Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:
E. O. GOODRICH. S. W. ALVORD.

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 19, 1876.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
COL. EDWARD OVERTON,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
WILLIAM T. DAVIES,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
HON. E. REED MYER,
OF WYSOX;
CAPT. JAMES FOSTER,
OF NORTH TOWANDA;
JOHN F. GILLETT,
OF SOUTH CREEK.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS A. LEE,
OF HERRICK.

Appointments for Meetings.

WEST GRANVILLE.—Friday evening, Oct. 20. Speakers—Hon. E. Reed Myer, Capt. C. M. Manville.

WINDHAM CENTRE.—Friday evening, Oct. 19. Speakers—J. T. Dubois and others.

BUMPTOWN CHURCH.—Saturday afternoon, Oct. 20. Pole-raising. Speakers—J. T. Dubois and others.

LITCHFIELD CENTRE. — Saturday evening, Oct. 21. Speakers—J. T. Dubois and others.

VOTE THE WHOLE TICKET.

A MALICIOUS FALSEHOOD.

The friends of Mr. POWELL in Susquehanna county are industriously circulating a report to the effect that Col. OVERTON opposed Mr. LAPORTE'S election, two years ago, and worked for the success of Mr. POWELL. It is needless for us to contradict such a statement here where the facts are known. No one knows better the falsity of such a statement than Mr POWELL, and we are certain that gentleman would not give his countenance to such a base slander. No man in Bradford county worked more faithfully for Mr. LAPORTE'S success, nor regretted more sincerely his defeat, than Col. OVERTON. This infamous attempt to injure him with Mr. LAPORTE'S friends only shows the great straits of his opponents, and will give him strength with Democrats who believe in honorable political warfare.

THE enviable reputation which Mr. DAVIES has always sustained for strict integrity in every relation of life, can hardly be affected by the personal dislike of even so worthy and honorable a gentleman as Mr. WELLES. We do not doubt that Mr. W. honestly feels aggrieved, but he is not an impartial judge of the situation, and those who are unanimously sustain the position taken by Mr. DAVIES. There was nothing in the relation which Mr. D. occupied as counsel for Mr. WELLES in the two suits against the railroad company which rendered him censurable for accepting a general retainer from the company. Neither did his employment by the company in the least interfere with his duty to faithfully try the cases for Mr. WELLES. Such instances are not unusual nor unfrequent, and when Mr. WELLES seriously reflects on the injustice his censure does Mr. DAVIES, no one will regret it more than himself.

TESTIMONY of Rev. E. W. FLOWER, Episcopal minister of Detroit, who lost a leg in the war, as to TILDEN'S hatred of Union soldiers: "With the most terrible profanity he cursed me for having gone to the war; said it served me right, and it was a pity I hadn't lost both legs! He insulted the memory of the heroic dead who had fallen on our battlefields, and cursed the living witnesses and actors in that terrible struggle." No Union soldier can conscientiously vote for the man who maligned him while fighting the battles of his country.

FREE TRADE in Europe has degraded the laborer to a position but little removed from slavery, and yet the Democratic party in this country is vocate the doctrine. If we are not mistaken, our member of Congress (Mr. POWELL) formerly made opposition to free trade by the Republican party a pretext for leaving it. Mr. POWELL deals largely in imported goods, manufactured by the pauper labor of Europe. Can you see any connection between his *pecuniary interest* and professed political convictions in this matter?

Two years ago when Mr. POWELL was a candidate for Congress, we cheerfully bore testimony to his good character as a citizen and business man, and we have seen nothing in his subsequent career to forfeit the estimate we then made; and we regret to say that, in his political acts and votes, we have discovered nothing to entitle him to a single Republican vote. So far as his vote goes as a member of Congress, this district were just as well represented by VIC PICOLET or JEFF DAVIS.

LAST YEAR the Democrats had a majority in the House of Representatives at Washington and the Legislature of this State. Just ask Mr. POWELL, ROCKWELL or TERRY, what they did during the session.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS IN WAYNE COUNTY.

Those of our Democratic friends who had calculated on a large gain for POWELL, in Wayne, as a result of Republican dissatisfaction in that county at the nomination of Colonel OVERTON, must now count that portion of their political capital as lost.

Both the candidates for Congress visited Wayne county last week. Col. OVERTON was warmly received by the leading Republicans, introduced to a large number of the best citizens, and made to feel that he was among friends. Mr. POWELL conferred with the notorious DIMMICK, of bank-swindling memory, whom he last spring aided in appointing as delegate to the St. Louis Convention, and with the Democratic local candidates. But he found them able to give him very little consolation. The Democracy were in a shocking snarl with regard to their legislative ticket, and were afflicted with bolters, independent tickets, and stump candidates. Each candidate was trying to crowd the others off the course, and to secure a change in his own favor. POWELL'S influence was like anything but oil on the troubled waters. Each candidate feared that he was to be sacrificed, and suspected that POWELL was secretly encouraging a combination for that purpose, in order to make the field clear and help the congressional ticket. Therefore POWELL was regarded with coolness and distrust by his associates on the ticket, all of whom felt relieved when he left town. The only ones who appeared cordial toward him were those who took his money two years ago, and who still seemed to look upon his pocket-book as "my meat."

