THE
"FIELD REPUBLICAN."
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of each of above at proportionate rates.
GEO. R. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Cards.

A. WALLACE. FRANK FIELDING.
WALLACE & FIELDING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
egal business of all kinds attended to
mptness and fidelity. Office in residence
n A. Wallace. jan12:70

W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [dec2-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa. 1y

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. J. BLAKE WALTERS.
WALLACE & WALTERS,
Real Estate Agents and Conveyancers,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Real Estate bought and sold, titles examined, conveyances prepared, taxes paid, and insurances taken. Office in new building, nearly opposite Court House. jan1,'68

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market St., over Hartswick & Irwin's Drug Store.
Prompt attention given to the securing of County, Claims, &c., and to all legal business. March 28, 1867-1y.

ROBERT WALLACE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Allaccton, Clearfield County, Penn'a.
All legal business promptly attended to.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [nov21,68

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [feb29,'63-tf

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street one door east of the Clearfield County Bank. [may4,'64

John H. Orvis. C. T. Alexander.
ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Bellefonte, Pa. [sep13,'65-y

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug18'70

DR. AI THORN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Kylertown, Clearfield co. Pa., offers his professional services to the people of the surrounding country. [Sept. 20,'69-y

DR. J. F. WOODS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Having removed to Anson'lle, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and the surrounding country. All calls promptly responded to. [Dec. 5 6m pd.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Penfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 18-tf.

JEFFERSON LITZ,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Osceola, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country.
All calls promptly attended to. Office and residence on Curtin st., formerly occupied by Dr. Kline. my19-1y

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 83d Reg'ment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'65-tf

DR. T. JEFFERSON BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Having permanently located, he now offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, and the public generally. All calls promptly attended to. oct20-y

F. B. READ, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Kylertown, Pa.
Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of the surrounding country. apr20-6mpd.

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr1,67

DENTAL PARTNERSHIP.
DR. A. M. HILLS,
Desires to inform his patrons, and the public generally, that he has associated with him in the practice of Dentistry,
S. P. SHAW, D. D. S.,
Who is a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, and therefore has the highest attestations of professional skill. All work done in the office I will hold myself personally responsible for being done in the most satisfactory manner and highest order of the profession.
An established practice of twenty-two years in this place enables me to speak to my patients with confidence.
Engagements from a distance should be made by letter a few days before the patient designs coming. Dec. 5, 1870-1y.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. R. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum, in Advance.

VOL. 43--WHOLE NO. 2198. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1870. NEW SERIES--VOL. 11, NO. 23.

Cards.

MRS. S. S. LIDDELL'S
MARBLE & STONE YARD,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Shop on Reed Street, near Pennsylvania Railroad depot. may 18,'70-tf.

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25-1ypd

GEORGE C. KIRK,
Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Pa.
All business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Persons wishing to employ a surveyor will do well to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. Deeds of conveyance, articles of agreement, and all legal papers, promptly and neatly executed. mar30yp

DANIEL M. DOHERTY.
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
jy23] CLEARFIELD, PA. [tf

CHARLES SCHAFER,
LAGER BEER BREWER,
Clearfield, Pa.
HAVING rented Mr. Entres' Brewery he hopes by strict attention to business and the manufacture of a superior article of BEER to receive the patronage of all the old and many new customers. Aug. 25, tf.

SURVEYOR.
THE undersigned offers his services as a Surveyor, and may be found at his residence, in Lawrence township. Letters will reach him directed to Clearfield, Pa.
may 7-tf. JAMES MITCHELL.

