The Bradford Reporter.

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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, Billheads, Statements, &c. of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPORTER Office is well supplied with Power Presses, a good assortment of new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. WALLACE KEELER, *HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTER.* Towanda, Sept. 15, 1870-yr

DAY, HUDDELL & SANDERSON Miners and Shippers of the SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE COAL, mar.1'71 Towanda, Pa.

WM. H. MORGAN, Dealer in Real Estate, lots from $1 00 upward. Office over the late B. S. Russell & Co.'s Banking House.

L. W. DIMMOCK, Dealer in all kinds of Roofing Slate, Towanda, Pa. All orders for Roofing promptly attended to. Particular attention given to Cottage and French Roofing. July 26'71

TAILORESS.—Try Mrs. FESSENDEN'S work and prices. Shop in first yellow house between Ward House and Bakery, opposite Post-office. Towanda Oct. 22, 1871.—6m1p

R. FOWLER, REAL ESTATE DEALER, No. 1278 South Water-Street, Chicago, Illinois, Real Estate purchased and sold. Investments made and Money Loaned. May 10, '70.

SAMUEL POWELL, SON & CO have leased the Barber Shop one door west of the Elwell House, and respectfully ask a share of public patronage. mar.20'72

JOHN O. HUFF, AUCTIONEER, Will cheerfully attend all sales of real estate or personal property. All orders by mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to in any part of the county. Post-office address, Standing Stone and Myersburg, Bradford County, Pa. mar.20'72

GAYLORD BROS., *General Fire and Life Insurance Agency.* Policies covering loss and damage caused by lightning, in Wyoming and other reliable companies, without additional charge. H. B. GAYLORD, Wyalusing, May 23, '71. S. C. GAYLORD.

JOHN DUNFEE, *BLACKSMITH,* of MONROETON, PA., pays particular attention to ironing Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, &c. Tire set and repairing done on short notice. Work and charges guaranteed satisfactory. 12,15,69.

AMOS PENNYPACKER, HAS again established himself in the TAILORING BUSINESS. Shop over Beckwell's Store. Work of every description done in the latest styles. Towanda, April 21, 1870.—tf

LERAYSVILLE WOOLEN MILL The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he keeps constantly on hand Woolen Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Yarns, and all kinds at wholesale and retail. HAIGH & BROADLEY, Nov. 10, '70. Proprietor.

CLINTON HOUSE, ITHACA, N.Y. S. D. THOMPSON, Prop'r. ☞ Omnibus at the Depot free for the House. March 6, 1872 6m

C. S. RUSSELL'S GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, may23'70—tf TOWANDA, PA.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, wishes to inform the citizens of Towanda and vicinity, that he will give personal attention to drawing plans, designs and specifications for all manner of buildings, private and public. Superintendence given for reasonable compensation. Office at residence, N. E. corner of Second and Elizabeth streets. J. E. FLEMMING, feb7'71 Box 511, Towanda, Pa.

NEW PARLOR OF FASHION. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, and HAIR DYEING Done in the Latest Style. Also particular pains taken in Cutting Ladies' and Children's Hair, Shampooing, Curling and Frizzing. Go to GAUSAWAY & LINCHCOME, over the National Hotel, Main Street, Towanda, Pa. March 6, 1872.

W. W. KINGSBURY, REAL ESTATE, LIFE, FIRE, & ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENCY. Office, corner of Main and State Streets, March 13, 1872. TOWANDA, PA.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS. I am prepared to furnish Kiln-dried Doors, Sash and Blinds of any style, size, or thickness, on short notice. Hand in your orders ten days before you want to use the articles, and be sure that you will receive those that will not shrink or swell. Terms cash on delivery. Towanda, July 19, 1871. GEO. P. CASH.

DAYTON & BROTHER, Dealers in WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, CALFSKINS, FURS, &C., For which the highest cash price is paid at all times. Office with M. L. Rosenfield's Store, Main-st., S. A. DAYTON, J. E. DAYTON. Nov. 14, '70 TOWANDA, PA.

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, having been in the banking business for about fifteen years, make this house a desirable one through which to make collections. G. F. MASON, Towanda, Oct. 1, 1866. A. G. MASON.