If there are any "sore-heads" in Wayne, we should naturally expect them to be Mr. JADWIN, who was Col. OVERTON'S competitor before the conference, and Judge WILSON, editor of the Honesdale *Citizen*, who led Mr. JADWIN'S conferees, and who was the only conferee from Wayne county who did not vote for Col. OVERTON on the final ballot. Yet these gentlemen rendered Col. OVERTON every service in their power during his stay in the county, and gave every proof that he would receive a hearty support from the Republicans of Wayne. Mr. JADWIN was especially cordial in his attentions and assistance, accompanying Col. OVERTON to various localities in Wayne and Susquehanna counties, and exerting all his powers and influence in behalf of his late competitor. On Wednesday evening, Col. OVERTON attended a meeting of the HAYES and WHEELER Club, of Honesdale. After speeches by HOMER GREENE and G. G. WALLER, Esqs., Judge WILSON introduced Col. OVERTON in the following language:

"Not many years ago—within the memory of every man in this room—an armed rebellion, in force and magnitude far surpassing any ever before recorded in the history of this planet, threatened the overthrow of our government, the destruction of the nation, and the downfall of free institutions. How that rebellion was suppressed, by what heroic struggle and sacrifice the nation and government were preserved, we all remember. And now that the Union is restored we see in our national councils the survivers of the rebellion, tainted with treason and stained with loyal blood, seeking to secure by political arts and by legislation that dominion over the country which they failed to gain by war. I see before me some of the brave men who stood by the nation in the hour of peril. To you I introduce a comrade who shares with you the glory of saving the republic, and of making it possible to elect a President of the United States; and to you all I introduce a fellow citizen whom we may well be proud to know. On the battle fields of the rebellion—at Manasses, at Chantilly, at South Mountain, at Antietam, at Vicksburg, at Jackson, at Knoxville, through the Wilderness, at Spotsylvany, at Cold Harbor, at Petersburg—he served his country bravely and faithfully, and helped to conquer the fifty Confederate generals, colonels and captains who, by the grace of the American people and through a lenity never before shown to conquered rebels, are now in the Congress of the United States. The people of this district propose that he shall meet these Confederate generals, and colonels, and captains once more—that he shall meet them face to face on the floor of Congress. This soldier—this citizen—whom we will trust to maintain in the halls of Congress the principles which he maintained so bravely in the field, and for which he shed his blood at Antietam, is Col. EDWARD OVERTON.

Col. OVERTON then took the floor amidst enthusiastic cheering, and delivered an eloquent address, reviewing the platforms and record of the two parties, vindicating the claim of the Republican party to the confidence of the country, and exposing the hollowness of the Democratic pretences of reform. He produced an impression of the most favorable description, and was frequently interrupted by applause. Wayne county may be depended on to give Col. OVERTON its full Republican vote, at least; and we shall not be surprised to see him do even better than this.

POWELL'S WAR RECORD.

The opposition newspapers in this district, with the design of counteracting the enthusiasm Col. OVERTON'S brilliant war record everywhere awakens, speak of Mr. POWELL'S "war record." We would not dispute Mr. POWELL'S loyalty during the rebellion, but his "war record" only has an existence in the fruitful imaginations of several editors, who would have denounced him as they did other soldiers had he been making a good "record" in the field during the war. The nearest JOSEPH ever came to smelling powder during the war was at the first battle of "Bull Run," when he was present as a spectator, and did some tall running when it became evident that the Union army was to be defeated.

THE *ass*-tute young gentleman who professes to edit the *Argus*, was one of the engineers of the boys' parade on Saturday. His orders to the juvenile torch-bearers—many of whom were hurrahing for HAYES—to "shpread out," as they passed the Post-Office, amused disinterested spectators, while it disgusted the more prudent Democrats who overheard the silly "commands."

LETTER FROM JUDGE STREETER.

The following letter from Judge STREETER is voluntary testimony to the high standing for professional and business integrity of W. T. DAVIES, our candidate for Senator. The views expressed by Judge STREETER are entertained by every Judge before whom Mr. D. has practiced, as well as the entire bar, regardless of political predilections:

MONTROSE, Oct. 14, 1876.

FRIEND ALVORD: I recently received a printed circular reflecting upon the professional character of your candidate for State Senator. This assault upon Mr. Davies greatly surprised me. When I became President Judge of the Bradford District, Mr. Davies appeared before me as District Attorney, and continued his large and increasing practice until I left Bradford county. During all that period I never had reason to doubt Mr. Davies' faithfulness to his clients; and his reputation with the Bench and Bar was that of an honorable and faithful lawyer.