J. K. BOTTORF'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
AMBROMOS MADE A SPECIALTY. NEGATIVES made in cloudy, as well as in clear weather. Constantly on hand, a good assortment of FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. Frames, from any style of moulding, made to order. apr28-tf

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [jy14-1y

GEO. ALBERT.....HENRY ALBERT.....W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
je23-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

C. KRATZER & SONS,
MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware,
Cutlery, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions and Shingles,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
At their new store room, on Second street, near H. F. Bigler & Co's Hardware store. [Jan14

MOSHANNON LAND & LUMBER CO.,
OSCEOLA STEAM MILLS,
MANUFACTURERS
LUMBER, LATH, AND PICKETS
H. H. SHILLINGFORD, President,
Office—Forest Place, No. 125 S. 4th st., Phil'a.
JOHN LAWSHE, Superintendent.
jel'67] Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, Pa.

SAMUEL I. SNYDER,
Practical Watch Maker,
Opposite the Court House,
SECOND STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired, and work warranted to give satisfaction. may22-70

JAMES C. BARRETT,
Justice of the Peace and Licensed Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Collections & remittances promptly made, and all kinds of legal instruments executed on short notice. may4,'67-tf

J. HOLLOWBUSH . . . . . S. DAVIS CAREY.
HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY,
BOOKSELLERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
AND STATIONERS,
218 Market St., Philadelphia.
Paper Flour Sacks and Bags, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. feb24,70-1ypd

NEW
MARBLE WORKS,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
CALL and see the new MARBLE WORKS, on Market street, opposite the Jail.
MONUMENTS,
GRECIAN TOMBS,
FRENCH COUCHES,
TABLE TOPS, MANTLES,
GARDEN STATUARY,
TERRA CUTTA WARE,
HEAD & FOOT STONES,
of new and beautiful designs.
All of which will be sold at city prices, or 25 per cent. less than any other establishment in this county. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Orders thankfully received and promptly filled in the best workman-like manner.
S. A. GIBSON.
JAMES E. WATSON, Agent. my11-1y

NEW MARBLE YARD
IN LUTHERSBURG!
THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of the western end of the county that he has opened a Marble Yard, for the manufacture of
Tombstones, Monuments, Head and Foot Stones, &c., &c.
I employ none but the best workmen, and use the best material. All orders promptly filled and the work warranted. Address all letters to
DANIEL GOODLANDER.
Luthersburg, October 26, 1870.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL-ROAD.

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCH.

ON and after Monday, NOV. 21st, 1870, two Passenger Trains will run daily (except Sundays) between Tyrone and Clearfield, as follows:

CLEARFIELD MAIL.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Clearfield	2.40, P. M.	Tyrone	9.35, A.M.
Philipsburg	3.40, "	Osceola	11.15, "
Osceola	4.05, "	Philipsburg	11.40, "
Tyrone	5.35, "	Clearfield	12.40, P.M.

CLEARFIELD ACCOMMODATION.

LEAVE SOUTH.		LEAVE NORTH.	
Clearfield	7.00 A. M.	Tyrone	10.00 A. M.
Philipsburg	9.00 "	Intersection	10.10 "
Osceola	10.00 "	Osceola	7.20 P. M.
Intersection	12.50 P. M.	Philipsburg	3.40 "
Tyrone	1.12 "	Clearfield, ar.	5.50 "

FARE AND DISTANCES.

FROM CLEARFIELD. Station.	Miles.	Fare.	FROM TYRONE. Stations.	Miles.	Fare.
Leonard	2	10	Intersection	4	15
Woodland	6	20	Vanscoyoc	7	20
Bigler	8	25	Gardner	9	20
Wallaceton	11	35	Mt. Pleasant	11	25
Blue Ball	13	40	Summit	14	25
Philipsburg	17	50	Sandy Ridge	15	40
Steiners'	18	55	Powelton	17	45
Dunbar	20	60	Osceola	20	55
Osceola	21	65	Dunbar	21	60
Powelton	24	75	Steiner's	23	65
Sandy Ridge	26	80	Philipsburg	24	70
Summit	27	85	Blue Ball	28	80
Mt. Pleasant	30	90	Wallaceton	30	85
Gardner	32	$1 00	Bigler	32	95
Vanscoyoc	34	1 00	Woodland	35	$1 00
Intersection	37	1 15	Leonard	39	1 10
Tyrone	41	1 20	Clearfield	41	1 20