NEW FIRM! *NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES!* AT MONROETON, PA. TRACY & HOLLON Are still Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Drugs and Medicines, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Shades, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Yankee Notions, Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Pure Wines and Liquors, of the best quality, for medicinal purposes only. All Goods sold at the very lowest prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night. Give us a call. TRACY & HOLLON. Monroeton, Pa., June 24, 1869—1y.

CHEAP PASSAGE FROM OR TO IRELAND OR ENGLAND. THE LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FROM OR TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL, Guion & Union's old "Black Star Line" of Liverpool Packets, sailing every week. Sailing-tail Line of Packets from or to London, once a month. Remittances to England, Ireland and Scotland payable on demand. For further particulars, apply to Williams & Guion, Liverpool, or New York, or G. F. MASON & Co., Bankers, Oct. 1, 1866. Towanda, Pa.

CHARLES F. DAYTON, Successor to Humphrey Bros., HARNESS MAKER, Over Moody's Store, Keeps on hand a full assortment of DOUBLE and SINGLE HARNESS, and all other goods in his line. Repairing and manufacturing done to order. Towanda, August 23, 1871.

MRS. E. J. MINGOS (formerly Miss Kingsley,) has now on hand SPRING MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS of a large variety, such as real and imitation Laces, Crapes, Braids, Ribbons, Lace Collars and Neck Ruches, in all the latest novelties. She has also the latest styles in hair goods, real and imitation. Kid Gloves, Shell and Straw ornaments, DOLLY VARDEN JEWELRY, Hair Nets, Combs &c., &c. She has given special attention to Ladies Bonnets and Dress caps, also Crapes, Ruches, &c. She has secured the services of a first class straw Milliner, and shall give good satisfaction in all matters of straw work. Rooms at the old stand, over Wolf Brothers clothing store.

Hotels.

DINING ROOMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE BAKERY. Near the Court House. We are prepared to feed the hungry at all times of the day and evening. Oysters and Ice Cream in their seasons. March 30, 1870. D. W. SCOTT & CO.

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.

RUMMERFIELD CREEK HOTEL. PETER LANDMESSER, Having purchased and thoroughly refitted this old and well-known stand, formerly kept by Sheriff Griffin, at the mouth of Rummerfield Creek, is ready to give good accommodations and satisfactory treatment to all who may favor him with a call. Dec. 23, 868—tf.

MEANS HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA., COR. MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS. The Horses, Harness, &c. of all guests of this house, insured against loss by Fire, without any extra charge. A superior quality of Old English Bass Ale, just received. T. R. JORDAN, Towanda, Jan. 24, '71. Proprietor.

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PENN'A. This popular house, recently leased by Messrs. KOON & MEANS, and having been completely refitted, remodeled, and refurnished, affords to the public all the comforts and modern conveniences of a first-class Hotel. Situate opposite the Park on Main Street, it is eminently convenient for persons visiting Towanda, either for pleasure or business. sep6'71 KOON & MEANS, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LERAYSVILLE, PA. W. W. BROWNING, PROPRIETOR. This House is conducted in strictly Temperance Principles. Every effort will be made to make guests comfortable. Good rooms and the table will always be supplied with the best the market affords. Nov. 1, 1871.

MERCURS BANK, TOWANDA, PA. (Successor to B. S. Russell & Co., Bankers.) Receives Deposits, Loans Money, Makes Collections, and does a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, same as an Incorporated Bank. To persons desiring to send money to ANY PART of the United States, Canada or Europe, this Bank offers the best facilities and the lowest terms. PASSAGE TICKETS To and from Nova Scotia, England, Ireland, Scotland, or any part of Europe and the Orient, by the CELEBRATED INMAN LINE Of Steamers always on hand. Buys and sells Gold, Silver, United States Bonds at market rates. Agent for the sale of Northern Pacific 7 3-10 Bonds. M. C. MERCUR, President. WM. S. VINCENT, Cashier. mar.15'71

CHAMBER SETS, cheaper than ever, at FROST & SONS.

FROST & SONS make the best Extension Table in the world.

LAKE TROUT, some very fine ones, at a very low price, by FOX & MERCUR June 15, 1871.

COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, FISH, &c., wholesale and retail. McCABE & MIX. July 1.

Samuel Powell, Son & Co., have secured from New York a lady Hair Dresser, and will be pleased to have the ladies of Towanda call and examine her work.

Miscellaneous.

