THE "CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN," PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY GOODLANDER & LEE, CLEARFIELD, PA. ESTABLISHED IN 1807.

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G. R. GOODLANDER, NOEL R. LEE, Publishers.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 49—WHOLE NO. 2450. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1875. NEW SERIES—VOL. 16, NO. 49.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON, Justice of the Peace and Scrivener, Curwensville, Pa. Collections made and money promptly paid over. 6ab27'71tf

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. a21-1y 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.

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. [*]y16'72

REUBEN HACKMAN, House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger, Clearfield, Penn'a. Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr14,'67

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

E. A. BIGLER & CO., DEALERS IN SQUARE TIMBER, and manufacturers of ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER. 8-1'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM, dealer in Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards, SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS, 9:16'72 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL, DEALER IN Square Timber & Timber Lands, jel1'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.

H. F. NAUGLE, WATCH MAKER & JEWELER, and dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c., jel9'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.

S. I. SNYDER, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Graham's Row, Market Street, CLEARFIELD, PA. All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

REMOVAL. REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER, wholesale dealers in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Have removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [jy31'72

JAMES H. LYTLE, No. 1 Pie's Opera House, Clearfield, Pa. Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc. apr14'72-tf

JAMES E WATSON & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. Houses and Offices to let. Collections promptly made, and first-class Coal and Fire-Clay Lands and Town property for sale. Office in Western Hotel Building (2d floor), Second St. [my13'74y

Livery Stable. THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Hacks, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and in reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth. GEO. W. GEARHART. Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

LIME! LIME! The undersigned is now prepared to furnish the public with an excellent quality of Bellefonte Wood-Burned Lime, for plastering purposes, by the large or small quantity. Can be found for the present at Pie's new building, on Market street. oct1-tf L. K. McCULLOUGH.

MITCHELL WAGONS. The Best is the Cheapest! Thomas Reilly has received another large lot of "Mitchell Wagons," which are among the very best manufactured, and which he will sell at the most reasonable rates. His stock includes almost all descriptions of wagons—largest and small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them. apr5'74 THOMAS REILLY.

JOHN A. STADLER, BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa. Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate. March 10-'75.

A. H. MITTON, Manufacturer and dealer in Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Collars, Whips, Brushes, Fly Nets, Trimmings, Horse Blankets, &c. Varnish, Frank Miller's and Neatsfoot Oils. Agent for Bailey and Wilson's Buggies. Orders and repairing promptly attended to. Shop on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., in room formerly occupied by Jas. Alexander. [4:14'75

MAIZE & SCHWARTZ, (late Gen. Evans & Co.) MILITARY UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS, NO. 1108 MARKET STREET, PHILA. Bands, Companies, &c., furnished. Samples, photographs and self-measuring directions sent free. MERCHANT TAILORS & CLOTHIERS, 1108 MARKET STREET, July 14, '73-1y Phila.

UNDERTAKING. The undersigned are now fully prepared to carry on the business of UNDERTAKING, AT REASONABLE RATES, And respectfully solicit the patronage of those needing such services. JOHN TROUTMAN, JAMES L. LEAVY. Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 18, 1874.

Cards.

W. C. ARNOLD, LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE, CURWENSVILLE, Clearfield County, Penn'a. Je26 71y

THOS. H. MURRAY, CYRUS GORDON. MURRAY & GORDON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:30'74

FRANK FIELDING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov12'72

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, DAVID L. KREBS, HARRY F. WALLACE, JOHN M. WRIGLEY. WALLACE & KREBS, (Successors to Wallace & Fielding,) ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, 11-1273 Clearfield, Pa.

A. G. KRAMER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Real Estate and Collection Agent, CLEARFIELD, PA., Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Office with John H. Fulford, opposite the Court House. april 1-6m*

JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY, DANIEL W. M'CURDY. McENALLY & McCURDY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above The First National Bank. jan31'74

G. R. BARRETT, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. 2:14:72

WM. M. McCULLOUGH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Court House, (Sheriff's Office). Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. jel1'72

A. W. WALTERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 9:11:72 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office in 0'D Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,'66.

