The Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, Publisher. REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER. $2 per Annum, in Advance.

VOLUME XXVIII. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., MARCH 26, 1868. NUMBER 44.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE REPORTER is published every Thursday Morning, by E. O. GOODRICH, at $2 per annum, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, exceeding fifteen lines are inserted at TEN CENTS per line for first insertion, and FIVE CENTS per line for subsequent insertions. Special notices inserted before Marriages and Deaths, will be charged FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each insertion. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages or Deaths exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS per line.

	1 Year.	6 mo.	3 mo.
One Column,	$100	$60	$40
Half "	60	35	25
One Square,	15	10	7½

Estray, Caution, Lost and Found, and other advertisements, not exceeding 10 lines, three weeks, or less, $1 50
Administrator's & Executor's Notices 2 00
Auditor's Notices 2 50
Business Cards, five lines, (per year) 5 00

Merchants and others, advertising their business, will be charged $25. They will be entitled to a column, confined exclusively to their business, with privilege of quarterly changes.

☞ Advertising in all cases exclusive of subscription to the paper.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. THE REPORTER OFFICE has just been re-fitted with Power Presses, and every thing in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

Cards.

GEORGE D. MONTANYE, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*—Office corner of Main and Pine streets, opposite Porter's Drug Store.

DOCTOR EDWARD S. PERKINS, Offers his professional services to the citizens of Frenchtown and vicinity. Calls promptly attended to.
May 28, 1867.—1y*

W. T. DAVIES, Attorney at Law, Towanda, Pa. Office with Wm. Watkins, Esq. Particular attention paid to Orphans' Court business and settlement of decedents estates.

MERCUR & MORROW, *Attorneys at Law*, Towanda, Penn'a, The undersigned having associated themselves together in the practice of Law, offer their professional services to the public.
ULYSSES MERCUR P. D. MORROW.
March 9, 1865.

PATRICK & PECK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Offices:—In Patton Block, Towanda, Patrick's block, Athens, Pa. They may be consulted at either place.
H. W. PATRICK, apl13 W. A. PECK.

H. B. McKEAN, *ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW*, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court. July 20, 1866.

HENRY PEET, *Attorney at Law*, Towanda, Pa. jun27, 68.

EDWARD OVERTON Jr., *Attorney at Law*, Towanda, Pa. Office in the Court House. July 13, 1865.

DR. R. DAVIES, LERAYSVILLE, PA. has permanently located at the office formerly occupied by Dr. B. DeWitt, for the practice of his profession. May 9, 1867.

JOHN N. CALIFF, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*, Towanda, Pa. Also, Government Agent for the collection of Pensions, Back Pay and Bounty.
☞ No charge unless successful. Office over the Post Office and News Room. Dec. 1, 1864.

H. P. KIMBALL, Licensed Auctioneer, Pottersville, Bradford Co., Pa. tenders his services to the public. Satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay required. All orders by mail, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention. Oct. 2, 1867.—6m

JOHN W. MIX, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*, Towanda, Bradford Co. Pa. General insurance and Real Estate Agent.—Bounties and Pensions collected. N. B.—All business in the Orphan' Court attended to promptly and with care. Office first block south of Ward House, up stairs. Oct. 24, '67.

DOCTOR B. DEWITT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—May be found during the day—unless otherwise engaged—on Main-st., a few doors below Codding & Russell's. Residence corner of William and Division-sts., lately occupied by E. A. Parsons.
Towanda, April 23, 1867.—1y*

PARSONS & CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Troy, Bradford Co. Practice in all the Courts of the county. Collections made and promptly remitted.
E. S. PARSONS, d12 W. H. CARNOCHAN.

DR. PRATT has removed to State street, (first above B. S. Russell & Co's Bank). Persons from a distance desirous of consulting him, will be most likely to find him on Saturday of each week. Especial attention will be given to surgical cases, and the extraction of teeth. Gas or Ether administered when desired.
July 18, 1866. D. S. PRATT, M. D.

DOCTOR CHAS. F. PAINE.—Office in GORE's Drug Store, Towanda, Pa. Calls promptly attended to at all hours.
Towanda, November 28, 1866.

EDW'D MEEKS—AUCTIONEER. All letters addressed to him at Sugar Run, Bradford Co. Pa., will receive prompt attention.

FRANCIS E. POST, *Painter, Towanda, Pa*, with 10 years experience, is confident he can give the best satisfaction in Painting, Graining, Staining, Glazing, Papering, &c. ☞ Particular attention paid to Jobbing in the country. April 9, 1866.

J. K. VAUGHAN—*Architect and Builder*.—All kinds of Architectural designs furnished. Ornamental work in Stone, Iron and Wood. Office on Main street, over Russell & Co.'s Bank. Attention given to Real Architecture, such as laying out of grounds, &c., &c. April 1, 1867.—1y.

