

## Stradford Aleporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, March 29, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT. Nominces of the National Convention.

RLECTORAL TICKET.

William Bioling of Clearfield, DAVID D. WADNER, of Northampton, 1. Henry L. Benner. 13. John C. King. 2. Horn R. Kneass. 3. Isaac Shunk. 5. Jacob S. Yost.

Peter Rine.

14. John Weidman. 15. Robert J. Fisher. 16. Frederick Smith. 17. John Criswell. 18. Charles A. Black. 6. Robert E. Wright. 7. Wm. W. Downing. 19. Geo. W. Bowman. 20. John R. Shannon. R. Henry Haldeman. 21. George P. Hamilton. 22. W. S. Davis. 10. B. S. Schoonover.

Senatorial.

23. Timothy Ives. 24. Joseph G. Campbell. 12. Jonah Brewster. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER ISRAEL PAINTER,

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

The Revolution in France.

The news from France, which we publish this week, is of the most intense and thrilling interest The Revolution, of which we noticed the rumor last week, is fully confirmed: and the information received by the Cambria represents Paris ir. a state of tumult and revolution. The result up to the time of the sailing of the Cambria was-

The abdication of Louis Phillippe, of the throne of France, in favor of his grandsoe, the Count of Paris The refusal of the people to recognise the Count, the regency of the Duke of Nemours, or of the Duchess of

Means. The probable flight of the round family.

The organization of a Provisional Government and the issue of a proclamation to that effect by MM Dupont de l' Eure, Arago, Lamartine and others.

And the determination of the prople to establish Republican Government on the model of that of the United States.

.The causes which have produced this stupen. dous and magnificent result have been for some time past, gradually working out the regeneration and disenthrallment of the French people. This same cause is now silently but effectually preparing all Europe for a change; schange which shall make Kingoms and dynasties totter and fall, until the rights of man are restored and his personal, and political freedom fully guarantied. That this may be done, without bloodshed and anarchy, we pray God; but that it be speedily and thoroughly effected in some manner, is our hope.

The immediate cause of the uprising of "the people" of France was the arbitrary and is rannical conduct of its rulers. That it would have occurred at the death of Louis Phillippe, we have every reason to believe, had the "Cruzen King" not now brought it upon himself. For eighteen years since he has occupied the throne of France, he has directed all his energies as a statesman, a soldier and diplomatist, toward building up securely his Kingdom, and firmlly establishing himself and family upon the throne. His measures were, apparently effected and his safety realized. He had environad Paris with fortifications; while in the city and But, he has found that a hold upon the hearts of his people would have been much safer shan bulwarks and troops-his regular soldiers at the first attack joining the National Guards, and when the crisis came, the whole fraternizing with the people. Thus stripped in an hour, of his sup port, his throne is an useless bauble, and his title an empty sound. Safety in flight was his only alternative, and with scarcely a struggle. Louis Phillippe has resigned the Kingdom of France, and left the country over which he has ruled since 1830.

Popular feeling, is said to tend toward a Repub-Be, modelled after the United States. We trust that the news by the next steamer-(soon to arus accounts of the establishment of such a government upon a firm and substantial foundation. Hitherto, their independence has been but a mockery, and the Citizen King, has gradually and steadily degenerated her liberties by reviving the obnexious enactments of less pretending days, and circumscribed into narrower and narrower limits the rights and privileges of the people.

The flame which burns upon the altar of Freedom in this Republic, has lighted up the Old World; its i tyranny and oppression, and imbued the spirit of the down-trodden with an invigorating influence Enrope is ready to put off her shackles: this revo-Ilution may be the signal which shall arouse the oppressed against the oppressor, and make Europe one vast scene of bloodshed and confusion, out of which shall arise more than one system of sell-govorument. •

Fige.-The new cottage house on Hawley-street, Binghamton, N. Y., owne.l and occupied by Mr. Solomon Aldrich, was destroyed by fire about 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. The fire caught some shavings in the front room, which Mr. A. was Anishing off, and the flames spread so rapidly that the whole building was wrapped in flames before the engines arrived at the spot. Very little of the furniture was saved. Loss about \$1,000-10-in-

N. V. & ERIE RAIL ROAD .- We understand, from the Daily Owego Gazette, that the N. Y. & Erje Rail Road has been put mider contract from Binghamton to Elmira, to three individuals; and that the work is to be completed the entire distance to Elinira, in about one year. It is also said that the contractors will sub-let the work.

The proceedings of the democratic meeting in Ulster, are unavoidably postponed. We shall publish them next week.

PACKET BOATS.—The Packet Boats have commenced their regular trips between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, and also on the Susquehanna Division and West Branch.

READING ELECTION.-At the election in reading on Friday, Gen. Wm. H. Keim was elected Mayor by 13 majority over the next highest of two competitors. The Democrats have elected their Councilmen, &c., in all the wards, also the Treasurers and 'Auditors by about the usual majority.

- Sime :

Romestead Exemption—Principles of the National Reformers

We give place this week to a communication from the "Mountain Lake Association" of settlers, in this county, "defining their position" on the subject of remuneration for improvements made by the settlers upon lands held in large quantities, by non-residents, and upon which, in many instances, the settlers have toiled for years, with the consent of the owner, making large and valuable improvements &c. Also, upon the propriety of exempting the homestead of every individual from a forced sale upon execution—the limitation of the quantity of land to be held by any individual-the reduction in price and disposition of lands owned by governmont-corporate privileges-the "Wilmot Proviso"-Direct taxation in time of war-reduction of salaries of Congressmen, &c.