J. O. FROST & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE! Our ware-rooms at all times contain an UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT OF CHAMBER SETS Of all styles and prices, combining with the Rich and Elegant, the Medium Priced, suitable for all, and so cheap that any can afford to have them. Also the finest and most FASHIONABLE BLACK WALNUT PARLOR AND LIBRARY FURNITURE. Of new and original designs and of the most superb style and finish. Also a choice assortment of TABLES, WARDROBES, DRESSING CASES, SIDE-BOARDS, LIBRARY AND BOOK-CASES. Also a complete line of Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Sounges Rocking, Easy and Parlor Chairs, in the greatest variety of styles and prices. Also an endless variety of BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, CHAIRS TABLES, MIRRORS, FEATHER PILLOWS, MATRESSES, & SPRING BEDS, Of every description, and in fact everything to be found in a First Class Furniture Store, CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST! We pay Case for Lumber, or will take Lumber in exchange for Furniture. Also a large stock of COFFINS Of every description from the most common to the finest Rosewood, always on hand. We are sole agents for FISK'S METALIC BURIAL CASES, Which are now conceeded by all parties to be far the best Metalic Case in use. We have the FINEST HEARSE In this section of country, and will furnish anything in the UNDERTAKING line AS LOW as the same quality of goods can be got at ANY PLACE, either in Towanda or elsewhere, and from our large EXPERIENCE and thorough acquaintance with the business, we can save persons many annoyances to which they are always subject when dealing with incompetent parties. STORE 107 MAIN STREET. ☞ Do not forget the place. J. O. FROST & SONS. Towanda, April 2, 1872

PHOTOGRAPHY! The undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the GALLERY OF ART, of HARDING & GUSTIN, on Main street, first door south of the First National Bank, and mean, by strict attention to business, and by the addition of every improvement in the Art of Photography, to make the place worthy of patronage. Mr. Gurstin is to remain with us, and give his whole time and attention to the making of IVORYTYPES, PAINTINGS IN OIL AND WATER COLORS, As well as PENCILING in INDIA INK. Particular attention given to the enlarging of pictures, and to the finishing of all kinds of work, so as to secure the best results, and as much time as possible given to making negatives of small children. Those wanting pictures will please give us a trial, and we think that they will be satisfied. GEO. H. WOOD & CO. jan11'72yl

M. E. ROSENFIELD'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM! OPPOSITE THE MEANS HOUSE. (Formerly occupied by H. Jacobs.) The rapid growth of Towanda requires the expansion of business, and the undersigned, realizing this want of the community in the READY MAYE CLOTHING LINE Has opened a new store in Beidleman's Block, (formerly occupied by H. Jacobs,) and is now prepared to offer to his old customers and the public generally, a better stock of MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING Than can be found in any other establishment outside the cities. My stock has all been purchased from the manufacturers this season, so that I have no old stock to get rid of, bought at high prices. I have a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS! of the finest quality and latest styles, which I am Offering at low figures. REMEMBER! I have no connection with the old stand, and when you want anything in the clothing line, for yourself or boys, call on me in Beidleman's Block. Towanda, March 28, 1872. M. E. ROSENFIELD.

MESSRS LAZARUS & MORRIS, OPTICIANS ANEOCULISTS, HARTFORD, CONN., Have with a view to meet the increasing demand for their CELEBRATED PERFECTED SPECTACLES appointed W. A. CHAMBERLIN, Watch Maker and Jeweler, dealer in Swiss and American Watches, TOWANDA, PA., Sole Agent in this Locality. They have taken care to give all needful instructions, and have confidence in the ability of their agent to meet the requirements of all customers. An opportunity will be thus afforded to procure at all times, Spectacles Unequalled by any for their Strengthening and Preservation Qualities. Too much cannot be said as to their Superiority over the ordinary glasses worn. There is no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness, or other unpleasant sensation, but on the contrary, from the perfect construction of the Lenses, they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the a natural, healthy sight. They are the only spectacle that preserve as well as assist the sight, and are the cheapest because the best, always lasting many years without change being necessary. CAUTION. W. A. CHAMBERLIN, TOWANDA, PA. Sole Agent in Towanda, Pa. ☞ We employ no peddlers. March, 28, 1872.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Passengers booked to and from any Railway Station or Seaport in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium and the United States. AT LOWEST CURRENCY RATES. Cabin fare from New York to GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY or QUEENSTOWN, $75, and $65, INTERMEDIATE, $35, STEERAGE, $28. DRAFTS ISSUED FOR ANY AMOUNT. Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can purchase tickets at reduced rates. For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y. or to S. C. MEARS, General Express Office, Towanda, Pa., or M. E. REYNOLDS, Jr., First Nation Bank of Towanda. oct18'71.