FARE FROM CLEARFIELD, TO

Bellefonte, Pa	$2 85	Middletown	$3 00
Lock Haven	2 70	Marietta	3 30
Williamsport	3 00	Lancaster	3 85
Huntingdon	1 80	PHILADELPHIA	7 95
Lewistown	2 90	Altoona	1 65
Marysville	4 50	Johnstown	2 80
HARRISBURG	4 75	PITTSBURG	3 15

CONNECTIONS.

Close connections made at Tyrone with trains East and West on the Main Line, and at Williamsport for points North and East.

Passengers leaving Clearfield at 2.40 p. m., reach Williamsport the same day, and passengers leaving Williamsport at 8.00 a. m., reach Clearfield at 3.50 p. m.

Passengers for way stations on the Main Line between Tyrone and Harrisburg, leave Tyrone at 6.25 p. m. GEORGE C. WILKINS,
my19-tf. Superintendent.

Clothing.

How to Save Money.

THE times are hard; you'd like to know
How you may save your dollars;
The way to do it I will show,
If you will read what follows.

A man who lived not far from here,
Who worked hard at his trade,
But had a household to support
That squandered all he made.

I met him once. Says he, "My friend,
I look threadbear and rough;
I've tried to get myself a suit,
But can't save up enough."

Says I, my friend, how much have you?
I'll tell you where to go
To get a suit that's sound and cheap:
To REIZENSTEIN & Co.

He took what little he had saved,
And went to Reizenstein & Brothers',
And there he got a handsome suit,
For half he paid to others.

Now he is home, he looks so well,
And their effect is such,
That when they take their daily meal,
They don't eat half as much.

And now he finds on Saturday night,
With all their wants supplied,
That he has money left to spend,
And some to lay aside.

His good success, with cheerful smile,
He gladly tells to all,
If you'd save money, go and buy
Your clothes at—
REIZENSTEIN'S CLOTHING HALL.
Where the cheapest, finest and best Clothing and good Furnishing Goods can be had to suit every taste and in every style april1,'70

Miscellaneous.

NEW DRUG STORE!

WM. B. ALEXANDER, M. D.,
Druggist and Apothecary.
CURWENSVILLE, PA.,
Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of
DRUGS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. His stock of Drugs is pure and fresh, and customers can rely upon getting the best of everything in his line. His stock of
PERFUMERY,
Toilet Articles, Hair Tonics, Cosmetics, Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Combs, Pocket Books, Pens, Inks, Pencils and Paper, and a general assortment of this class of goods, are all of the best quality.
PURE WINES & LIQUORS,
For Medical purposes only,
Glass, Putty, Lubricating Oils, &c., to suit the wants of the community.
His extensive and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines enables him to fill Physicians' prescriptions on short notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Smokers and Chewers will find his stock of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars & Snuff, to consist of the very best brands in the market.
A share of public patronage is solicited.
Oct. 19-3m. W. B. ALEXANDER.

TO LUMBERMEN:
PERFECTION IN
CANTHOOKS!
The Clearfield Excelsior Canthook will not wear out or break, being constructed with one solid band from clip to point.
It is pronounced by all practical lumbermen who have examined it to be the most perfect Canthook ever invented.
Amos Kennard, Patentee.
Manufactured by AMOS KENNARD & Co., at
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All orders promptly attended to. a23'70

WESTERN HOTEL,
Opposite the Court House,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Accommodations first-class and charges moderate.
oct13 JOHN F. YOUNG, Proprietor.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES.
We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. my28

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1870.

Speech of
HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Delivered in Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1870. A fair Apportionment Bill and fair Elections.