WESLEY WATKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.—Depositions taken. Legal instruments, Deeds, Mortgages, Power of Attorney, Affidavits, Pension Applications and other papers, executed and sworn to before me. Office a few doors north of the Ward House, Towanda, Penn'a.
March 19, 1868.—tf.

J. J. NEWELL,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
Orwell, Bradford Co., Pa., will promptly attend to all business in his line. Particular attention given to running and establishing old or disputed lines. Also to surveying of all unpatented lands as soon as warrants are obtained. my17.

F. B. FORD—*Licensed Auctioneer*,
TOWANDA, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Charges moderate. Feb. 13, 1868.

JOHN MORAY,
ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.
Will promptly attend to all business in his line. Special attention given to Landscape and Stereoscopic Photography. Views of Family Residences, Stores, Public Buildings, Animals, Machines, etc., taken in the best manner.
Particular attention given to the novel and beautiful stere-copic representation of objects.
Orders received at Wood & Harding's Photographic Art Gallery, Towanda.
Towanda, April 15, 1867.—yl.

W. B. KELLY, *Dentist*. Office over Wickham & Black's, Towanda, Pa. All the various styles of work scientifically done and warranted. Particular attention is called to the Aluminum Base for Artificial Teeth, which is equally as good as Gold and far superior to either Rubber or Silver. Please call and examine specimens.
Chloroform or Ether administered under direction of a Physician when desired.
Aug. 6, 1867.—tf.

A WANT SUPPLIED!
Every shoemaker can cut his own patterns by the aid of BURT'S NEW CHART for draughting all kinds of boots, shoes and gaiters.
Send for a circular.
J. B. BURT,
Feb. 5, 1868.—3m. Towanda, Pa.

CHINESE FANS FOR SALE AT the NEWS ROOM.

THE PLACE TO BUY TRAVELING Baskets and Baskets of every description, is at Frost's Furniture Store.

Cards.

I. O. OF O. F.—BRADFORD LODGE No. 167, I. O. of O. F., meets at Odd Fellows Hall, every Monday evening from the first Monday in April to the first Monday in October at 7½ p. m., from October to April at 6½ p. m.
J. S. CAREY, Sec'y.
April 23, 1867.

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.
On Main Street, near the Court House.
C. T. SMITH, Proprietor.
Oct. 8, 1866.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
TOWANDA, PA.,
Having purchased this well known Hotel on Bridge Street, I have refurnished and refitted it with every convenience for the accommodation of all who may patronize me. No pains will be spared to make all pleasant and agreeable.
May 3, '66.—tf. J. S. PATTERSON, Prop.

ELWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.,
JOHN C. WILSON.
Having leased this House, is now ready to accommodate the Travelling public. No pains nor expense will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may give him a call.
☞ North side of the public square, east of Mercur's new block [now building].

NEW ARRANGEMENT
AT THE
NEWS ROOM AND BOOK STORE.
The undersigned having purchased the BOOK STORE AND NEWS ROOM of J. J. Griffiths, respectfully invite the old patrons of the establishment and the public generally, to call and examine our stock.
ALVORD & BARBER.
S. W. ALVORD. P. R. BARBER.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING!
LEWIS REBSTEIN
Respectfully informs the citizens of Towanda Borough, that he has opened a
TAILOR SHOP,
In Phinney's Building opposite the Means House and solicits a share of public patronage.
He is prepared to cut and make garments in the most fashionable style, and the most durable manner. Perfect satisfaction will be guaranteed.
Cutting and Repairing done to order on shor notice. Sept. 10, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE opened a Banking House in Towanda, under the name of G. F. MASON & CO.
They are prepared to draw Bills of Exchange, and make collections in New York Philadelphia, and all portions of the United States, as also England, Germany, and France. To LOAN money, receive deposits, and to do a general Banking business.
G. F. Mason was one of the late firm of Laporte, Mason & Co., of Towanda, Pa., and his knowledge of the business men of Bradford and adjoining Counties, and having been in the banking business for about fifteen years, make is house a desirable one, through which to make collections.
G. F. MASON,
Towanda, Oct. 1, 1866. A. G. MASON.

JEWELRY STORE AT DUSHORE
A. YOUNG,
Informs the citizens of Sullivan county that he has opened a Jewelry Store, in the building opposite Welles & Ackley's store, Dushore, when he will keep on hand an assortment of
JEWELRY, WATCHES, AND CLOCKS,
Which will be sold as low as at any other place in the country. Particular attention paid to Watch and Clock Repairing.
☞ Give me a call, as many years' experience will enable me to give satisfaction.
Dushore, Oct. 9, 1867.