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 street, opp. Court House. Jan. 3, 1874.

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. [Feb. 28,'73tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS, REAL ESTATE BROKER, AND DEALER IN Saw Logs and Lumber, CLEARFIELD, PA. Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

J. J. LINGLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. ypd

J. S. BARNHART, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Bellefonte, Pa. Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n171

DR. W. A. MEANS, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LUTHERSBURG, PA. Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'72

DR. T. J. BOYER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER, HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office in residence on Market st. April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

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. 13 tf.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD, Late Surgeon of the 85d Regiment, 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,'66-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING. Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M. May 12, 1875.

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ, WOODLAND, PA. Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov.19-73

D. M. DOHERTY, FASHIONABLE BARBER & HAIR DRESSER, CLEARFIELD, PA. Shop next door to Weaver & Betts' store, Second street. July 14, '73-y

HARRY SNYDER, (Formerly with Lew Schuler,) BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER. Shop on Market St., opposite Court House. A clean towel for every customer. may 19, '75.

G. W. WEAVER & CO., DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES, CURWENSVILLE, PA. Dealers in all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods and Druggists' Sundries. Curwensville, March 17, 1875.

GEORGE M. FERGUSON, WITH W. V. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Dealers in HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, 3:17 531 Market Street, Philadelphia. 75-tf

QUESTIONS ON THE THEORY OF TEACHING.

Teachers who propose attending the coming session of the County Institute, are requested to give special attention to these questions, as they will be asked in the form of general lessons.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL.

1. What is meant by the organization of a school?
2. State what items of business should be transacted between the teachers and the school officers, prior to the commencement of the school.
3. Enumerate the more important duties to be performed on the first day of school.
4. Why should a teacher strive to make a pleasant first impression upon his pupils?
5. What are the chief advantages of a programme of daily exercise and study?
6. State the principles upon which a programme should be formed.
7. What reasons can you urge in favor of carefully adhering to the programme?
8. How would you determine the average daily attendance? Monthly? Yearly?
9. By whom should the seating of the pupils be determined, and why?
10. In what manner ought all the movements of a school to be made? What reasons can you give for your opinion?
11. How often and in what manner should the roll be called?
12. Of what use are school statistics of attendance? Upon what does their value depend?
13. In organizing your school what provision would you make for securing order? Neatness? Industry?

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. What is the difference, if any, between the soul or mind and the intellect?
2. Under what three divisions is it most convenient to consider the mind or soul?
3. What is meant by the sensibilities?
4. What by the intellect?
5. What by the will?
6. Name some of the sensibilities.
7. Mention some of the means by which teachers may injure the sensibilities of children.
8. What do you regard as the strongest incentive to good actions by young children?
9. What is the difference between capacity and susceptibility?
10. What is a faculty?
11. How many and what are the classes of the intellectual faculties?
12. Explain what you mean by each.
13. To which of these classes does memory belong? Reason? Judgement? Imagination? What is the distinction between recollection and memory?
14. What is consciousness?
15. What is sense-perception?
16. What do you mean by observation?
17. What faculties are the earliest developed in the child?
18. How may these best be cultivated?
19. By what means would you cultivate the imagination?
20. What relation does the cultivation of the imagination sustain to moral character?
21. What is the relation of attention to memory? Name some of the abuses of memory.
22. How would you seek to form the habit of attention in your pupils?
23. What do you mean by a concept?
24. What relation does association sustain to memory?
25. In what ways may a teacher cultivate the powers of association in his pupils?
26. What can you say of the importance of this faculty in its relations to other mental phenomena?
27. Upon what does the vividness of mental impressions depend?
28. Upon what does their permanence depend?
29. Why ought not students to study late at night?
30. What are some of the consequences of over exertion in mental labor?
31. What rules would you give respecting the duration of mental labor?
32. Why ought vigorous physical exercise to accompany severe mental labor?

