. The regiment, subsequent to this engagement, performed only the ordinary guard and picket duty near the banks of the Rappahannock, until the battle of Chancellorville, in which it took part, being subject to a severe fire on the morning of the 3d of May, and losing 30 men. Its term of service having expired, it returned home and was mustered out of service.

Two thirds of the rigiment re enlisted, however, and Colonel Albright again entered the field at the head of the 202d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.—The new regiment was mustered in on September 3, 1864, but Colonel Albright was absent from his regular command for some time, in command of the forces employed to suppress the riotous disturbances of the miners in Columbia county. The 202d was first employed in keeping open Sheridan's connections while operating in the Shenandoah Valley, and subsequently in guarding the Orange and Alexanderia Railroad. During this period they had frequent skirmishes with the enemy, but took part in no pitched battle. In May, 1865, the 202d returned to the State, and portions of it were on duty for a time in the coal regions, and on August 3d it was mustered out of service, its colonel having, on March 7th previously, been brevetted a Brigadier General for his gallant conduct during the war.

General Albright is a prominent member of the Methodist church, and was one of the lay delegates to the recent General Conference of that denomination, held at Brooklyn, taking an active part in the debates and deliberations.

HON. GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.

Judge Schofield, the third candidate for Congressman at large, is too well known to require extended notice. He was born in Chautauqua county, New York, March 11, 1817; graduated at Hamilton College in 1840, and removed to Warren, Pa., where he was admitted to the bar in 1843. In 1850 and 1851 he was a member of the State Assembly; and from 1857 to 1859 he was in the Ttate Senate. In 1861 he was appointed President Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District of the State, and in 1862 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-eighth Congress, being subsequently re elected four times in succession, and served lately as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He was a delegate to the recent National Republican Convention, and acted as chairman of the Committee on Platform of that body. Judge Schofield has taken a high standing in Congress, and is unquestionably one of the strongest men before the people in the State. He had refused to accept a renomination for Congress in the Nineteenth district, which he has now represented for nearly ten years, but will doubtless consent to go upon the ticket as a candidate for Congressman at Large.