The democrats and conservatives of the first Senatorial district, Philadelphia, held a large and enthusiastic meeting, on Monday evening the 12th, at which addresses were delivered by Col. R. P. Deckert, the democratic candidate for Senator, Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, Lewis C. Cassidy and others. Mr. Wallace's speech was on the subject of the next apportionment, as affected by the approaching special election. We give a condensed report as follows:

SENATOR WALLACE said: *Fellow-citizens of the First Senatorial District:* In opening, permit me to say that, during a somewhat extended term in the State Senate, it has been my fortune again and again to be called upon by gentlemen, prominent in your city, with the inquiry why this measure and that measure have received our sanction, and why we, of the rural districts, have not stayed the wheels of legislation until the press and the people of your city are heard from? A brief glance at our position there will answer these queries. You elect four gentlemen to represent you in the Senate; they come clothed with official garb, and when they unite in the endorsement of any measure purely local, and ask its passage as the desire of their constituents, what right have I to assume that it is not your wish? My people elect me to take care of their interests, and in matters affecting my district alone. I should feel deeply aggrieved if my right to judge of their wishes and wants were questioned by a Philadelphia Senator. Thus, "putting myself in their place," I acquiesce in their right to represent you. They are your agents; the guardians of your interests, and their voices are potent on all questions in which you alone are concerned. How vital then is it that, in matters affecting the interests of this great city, you should be faithfully and honestly represented, and how important to all of you is it, that the best man named should be elected.

Send to us such men as your candidate, and we will hear fewer complaints of the wrongs perpetrated at Harrisburg upon your people and your rights. The evil, if such there be, is at your home, and here at the ballot box you must apply the remedy.

By the fiat of Providence, the Senate is to day equally divided. This contest to decide its political complexion is, in every sense, a State one. The division of the commonwealth into congressional, senatorial and representative districts; the possible call for a convention to revise the State constitution, and the mode of selecting the representatives thereto are the great questions to be disposed of in the coming session. In the adjustment of matters of so grave moment, no narrow partisanship should prevail, but so far as it is consistent with the character of our institutions, every shade of sentiment should be represented, and every individual voter made the equal of his fellow. In this way alone can we approximate the true standard of representative government.

By the election of Col. Deckert to the Senate, the Democrats will control that body. The Republicans already have the House and the Governor, and a fair apportionment of the State, and an impartial distribution of delegates to the State Convention (if one should be called) will be made. The conflicting interests of the two parties, in view of the mandatory provisions of the constitution, will be harmonized, and the councils of reasonable and reasoning men in the legislature will prevail. Give both branches of the legislature again to the Republican party, and the force of party drill, the necessity for party success, and the desires of ambitious men within its ranks will outweigh the calmer judgment of fair minded men.

We seek but a fair bill and an honest apportionment. This is the issue in this canvass, for a partisan majority will again disfranchise and outrage the people as they were disfranchised and outraged by the iniquitous measures of 1862 and 1864.

See the figures and the facts to support this assertion:

In 1864, the total vote for Congress was 497,882; 16 Republicans elected had 254,808 votes, or 15,925 votes each; 8 Democrats elected had 243,074 votes, or 30,384 votes each; required to elect a Democrat more than a Republican, 14,459 votes; whole Republican majority, 11,734; for which they obtained 8 Congressmen.

In 1866, the total vote was 593,554; 18 Republicans elected had 302,468 votes, or 16,803 votes each; 6 Democrats elected had 291,086 votes, or 48,513 votes each; required to elect a Democrat more than a Republican, 31,710 votes; whole Republican majority, 11,382 votes; for which they obtained 12 Congressmen.

In 1868, the total vote was 651,918; 3 Democrats elected, who were turned out, viz.; Moffat, Reading and Foster, leaving 18 Republicans, who had 329,642 votes, or 18,310 votes each; 6 Democrats, who had 322,276 votes, or 53,712 votes each; required to elect a Democrat more than a Republican 35,499 votes. Whole Republican majority was 7,366 for which they obtained by the gerrymander and the committee on the elections 12 Congressmen.