MORALS AND MANNERS.

1. What do you understand by the moral faculty?
2. What is the nature of conscience?
3. Name several of the moral sentiments.
4. How would you endeavor to form the habit of truthfulness in your pupils?
5. By what means would you seek to correct the habit of falsehood?
6. How can a teacher best lead his pupils to the practice of kindness?
7. By what methods would you seek to correct profanity?
8. Why are you bound to keep your promises?
9. How would you lead your pupils to an habitual respect for the property of another?
10. What would be your treatment of cases of hypocrisy and deception?
11. How would you inculcate the spirit of patriotism?
12. What would be your method of treating a quarrelsome disposition?
13. How may courteous manners be best cultivated?
14. What is the difference between reputation and character?
15. Would you attempt to reform an inordinately conceited pupil? If so, how?
16. Mention some of the more prominent evils resulting from carelessness.
17. What proportion of the accidents of life do you conceive to be the result of carelessness?
18. Have you any well matured plans for breaking up this habit and replacing it by the opposite character?
19. Do you think that this kind of culture comes within the sphere of the teacher's duties and responsibilities? If not, please state the reasons.
20. Please state what is implied by symmetrical development in education, with moral culture omitted.
21. How may the power of conscience be strengthened?
22. In what way may a teacher wound the sense of justice of his pupils?
23. Name some of the more serious consequences of neglecting the cultivation of the morals and manners of the young.

CONDUCTING RECITATIONS.

1. Name four of the more important objects of the recitation.
2. Which of these objects do you regard as first in the order of time?
3. What is meant by the development of ideas?
4. What is the best method of developing thought?
5. Upon what basis alone is it possible to develop new ideas in the mind of the child?
6. State what you consider to be the true order of nature in this respect.
7. Explain the terms concrete and abstract, and give an example of each.
8. Give an illustration of reasoning from the known to the unknown.
9. Give an example of the mental process of passing from the simple to the complex.
10. To what extent should the teacher aim to cultivate the use of language or the power of expression in a recitation?
11. What valuable purposes are subserved by spending a portion of a recitation in reviewing previous lessons?
12. How may the power of association be cultivated in the recitation? Memory? Comparison? Judgment?
13. How are the extent and accuracy of the attainments of the pupils tested in the recitation?
14. Upon what does the value of our knowledge depend?
15. How are the attainments of a class to be increased in the recitation?
16. Why should a teacher know much more of a subject than he is required to teach?
17. How are the habits of study of the pupils to be determined in the recitation?
18. Why should the teacher make a careful special preparation for each recitation?
19. In what should this preparation consist?
20. What serious evils result from the failure of teachers to make such preparation?
21. What do you mean by a sketch of a lesson?
22. How would you aim to correct wrong habits of study in a pupil?
23. Give an example of a wrong method of study?
24. Why is a persistent concentration of the attention necessary to profitable study?
25. What mental injuries result from the opposite habit?
26. What is a direct question? A leading question? An alternative question?
27. Why should they be generally avoided?
28. In what way would you cultivate self-reliance in pupils?
29. What opportunities are presented by the recitation for cultivating the moral faculties of the pupils?
30. What should be the length of a recitation in a secondary or intermediate class?
31. What can you say of the value of judicious criticism in a recitation?
32. Why should a teacher encourage his classes?
33. For what purpose would you require frequent topical recitations in advanced classes?
34. How would you prevent your pupils from reciting in the language of the text-books?
35. What are the chief objections to class records?
36. In what manner would you require your classes to move to and from the recitation? Why?
37. What are the benefits resulting from a vigorous style of conducting recitations?
38. To what extent should teachers use text-books in the recitation?
39. Why should talking in a loud tone of voice be avoided before a class?
40. Why should recitations be closed promptly at the expiration of the appointed time?