Selected Poetry.

THE OLD MEN'S GRANT MEETING.

BY JOHN H. YATES.

Well, wife, we've had a meetin' at the school-
house on the hill.
And I was chosen chairman to keep the old
men still,
But I found I couldn't do it; each man down
his cane would plant,
And shout with all the voice he had, "I'm go-
in' in for Grant!"

We talked about the past four years, what
great things had been done;
How the nation's debt has melted like the
snows before the sun?
We said, to keep it meltin', do a better thing
we can't
Than to stick and hang together, and all go in
for Grant.

We looked all through our spectacles upon the
naked facts,
Then drew the veil of charity over giant Sumner's acts.
We said, "We like you, Sumner, but go your
way we can't"
Then made the school-house echo with a rousing shout for Grant.

We didn't have much charity for Trumbull or
for Schurz;
They stand around the party gate, a pair of
snarling curs;
Their speeches cannot harm us, nor make
Grant too their mark;
He's an old Galena tanner, and knows how to
handle bark.

We talked about Grant's smokin'—We thought
it no great sin;
To vote that out of office we might vote a
worse one in;
And, seein' we were smokers, 'twouldn't do for
us to rant;
So we lit our pipes together, and all smoked
the health of Grant.

In the days of the rebellion, none of us could
go to fight,
But we read from morning till evening how he
battled for the right;
He has been the nation's servant in the days of
peace and war,
And treason melts before him like the smoke
of a cigar.

After I'd adjourned the meetin' I gave each a
friendly grip;
We, every one, determined to stand by the
war-tried ship;
We will not topple over, we will not even slant,
But put our canes down, firm and strong, and
stand up straight for Grant.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Philadelphia *Press*].

"HONEST BEN WADE."

The Characteristics of the Ex-Senator from Ohio—His Blunt Courage and Rugged Humor—How He dealt with the Dandies of the South in the Days of the Slave Power—Interesting Reminiscences of His Senatorial Career.

CAMP STAMBAUGH, Wy. T., April 8, 1872.

I have read with a great deal of pleasure your "Anecdotes of Public Men," published in the *Press* and *Chronicle*, and I hope you will print them in a collected form, for I think they would make an admirable book. Such matter as they contain gives us more insight into the character, habits, and even ability of the men of whom they treat than can be gathered from all their public writings and speeches.

There is one public man of whom you have written very little, but of whom there are very many anecdotes well worth relating. This man was for years our mutual friend, and, as you know, my personal relations with him qualify me to speak authoritatively of his public and private life—both of which were blameless. It is needless to say I refer to the great Ohio Senator, Hon. Benjamin F. Wade. Will you permit me, then, my friend, to add a little something to your "Anecdotes" about our old friend Wade, of whom some very good things may be said, and whose public life extended over such a long term of years, and through the most exciting events of our national history?

Ben Wade is an older man than most people suppose, he having been born at Feeding Hills, parish of West Springfield, Massachusetts, October 27, 1800. In 1818, when 18 years of age, he chopped cord wood at Ashtabula, Ohio, for fifty cents per cord. He had walked on foot from New York to this place, and was on his way to Detroit and Chicago, where he proposed to settle. Winter overtook him at Ashtabula, and to earn his board he built a cabin, and, as before stated chopped wood. It was his intention to cross the lake by boat early in the spring to Detroit, and then finish the journey to Chicago on foot. His brother, who lived at Ashtabula, persuaded Wade to give up going further West, and in 1821-'22 he taught school in winter, and grubbed during the summer months. Being now in his twenty-third year, he longed to revisit his home, and hired himself to a drover, whom he assisted in taking a herd of cattle to New York. Wade conducted the lead ox, and his earthly property was contained in a small carpet sack tied behind the ox's horns. In 1825 he worked as a day laborer on the Erie canal, where Mr. Seward saw him using the wheelbarrow and shovel. Mr. Seward afterwards, in referring to this great work, said in one of his speeches delivered on the floor of the Senate: "I know one American who labored on that great improvement, and he sits to-day among us one of the most talented and able members of this body" [pointing to Mr. Wade]. Wade was twenty-six years of age when he read law, and was not admitted to practice until he was nearly twenty-eight. In 1835, after seven years' practice, he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county of Ashtabula, and two years later was nominated for the State Senate. He was, therefore, thirty-seven years of age when he began his political life.

