THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-TRIPLE SHEET-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1870.



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THE SENATORIAL ELECTION. On Tuesday next, the 20th instant, the legal voters of the First Senatorial district of this city will be called upon to elect a successor to the late Senator Watt. It is seldom that the election of a single member of the Legislature is of such vital importance as in this case. But the Senate as it now stands is a fie, and its organization depends upon the result of the contest between Mr. Lyndall and Colonel Dechert. If the former is elected the Speaker of the Senate will be a Republican, and the committees will be framed with the Republican spirit predominating; if the Intter snoceeds, the Democracy will carry off both the Speakership and the committees, and a dead lock between the two branches of the Legislature will result, except in all those cases of corrupt legislation in which a dead lock would work such good results. Before the Legislature soon to assemble will come two measures of unusual importance-the reapportionment of the entire State into Legislative and Congressional districts. A Congressional reapportionment is made once in ten years and a Legislative reapportionment once n seven, so that it can only happen once in seventy years that the same Legislature is called upon to superintend both.

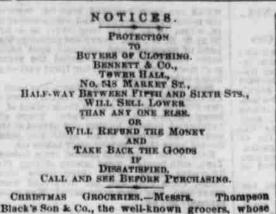
In the Legislature of 1861, by which the last Congressional apportionment was made, the Republicans had a majority of 21 in the Senate and 42 in the House, making 63 on joint ballot. In the Legislature of 1864, by which the last Legislative apportionment was made, the Republican majority in the Senate was 1 and in the House 4, or 5 on joint ballot. In the last Legislature, the Republicans had 3 majority in the Senate and 20 in the House, or 23 on joint ballot. In the Legislature soon to assemble, the Senate stands 16 Republicans to 16 Democrats, with the seat of the First district vacant, and the House 55 Republicans to 45 Democrats-a Republican majority of 10. If the control of the Senate is secured by the election of Mr. Lyndall, the Republicans will therefore be a little better off than they were in 1861, but still far from as powerful as they were in 1861. They will, however, be in a clear majority in both houses, and when presenting a united front can carry through such political legislation as is antagonized; while the fact that they will have a majority of one only in the Senate will tend greatly to keep their demands and purposes within the bounds of reason, by rendering it possible for the defection of a single rightminded Republican member to defeat an unfair and iniquitous arrangement of the Congressional and Legislative districts. If the Democrats were in power, the State would be so gerrymandered as to give them absolute control of it for years to come; as they are not in power, it is possible for the people oure a perfectly honest and impartial distribution of the districts, such a distribution as will fully satisfy the right-minded members of both the great political parties. The election of Mr. Lyndall is therefore a matter of vital importance to the State at large, not less than to the people of the district which he will specially represent. He is eminently qualifed for the position, and will make an honest, worthy, and zealous member of the Senate. Happily his election is a foregone conclusion. In 1866, General William MoCandless, Democrat, was elected Senator from this district by 1547 majority over the late Jeremiah Nichols, Republican. In 1869, the late Senator Watt had a majority of 176 votes over Alexander Diamond. At the recent election, the Republican majority in the district ranged between 750 and 1000, reaching 1010 on the vote for Receiver of Taxes, and falling to 756 on that for Sheriff. In the following table are shown the fluctuations in the vote of the district since the Senatorial election of 1866;-1870. 1866. Dem. 1,656 8,125 1,975 9,298 1,885 1,885 1,411 1,786 Dem. 1,469. 2,851. 1,796. 2,343. 1,590. 1,349. 1,815. Rep. 2,193 2,061 1,111 921 2,603 1,645 3,163 Rep. 2,336 2,818 943 943 943 2,196 1,410 3,251 Dam. 1.496 9.670 1.725 2.376 1.448 1.961 1.937 Rep. 1,945 3,391 1,917 898 9,398 1,550 2,359 13,705 nitely prefer a Democratic to a semi-Republi-can substitute for the party that now dominates Lyndall is assured, if the Republican voters of the district do their full duty. If they neglect that duty, they will have good cause to regret their neglect. THE NEW STEAMSHIP LINE. IT is understood that the entire stock of the new European steamship company has already been subscribed, and so great has been the eagerness of capitalists that subscriptions for twice the amount have been offered. The bonds have also all been offered for even before they have been placed upon the market, so that the success of the enterprise may be considered as secured. This company has started under unusually favorable auspices, and it has secured the cordia! support of many who have formerly declined to engage in any of the steamship projects that have been started at various times. The importance of the proposed line of European steamers can scarcely be overestimated, and the innumerable manufacturing, no less than the commercial, interests of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are doubly interested in its success. The steamers themselves will be built in this country of American material, and their construction will give employment to an immense number of American workmen; and when finished and in operation they will exert a powerful influence in reviving the commercial importance of the port of Philadelphia and in stimulating our manufactories. The principal reason for the decline of our commerce has been that capital has, by force of circumstances, been diverted into other channels; but the time has now arrived when a direct communication with Europe by means of a line of first-class steamships should meet with the cordial sup-