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

1. What are some of the serious evils of frequent changes of teachers?
2. What evil consequences flow from a failure of school officers to visit the school and support the teacher?
3. Why ought parents and school officers to visit the school often?
4. At what time does the authority of the teacher over the pupil begin and end for the day?
5. Why is there no economy in the occupancy of old, inconvenient and dilapidated school houses?
6. What objections can you name to the use of school houses for public meetings?
7. How would you prevent your pupils from cutting, defacing and destroying the school building, furniture and other property of the school?
8. What are the good results flowing from a prompt and regular opening and closing of the school each day?
9. Why should a teacher be prompt and orderly in his management of a school?
10. What are some of the bad consequences of a contrary policy?
11. Name some of the more serious evils of a peevish and fretful temper on the part of a teacher in school.
12. Why is self-control in a teacher the basis of all proper control over his pupils?
14. Mention some of the more important means to be employed at school in the formation of good habits.
15. To what extent is a teacher responsible for the habits of his pupils?

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

1. What is the meaning of the word discipline? (See Webster's Unabridged.)
2. What are the two leading objects of discipline in a school?
3. What motives should be addressed as incentives to right conduct in the pupil?
4. Mention some of the incentives to right actions that you conceive to be superior to the fear of punishment, and give reasons.
5. What is the source of all bad conduct?
6. What relation does constant and useful employment sustain to the good conduct of pupils and the good order of a school?
7. What relation does a comfortable and pleasant school room sustain to good order.
8. Why ought the teacher to make the school room and its exercises attractive to his pupils?
9. What relation does bad air sustain to the disorder of a school?
10. What has the poor health, either of the teacher or his pupils, to do with a disorderly school?
11. Why is a carefully revised system of school management necessary to secure good order?
12. Why are firmness and consistency of character in the teacher indispensible to the same result?
13. How does a carefully devised and faithfully executed programme of recitation and study tend to secure good order?
14. Why is a noisy and boisterous manner in the teacher promotive of disorder?
15. How does a firm and quiet demeanor tend to the opposite result?
16. Why should corporal punishment rarely be used?
17. Name such modes of punishment as you deem improper in a school.
18. When should a penalty be imposed in private, and when in presence of the school?
19. How much of a teacher's time should be devoted to government?
20. What do you think of the plan of detaining pupils at recess and after school for bad conduct or neglect of duty?
21. By what means would you seek to prevent tardiness and absence?
22. What are some of the evils of these bad habits?
23. To what extent are parents responsible for tardiness and absence?
24. By what means would you seek to form studious habits in your pupils?
25. Why should the aim of all government be to promote self-control?
26. What is the only sure foundation of self-government in the community or state?
27. How can a teacher who fails to control himself secure self-control in his pupils?

VENTILATION OF SCHOOL ROOMS.