HARDING & SMALLEY,
Having entered into a co-partnership for the transaction of the PHOTOGRAPHIC business, at the rooms formerly occupied by Wood and Harding, would respectfully call the attention of the public to several styles of Pictures which we make specialties, as: Solar Photographs, Plain, Pencilled and Colored, Opaltypes, Porcelain Pictures, &c., which we claim for clearness and brilliancy of tone and Artistic finish, can *not be excelled*. We invite all to examine them as well as the more common kinds of Portraits which we make, knowing full well that they will bear the closest inspection. This Gallery claims the highest reputation for good work of any in this section of country, and we are determined by a strict attention to business and the superior quality of our work, to not only retain but increase its very *enviable reputation*.
We keep constantly on hand the best variety of Frames and at lower prices than at any other establishment in town. Also Passepartouts Card frames, Card Easels, Holmes' Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Vies, and everything else of importance pertaining to the business. Give us an early call.
N. B.—Solar Printing for the trade on the most reasonable terms.
D. HARDING,
Aug. 29, '67. F. SMALLEY.

A CARD.—Dr. VANDUSEKIRK has obtained a License, as required, of the Goodyear Vulcanite Company, to Vulcanize Rubber as a base for Artificial Teeth, and has now a good selection of those beautiful carved Block Teeth, and a superior article of Black English Rubber, which will enable him to supply all those in want of sets of teeth, with those unsurpassed for beauty and natural appearance. Filling, Cleaning, Correcting irregularities, Extracting, and all operations belonging to the Surgical Department skillfully performed. Chloroform administered for the extraction of Teeth when desired, an article being used for the purpose in which he has perfect confidence, having administered it with the most pleasing results during a practice of fourteen years.
Being very grateful to the public for their liberal patronage heretofore received, he would say that by strict attention to the wants of his patients, he would continue to merit their confidence and approbation. Office in Beidleman's Block, opposite the Means House, Towanda, Pa. Dec. 20, 1867.—3m.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE IN DENTISTRY.
J. S. SAYRE, M. D., would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Bradford County that he is permanently located in Towanda, Pa. He would say that from his long and successful practice of TWENTY-FIVE YEARS duration he is familiar with all the different styles of work done in any and all Dental Establishments in city or country, and is better prepared than any other Dental operator in the vicinity to do work that best adapted to the many and different cases that present themselves oftentimes to the Dentist, as he understands the art of making his own artificial teeth, and has facilities for doing the same. To those requiring under sets of teeth he would call attention to his new kind of work which consists of porcelain for both plate and teeth, and forming a continuous gum. It is more durable, more natural in appearance, and much better adapted to the gum than any other kind of work. Those in need of the same are invited to call and examine specimens. Teeth filled to last for years and oftentimes for life.—Chloroform, Ether, and "Nitrous Oxide" administered with perfect safety, as over four hundred patients within the last four years can testify.
Office in Patton's Block. Jan. 23, 1868.

RUSSELL & MIX'S
INSURANCE AGENCY!
Capital Represented over $27,000,000.
COMPANIES REPRESENTED:

North America, Philadelphia	$ 2,901,268 72
Phœnix, of Hartford	1,234,195 41
Germania, New York	876,815 50
Home In. Co., New Haven	1,819,070 30
North American Fire In. Co., of New York	755,000 00
Enterprise, of Cincinnati	1,000,000 00
Mutual Life, New York	29,000,000 00

We write policies in the above reliable companies at the lowest rates. Particular attention gives to farm property. Office two doors north of the Post Office, up stairs, in the room occupied by John W. Mix and Henry Peet, also at the banking House of B S. Russell & Co.
B. S. RUSSELL,
JOHN W. MIX.
Towanda, Feb. 20, 1868.

Selected Poetry.

SQUANDERED LIVES.

The fisherman wades in the surges;
The sailor sails over the seas;
The soldier steps bravely to battle;
The woodman lays axe to the trees.

They are each of the breed of the heroes,
The manhood attempted in strife;
Strong hands that go lightly to labor,
True hearts that take comfort in strife.

In each is the seed to replenish
The world with the vigor it needs—
The center of honest affections,
The impulse to generous deeds.

But the shark drinks the blood of the fisher;
The sailor is dropped in the sea;
The soldier lies cold by his cannon;
The woodman is crushed by his tree.

Each prodigal life that is wasted
In manly achievements unseen,
But lengthens the days of the coward,
And strengthens the crafty and mean.

The blood of the noble is lavished
That the selfish a profit may find;
God sees the lives that are squandered,
And we to His wisdom are blind.

Miscellaneous:

FOR THE REPORTER.

A GLANCE AT CHINA.