I know Mr. George H. Welles, of Wyalusing, and respect him as a man of integrity and high character; but it seems to me that he has erred in judgment in his strictures upon the conduct of his former counsel.

I trust Mr. Davies will not suffer by reason of this attack upon him, for I do not see that he has been guilty of any professional impropriety.

Very Truly Yours
F. B. STREETER.

ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Gen. HOYT, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has issued the following stirring address:

HDQRS. REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1876.—*To the People of Pennsylvania:* Eleven years after the overthrow of the rebellion we find the men who forced it upon the country again preparing to seize the government. It is the old Confederate army united upon the old Confederate heresy. They have never abandoned their cherished idea—they still think with Mr. Tilden that ours is but a confedracy and not a nation. They have made him their candidate because he never abandoned the declared conviction that "the Constitution of the United States is only organized revolution," and that "any State has the right to snap the tie at its pleasure." This was the heresy that fired the rebel gun from Charleston against Sumpter in 1861, and this is the heresy they are remarshaling in 1876 to re-establish. To this end they have crucified out Republican opinion in every Southern State. To this end they have made the white Republican an outcast and the black Republican a vassal. To this end coercion of Republicans is their stern discipline. By force their Confederate heresy is again the cement to make a solid South.

The Confederate army is far more united to-day in the new effort to seize the government than it was fifteen years ago, in the mad effort to destroy it. They are still aided by their sympathizers in the North. They have concentrated the struggle upon a single issue—the revolution of the government. They sink every other question out of sight, and thus they teach us our duty. Shall they recover by the ballot, conferred upon them by Republican magnanimity, what they lost on the battle-field in conflict with the people they betrayed? We have met and vanquished their assaulting columns five times since the first Tuesday of September, 1876—in Vermont, Maine, Colarado, Ohio and Indiana—gaining ten members of Congress, electing five Legislatures, including that of Indiana, which even the rebel raiders from Kentucky were not able to capture. Democratic victories in the South are only evidences of Democratic terrorism over Republicans. Sixty-five thousand Democratic majority in Georgia means sixty-five thousand rebel shotguns at the polls.

Three weeks only are left to us to meet the new crisis forced upon us by these men. *What will Pennsylvania do?* Our enemies, confident of successful coercion all over the South, have resolved to make another attack upon this great State. They leave the South in the safe custody of the reorganized Confederate army, and they are now, as in 1863, marching upon Pennsylvania in determined array, and their rebel yell is already heard within our limits. Let us be prepared for them. Our great Commonwealth has always been the stronghold of nationality. During the war she gave her treasures of men and money to the cause of her country. Standing between the two sections, she has always been the foe of sectionalism. She stood by Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Meade during all the struggles of the war. The people believed that when Vicksburg and Gettysburg fell on the 4th of July, 1863, the great work of restoration was accomplished and the rebellion was dead, but they are now brought face to face with a revolution as dangerous as the rebellion itself.

When fifteen States can be more unified by the shotgun and bludgeon than they were by armed secession itself, and when this combination is enforced by the suppression of free speech, a free ballot and free schools, its success must end our republican experiment. These men tried to fight their way out of the Union at an incalculable sacrifice of human life, and now they are trying within the Union, by new forms of violence and fraud, to re-establish the dogmas supposed to be destroyed on the battle-field. All they ask is a sufficient contingent from the free States to complete their programme. It is in this Centennial year, when Pennsylvania is inviting all the nations to her hospitalities, and proffering encouragement and kindness to her Southern sisters, that the Confederates advance upon her borders to make another effort for the heresy which originated and prolonged the rebellion.

Pennsylvania demands "peace and unity," but she demands them as the result of cheerful obedience to just law, and not as the sullen submission compelled by the officers of the government. Pennsylvania demands industrial and commercial prosperity; but she knows that these are the fruits of peaceful and orderly society, based upon honesty and right, and cannot grow out of the anarchy and chaos threatened by a solid South. Pennsylvania will first have justice, and then prosperity. Has the country no road to prosperity but that which disgraces the scars of the living soldiers and dishonors the graves of the dead? Pennsylvania will have parity in public administration, but she wants none of the illusive promises of "reform" made by Tilden and illustrated by Tweed and the disciples of Tammany Hall.

Men of Pennsylvania, upon you rests the responsibility—yours is the absorbing obligation. Will you "Hold the Fort?"

By order of the committee.
HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.
A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

REFORM!

Reform! Reform! is the cry of the opposition. What have they reformed? What promise does the past history of the party give of genuine reform? It was currently reported by Democrats, and we have never heard it denied by any one, that *ten thousand dollars* were expended to secure the election of Mr. POWELL, two years ago. Does such foul corruption of voters savor of reform?