1. What are the constituents of the atmosphere?
2. In what way are these constituents associated?
3. What is the office of oxygen in respiration?
4. What is the use of nitrogen in the atmosphere?
5. What would be the effect of breathing pure oxygen?
6. What of inhaling pure nitrogen?
7. What is the composition of carbonic acid gas?
8. Name some of the more common forms of carbon?
9. What are some of the more common sources of carbonic acid gas?
10. What causes tend to produce it in the school room?
11. Name some of the more injurious effects of the inhalation of impure air by pupils.
12. What is the effect of carbonic acid upon the throat when present in quantity?
13. What are its effects upon the brain?
14. How does it affect the mind? Why?
15. What other combinations of carbon and oxygen are deleterious to health?
16. How does the effect of carbonic oxide upon the animal economy differ from that of carbonic acid?
17. Why is its presence more dangerous than the latter?
18. What diseases are likely to be produced by foul air in the school room?
19. How may you account for the frequently dull and stupid condition of children in school?
20. How many cubic feet per hour of pure air are necessary to the health of an adult?
21. How many cubic feet of air space should be allowed for each child in a primary school?
22. What relation should the method of heating a school room bear to the ventilation?
23. Why is a room heated by direct radiation alone, difficult to ventilate? What is the best method of ventilation in the summer time?
24. How would you aim to secure sufficient fresh air in case no system of ventilation were provided in your school room?
25. What are the advantages of a small fire place and chimney, or an air tube and register, leading from a school room?
26. What are the disadvantages of lowering the windows during school hours? What are the objections, if any, to opening the doors and windows at recess?
27. Why is it necessary to provide for the admission of pure air into a room, as well as for the expulsion of foul air from it?
28. Why should not cold air currents be allowed to strike the children?
29. At about what temperature should the air of a school room be held?
30. What are some of the more injurious effects of too warm rooms?
31. Why should every school room be provided with a good thermometer?
32. Why should some means for evaporating an adequate amount of water be provided in connection with the heating apparatus?
33. Why do candles, lamps, &c., burn dimly in crowded and ill-ventilated rooms?
34. Why is it dangerous to burn charcoal in an open vessel in a close room?
35. Why is it dangerous to descend into old and unused wells, vaults, and other deep places?
36. What precaution should always be observed before entering such places?
37. Why should the exit for the foul air of a room be near the floor rather than the ceiling?
38. Why should the warm and pure air be admitted near the floor?
39. On what condition is it possible to expel foul air from an apartment?
40. Why is it better to slightly lower the upper sash than to be deprived of pure air?
41. Upon the operation of what law of gases does this method of ventilation tend to improve the quality of the air in a room?
42. Explain what is meant by the diffusion of gases.
43. What proportion of deaths among the human race do you suppose results either directly or indirectly from foul air?
44. How far are teachers responsible for the proper ventilation of the school room? Why?
45. How far are teachers responsible for the prevalence of correct ideas upon the subject in the community?
46. To what extent should teachers be held responsible for the health of their pupils?
47. What excuse have teachers for ignorance upon these subjects?
48. What is your opinion of those who assume the responsibility of the teacher without properly qualifying themselves for their duties?

NO PLACE FOR HIM.—A very close-fisted shoemaker was a great exhorter in church, and although very loud in talking of charity, he was not quite so fast in bestowing it. He was continually drumming his acquaintances for their work and could never seem to get enough, so eager was he for money. One evening he was exhorting in the church, and expatiating upon the beauties of Heaven, how delightful a never-ending life shall be there. After appealing to the ungodly to come forward for prayers, he sat down, and old Tommy Benton got up. This was a genuine surprise to everybody, for he was looked upon as a pretty tough case, and had long been given up by church people. "Brother Chubb has been telling us all about heaven," said he, "but however nice it may be for most people, I don't see how he is going to enjoy it. I've seen a great many pictures of angels, but they were all barefooted; and if there is to be no shoe making there, I fear that Brother Chubb will be like a fish out of water." The entire congregation saw the point, and although this happened several years ago, Chubb hasn't heard the last of it yet, and probably never will.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

A LIST OF THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OFFICIALLY CORRECTED BY THE CHIEF CLERK.

The regular session of the National Legislature began on Monday, December 6, 1875, and the following list of Senators and Representatives will be convenient for reference. Except the Pinchback matter, all is settled in the Senate. In the House, there is a vacancy in the Fourth Tennessee district, caused by the death of the Hon. John W. Head. The Hon. Samuel M. Fite, who was then elected to the seat, died at Little Rock, Ark., a few weeks since, and there is still a vacancy:

THE SENATE.

Republicans, 44; Democrats, 28; Independents (small caps) 2.