The appointment of Mr. BURLINGAME by the Court of Pekin, as its Minister Plenipotentiary to the Powers with which it has treaty relations, is an event which has attracted more attention, throughout the world, than anything connected with the East, which has occurred for many years past. It is a practical acknowledgement of our greatness and importance, which has not been gained before, except by force of arms. And the magnitude of the results which may follow, can not be over estimated. The old Empire, weakened by long years of internal strife, and the grasping cupidity of its own rulers, seeks to strengthen itself and support its tottering fabric, by ties of closer alliance with the young giant of the West. None but those who have lived among the people, can appreciate the sacrifice which must have been made, the dire hour of trouble which has arrived, when the old barrier of exclusiveness has been torn down, and they acknowledge as equals those whom for ages they have reviled with scorn as "outside barbarians."

But we may expect from this mission greater results than the mere expanding of our commercial relations. This opening of itself to the world, seems like the first ray of light shed through the dark cloud of idolatry and superstition, which has rested over the country for so many centuries; and the result of a closer contact with civilization, may be, in time, the awakening to the True Faith, the religion of JESUS CHRIST, of all these souls. As yet the efforts of the few Missionaries among them, sincere, earnest, hard working men, though they be, have availed but little against the three hundred millions with whom they have had to fight.

This poor, decrepid, old government of China, has had a hard time of it during the past fifteen or twenty years. Pressed by "barbarians" on the outside, and rebellions within, its revenues going to fill the pockets of dishonest Mandarins, and pay "indemnities" to foreign Powers—Russia encroaching and threatening its territories on the north, what wonder, if at last, it says "take all, but give us peace."

Eight years ago the treaty of Tein Tain was wrung from it, after Pekin was actually in possession of the allied French and English troops. After they had destroyed the magnificent Yuen Min Yuen, the Summer Palace of the Emperor, with its library of inestimable value, and its immense store of riches and curiosities, accumulated for centuries from the four quarters of the earth, had become the spoils of the conquerors.—The old Emperor, Hein Fung, looked with tears of regret from his mountain fastness upon all this despoliation, named his successor, and died.

By this treaty, the whole of China was nominally thrown open to us, with the understanding that we were to take care of ourselves, where the government was too weak to protect us. All eyes were immediately turned to the Yang Tsze Kiang, the great "Father of Waters," a river rivalling in some respects, the Mississippi, Amazon or Amoor. On this river were opened to us three Treaty ports, where foreigners were to be allowed to reside, Chin Kiang, Kin Kiang, and Hankow; the latter six hundred miles from its mouth in the far interior, as yet seen by but one European traveller, who has left any record of his visit behind him, the Abbe Huc, who estimated the population of the place at three millions. When it is taken into consideration that the banks of this river are covered with populous towns and villages, although many of them were at this time in possession of rebels, it will readily be seen what a field was opened for the traveller and explorer.

Here is the great city of Nanking, the ancient capital of the Empire, with the gorgeous tombs of the Ming dynasty, and the ruins, alas, only the ruins, of the wonderful Porcelain Tower; here the beautiful Poyang lake, it banks overshadowed by the gray summits of the Lushan Mountains, pours its waters into the great river; rocky gorges, where the river, swollen and turbid, tears its way through like a mill stream; every hill crowned with a monastery, temple or fortress; every spot historical and with its wild legends. Here was food and room for a thousand merchants, adventurers, sportsmen, scholars and antiquaries. And they all came. Shanghae, the most prosperous of the foreign ports, formed an excellent base for operations. Situated on the little Whang Poo River, twelve miles from its junction with the Yang Tsze, and fifty miles from the sea, it had already become crowded almost to suffocation with refugees from the neighboring districts laid waste by the rebels; surrounded by half-submerged rice fields in every direction, amidst a country so flat that no elevation of land can be seen, it was the home of cholera and pestilence of every description. But all this is forgotten now in the warm spring time. The cold and bracing air of the winter has driven from the minds of the enervated population the horrors of the previous summer. Even the memory of those stricken down by disease, whom they have put under the sod, far from their own homes, is rapidly fading; and the long dismal days of cruel, blinding sunlight and suffocating heat, past, and soon to come again, are forgotten in the balmy air of the present. And it is a glorious scene on such a day. The noble "bund" or promenade, stretching for a mile along the river, lined with palatial residences of merchant princes, who never more deserved the name than here in the far East, with their immense retinues of servants, and every luxury that gold can purchase, and above all, that princely hospitality which so strikes the stranger that he leaves their roofs to carry with him throughout his life a remembrance of happy days. The scene on this same "bund" almost defies description. Constantinople or Scutari, in the summer days of the Crimean War, could not have exhibited such a motley gathering. Every nation on the earth has sent a representative. Hindoos, Armenians, Parsees, Malays, Turks, Greeks; representatives of every province from Mantchuria to Cochin China, as well as every European nation, and lastly the inevitable Down East skipper; all adhering to their national costumes. The band of a British regiment plays the last new waltz, feeble looking ladies, a cloud of muslin and laces, take their evening promenade in sedan chairs, carried by four stout coolies, in *livery*, gay cavaliers, prance about on beautiful Arabs or English thorough-breds, while a few determined looking men, with huge walking sticks, rush by at a five-mile an-hour gait, as though their lives depended on their getting their constitutional walk before dinner. Off on the river, where the long shadows of the houses give a deeper tint to the muddy water, ships of all nations lay swinging at their anchors. Conspicuous among them all, for lofty grace and symmetry, the noble old "Hartford," then, as now, the flagship of our Asiatic squadron.—The sun dips lower, sinking behind the innumerable mounds which cover the bones of countless generations of Chinamen, beyond which a few tall trees appearing above the curved roofs of the temples, stand in bold relief against the clear, red sky. A puff of white smoke from the gangway of each man-of-war, and a general dipping of ensigns from the ships, proclaims it sunset, and all Shanghae arrays itself in spotless linen and immaculate ties, preparatory to the great business of the day, *its dinner*.