In 1870, leaving out of view the second district, and 1,372 independent votes in the Allegheny district, the whole congressional vote was 512,506. Eleven Democrats elected had 256,334 votes. Twelve Republicans elected had 256,172, leaving a Democratic majority of 162, for which the Republicans obtain one congressman, equal to 21,000 of the popular vote.

We thus find that the practical working of the congressional gerrymander of 1862, during four terms, has been to require an average of 35,895 votes to elect a Democratic congressman, whilst 17,860 votes were sufficient to elect a Republican. The difference in the whole vote polled at these four congressional elections has been but about 31,000 votes, or less than the rate is for two congressmen, and yet sixty-four Republicans have been sent to Congress for these terms, whilst but thirty-one Democrats have occupied the place, and of these Cessna is after one.

The Senatorial and Representative apportionment made in 1864, was still more unjust in its details, and has proved so in practice.

The county of Montgomery had always enjoyed a separate senatorial representation until the passage of that bill, when she was attached to Chester and Delaware, in order that their Republican majority should control her and give another senator to the Republicans.

Lancaster, with 25,368 taxables, was given two senators, whilst Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene, with 27,496 taxables, were allowed but one; the former were Radical, the latter Democratic. A number of other instances of gross injustice are in the bill, and the result has justified the hopes of its framers, namely, the perpetuation of their majority in the Senate.

I proceed to show from the actual results in electing members of the House during the past five years how infamous the disfranchisement of our people has been:

The apportionment bill of 1864 assumed to fix 6,700 taxables as the quota for one Representative in the house, and in 1866 Geary had 307,294 votes, and sixty Republican members were elected, having each upon the general basis 4,956 votes. Clymer had 296,096 votes, and thirty-eight Democrats were elected, each having upon this basis 7,653 votes; thus requiring 2,677 more votes to elect a Democrat than to elect a Republican.

The Republican majority in the State was 17,178; less than the number necessary for three members, yet their majority was twenty-four.

In Philadelphia, the operation is still worse, for in that year, Geary had there 54,295 votes, which elected 18 Republican members of the house, with 4,170 votes each; whilst Clymer had 48,817 votes, which elected but 5 Democrats with 9,763 votes each, requiring more than twice as many Democrats as Republicans to elect a member of the House.

In 1867, Judge Sharswood carried the State by 922 majority, yet the Legislature stood 54 Republicans to 46 Democrats; giving them 8 majority, when under a fair bill it would have been ours by as many. In Philadelphia, the Democrats elected the sheriff and all of the row officers; and Judge Sharswood had 52,075 votes, which gave the Democrats but 7 members, whilst Judge Williams had but 49,587 votes, which gave the Republicans 11 members, thus requiring 7,430 votes to elect a Democrat, whilst 4,508 votes elected a Republican.

In 1868 Hartranft had 331,416 votes, and the republicans had 62 members, each having 5,345 votes. Boyle had 321,739 votes, and the Democrats had but 38 members, each having 8,466 votes, a difference of 3,021 in favor of Republicanism. The whole majority was 9,677, for which they obtained 24 members. In Philadelphia the Democrats elected their mayor and district attorney, and Boyle carried the city by 175 majority, yet the Democrats got but 5 members of the house, whilst the Republicans had 13.—Boyle's vote was 60,808; 5 members 12,161 votes each; Hartranft's vote was 60,633; 13 members 4,664 votes each, a discrimination of nearly 270 per cent. against the Democrats of Philadelphia.

In 1869, Geary had 290,552 votes and his party had 60 members of the house, with 4,842 votes each. Packer had 285,956 votes and the Democrats had 40 members, with 7,148 votes each. For an aggregate majority of 4,596 they obtained 20 members of the house. In Philadelphia Geary had 51,292 votes and 13 Republicans were elected with 3,938 votes. Packer had 46,802 votes and 5 Democrats were elected, with 9,360 votes each, another discrimination of over 230 per cent.