States.	Regin.	Expir.	Names.	Pol'cs.
Alabama	1871	1877	Geo. Goldthwaite	Dem.
	1868	1879	Geo. E. Spencer	Rep.
Arkansas	1871	1877	Powell Clayton	Rep.
	1873	1879	S. W. Dorsey	Rep.
California	1875	1881	Newton Booth	Ind.
	1873	1879	Aaron A. Sargent	Rep.
Connecticut	1875	1881	Wm. W. Eaton	Dem.
	1875	1879	James E. English	Dem.
Delaware	1869	1881	Thos. F. Bayard	Dem.
	1871	1877	Eli Saulsbury	Rep.
Florida	1875	1881	Charles W. Jones	Rep.
	1872	1879	S. B. Conover	Rep.
Georgia	1871	1877	Thos. M. Norwood	Dem.
	1871	1879	John B. Gordon	Dem.
Illinois	1871	1877	John A. Logan	Rep
	1873	1879	Richard J. Oglesby	Rep.
Indiana	1875	1881	Joe. E. McDonald	Dem.
	1867	1879	Oliver P. Morton	Rep.
Iowa	1871	1877	Geo. G. Wright	Rep.
	1873	1879	Wm. B. Allison	Rep.
Kansas	1873	1877	J. M. Harvey	Rep.
	1873	1879	John J. Ingalls	Rep.
Kentucky	1871	1877	J. W. Stevenson	Dem.
	1868	1879	Thos. C. McCreery	Dem.
Louisiana	1871	1877	J. Rodman West	Rep.
	1873	1879	Vacancy	
Maine	1848	1881	Hannibal Hamlin	Rep.
	1861	1877	Lot M. Morrill	Rep.
Massachus'tts	1873	1877	G. S. Boutwell	Rep.
	1874	1881	Henry L. Dawes	Rep.
Maryland	1874	1881	Wm. P. Whyte	Dem.
	1873	1879	George R. Dennis	Dem.
Michigan	1875	1881	I. P. Christiancy	Rep.
	1871	1877	Thos. W. Ferry	Rep.
Minnesota	1875	1881	S. J. R. McMillan	Rep.
	1871	1877	Wm. Windom	Rep.
Mississippi	1873	1881	B. K. Bruce	Rep.
	1871	1877	James L. Alcorn	Rep.
Missouri	1875	1881	F. M. Cockrell	Dem.
	1873	1879	L. V. Bogy	Dem.
Nebraska	1875	1881	A. S. Paddock	Rep.
	1871	1877	P. W. Hitchcock	Rep.
Nevada	1875	1881	Wm. Sharon	Rep.
	1873	1879	John P. Jones	Rep.
N. Hampshire	1875	1877	A. H. Cragin	Rep.
	1873	1879	B. Wadleigh	Rep.
New Jersey	1875	1881	T. F. Randolph	Dem.
	1866	1877	F. T. Frelinghuysen	Rep.
New York	1875	1881	Francis Kernan	Dem.
	1867	1879	Roscoe Conkling	Rep.
N. Carolina	1872	1877	M. H. Ransom	Dem.
	1873	1879	A. S. Merrimon	Dem.
Ohio	1869	1881	A. G. Thurman	Dem.
	1861	1879	John Sherman	Rep.
Oregon	1871	1877	James K. Kelly	Dem.
	1873	1879	John H. Mitchell	Dem.
Pennsylvania	1875	1881	Wm. A. Wallace	Dem.
	1845	1879	Simon Cameron	Rep.
Rhode Island	1875	1881	A. E. Burnside	Rep.
	1859	1877	H. B. Anthony	Rep.
S. Carolina	1868	1879	T. J. Robertson	Rep.
	1873	1879	John J. Patterson	Rep.
Tennessee	1875	1881	D. M. Key	Dem.
	1871	1877	Henry Cooper	Dem.
Texas	1875	1881	S. B. Maxey	Dem.
	1870	1877	M. C. Hamilton	Ind.
Vermont	1866	1881	Geo. F. Edmunds	Rep.
	1867	1879	Justin S. Morrill	Rep.
Virginia	1875	1881	R. E. Withers	Dem.
	1870	1877	John W. Johnston	Dem.
W. Virginia	1875	1881	A. T. Caperton	Dem.
	1871	1877	Henry G. Davis	Dem.
Wisconsin	1875	1881	Angus Cameron	Rep.
	1861	1879	Timothy O. Howe	Rep

Republicans	44
Democrats	28
Independents	2
Total Senate	74
Republican majority	14

THE HOUSE.