On account of his manly opposition to the Kentucky Slave Commissioners' bill he fell into disgrace with his party and was not renominated for a second term, but in 1841 the people of Ohio having advanced in their political ideas regarding slavery, he was triumphantly re-elected to his seat in the Senate. In 1842, Wade declined a re-nomination and returned to the practice of law. He had been married the previous year to Miss Caroline Rosencranze, a most estimable young lady, and he desired to lead a quiet life.

In 1847, however, the people called him from his retirement to act as judge of the Third judicial district of Ohio. He was still filling this office in 1851 when the Legislature of Ohio elected him United States Senator. It has been necessary to introduce this much of Wade's biography in order to fully explain what follows.

Wade was in his fifty-second year when he first took his seat as a Senator from Ohio. He had supported General Harrison for the Presidency in 1840; been a bitter and consistent opponent of slavery; spoke and voted for General Taylor in 1848, advocated the election of General Scott in 1852, and now found himself an earnest Whig in 1854.

On taking his seat, Mr. Wade found himself surrounded by two despicable classes of men, then very properly characterized by the newspapers as Southern fire eaters and Northern dough-faces. He had not been long in his seat until he witnessed one of the scenes so common in the Senate in those days. A Southern fire-eater made an attack on a Northern Senator, and Wade was amazed and disgusted at the crinking and cowardly way in which the Northern man bore the taunts and insults of the hot-headed Southerner. As no allusion was made to himself or State, Mr. Wade sat still, but when the Senate adjourned he said openly that if ever a Southern Senator made such an attack on him or his State, while he sat on that floor, he would brand him as a liar. This coming to the ears of the Southern men, a Senator took early occasion to pointedly speak of Ohio and her people as negro thieves. Instantly Mr. Wade sprang to his feet, and called the Senator a liar. The Southern members were thunder-struck and gathered around their champion, while the Northern men grouped about Mr. Wade. A feeler was put out from the Southern side looking to retraction, but Mr. Wade savagely demanded an apology for the insult offered himself and his State. The matter thus closed, and a duel seemed certain. The next day a Southern gentleman called on the Senator and asked him if he acknowledged the code.

"I am," replied Wade, "in Washington in a double capacity: I represent the State of Ohio and I represent Ben Wade. As a Senator I am opposed to duelling; as Ben Wade I recognize the code."

"My friend feels aggrieved," said the gentleman, "at what you said in the Senate yesterday, and will ask an apology or satisfaction."

"I was somewhat embarrassed," continued Senator Wade, "by my position yesterday, as I have some respect for the Chamber, but now I am free to speak my mind, and I take this opportunity to say to you what I then thought, and you will please repeat it to your friend, that he is a foul-mouthed old blackguard."

"Surely, Mr. Wade," said the astonished man, "you do not wish me to convey such a message as that."

"Most undoubtedly I do," replied Wade, "and I can tell you further for your own benefit: this friend of yours will never notice it. I will not be asked by him for either retraction, explanation or a fight."

The gentleman immediately rose, took his hat, and left the room.

Next morning, Mr. Wade came into the Senate, and proceeding to his seat deliberately drew from under his coat two large navy pistols, and unlocking the lid of his desk laid them inside. The Southern men looked on in silence, while the Northern members enjoyed to the fullest extent the fire-eaters' surprise at the warlike proceedings of the plucky Ohio Senator. As Wade had predicted, no notice was taken of the affair of the day before; he was not challenged or asked to retract, but ever afterwards treated with the utmost politeness and consideration by the very Senator who had so insultingly attacked him.

There was at this time in the Senate a man named Charles G. Atherton, from New Hampshire, who became generally known to the country as "Gag Atherton," from his introduction of a resolution to lay all anti-slavery petitions on the table. He was emphatically a Northern man with Southern principles, and Wade despised him accordingly. One day Wade, who had become personally very popular with the Southern men, was conversing with ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, who was then on a visit to Washington, when Atherton came up and at once began an attack on Wade in regard to the fugitive-slave law. "Why, Mr. Wade," said Atherton, "if a nigger had run away from a good master in Kentucky and came to your house in Ohio, wouldn't you arrest him and send him back to his master?"