MANY a truth is spoken in ignorance. Poor ASHMUN, as he held himself on the back of a horse which some one had loaned him, by grasping the mane, on Saturday evennig, boastfully asserted that he was a member of the "Black Horse cavalry." Of course, the dunce does not know that the Black Horse cavalry was a rebel regiment.

It Did Thunder!

And the People Rejoiced!

The Hayes and Wheeler Club of Towanda Celebrate the Great Victories in the West!

A Thousand Torches In Line!

A Hundred Mounted Men!

The Grandest Demonstration of the Campaign!

No Hired Nor Conscripted Boys!

The Republican Voters Aroused!!

Brilliant Illuminations of Private Residences!

Five Thousand People Witness the Parade and Cheer it as it Passes!

The torch-light procession in honor of the splendid victory achieved by the Republicans in the West at the October elections, on Tuesday evening, was one of the grandest demonstrations ever witnessed in Towanda. Only a short notice of the meeting was published, but the people in town and vicinity turned out *en masse*. The procession organized at 7 o'clock, under command of Capt. MANVILLE, assisted by Capt. G. D. STROUD, W. S. VINCENT, O. D. KINNEY, JOHNSON WELLS, W. H. H. GORE, and moved up Main street to Locust avenue, thence to York avenue, down York avenue to Houston, up Houston to Third, up Third to Chestnut, up Chestnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Lombard, down Lombard to Third, down Third to State, down State to Second, down Second to Grant, down Grant to Main, up Main to the Park, where the procession was disbanded. The procession was headed by the celebrated Lin-ta Band, the second division by VELIE'S drum corps, and the third division by the Ulster and and Sheslicquin drum corps. A prominent feature of the procession was the large number of cavalrymen, who made a very fine appearance. The transparencies were as unique as they were telling. All along the line the residences of Republicans were brilliantly and beautifully illuminated. Dr. HARRIS'S illumination was especially noticeable.

After the procession had been disbanded the Court House was densely crowded, and Gen. DIVEN was listened to by as attentive an audience as was ever assembled, for an hour and a-half. His speech was a fair, impartial discussion of the issues of the day, delivered in a manner to carry conviction and win the admiration of every unprejudiced listener.

The General was followed by Hon. E. N. FRISBIE and Col. OVERTON in short speeches, which were well received by the large audience.

During the delivery of Gen. DIVEN'S speech, the crowd who were unable to find standing room in the Court House assembled in the Park, and were addressed by Col. OVERTON, Hon. E. N. FRISBIE, J. HOLCOMB, W T. DAVIES, I. MCPHERSON and N. C. ELSBREE in enthusiastic, stirring words. The hearty applause of the assembled multitude betokend an interest seldom manifested by our people, and gave evidence that the Republicans in this section of old Bradford will do their whole duty in November.

WILL our Democratic cotemporaries, who are portraying DELOS ROCKWELL'S official record in such glowing colors in "glittering generalities," please come down to dots, and specify what particular thing he did during the two sessions he was a member of the Pennsylvania Senate. Everybody admits DELOS to be a "good fellow," but even his Democratic colleagues in the Legislature confess that he is a mere cypher as a legislator, simply voting according to directions. "Simply this and nothing more."

POLE RAISING IN ROME.—The Republicans of Rome propose raising a pole on Wednesday afternoon next, October 25, which will overshadow anything of the kind in the county. Hon. GEO. LANDON has positively promised to be present and speak on the occasion. The friends of freedom in eastern Bradford will turn out *en masse* on the occasion, and make it one of the grandest demonstrations of the campaign.

THE mechanics and laboring men were pathetically appealed to by the speakers, on Saturday evening, to support the Democratic ticket. Those noisy gentlemen, however, forgot to inform their auditors that one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party is free trade, the curse of every laboring man.

A Tremendous Outpouring!

THE DEMOCRACY JUBILATE!

A PAGEANT UNPARALLELED!

The Cradle and the Grave Levied on to Produce it.