Republicans (marked R.), 107; Democrats (marked D.), 178; Independents (marked I.), 6. One vacancy exists in Tennessee, caused by death. The asterisk (*) indicates members of the last Congress re-elected. The C. stands for colored.

ALABAMA—8.

1 Jere. Haralson, C. R. 5 *John H. Caldwell, D.
2 J. N. Williams, D. 6 G. W. Hewitt, D.
3 Taul Bradford, D. 7 A. H. B. Lewis, D.
4 *Charles Hayes, R. 8 Wm. H. Forney, D.

ARKANSAS—4.

1 Lucien C. Gause, D. 3 Wm. H. Wilshire, D.
2 Wm. F. Slemmons, D. 4 T. M. Gunter, D.

CALIFORNIA—4.

1 W. A. Piper, D. 3 *J. E. Luttrell, D.
2 *H. F. Page, R. 4 P. D. Wiggington, D.

CONNECTICUT—4.

1 G. M. Landers, D. 3 H. H. Starkweather, R.
2 James Phelps, D. 4 *Wm. H. Barnum, D.

DELAWARE—1.

James D. Williams, D.

FLORIDA—2.

1 W. J. Purman, R. 2 *Josiah T. Walls, C. R.

GEORGIA—9.

1 Julian Hartridge, D. 6 *Jas. H. Blount, D.
2 Wm. E. Smith, D. 7 Wm. H. Felton, D.
3 *Philip Cook, D. 8 A. H. Stephens, D.
4 H. R. Harris, D. 9 Benj. H. Hill, D.
5 M. A. Candler, D.

ILLINOIS—13.

1 B. G. Caulfield, D. 11 Scott Wike, D.
2 C. H. Harrison, D. 12 Wm. M. Springer, D.
3 *C. B. Farwell, R. 13 A. E. Stevenson, D.
4 S. A. Hurlbut, R. 14 *Jas. G. Cannon, R.
5 *H. C. Burchard, R. 15 *John R. Eden, D.
6 T. J. Henderson, R. 16 Wm. A. J. Sparks, D.
7 Alex. Campbell, I 17 *W. R. Morrison, D.
8 *G. L. Fort, R. 18 Wm. Hartzell, D.
9 E. H. Whiting, R. 19 Wm. B. Anderson, I
10 John C. Bagby, I.

INDIANA—12.

1 Benoni S. Fuller, D. 8 *M. C. Hunter, R.
2 J. D. Williams, D. 9 *Thos. J. Cason, R.
3 *Michael C. Kerr, D. 10 Wm. S. Hayward, D.
4 Jephta D. New, D. 11 James L. Evans, R.
5 *Wm. S. Holman, D. 12 A. H. Hamilton, D.
6 M. S. Robinson, R. 13 John H. Baker, R.
7 Franklin Landers, D.

IOWA—9.

1 *G. W. McCrary, R. 6 E. S. Sampson, R.
2 John Q. Tufts, R. 7 *John A. Kasson, R.
3 L. L. Ainsworth, D. 8 *Jas. W. McDill, R.
4 H. O. Pratt, R. 9 Addison Oliver, R.
5 *James Wilson, R.

KANSAS—3.

1 *Wm. A. Phillips, R. 3 Wm. R. Brown, R.
2 John R. Goodnin, D.

KENTUCKY—10.

1 A. R. Boone, D. 6 Thos. L. Jones, D.
2 *John Y. Brown, D. 7 J. S. C. Blackburn, D.
3 *C. W. Milliken, D. 8 *M. J. Durham, D.
4 J. Proctor Knott, D. 9 J. D. White, R.
5 Ed. Y. Parsons, D. 10 John B. Clarke, D.