port of all classes of our citizens, for the future prosperity of our most important industries will largely depend upon it. There is no necessity whatever that New York should any longer be the port of Philadelphia, when we have every facility for rivalling her in commerce as we surpass her in manufactures. The capitalists who have interested themselves in the new steamship line are entitled to the thanks of their fellow-citizens and that the entire stock has already been subscribed is a happy augury for the success of the enterprise. We have been favored with an inspection of the subscription list. which will be published in a few days; But, strange to say, we do not find upon it the names of some of the most prominent shippers and shipowners of Philadelphia; and the success of the enterprise will depend entirely upon the support of others than those who have been supposed to be the special representatives of the commercial interests of Philadelphia.

CLAIMS OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS. FROM time to time petitions are presented to Congress asking for the payment of the pecuniary losses of Southern loyalists during the war, and occasionally these claims are advocated by influential public journals. A few members of Congress and Senators have also manifested a strong disposition, from time to time, to affirm the doctrine that the claims are just, and to assume that the nation is

bound to reimburse every loyal citizen of the rebellious States for losses growing out of the Rebellion and the war. Heretofore this principle has fortunately never been fully recognized, and we hope it never will be. If Congress once fairly commences to reimburse the Southern loyalists, the taxpayers of the United States will be fettered forever by an onerous irredeemable debt. Claims amounting to thousands of millions of dollars have already been trumped up, and if the citizens of the North, addition to all they have already in suffered, are to enrich the hordes of Southern leeches and the gangs of speculators, who are manipulating these unjust and unmerciful exactions, they will be completely stripped of the fruits of their enduring toil. Of all the schemes devised to plunder the Treasury, to oppress the people of the North, and to enrich Washington spaculators, corrupt Congressmen, and Southern sharks at their expense, none is so insidious and so dangerous as the proposed reimbursement of Southern loyalists. In self-protection all Northern citizens, without regard to party affinities, should unite in resistance to this terrible oppression, and in rebuking every Congressman or Senator who has the hardihood to attempt to impose this most terrible of all burdens upon over-patient Northern constituencies.

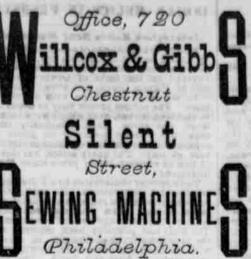
CARL SCHURZ, in his speech in the Senate defining his anomalous partisan position, insisted that the leading principle he favors is amnesty, and that his advocacy of revenue reform was a mere incidental or subordinate feature of his Missouri canvass. Resorting to a species of subtle reasoning that can scarcely be comprehended by those who have not sounded the profoundest depths of German philosophy, he contended that the time is now at hand when a new party must be organized, while he expressed a confident belief that the Republican party would, after "healthy regeneration," become this omnipotent party of the future. Schurz's idea, as far as he has one, or as far as we are capable of comprehending it, appears to be that the present Republican organization must be broken up, so that he and few congesial spirits may have the satisfaction of putting together the pieces or particles in an improved shape. We apprehend, however, that this sort of political reconstruction is a task far beyond Schurz's capacity. If the Republican party is to be regenerated, it is scarcely prudent to commence oporations by reducing it to impalpable powder. It eannot afford to undergo the risk of dying outright in the vague hope that death will insure an improved future existence. Common sense people will be apt to conclude that the readiness of the Missouri Senator to kill the existing organization is incompatible with a sincere desire for its restoration; and that if his blows against the party that warmed him into life prove really effective, he will infi-



old-time and well-remembered stand is situated at the northwest corner of Broad and Chesnut streets, where the store has long been associated in everybody's mind with everything which can at all be comprehended in the general term of fine groceries have lately completed an extensive addition to their business in the shape of a fine large branch store, which is in every particular the equal of the older house. The proprietors of the Broad and Chesnut streets store, which is essentially the old and popular stand, have perseveringly and successfally long maintained their leading position among retail establishments. In the matter of location, sultable as it is for a large class of the community, they, by the establishment of a flourishing branch, have shown that they are determined to cater to the wants of everybody, without regard to situation. The new stand has been placed at the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Arch, to adapt their facilities to the great northwestern growth of the city. The branch is now firmly established at this point, and is now doing an immense business, the old store being run as before by the same firm, and without any diminution in its custom. Both stores enjoy enviable reputations, which is accounted for by the fact that the stock embraces everything which everybody wants, in the best variety. Not only are the staple articles which every family is obliged to have here offered in endless variety, but the best of luxuries are also exposed for sale for all who may care to have them. As this is the season of the year when just such articles are wanted, it is a natural consequence that the people should buy them at this establishment, where they are to be had at reasonable rates. The Christmas dinner table especially is dependent in a great measure upon the number, variety, and excellence of the articles upon it, and many of these articles are to be had only from what are known as grocery stores. If we wish these groceries, we must go to a store where fine goods are sold, and not where a secondrate article is offered to us for as high a price as is charged for the best of goods elsewhere. Every housekeeper should remember the name exactly, Thompson Black's Son & Co., at Broad and Cnesnut streets, or Seventeenth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