From the earliest moment that the democracy of this place were certain that they had not entirely lost the democratic state of Indiana, had preparations been going forward for a demonstration that should eclipse in numbers and magnificence, anything heretofore attempted in this section of Pennsylvania. Early on Thursday morning last the bill-boards of our village were spread over with a flaming hand-bill whose artistic grouping of letters and lines was only equaled by the fervid eloquence of its wording. The first the unmistakable skillful handiwork of Judge PARSONS, whilst the latter was just as unmistakably from the fertile brain of Judge PARSON'S son. It was an unexcelled combining of Art and Eloquence. Ordinarily this would have been sufficient to arouse the sluggish blood of democracy, but this was an extraordinary occasion and extraordinary measures were necessary. What in the significance of its bearings on the future was the taking of Holland by the Dutch compared to the democrats electing a *part* of their ticket in democratic Indiana? Is the dew-drop glistening in the morning sun to be compared to the Atlantic ocean in questions involving navigation? Can the mountain brooklet be compared to the mighty Mississippi? Nay! Let the democracy then arouse! Hurra! Mounted on mettlesome chargers, were the couriers sent to the outposts to summon the hosts of democracy. Through the busy hours of day and quiet ones of night the preparations went on. The Tilden club room became suddenly transformed into a studio of art. Yard upon yard of snow-white muslin was being manufactured into large and small transparencies. *Grimm*-ly stood the artist in lampblack and oil patiently awaiting the time when his services should be called for to place upon the muslin the chaste witticisms of democratic wits. Torches were sent for to other counties. Democratic parents were requested to have their children put early to bed on the evening previous that they might be the more wakeful on the night of the ever-to-be-remembered 14th. At last the preparations were all completed and the "Judge" *whispered* it confidential on the street, that "Towanda had never seen any thing that would commence with *their* demonstration. Why it will be '*usufruct*.'"

At last the eventful evening came, and at an early hour the hosts that were to join in the grand triumphal procession. Those in wagons, from Ulster—number of wagons, two,—those on horses were from Wysox,—number of horses, eight,—those on foot were from near the Upper Depot and from the fact that they came one at a time, and a long way apart, we were unable to get a correct count of them, not wishing to be absent from where the procession was to be formed in marching order.

Taking up a commanding position at the corner of Bridge and Main streets, at about 8 o'clock, we waited the first signal that should herald the approach of the coming legions marshaling for the cavalcade of magnificence. What ho! Hark! A sound breaks on our ear! And in a moment there appears before our vision a coal black steed, richly caparisoned and chafling at the bit that hurls him back upon his haunches as his rider suddenly tightens the reins. If the steed was beautiful as an Andulasian courser who shall attempt a description of his rider? An Adonis on horseback! See how the mighty mob falls back, cowering before this mighter master spirit! He speaks! and then we are no longer in doubt that we are in the presence of Field Marshal (for this occasion only,) E. Ash. Parsons. List to the clarion notes! "SHPREAD, *out!*" And they spread. "Form, column!" And they form. "Right rest on Means House!" And they hasten to rest. "Left rest on American House!" More hastening to obey the welcome order. "Fall in!" Both bar-rooms immediately filled. At this juncture Assistant Field Marshals Maxwell and Cross put in an appearance and explain that the last order of the Great Chief has been misunderstood, and that while on all ordinary occasions they had done just what would be expected of democrats at such a command, yet this was an extraordinary occasion, and that all that was said or done should be construed as meaning directly opposite to what it usually does. And they construed After some time spent in getting enough little boys to carry the extra torches that were left over after supplying the eighty voters present, the procession moved up Main street! Dreams of Oriental magnificence, avaunt! Closed forever remain the pages of history that tell of the gorgeous triumphal marches of the barbaric nations of old! How pale the grandest efforts of civilization before this grander one! Behold the dazzling effulgence of Two Hundred and Three torches, borne aloft by 80 men and 123 little boys! Observe the triumphal car at the head of the immense mass of moving humanity, bearing a tablet inscribed to the memory of the State recently lost to the democracy—INDIANA! Listen to the wild cries for "Tilden and Hayes!" and "Wheeler and Wilson!" Mark with what silent awe the assembled multitudes watch the passage of the mighty mastadon! Cheers would be sacrilege, and they are not given! And so the gorgeous column moved over the prescribed route until it came to the end thereof at the Means House. 'Twas here that the long pent up eloquence of several old-time democratic orators was to receive an airing. And they aired. But here we pause. Who could reproduce the matchless eloquence of Col. J. F. MEANS, or the Websterian utterances of JOSEPH E. PIOLLET. Who paint with words, as with a master's brush, the struggles of ancient Greece and Rome, so well as DEWITT CLINTON DEWITT, Esq? We don't know. We give it up. Certainly we shall not attempt the task. 'Twas not a serious undertaking to disperse the procession after the speeches, as most of it dispersed during their delivery. And the grand spectacle passed into history. "Oh! Fizzle! Fizzle! Thy name is Democracy."

WE CAN hardly believe Mr. POWELL responsible for the silly stories current in some portions of the county, to the effect that Col. OVERTON will fall largely behind the ticket in this vicinity; and yet he is charged with being the author.