But to return to Mr. BURLINGAME. While the United States have tacitly accepted the position and named his successor, it yet remains to be seen how the appointment will be received in Europe. From Pekin we learn that the British Minister, Sir Rutherford Alcock, approves of the arrangement, while the French representative, the Comte L'Allemand, ignores the whole affair. Forty thousand dollars, in gold, per annum, and expenses paid, is such a nice little income, that we fancy all the diplomats in Europe could not induce the newly appointed Envoy to relinquish it. The Chinese Government may be threatened with coercion, but with this country as her ally and nearest neighbor, she has little to fear. The cause of christianity and civilization demands that this voluntary joining of herself to the world, should be accepted and encouraged; and let us hope that this new era in her history presages the dawn of a brighter future when the dark cloud of superstition and ignorance will have rolled away, and the light of a True Faith shall shed its radiance over all the land. W. M. T.

Towanda, March 13, 1868.

NASBY.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDERIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
February 17, 1868.

There is located at the Corners, about 12 or 15 sons uv the Green Isle uv Erin, wich is called the green isle I spose becoz uv the ease with wich the great majority uv em are managed by the Democrisy. To fasten these voters and hold em to us, it wuz considered advisable that some akshen be taken by the Democrisy uv the Corners, in the matter uv Irish liberty and English oppreshun. The idee originated with Deekin Pogram, and Bascom, and Capt. McPelter and I, consentid. We met at the church, and I made, ez is the custom, the leadin speech. It wuz a subjick that is easy to speak upon, and I flatter myself I did it justis. It's easy to talk uv liberty, for there's suthin inspirin in the word.

That's the reason why the Ablishnists hev alluz had the advantage uv us in the matter uv speakers. They hev all the advantage uv sentiment; but, halleloogy! uv wat avail is sentiment when yoo hurl it at a lazy man? Uv wat good is it to talk uv liberty to a man who don't like to work; who hez a taste for draw poker and mint gooleps, and who kin force fifty or a hundred niggers to work fur him? Yoo mite ez well fire paper wads at a iron-clad. That's wher the Democrisy hev em in Kentucky. Everybody here hez a dislike fur work, and a likin fur mint gooleps, but nobody haint got no sentiment.

Still, we hev no objecshen to talkin uv liberty at long range. We hev no objecshen to it in Ireland. In fact, we are willin to admit that in Ireland it's a pretty good thing.

I spoke elokently on the subjick. I held up sich uv the wrongs endoored by the Irish ez I cood conveniently remember, spoke feelingly uv wat they had suffered, wuz a suffrer, and probably had yet to suffer, and demanded that the Corners unite in a expresshen uv simpathy with em, ez those most certainly entitled to it. I wuz applaudid to the eko, and Bascom riz. He hed a series of resolushens, wich he begged to submit, ez follows:

WHEREAS, We hev red in the noosepapers or hev hed red to us, wich is the same thing, sole-movin accounts uv the horrors now afflictin Ireland on account uv the oppreshun and tyranny practiced upon em by the bloated aristocrats and pampered sons uv luxury uv England, and

WHEREAS, The Corners feels for the wictims uv oppreshun, and weeps at their woes, therefore be it

Resolved, That the holdin uv the Irish in bondage in Ireland by the English, is a reproach onto the civilizashun of the 19th century.

Resolved, That the taxin uv the Irish without giving uv em a voice in the government, the forsin uv em to support a government in the runnin uv wich they hev no voice, and the other outrages too tejus to menshun, wich is bein continyooally inflicted onto em, stirs our blood with indignashen, and we hereby extend our sympathy to em.