In 1870, taking the Congressional vote as the basis, and giving the Republicans the independent vote in the Allegheny district, and treating the vote in the second district as 9,544 Democrat and 11,700 Republican, we find a total Republican vote of 269,244, for which they have 55 members, with 4,825 votes each, and the Democrats, with 265,934 votes, have 45 members with 5,897 votes each. For a majority of 3,410 on the whole vote, they have 10 members of the house.—In Philadelphia the Republicans have again 13 members, with about 3,700 votes each, and the Democrats have but 5 members, with about 9,600 votes each.

The aggregate difference in the whole vote polled during these five years is but about 34,000, but by its skillful manipulation the Republicans have secured the control of the House during the whole period, and managed to elect eighty-six members more than the Democrats.

It is not strange that such a result should follow when we contrast the districts formed by the iniquitous bill of 1864. Examine some of its prominent features:

Cumberland, Democratic, with 10,230 taxables, has one member.

Tioga and Potter, Republican, with 11,187 taxables, have two members.

Montgomery, Democratic, with 18,057 taxables, has two members.

Chester, Republican, 16,519 taxables, has three members.

Columbia, Montour and Northumberland, Democratic, with 17,453 taxables, have two members.

Bradford and Sullivan, Republican, with 11,672 taxables, have two members.

Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon, Democratic, with 17,039 taxables, have two members.

Susquehanna and Wyoming, Republican, with 11,272 taxables, have two members.

Westmoreland, Democratic, with 12,065 taxables, was entitled to two members, and Indiana, with 6,742 taxables, was entitled to one. Yet they are joined in one district, and three members given to it, all of whom are Republicans, because their majority in Indiana is greater than ours in Westmoreland.

The issue before the people of the first Senatorial district involves the correction of these gross wrongs, and the enactment of an apportionment bill, by which all of the people shall be fairly represented. With the election of Colonel Deckert, the Senate is Democratic, and a fair bill will be arrived at by the action of the two Houses. We want no gerrymander; no more unfair and disgraceful partisanship; no further disfranchisement of our people; but we demand such an apportionment as will give to the party carrying the State the legitimate results of its success, in a majority of the members of Congress, and in the control of the Legislature. This is a representative government, under the legitimate rule of a majority, and for it we come to you, the people of the first senatorial district.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

THE PRACTICAL WORKINGS DURING EIGHT YEARS OF THE REPUBLICAN GERRYMANDER FOR CONGRESS.

	1864.	1866.	1868.	1870.
Republicans elected to Congress	16	18	18	12
Whole number of votes polled for them	254,808	307,168	329,642	256,172
Average vote for each of them	15,925	16,843	18,310	21,347
Democrats elected to Congress	8	6	6	11
Whole number of votes polled for them	243,074	291,086	322,276	256,334
Average vote for each of them	30,384	48,512	53,712	23,303
More votes necessary for a Dem. Congressman than for a Rep.	14,459	31,710	35,499	1,956
Rep. majority on whole vote	11,734	11,382	7,366	Det. 162
No. of Congressmen obtained thereby	8	12	12	1
Aggregate diff. of votes during these years				31,526
Republican Congressmen obtained thereby				64
Average number of votes required for a Republican Congressman				17,860
Average number of votes required for a Democratic Congressman				25,875

(In 1868, Moffat, Reading and Foster, Democrats, were elected, but were turned out, leaving the delegation as in the preceding Congress.)

(The Second district, for 1870, is omitted from the table.)