REVIVAL OF MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The Providence (R. I.) *Journal*, writing of the manufacturing interests, says:

At last there is a rift in the clouds. The depression which has been crushing our industries is loosening its grip, and for the first time since the spring of 1873 business signs are clearly encouraging, and business men generally hopeful. In this State the tone of manufacturers and merchants is encouraging and hopeful to a great degree. There is an active demand for cotton goods, especially print cloths, at handsome prices. The woollen manufacturers are running full time, and making a fair profit; the jewelry makers are receiving liberal orders and calling in their help; the iron manufacturers are having a great many inquiries in regard to work, and a fair number of orders; wholesalers of dry goods, boots and shoes, and groceries, note a great improvement in the demand for their goods; retailers see that people buy more freely and more confidently; everything feels the stir of coming trade. Quite a number of mills could not start on account of low water, but the rain of Sunday, the 17th, swelled the streams, and probably over one hundred of the one hundred and twenty-eight cotton manufactories in the State are in operation today. Of those which are still idle, chiefly the more unimportant mills, some only need more water, while others, mills which failed, will be started if satisfactory arrangements can be made with creditors.

All manufacturers do not agree upon the prospect for cotton manufacturing in the future. They do agree, however, that there are good grounds for faith and for hope. The first of these grounds is in the character of the present demand. It indicates that print cloths are not plentiful in the market, which shows that the over-production which hung so long and so heavily about the necks of cotton manufacturers, has gone into consumption. Production has been greatly lessened during the past year, while population has increased. From figures presented at the meeting of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association last April, it appears that the production this year of cotton fabrics other than printing cloths, consisting of sheeting, shirting, drills and colored goods, is no more, and probably less, in proportion to the population of the United States, than it was in 1859 and 1860. And yet 1860 was the year in which it was said that every man who was willing to work could get rich in this country.

ROMANCE ON THE RAIL.—On one of the over-crowded passenger cars that arrived in this city yesterday, a lady named Ford was a passenger. She resides in Illinois, and was on her way with her two children to the Centennial. Some three years ago she and her husband had a difficulty, which resulted in their separation. He quit the neighborhood in which he had resided with her, and took up his abode in New-Orleans. The wife in the meantime lived in entire ignorance of her husband's whereabouts, not supposing that a re-union would ever be effected. When the train arrived in the depot here the lady alighted from the car and partook of some refreshments. When about to take her place on the car her eyes met those of a gentleman standing on the platform whom she at once recognized as her husband. The recognition was mutual. The memories of the happy days of old came back to both of them, a cordial re-union took place in the cars, and they proceeded eastward together. Mr. Ford had passed the night in this city, having arrived here on Atlantic the evening previous, not desiring to continue his journey by night.—*Altoona Evening Mirror.*

WHEN General SHERMAN got off the train at Virginia City, a colored man pushed his way forward and said: "Let me touch de ole man's flesh!" at the same time reaching forward a huge fist, which General SHERMAN heartily shook, and addressed the darkey as "old friend." "By de good Lord, dar's the Savior of us niggers!" said another, who proposed three cheers, which were heartily given.

SOME idea of the cost of electing a Democratic Senator in this district may be inferred from the declaration of the successful candidate, two years ago. Mr. ROCKWELL said to a friend this year that he would rather pay five hundred dollars than be compelled to stand another canvass—and yet Mr. ROCKWELL solemnly swore that he did not use any corrupt means to secure his election.

THE Democratic journals of this district say Mr. POWELL never boasts of his services for the Union during the war. Such a course would be exceedingly unwise for Mr. POWELL, as were it generally known and believed that he was in sympathy with the war for the Union, he would lose many Democratic votes. The majority of the party Mr. POWELL now affiliates with didn't take much stock in the war.

THE great Democratic victories our opponents are pretending to celebrate, are all in the imagination. Ohio has gone Republican, Colorado has elected the Republican ticket, and in Indiana the Democrats have lost four members of Congress and the Legislature. If there is anything particularly encouraging to the Democracy in these results, we fail to see it.

PRESIDENT GRANT has issued a proclamation commanding the armed rebel bands in South Carolina to disband within three days, or the military will be called out. The course of the President in providing for an honest election will meet with hearty approval all over the country.

MYER, FOSTER and GILLETT, will make a strong team in the Legislature.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Still they Come—Doubling the National Debt—Redemption of 5-20 Bonds—Return of the President—The Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, '76.

Our city is still thronged by Centennial visitors going and returning from Philadelphia. We believe none have cause to complain of the treatment received by officers or employees while passing through the different Departments, as all possible facilities are afforded them for sight-seeing. Many of them are honored with personal interviews with the President, who greets them all cordially.

Every day, as the record of the last Congress is examined and overhauled, some astounding development is made showing how unsafe and even dangerous it would be to restore the Democratic party to power. We have an exhibit of the purpose of the ex-Confederate Congress in the numerous bills introduced by Democratic members, a majority of whom were from the South, to take from the Treasury $2,503,622,383. This sum exceeds our present national debt $40,000,000. This is a specimen of Democratic economy, and is the entertainment to which the people are invited, when they consent to restore the Democratic party to power in this country. Are you ready for it? Do you desire to see your national debt increased to five billions of dollars? This is but a mere trifle compared with what the Democracy would do, provided they had the power. Such a debt would lead directly to repudiation, national disgrace and dishonor. From being a nation as we now are under Republican rule, having a credit second to none on the globe, we would become a nation of bankrupts and scoundrels, a hissing and a by-word throughout the civilized world.