Resolved, That we demand uv the Government uv the Yoonited States, that steps be immejitly taken to release Amerikan citizens uv Irish descent, now languishin in English prizens, and that, if need be, to assert the dignity uv the Republic, we go to war in this coz.

The resolooshens wuz about being yoonanimously adopted when that miserable cuss, Joe Bigler, riz. He sed he hed a remark to make. He approved uv them resolooshens. He beleeved in em. Taxashen without representashen was ojus—it was tyranny—it cood never be endoored, and he cared not whether it wuz practist. It wuz abhorrent to every lover of liberty. He shood cheerfuly vote for them resolushens, but he desired to make a little addishen to em.

I remarkt that amendments wus in order.

"Very good," sed Josef, "I move to add these:

Resolved, Also, that ez taxashen without representashen is unjust in Ireland, it is in Kentucky, and that while this Convenshen has her pocket handkercher out a weepin over the woes uv the Irish, it slings a teer or two over the unfortunit black citizens of this State, who are bein taxed like thunder, but who aint permitted to vote at all.

Resolved, likewise, That while moistenin up over the Amerkin citizens uv Irish descent now in prizen in England, we give down a trifle over the four Amerikin citizens uv Afrikin descent now in jail in this county, who wuz imprizened for no coz watever, ceptin knockin down impudent white men who abouzed their wives.

Resolved, moreover, That while we condemn England for imprizonin Amerikan citizens uv Irish descent without coz, and for tyranisin over em generally, we shel take sich steps ez shel prevent the same thing bein done to an alarmin extent to Amerikan citizens uv Afrikin descent at home.

"These resolooshens," sed Josef, "I move ez a amendment. Uv coorse no one will object, for the principle is the same here ez there."

I replied briefly. There wuz a distinkshen. I feered Mr. Bigler did not understand the matter. There wuz a distinkshen, and it was not altogether on akkount uv the Afrikin's bein a black man either. If there wuz a strong emigrashen from Afrika to Amerika, and the Afrikin emigrant cood git a vote after he hed been here five years, the Democrisy wood hev no diffikilty in gittin up sympathy for em. But it ain't so, and hence I see no practical good in the Amendment. I mildly, but firmly, objeck to addin these resolooshens to the regler ones reported by Mr. Bascom. The nigger is——"

Bigler sed he expectid that it wood be objectid to. But he wuz so well satisfied that it ought to pass, that he felt he must take extraordinary measures. He wantid every one to vote on the amendment ez he pleased—he wantid every man to exercise his judgment; but he shood take the liberty uv puttin the moshen, and shood feel called upon to bust the head of every man who votes against it.

Uv coerse that settled it. We all hev a regard for Josey, for he does alluz ez he says. Every man in the room votid for it, and the Corners stands committed to nigger suffrage. Good Heavens! Can't this cuss be got rid uv?

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

SENATOR WADE.

HE IS NOT ANXIOUS FOR THE PRESIDENCY, BUT IF HE ATTAINS IT WILL STRIVE TO BE PRUDENT AND CAUTIOUS—HIS PAST RECORD—HIS VIEWS OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 9.

The probability, amounting almost to certainty, that in a short time one of our Ohio Senators is to become President of the United States, creates it seems, special anxiety in some quarters. Is he not likely to be too violent a man for these dangerous times, one hears asked in many places; too impetuous, too tyrannical, too extreme in his policy? Senator Wade is not a man to be seeking indirect means of communication with the public through "conversations," so called, with correspondents of the Press. With his old friends, however, he does talk with all the freedom that the delicacy of his present position will warrant; and one of them, in view of the anxiety that has been mentioned, may perhaps be justified in giving some account of his sayings and temper.

AS TO THE PRESIDENCY.

In the contest it may be said that Mr. Wade displays a feeling with reference to the great duty that is about to come upon him, very creditable to his judgment, and very little in accord with some popular notions of his character. "I don't suppose anybody will believe me," he says—"at least, it is the fashion not to believe such things, and so I suppose there is no use saying it; but, in truth, I would a great deal rather escape this seeming prospect of the Presidency than not, if I could do it honorably, and without desertion of duty. I don't mean to say that I wouldn't like to be President—I would be a fool to say that. But to be a piece of a President—to go in for a fragment of a year, in the midst of the excitement of the Presidential election, when there is so much to do and so little time to do it, is not a thing to be coveted. Under the circumstances, there's no great honor in it; it's only my fortune to be in the place that may make it necessary; and there is no chance for much of a career in it. I'll have plenty of time to make thousands of enemies by my appointments, and not time enough to make many friends by my administration.