LOUISIANA—6.

1 R. L. Gibson, D. 4 Wm. M. Levy, D.
2 R. John Ellis, D. 5 *Frank Morey, R.
3 *C. E. Darrall, R. 6 *C. E. Nash, C. R.

MAINE—3.

1 *J. H. Burleigh, R. 4 H. M. Plaisted, R.
2 *Wm. P. Frye, R. 5 *Eugene Hale, R.
3 *James G. Blaine, R.

MARYLAND—6.

1 P. F. Thomas, D. 4 *Thomas Swann, D.
2 Chas. B. Roberts, D. 5 Eh J. Henkle, D.
3 *Wm. J. O'Brien, D. 6 William Walsh, D.

MASSACHUSETTS—11.

1 W. W. Crapo, R. 7 John K. Tarbox, D.
2 *Benj. W. Harris, R. 8 Wm. W. Warren, D.
3 *Henry L. Pierce, R. 9 *George F. Hoar, R.
4 Rufus S. Frost, R. 10 J. H. Shelton, I.
5 N. P. Banks, I. 11 C. W. Chapin, D.
6 C. P. Thompson, D.

MICHIGAN—9.

1 A. S. Williams, D. 6 G. H. Durand, D.
2 *Henry Waldron, R. 7 *O. D. Conger, R.
3 *George Willard, R. 8 *N. B. Bradley, R.
4 Allen Potter, D. 9 *Jay A. Hubbell, R.
5 *Wm. B. Williams, R.

MINNESOTA—3.

1 *Mark H. Dunnell, D. 3 Wm. S. King, R.
2 *Horace B. Strait, R.

MISSISSIPPI—8.

1 *L. Q. C. Lamar, D. 4 O. R. Singleton, R.
2 G. W. Wells, R. 5 Charles E. Hooker, D.
3 H. B. Money, D. 6 Roderick Seal, D.

MISSOURI—13.

1 Edward C. Kehr, D. 6 Benj. J. Franklin, D.
2 *Erastus Wells, D. 9 David Rea, D.
3 *Wm. H. Stone, D. 10 R. A. De Bolt, D.
4 *R. A. Hatcher, D. 11 *J. B. Clark, Jr., D.
5 *R. P. Bland, D. 12 *John M. Glover, D.
6 C. H. Morgan, D. 13 *A. H. Buckner, D.
7 John F. Philips, D.

NEBRASKA—1.

*Lorenzo Crouse, R.

NEVADA—1.

William Woodburn, R.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—2.

1 Samuel N. Bell, D. 2 H. W. Blair, R.
2 Frank Jones, D.

NEW JERSEY—7.

1 C. H. Sinnickson, R. 5 Aug. W. Cutler, D.
2 *S. A. Dobbins, R. 6 F. H. Teese, D.
3 Miles Ross, D. 7 A. A. Hardenbergh, D.
4 *Robt. Hamilton, D.

NEW YORK—33.

1 H. B. Metcalf, D. 18 Andrew Williams, R.
2 J. G. Schumaker, D. 19 *Wm. A. Wheeler, R.
3 S. S. Cartwright, I. 20 *H. R. Hathorn, R.
4 A. M. Bliss, D. 21 Samuel F. Miller, R.
5 Edwin R. Meade, D. 22 George A. Bagley, R.
6 *Samuel S. Cox, D. 23 Scott Lord, D.
7 Smith Ely, Jr., D. 24 Wm. H. Baker, R.
8 Elijah Ward, D. 25 E. W. Leavenworth, R.
9 *Fernando Wood, D. 26 *C. D. McDougall, R.
10 A. S. Hewitt, D. 27 E. G. Lapham, R.
11 Benj. A. Willis, D. 28 *T. C. Platt, R.
12 N. R. Odell, D. 29 C. C. B. Walker, D.
13 *J. O. Whitehouse, D. 30