Any one who will take the trouble to examine the files in the Document room in the Capitol, will find 400 bills proposing to appropriate the enormous sum which is stated above; and it will be borne in mind that every dollar of the vast sum is to be expended in the South.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued another call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865. The call is for five million coupon bonds and five million registered bonds. The interest on these will cease on and after January 6, 1877. This is another indication of the steady progress the Republican administration is making toward reducing the national debt and the interest thereon. Elect Hayes and Wheeler and all our debt will be soon be funded at 3½ or 4 per cent. interest. Elect Tilden and Hendricks and the debt will be doubled, and United States bonds go down to a level with securities of those Southern States whose credit is so much crippled that no one wants their bonds, and when taken it is at rates that should mantle every decent man's brow with shame that he belongs to such a commonwealth.

President Grant and family have returned to Washington and taken possession of the White House. There was a large number of Centennial visitors called on President Grant yesterday. There has not been any Cabinet meeting as yet. It is understood that a 1 that can be done will be done to secure an honest vote in the South. It will be different in Georgia in November than it was in October. The election held there the other day presents the significant fact that in several counties there was not a single Republican vote cast. Comment is unnecessary.

Cabinet officers are just now a scarce commodity in Washington, not more than one or two out of the seven being elligible for business purposes. Secretary Fish has not yet returned from his summer vacation, and is, with his family, still among the highlands of the Hudson. Secretary Morrill has been "off and on" during the Congressional recess, and is now resting for a few days in the country. He worked unceasingly on the Appropriation bills before he left the Senate, and was instrumental in putting them into such shape as to thwart the dangerous legislation of the Democratic House. Since his accession to the portfolio of the Treasury he has applied himself with the ardor of a student just entering college, to make himself thoroughly conversant with all the details of his Department. He has therefore richly earned the brief intervals of rest which he has snatched from time to time during the past three months; in fact, rest was an imperative necessity for the preservation of his health.

Secretary Cameron has been absent a few weeks with Gen. Sherman, inspecting the various military posts in the far West, and posting himself in relation to the machinery of the wararm of the Government. He will return this week to his duties in the Department. Like Secretary Morrill, he is one of the new men at the wheel and has worked hard during his six months of official life.

Secretary Robeson is "on deck" at the Navy Department again, after an absence of nearly two months at Rye Beach. He was unmercifully besieged during the session of Congress by an unscrupulous committee, but met them fairly and squarely, so that after six months of partisan and exparte investigation, the only thing the committee felt justified in doing was to ask the Law Committee of the House to examine the evidence and report whether he had done anything wrong. Another committee followed in his wake but was compelled to "take water," for it was universally conceded by friend and foe, that the result was a complete "water haul." He bears grief in a jolly manner, and went away to his accustomed recreation as though nothing had happened.

Secretary Chandler is in New York, directing the great Corliss engine of politics, and his skill and power in this direction are as wonderful as are the motions and accomplishments of the mighty engine at the Centennial.

The Secretary is Centennial political manager, and he is equal to the occasion, and worthy of the *nom de guerre*.

The Postmaster General is in Indiana exercising the highest privilege of a United States citizen—voting for the man of his choice.

He will do his duty and will return to the Department within the week. Attorney General Taft is in Ohio making the welkin ring with his sturdy opinions on the political issues of the day, and "briefing" the election of Hayes to the Presidency, by aiding in rolling up a big majority for the Republican candidates on his native heath in the October election.

Thus they are "all present or accounted for," and after the middle of October will be standing shoulder to shoulder with their gallant chief, the President, executing the laws, and maintaining law and order throughout the whole of this broad land.

LIFE.

REFORMS—THE PRETENDED AND THE REAL.

Mr. Tilden's friends make great boasts about the "New York State reforms." The facts appear to be that, on coming into power, in 1872, the Republicans found that Gov. HOFFMAN'S administration had depleted some funds to make others whole, and some war debts had matured. To maintain the State credit, they were compelled to lay some taxes to meet current obligations, which they had not made. They did so, and, perfecting their payments, made a clean thing of it. The special tax of course expired, as it would have done under any Governor. The Constitutional Amendments stopped some big land leaks also. Tilden came in, 1874. All these changes he coolly appropriated to himself! As when

"Little Jack Horner
Sat in a corner,
Eating a piece of Christmas pie:
He stuck in his thumb,
And pulled out a plum,
"Oh! what a brave boy am I."