"Now I would like," continued the bluff old veteran with characteristic frankness, "I would like to stay where I am, and I don't make any secret of it. This is something that I think I know something about. I've been in Congress a long time, and I believe I know what a member of Congress ought to do. If I can't stay in the Senate, then I should like to get as near to it as I can, by presiding over it. As for your Presidency, I haven't tried it; and I know very well that its duties require a different order of faculties and different kind of work. I've never had the Presidential fever very bad. The Senate was good enough for me, and if I'd had my own way, there wouldn't have been much likelihood of my ever trying to get out of it."

In many ways and at many times the Senator has expressed the same ideas, with a sincerity that is transparent and unmistakable. There can be no doubt that he regards the office that seems likely to come upon him, not a prize to be coveted, but as a dangerous duty that may be required and cannot be honorably avoided.—Nor can there be any doubt as to the desire frankly expressed, to remain at the head of the body of which he has so long been a member. The people seem likely to take care that his wish shall be gratified.

HIS POLICY IF MADE PRESIDENT.

"I told a man the other day," said the Senator, "when he commenced trying to pump me about my intentions, for the benefit of some New York newspaper, that I hadn't forgotten the picture in the old elementary spelling book, of the milkmaid arranging what she was to do with her chickens before they were hatched. But then," he continued, "I should be a very curiously constituted man if I did not do some thinking as to what my course ought to be in case I have to assume the duty to which these proceedings point. And there's one thing I've fully made up my mind to; whatever else may be done, I shall try, if the power is put into my hands, to bring the Executive Department of the Government into harmony with the Legislative. I don't believe the President ought to be a sort of Grand Lama, reigning in seclusion up at the other end of the avenue, and never letting us know what he wants or intends; all the time taking Congress by surprise, and holding aloof from members, so that there is no inducement for comparison of views before both sides are committed."

"I don't believe," he continued, "that a President ought to be setting himself up as a policy-maker. When I am asked what my policy will be in case I have to discharge the Presidential duties, I generally answer that *I won't have any policy. It's the duty of Congress to adopt a policy*, and the duty of the President to execute it. We have had trouble enough from the efforts of Presidents trying to set up a policy for themselves, and force Congress into its adoption by the use of the Government patronage and otherwise."

On several points, however, Mr. Wade seems to have decided that it will be his duty, if he should succeed to the Presidency, to have a policy. He speaks of them—not obtrusively—least of all after the fashion of the milkmaid, counting the chickens in her egg basket—but with simple and manly frankness.

"The very first thing I should try, if such a thing as we are talking about should happen, would be to see to it that the real Union men of the South are protected. Those people down there have made us enough of trouble, first by their treason, and since their surrender, by their continual turbulence. I don't believe they have ever been ruled with a firm enough hand. I am of course in favor of giving them justice always; but they *must not* interfere with the rights of others, or disobey the laws."

"Then there's another point," continued the Senator, "on which I feel very strongly. I am convinced that our Government expenditures ought to come down very nearly to the point at which they stood before the war. The expenses of the army and navy, in particular, are exorbitant, and ought to be brought down promptly, without fear or favor. We cannot stand this frightful system of public expenditures. Its effect is demoralizing upon every branch of the Government; and, besides, the people are heavily pressed by taxes, and won't stand it much longer. *We must economize—everywhere, if possible, but especially at the points of our greatest expenditure—the army and navy.* Then I believe there's another thing we've got to do. The party cant live without it, and what's more important, the country can't prosper. *We must stop this outrageous system of fraud and speculation.* The Government can't stagger under it much longer. There was, as compared with the present state of things, but little fraud under Lincoln's Administration. But now the money of the people is used with a lavish hand to corrupt the people. This must be reversed as quick as an engineer would reverse his locomotive when he saw a broken bridge ahead of him. Why, Sir, two-thirds of the present tax-officers are men without credit at home. Men that couldn't get trusted for a pipe of tobacco in their own towns are selected to collect the revenue of the Government. I know men, and so do you, to whom some of my constituents have to pay their taxes, to whom no neighbor would even lend twenty dollars, with the remotest idea of getting it paid this side of judgment day."

"Yet your body confirmed them!"

"Yes, we did." Sometimes we were outvoted, and sometimes we were deceived. Some of those rascals are enough, unless you have a personal knowledge of them, to deceive the very elect. I don't know that I could escape being deceived if I were President. Likely enough, I would get picked up sometimes, too. But one thing I do know—I shouldn't select men because I knew they were rascals, and wanted rascally work out of them. And I believe there are plenty of men, generally known to be honest, who can be got to fill these places, provided the revenue service is made respectable, so that it wont be enough to place a man under suspicion to say that he is a revenue officer. And there's one more point that I've long had my mind made up about. Of course, if the power came into my hands, I should try to carry out my ideas about it. I believe that in levying taxes we ought to keed our eyes steadily on one principle, which should govern us throughout; we should strive to take the burdens off industry, and to secure our laboring classes relief from foreign competition.