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The instruments are made in every style of finish, and for tone cannot be surpassed in this country. We have sold over 2000, and each with a guarantee of five years. Hundreds of ouyers purchase from us who start out reluctantly to look, feeling they must spend \$500, or \$400, or \$700, but find a splendid



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"The weight of reliable evidence being overwhelming for that of the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Sewing Machine, I decided upon it, procured it, and am more than satisfied. GRACE GREENWOOD.

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" My wife would not accept a Sewing Machine of any other patent as a gift, if she must receive it on condition of giving up the Willcox & Gibbs."

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"The Willcox & Gibbs is the only Sewing Machine whose working is so sure and simple that I could venture to introduce it into Syria." REV. A. T. PRATT, Missionary American Board.

We have used various Sewing Machines within our family, but it is the unanimous opinion of the household, that the Willcox & Gibbs is the best of them all."

REV. J. S. HOLME,

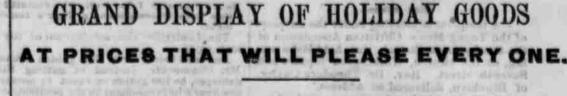
"For simplicity and mechanical accuracy of construction, I have seen no Sewing Machine equal to the Willcox & Gibbs." ENOCH LEWIS, Of the Pennsylvania Central R. R.

A correspondence on the subject of Sewing Machines is respectful-ly solicited.

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the land.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION. ANOTHER, and we trust the last, effort is to be made next week to restore Georgia fully to her normal position in the Union. The State was represented for a time in the lower house of the Fortieth Congress, but has not yet been readmitted to representation in the Senate. After the Legislature which had defiantly ousted the colored members was brought to terms by Congress, the time for the election for members of the present and next Congress was fixed for November 8, but late in September both branches of the Legislature passed an act, drawn up by Attorney-General Akerman, postponing the Congressional and local elections until the 20th, 21st, and 22d of December. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week, therefore, the contest will take place. The candidates of the two parties for the long and short terms are as follows:---

#### REPUBLICANS.

Dist. 41st Congress. 1-Richard W. White, Virgii Hillyer. 2-Richard H. Whiteley. -Marion Bethune. John S. Bigby. -Jeff. F. Long (col'd), Thos. J. Speer. -Thos. P. Beard (col'd). Isham S. Fannin. Marion Bethune, Jeff. F. Long (col'd), Thos. P. Beard (col'd). John A. Wimpy. George P. Barnett. DEMOCRATS. -A. T. McIntyre, W. W. Payne. tyre, W. W. Nelson Tift, William F. Wright, Winbors J. Lawton, D. M. Duboise, William P. Price, Pierre M. B. Young, In 1865, the vote for Governor was \$3,146 Republican to 76,094 Democratic-a Republican majority of 7041. The vote for Congressmen at the same time was as follows :--8839 R 1949 D 1935 R 161 R 13,645 11,551 10,917 11.078 (No regular op.) 8,340 11,154 413D \$100D 7,927

plano can be bought at about two-thirds these sums or less. Come and see us.

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BRONCHITIS .- The usual symptoms of this disease are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, Hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, a spitting of phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels which run through every part of the lungs. Jayne's Expectorant immediately suppresses the cough, pain, inflammation, fever, and difficulty of breathing, produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure. Sold by all druggists.

CLARK'S GOLD MEDAL SALAMANDER HOT-AD FUR-NACE consumes less coal, gives more hot air, requires less attention, and in every respect is superior to any hot-air furnace in the country. Call and examine at the warerooms of

JOHN S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street.

CLARK'S GOLD MEDAL HOT-ALE COOKING RANGE .--Fifteen hundred references for this celebrated Range. It it will do more cooking and baking, heat more warm water, and heat three large rooms in the coldest weather, with less coal than any range in the market. JOHN S. CLARK. No. 1008 Market street.

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CABBON REVERBERATORY HEATER .- Warranted to be the cheapest, most durable, efficient, economical, and convenient hot-air furnace, for general use, ever offered to the public.

It is a perfect gas-burner and radiator, as will be trated to all who will call and see it in ope-MCCOY & TYSON, ration. No. 1210 Market street.

THE STAR NICKEL-PLATING WORKS have become one of the institutions of the city, and are constantly thronged with visitors to examine the process of this wonderful mechanic art.

SEE advertisement of Atmore's Mince Meat on Eighth Page.

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