"No, indeed, I would n't," replied Wade; "would you, Atherton?" "Certainly I would," said the doughface, endeavoring to curry favor with the Southern Governor; "I should deem it my duty to enforce that as much as any other law." Mr. Wade turned to Morehead and inquired: "Well, Governor, what do you say? Would you arrest a poor negro and send him back under such circumstances?" "No," gruffly replied the Governor; "I'd see slavery, the fugitive-slave law, and the nigger, all three damned first." "Well," said old Ben after a moment's pause, "I do n't know as I can blame you, seeing you have got a *thing* like that (pointing to Atherton) to do such *dirty work* for you." After this Atherton was called "*Dirty Work*" Atherton, a name which has been kept up to this day, and applied to various men in public life.

When Mr. Wade was delivering his famous speech on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, his colleague, Mr. Pugh, a man of respectable ability, but a great Democrat, and no match for Mr. Wade, rose in his place and put to the Radical Senator a taunting question relative to his belief in the common brotherhood of mankind. "I have," said Wade, "always believed heretofore in the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are born free and equal, but of late it appears that some men are born slaves, and I regret they are not black, so all the world might know them." As he said this he pointed to Pugh, and stood looking at him for several moments with a scowl and expression of countenance that was perfectly ferocious, while it conveyed the utmost contempt for his doughfaced colleague.

In the same speech Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, interrupted him just as Wade said: "I know very well, sir, with what a yell of triumph the passage of this bill will be hailed both in the South and in pandemonium."

Brown. "Do you know what is going on there?" [Laughter].

Mr. Wade. "I do not pretend to know precisely what is on foot there, but I think it is pretty evident that there is a very free communication between that country and this body, and, unless I am greatly mistaken I see the dwarfish medium by which that communication is kept up." [Applause, and a voice on the Southern side, "I guess he's got you, Brown."]

Later in the debate, Mr. Badger, then a Senator from North Carolina, drew a glowing picture of slavery. He had, he said, been nursed by a black woman, and had grown from childhood to manhood under her care. He loved his old black mammy; and now, if he was going to Kansas or Nebraska, and the opponents of the bill succeeded in prohibiting slavery there, he could not take his old mammy with him. Turning to Mr. Wade, he said: "Surely you will not prevent me from taking my old mammy with me?" "Certainly not," replied Wade, with a ludicrous tone of voice, "but that is not the difficulty in the mind of the Senator. It is because if we make the Territories free he cannot *sell* his old mammy when he has got her there."

Mr. Wade was arguing to show that slaves were not property in the constitutional meaning of the term. He said: "If a man carries his horse out of a slave State into a free one he does not lose his property interest in him, but if he carries his slave into a free State the law makes him free."

Mr. Butler, interrupting him, said, "Yes, but they won't stay with you; they love us so well they will run off and come back in spite of your boasted freedom."

Mr. Wade, smilingly, "Oh, yes, Senator, I know they love you so well you have to make a fugitive-slave law to catch them." [Roars of laughter].

Those who heard Mr. Wade's speech on the occasion when Preston Brooks attacked Charles Sumner, will not likely ever forget the brave words of the great Ohioan. Not a fire-eater on that floor but believed he uttered the solemn determination of his heart when he earnestly closed with the words: "If the hour has arrived in the history of this Republic when its Senators are to be sacrificed and pay the forfeit of their lives for opinion's sake, I know of no fitter place to die than in this Chamber, with our Senate robes around us, and here, if necessary, I shall die at my post for the liberty of debate and free discussion."

The Southern men having tried in vain to head off Mr. Wade, appealed to their Northern allies to help them. One day Mr. Douglas rose in his seat and interrupted Mr. Wade, who was speaking. Instantly the Chamber became silent as death and all eyes were turned in the direction of the two standing Senators. Every one expected to see Wade demolished in a moment by the great Illinois Senator.

"You, sir," said Douglas in measured tones, "continually compliment Southern men who support this bill [Nebraska], but bitterly denounce Northern men who support it. Why is this? You say it is a moral wrong; you say it is a crime. If that be so, is it not as much a crime for a Southern man to support it as for a Northern man to do so?"