"That means tariff, pretty strong, doesn't it, Mr. Wade?"

"Yes—that means tariff, pretty strong; it means a high tariff. We can't protect our laboring classes any other way half so well—can't secure the revival of business and stop the balance of trade and of gold from being perpetually against us in the market of the world. You know this is no new notion with me; but the present condition of the country seems to make it more important than ever before. I'm in favor of revising our revenue system, of getting the taxes off domestic industry as fast as we can, and clapping them on the foreign competitors."

"There is much talk, Mr. Wade, about your position on the *Alabama* claims, as being likely to commit us to war with Great Britain?"

"Well, that's all folly, of course. I never made any public speeches on the *Alabama* claims, as you know. I have been in favor of settleting them, have wished all the time to do it, and have, perhaps, talked privately without much diplomatic circumlocution about it. But I've always supposed it could be done by a treaty, and certainly, of late, I don't see any indication abroad that should make me change my opinion."

WADE'S EXTREME RADICALISM.

"People who think there's great danger of my rushing headlong into war," continued the Senator, "or doing some other extreme thing, simply because I've always had the habit of speaking my mind freely, don't seem to know much about human nature. I suppose that increase of power and responsibility always tends to make a man cautious. I know very well that it is one thing for a man to act for himself, on his own responsibility as a Senator, and quite another thing to act on the same subjects when he is in a position where every movement he makes will effect the whole nation. And, if men think that I have sometimes advocated measures with intemperate zeal, let them look to see if I have ever originated one in that spirit. There is my public record in the *Globe*. I've been a free talker here for seventeen years, and I've have generaly taken all the responsibility that seemed to belong to me—let them look over the *Globe*, and see what my intemperate actions have been. I've always wanted, you know, to travel ahead, on the skirmish line of our principles, but have tried never to get so far ahead as to be captured by the enemy. Now you know my course here well enough. You know that I nevered differed, to any serious extent, from my party, except on one matter. As to everything else, why, if I was wrong, the party was wrong, and the majority of the American people were wrong; if I was intemperate in action or ever zealllious, or extreme, or impracticable, so were they. But on one point I did differ from my party. That was in opposing Mr. LINCOLN's course in pocketing our Reconstruction bill and setting up a reconstruction policy of his own—exactly the thing that has got us into all this trouble now. I did feel much opposed to that and said so. That splendid fellow, WINTER DAVIS, and I published a paper about it. I've never taken back one word of that paper, and stand by it now. The Republican party now takes exactly the ground that WINTER DAVIS, and I took then, and the trouble we've got into arises from the President's taking the opposite ground, that reconstruction belongs to him and not to Congress. More than that Mr. LINCOLN himself came over to our view before his death. Mr. SUMNER can tell you all about it. Only a short time before the assassination Mr. LINCOLN told Senator SUMNER that that thing was the great error of his life, and that he never should have given occasion for what the papers called the Wade and Davis manifesto. Now, what other intemperate measures have I taken? I am very proud that from the Committee on Territories I reported the first provision prohibiting slavery in all the territory of the United States to be subsequently acquired. I reported the bill for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, and I got it in on the very first day of the session. I got the Homestead bill through the Senate. I got Nevada and Colorado into the Union, after a whole winter's debate; and, right or wrong, I led in the Senate in the division of Virginia and the formation of the new State of West Virginia. These are some of my main acts, and by them I am perfectly willing to be judged."

GENERAL GRANT

"It isn't true," he said, in answer to a question, "that I'm not on good terms with GRANT. I've always been cordial with him. The story of my saying that when I talked politics he talked horse, is a pure invention of the man that wrote it. I never said that nor anything like it."

A DOMESTIC PICTURE

I ought not to close these fragmentary jottings of things, Mr. WADE said in the course of an evening's talk, without adding—for the comfort of very many good and very innocent people who have been misled by the jocose inventions of not over-friendly newspapers—that in the course of the whole conversation there was not an oath. Mr. Wade cannot, to be sure, be given a certificate for entire freedom for the use of evangelical terms; but it is unjust to speak of him as more profane than the great majority of Congressmen, or to describe him as a man effecting tremendous oaths of peculiar and unique blasphemy. A more absurd idea has also been somewhat prevalent. Respectable newspapers have spoken of him as a drunkard. Remembering that IRWIN McDOWELL, who never drank anything even as strong as coffee, was currently believed to have been drunk through the whole period of his active service, Mr. WADE has done well to never notice such slanders. I know, however, that many good people will thank me for a statement which I can make entire good faith. I have known Mr. WADE for a long time, and have often seen him present on social occasions; when other Senators were intoxicated,