PRACTICAL WORKINGS OF THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE HOUSE DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

State result	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Rep. vote	307,294	260,824	331,416	296,552	269,244
Rep. members of House	62	54	62	66	55
Average vote for them	4,956	5,126	5,345	4,842	4,895
Dem. vote	290,096	267,746	321,739	285,936	265,934
Dem. members	38	46	38	40	45
Average vote for them	7,637	5,820	8,466	7,148	5,907
More votes necessary for a Dem than a Rep. member	2,677	700	3,121	2,306	1,012
Whole Rep. majority	17,178	11,922	9,677	4,596	3,410
Number of members obtained thereby	24	8	24	20	10

Aggregate difference of vote during these five years	33,532
Republican members of the House obtained thereby	86
Average number of votes for a Republican member	5,004
Average number of votes for a Democratic member	6,915

RESULTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Members of the House	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Republican vote	54,295	49,587	60,633	51,292	47,577
Republican members of House	13	11	13	13	13
Average vote for them	4,176	4,508	4,664	3,948	3,660
Democratic vote	48,817	52,075	60,808	46,802	45,950
Democratic members	5	7	5	5	5
Average vote for them	9,763	7,439	12,161	9,360	9,610
More votes necessary for a Democratic Member than a Republican	5,593	2,932	7,497	5,422	5,950
Whole Republican majority	5,588	2,488	175	4,490	2,527
Number of members obtained thereby	8	4	8	8	8

Aggregate difference of vote during these five years	9,612
Republican members of the House obtained thereby	56
Average number of votes for a Republican member	4,177
Average number of votes for a Democratic member	9,209

(In this table the Second district is estimated for 1870, at 9,500 Democratic, and 11,700 Republican votes.)

RAILROAD SIGNALS.—The varieties of the "toots" of the locomotive, and the gyrations of the arms of the conductors by day, or lanterns by night, are about as intelligent to most people as first class Choctaw. The following will give the reader a correct idea of their signification:

One whistle—"down brakes."
Two whistles—"off brakes."
Three whistles—"back up."
Continuous whistles—"danger."

A rapid succession of short whistles is the cattle alarm, at which the brakes will always be put down.

A sweeping parting of hands on level of eyes is the signal to "go ahead."

A downward motion of the hand, with extended arms, "to stop."

A beckoning motion of the hand, "back."

A lantern lowered and raised vertically, is a signal for "starting;" swung at right angles or crossways the track, "stop;" swung in a circle, "back the train."

A red flag waved upon the track must be regarded as a signal of danger. So with other signals given with energy.

Hoisted at a station, is a signal for a train "to stop."

Stuck up by the road side, it is a signal of danger on the train ahead.

Carried unfurled on an engine, is a warning that another engine or train is on its way.

THE RIVER OF DEATH.

BY WM. O. KENNEDY.

On life's horizon, at its goal,
There flows a dismal river,
Whose passage over the parting soul,
And makes its pinions quiver.

The ghostly landscape on its shore,
Appals approaching mortality
Who shrink dismayed from crossing o'er,
To reach Heaven's golden portals.

Along its bank the ivy grows—
There droop the mournful willows,
And there the gloomy cypress throws
Its shade athwart the billows.

Its atmosphere is bleak and dank,
And stagnant makes the breathing,
While baleful vapors from its bank,
Are ever upward wreathing.

Its breath benumbs the hands and feet,
As draws the pilgrim nearer,
The heart and pulse suspend their beat,
As grows the valley dreaver.

That valley too, is lone and deep,
And in its twilight glimmer,
Dark shadows o'er the eye-balls creep,
And make the vision dimmer.

The gloom with which its depths abound,
The dew-drop thickly falling,
The dreary sights and doleful sounds,
Its precincts make appalling.

The livid lips, the bloodless hands
The brow to marble turning—
The sombre hearse that waiting stands
The candles faintly burning!

The shroud, the pall, the coffin dread,
Relations, friends, all weeping,
The cayless, cold and narrow bed,
For long and dreamless sleeping!

These visions grim, with dread invest
The descent to that river,
Inspire with fear that pilgrim's breast,
And make its fibres quiver.