Mr. Wade. "No, sir; I say not!"

Mr. Douglas. "The Senator says not. Then he entertains a different code of morals from myself, and—"

Mr. Wade (interrupting Douglas and pointing at him with scorn marked on every lineament of his face). "Your code of morals! Your morals! My God! I hope so, sir."

The giant was hit in the forehead, and after standing for a moment with his face red as scarlet, dropped silently into his seat, while Mr. Wade proceeded with his speech as quietly as though nothing had occurred.

Mr. Douglas was angry, however, and closely watched Wade for a chance to pounce upon and scalp him. It soon occurred, and in this way: Mr. Wade had said something complimentary about Col. Lane, of Kansas, when Mr. Douglas rose and said:

"Colonel Lane cannot be believed. He has been guilty of perjury and forgery."

Mr. Wade. "And what proof, sir, have you of these allegations? Your unsupported word is not sufficient."

Mr. Douglas. "I have the affidavit of Col. Lane, in which some time since, he swore to one thing and now states another."

Mr. Wade. "And you, sir, a lawyer, presume to charge this man with being guilty of forgery and perjury, and then offer him as a witness to prove your own word."

Douglas saw in a moment he was hopelessly caught and attempted to retreat, but wade pounced upon him and gave him a withering rebuke, while the Chamber shook with roars of laughter. Such scenes have to be witnessed to be fully understood, and there is as much in the exhibition as in the words.

Douglas continued to badger Wade, sometimes getting the better of him, but often getting roughly handled, until Wade, worn out with defending himself, resolved to become the attacking party. Soon afterwards the "Little Giant" was bewailing the fate of the nation and picturing the condition we would be in if the Free-Soilers succeeded. Having worked himself up into a passion, when he was at the highest pitch Mr. Wade rose in his seat and said, with indescribable coolness: "Well, what are you going to do about it?" Douglas, for a moment was surprised and dumbfounded, and then attempted to proceed, but the pith was knocked out of his argument, and Senators only smiled at his earnestness. Douglas sat down in disgust.

Mr. Douglas afterwards said: "That interrogatory of Wade's was the most effective speech I ever heard in the Senate. Confound the man! it was ridiculous, and put so comically I knew not what answer to make him, and became ridiculous myself in not being able to tell him what I was going to do about it."

While the Lecompton bill was under discussion, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, referring to the minority, of which Mr. Wade was one, said: "The majority have rights and duties, and I trust there is fidelity enough to themselves and their principles and the country in the majority to stand together at all hazards, and crush the factious minority."

Instantly Mr. Wade sprang to his feet and shaking his fist at Toombs, roared out, "Have a care, sir, have a care; you can't crush me nor my people. You can never conquer us; we will die first. I may fall here in the Senate chamber, but I will never make any compromise with any such men. You may bring a majority and outvote me, but so help me God, I will neither compromise nor be crushed. That's what I have to say to your threat."

A Southern Senator one day said roughly to Wade, "If you don't stop your abolition doctrines we will break up the Union; we will secede, sir." Wade held out his hand and said comically: "Good-bye, Senator, if you are going now; I pray you don't delay a moment on my account."

Senator Evans, of South Carolina, a very grave and good old man, one day was exhibiting in the Senate chamber and speaking of a copy of Garrison's *Liberator*, with its horrible pictures of slavery. Turning to Mr. Wade, who sat near him, he said: "Is it not too bad that such a paper should be allowed to exist? Why will not the authorities of the United States suppress such a slanderous sheet. Can it be possible that any patriotic citizen of the North will tolerate such an abomination?" Senator Wade put on his spectacles, and looking at the title of the paper, exclaimed in surprise: "Why, Senator Evans, in Ohio we consider this one of our best family papers!" The Senators roared, but Mr. Evans, who had great respect for Mr. Wade, turned sadly away, saying: "I am sorry to hear you say so, Mr. Wade; it shows whither we are drifting."

Notwithstanding Mr. Wade's bitter opposition to the slave power, the Southern men always respected and liked him. Mr. Toombs, the Georgia fire-eater, said of him in the Senate: "My friend from Ohio puts the matter squarely. He is always honest, outspoken, and straightforward, and I wish to God the rest of you were like him. He speaks out like a man. He says what is the difference, and it is. He means what he says—you don't always. He and I can agree about everything on earth, except our sable population."