Remember that Governor TILDEN made no law,—repealed no law—vetoed no law. It requires three to make or unmake a law, usually: first the House, then the Senate, then the Governor. If the Governor vetoes, the two Houses may pass an act over his head; but he can neither originate nor repeal any act whatever. If my memory serves, the Senate was Republican both years of Gov. TILDEN'S term, and both Houses were Republican last year—so that, if any "Reform" in legislation was made during his term, the Republicans were the originators of it, and his mere "approval" was a small share. He did push the prosecution of some Canal thieves, commenced under Gov. Dix, and began a few himself, as was plain duty for both of those high officers, but there has been but one conviction, and that has not paid expenses; some of the rogues aided in his nomination for President; and, since that, we hear of no more prosecutions of the canal robbers! Yet Tilden's nomination was secured by this parade of his zeal and success as a "Reformer!"

Under this exposition, what a sham and a shame to present him as the author and originator of wonderful "reforms" in New York State!

Those necessary taxes, under a Republican administration, were followed by the hard times of 1873, which made taxation much more onerous. Tilden had—after the downfall of Tweed—been well employed in prosecuting that prince of swindlers—and the people then had high hopes of Tilden as a practical reformer, and gave him the position of Governor. But those hopes were blasted, and thousands who supported him two years ago, are now his strongest opponents. He never offered a reward for the capture of Tweed, nor turned out of office the Sheriff who allowed his escape. It seems Tweed has transferred his property, so that the Sheriff reports no means to recover the six millions of dollars adjudged to the city, and thus the old political and personal firm of Tilden & Tweed, altho' apparently dissolved, have proven, in practice, very expensive and unsatisfactory "Reformers!"

On the other hand, the much-abused President Grant, who makes no fuss as a "Reformer," has prosecuted and convicted twenty whisky thieves, where Tilden has one Canal thief. Grant's officers have recovered to the United States Treasury ten thousand dollars, where Tilden's have one to the New York Treasury; and the United States officers have caught and are bringing home Tweed, to the consternation of the Tammany Hall ring, who shared his stealings and allowed him to escape.

The record of Gov. Hayes is perfectly stainless His reforms have been practical, on a large scale, and no one who knows him doubts his integrity and his ability, and he will co-operate in every judicious reform, in the civil service especially.

Saying nothing of his income tax, his railway speculations, and his former intimacy with Tweed, it is an infamously false pretense to present Tilden as an especial Reformer. The next vote of New York State will sufficiently demonstrate this.

A NEW-YORKER.

"FOREWARNED, FOREARMED."

Perhaps it was a fortunate thing that the ex-Rebels and their Northern sympathizers captured the House of Representatives, at Washington, *before* the Presidential election of 1876. The exhibition of hordes of Rebel office-hunters in the federal city which they had tried to destroy—the turning out of maimed Union soldiers to make way for Rebel soldiers—the character of the subordinate officers chosen—the shameless star-chamber, secret, one-sided hunts for scandal—the enormous "damages" demanded by ex-Rebels on account of the war they had created—all these were useful to stir up the public mind to a better comprehension of the danger of admitting the late Rebels to any further power. We might have supposed they were reconciled to their defeat, and would manfully acknowledge and submit to the fortunes of war. But they show the real sullen, vindictive traits of character, which Jefferson so aptly described as a result of Slavery, in their oppression of the colored race. While paring down appropriations for army, navy, etc., under pretension of economy, they had on file claims from the South, which, if allowed, would stagger our national credit. Happily, they having only one branch of the law-making power, they did not pass those demands. But, give them the three branches, and unknown millions of "claims" will be rushed through, and our credit and our currency would soon run down again. No proper protection would be afforded to the freedmen, and they would have to resort to their natural powers of self protection. Then would be experienced "the horrors of St. Domingo." Then "hard times" would be a reality, not a party pretence. No more Rebel triumphs, under the false flag of "Reform," for us.

WIDE AWAKE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The lower prices of coal have increased business somewhat and are likely to continue to do so. We know of one bituminous coal company that has had orders for 20,000 tons countermanded, owing to the lower prices ruling for anthracite, and we have no doubt that the aggregate quantity of soft coal countermanded from the same cause has been very large. However, there is but little inclination to stock up heavily at the prices now current, and as the actual requirements of the market cannot be suddenly increased to any great extent, the business during the balance of this year will not probably exceed that which would have ruled had prices continued on a higher level. Furnacemen will not blow in till they have become satisfied that the low prices are likely to continue, and till freights and other things have got down in sympathy with coal. That such will be the case cannot be doubted, but it will take some time to convince the iron men that they can safely go to work, and can make iron at that lower price which will command a larger market.

There are no indications of higher prices at an early day, but rather over-production on every side, which must eventually be regulated by prices that will make it unprofitable for some and impossible for others to continue producing. Even then the more profitable business will come rather from reduction in cost of producing than in much higher selling prices.

So far as we can interpret the signs of the times there seems to be no indication of high prices in coal for some years to come. The men are in no condition to oppose, by any long-