But would he look beyond the stream,
Instead of round him gazing,
He would behold a dazzling beam,
Across the water blazing.

He would perceive a joyous host,
The river's bosom lightening,
And to its mother happy coast
His trembling soul inviting.

He would discern an angel band,
With harps and crowns glowing,
Along the shore of that bright land,
Their welcome beacons showing!

His eye would catch a cheering view
Of Heaven's resplendent fountains,
Its valleys fresh with pearly dew,
And its eternal mountains!

His ear would drink a cadence sweet,
As soft as tones of lover,
A song, with which the angels greet
A pilgrim crossing over!

Then he would cast all dread aside,
His soul would cease to quiver,
And he would boldly stem the tide
Of that dark gloomy river.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS AND COUNTRY EDITORS.

To well edit a country newspaper is one of the most difficult undertakings imaginable. It is harder work to well edit a first-rate local country newspaper than to edit a daily, in a large city, and requires more versatility of talent. The country editor is a peculiar institution. He has an arduous time of it. If his paper is worth a farthing, he must make it so by work. It will not do for him to sit down with a pile of exchanges beside him or in his lap and, with a pair of shears, cut out this story, that piece of poetry, this bit of war news, that case of murder, this terrible railway accident, and this piece of personal abuse concerning some political opponent—to make up the variety usually found in country newspapers. It will not do for him to rely upon the scissors alone to furnish copy by the column, half column, third-column, or stickful, as the case may be, with no other idea than to have it easy for the foreman to make up the paper.

The country editor who makes a good paper does it by labor and application. He carefully reads the exchanges. He keeps himself posted as to what is going on. He must know something of politics, finances, religion, commerce, agriculture, mechanics, fine arts, science, medicine, fashions, and local gossip.

He must know everything from the formation of Grant's Cabinet to the most improved method of cleaning pig's feet.

He must be able to write understandingly on the tariff, specie payment, the art of curing sick horses, the best lubricating material for wagons, the cost and profit of raising this or that breed of hens, ducks, pigs, sheep, cattle, and horses.

And all this he must acquire by study, by experience, by inquiry. He must know what is going on in this part of the town and that. He must know which farmer is making money and which is not. When a farmer erects a handsome barn or dwelling-house he is worthy of mention, for he has accomplished something, and dotted an improvement where one before did not exist. The country editor must know of all these improvements, and mention them, that others may be encouraged to do likewise.

He must be posted as regards the general health of his immediate vicinity; must know who the best physicians are, and, in case of death, must recommend an undertaker. He must know who brings in new goods and whether they are to be sold cheap or not. He is expected to attend all the funerals and to mourn with those who mourn. He must attend all the weddings—at least it is expected that he will write a puff for the parties married, and give them a good send-off through the paper, no matter whether he was invited to the feast, been presented with a piece of cake, or paid for the time consumed in writing or space taken in his paper.

He must attend church each Sunday or he will not be popular with the religious portion of the community. He must, also, travel around a little with the "boys," gossip, and "exchange a few lies" with those who know everything about their neighbor's business, or he will have the reputation of being "stuck up," and then he will lose influence with those whose votes will count against him or his party.

He must present his readers a variety; a little prose and a little poetry; something that is humorous, and something sentimental. He must be ugly, kind, polite, bitter, pleasant, everything by turns and nothing long, or the readers of the paper will say there is a sameness to it. If he confines himself to one thing they will say he is an old fogy, and has no ambition. If he writes of many things he has no consistency, and has no other desire than to make money and cater to a depraved taste.

The country editor must do much besides edit. It is expected that he will make speeches at fairs, flag presentations, opening of new school-houses, *et cetera, et cetera.* If there is a tea party of old women or gossiping wives, it is not expected that he will attend, but he must expect to be addled from end to end, till there is not so much of his private life or character that you could put in a teaspoon, left untouched or unscathed.

He must visit all the machine-shops and prominent