Such was the opinion the fire-eaters entertained of Mr. Wade.

Senator Iverson, of Georgia, who prided himself on being able to give answers in debate on which no one could catch him, was one day making a speech, when he stated that he was exceedingly sorry Governor Calhoun had written his letter giving the result of the election in Kansas "on the advice of Southern members of Congress," when Mr. Wade rose and inquired, "Sir, I would like to know if you mean to say that Mr. Calhoun proposed to give his certificates of election on the advice of certain Southern members here, or according to the truth of the vote, his conscience, and his oath. Your statement strikes me as very extraordinary, and I wish to know if I correctly understand you."

Mr. Iverson. "I do not recognize your right to catechise me on the subject, and I decline to answer you."

Mr. Wade. "Oh! well, I won't press the inquiry, as we all know who gave such advice as you stated. I was wrong to ask *you* that question. Don't compromise yourself on my account."

Iverson explained, amid roars of laughter, how it was.

It used to be customary for slaves in Washington to beg money from Northern Congressmen to buy their freedom. A poor but smart-looking colored boy accosted Mr. Wade while he was in conversation with a promiscuous company of Northern and Southern Senators, and began to beg for money to buy his freedom. "I never give money to buy slaves," said Mr. Wade. When, seeing the pleasant looks of the Southern men, he turned to the boy and asked, "Why the devil don't you run away?" The Southerners stared at each other, and the darkey started off with a new idea in his head, when Mr. Wade called him back and handing him a ten-dollar bill, said, "Here is ten dollars to pay your expenses; now, run away out of slavery, my boy, the first chance you get."

Wade, on one occasion, replied to Toombs, of Georgia, in the Senate, and, to all appearance, used language which would compel Toombs to challenge him. Several friends went to Wade and begged him to desist, but the old fellow became more and more violent, until Toombs indicated his intention of calling him out, when Wade quietly sat down, seemingly having accomplished what he sought. The Southern men looked at each other in astonishment, and it was manifest to all Wade had deliberately provoked a quarrel with Toombs.

That night a friend of the Southern Senator called on Mr. Wade to know if he would retract the offensive words he had used. "No, I won't take back a d—d word," was Wade's emphatic reply. "Then," said the friend of Mr. Toombs, "it will be necessary for Senator Toombs to challenge you to mortal combat." "That is just what I want, and we might have got to the point without all this palaver," said Wade.

"You surely can't be in earnest, Mr. Wade," said the Southerner.

"Why, of course I am, man. You see, sir, we Northern men don't fight often, or like to fight. Now, I am opposed to the code, and so are my constituents, but you fellows have broken Sumner's head and we must spunk up a little or you will break all our heads. The shortest way to end the matter is to kill off a few of you, and I have picked on old Toombs as *my man*. He will have to challenge; then, of course, I have the choice of weapons, and I'll take my old rifle, and d——n me if I don't bring him down at the first crack!"

When Toombs heard of what Wade said, he was mightily disturbed, and replied: "Well, I suppose I will have to let it all go—I can't challenge him; if I do, the old rascal will kill me, sure enough." It appears Wade and Toombs had been out together shooting with a rifle several times, and while Toombs could shoot very well with a pistol, he was a poor rifle shot. On the other hand, Wade was an old hunter and an adept with the rifle. In those days he could hit a dollar at a hundred yards three out of five shots, and old Toombs had seen him do it. The Georgia fire-eater had no idea of becoming the target of such a man. Long after the affair was over, I said one day to Mr. Wade, "if Mr. Toombs had actually challenged you, would you really have accepted and gone out to fight?"

Mr. Wade replied solemnly: "If old Toombs had challenged me that time, I would have accepted and fought him. I had it all arranged in in my own mind; I would have put a patch on my coat over my heart, of the size of a dollar and made Toombs do the same. I was used to that kind of shooting, and if the old fellow had stood still, d——n me if I wouldn't have cut his patch first fire. I was not much afraid of getting hurt; for old Toombs knew me as a good rifle shot, while I knew him as a very bad one, and I felt quite sure that patch business would demoralize him."

Not only did Mr. Toombs refuse to challenge Mr. Wade, but no Southern member could be induced to send him a challenge, no matter what he might say.

Mr. Fitch told me that during the time the trouble was pending with Senator Toombs, Mr. Wade went every evening in a buggy to Bladens