We have neither time nor disposition, at present, to enter fully into a discussion of the various positions assumed in the communication refered to .-We may say, however, that most of the points present to us favorable considerations. We decidedly approve of the doctrine of exempting from forced sale the Homestead of every individual who is fortunate enough to have earned and paid for one .-Our attention has recently been called to this subject by a report made in the New York Legislature, in which the position is ably, and, to our mind, fully sustained. The report is accompanied by a Bill, which had may powerful advocates, and will probably pass into a law.

The Bill provides that any member of a family of two or more persons, in the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister, or sisters, owning and occupying a homestead, it will be exempt from sale by execution, judgment, or decree, founded upon any contract, debt, obligation, or upon any offence or violation committed or sulfered, after the passage of this act, except upon certain conditions, expressly provided for in the bill.-One thousand dollars is the extent of the value of the exemption. Homesteads exceeding in value one thousand dollars are subject to appraisement by assessors, and all over one thousand dollars can be appropriated to the discharge of the liabilities of the owner of owners. The bill provides a method of reserving to the family the dwelling liouse, where it is practicable, and where it does not exceed the one thousand dollars in value. If the estate cannot be divided so as to secure the family the dwelling house, then it may be sold, and one thousand do!lars of the purchase money is to be used in purchas-

ing a new homestead for the family. The details of the bill seem to be carefully drawn. The great object is to secure, beyond all contingencies, a home for the family. The husband cannot mortgage, or otherwise encumber the family estate to the amount of the value of the exemption, unless by the consent of his wife. The bill may have defects in its details, but the grand object of securing a home for the family, the value of which shall not exceed one thousand dollars, is a measure that we heartily approve.

The committee who reported the Bill, after the most mature reflection, and careful investigation of the subject, off eithe following among many other reasons in favor of exempting the homestead from alienation'

The exemption of the homestead from alienation is desirable, and will be but one step further in the path of philanthropy and liberality.

The vice or imprudence of a father should not be many men, contrary to the advice and desire of their families, have imprudently and recklessly contracted debts and obligations, and what scenes ton, Texas: Thomas Davidson; Wm. McCleary, vicinity were stationed one hundred thousand of misery, want, and crime have we not seen pro- wife and child; Mosier and family: Mary Jane ceed from this very cause. What right has any such creditor to collect his debt by rendering homeless and destitute the wives and families of his victims? The honest and liberal creditor requires no Ma. Jerrenson on Bornowing. In 1813, when such power. The avaricious and illiberal should not the Government of the United States was under the tims? The honest and liberal creditor requires no

> We are not aware that any great evil would result from the passage of such a law as the petition- mittee of ways and means of the House of Repreers desire : on the contrary, its effects will be to sentatives, recommended the following rule as a awaken more caution in the seller, and check the spirit of wild speculation, always the result of great facilities for obtaining credit.

That such a law would make men any more dishonest than they are now, we do notbelieve; all exnive)-will fully confirm this statement, and bring perience goes to prove "that a rogue will only pay what and when he pleases, and the honest man will pay as soon as he can and all he can."

The passage of such a law will go some little way to protect the rights of married women, and minore, and will always prevent their being rende el entirely destitute; under its operation, men will undoubtedly become better and more valuable citizens: it will save them from the withering effects of despondency and despair, by leaving them, under all circumstances, a homestead of moderate brightness has penetrated the darkest recesses of amount, which is always necessary to render life of value, and enable us to discharge our duty to ourselves and society.

The following measures of Reform have been adopted by the "Mountain Lake Aassociation;" and that the people of Bradford county may fully understand them, we request their publication in the Bradford Reporter and Bradford Argus. FIRSTLY-We advocate remuneration for improvements made upon lands, under the encouragment

of land owners before the settler can be ejected from the lands. Seconder-That there should be an exemption of the " Home-lead" from a forced sale, with a cer-

tain number of acers of land, buildings, &c., from future debts.
Turanar—The limitation of the number of acres of Land any person shall hereafter acquire; and we would not complain if it did not exceed the

first limit prescribed by the laws of this Common-FOURTHLE-That the public Domain should hereafter be kept, in trust, for the actual settler in limited quantities, at a limited price.

FIFTHET-We disapprove chartering companies with special and exclusive privileges.

Sixturt—We approve of the "Wilmot Proviso" in all free territory hereafter acquired—and we also approve of the "second proviso" providing for

direct taxation in time of invasion. SEVENTREE - We advocate a reduction of salaries of Congressmen, in case of invasion, to aid in raising revenue.
The foregoing measures considered and adopted

by the committee of the Mountain Lake Association, and presented for publication. EARL NICHOLS, HARRISON DODD, Wn. Nicuola, je-Thouas Sulta, ROSWELL ROBINSON, W. A. SLUTTER,

ANDREW F. ROBINSON,

No REDUCTION OF THE PRICES OF LABOR has taken tlace at the Conestoga Steam Mills, the Lancaster Union says. The mills are doing a good business, and a large demand for the sheeting manufactured has sprung up in the neighboring counties

C. R. Scoutos.

"THE POTTER COUNTY JOURNAL" published at Condersport, has our best wishes for its success.-It is a very neatly printed, spirited sheet, and deserves patronage.

The Tiega Esgle.

We cannot consent to bandy words with this po litical prostitute. We do not recognise it as belonging to the Democratic corps. It has been too often caught in the act of opposing repular Democratic nominations. It has been too long in the market, ready to be sold to the highest biddel, and to serve any master who would pay the highest price. It has served the whigs and John Tyler for vay. It is now fulfilling the condition of its last transfer by denouncing and falsifying every democratic Editor, and every democrat in the district. who will not fall down and worship the Eagle's master The last thirty pieces of silver it received has made it mad. The gold received for its aberrations, and the dignitied position of its new master has filled the poor thing with intoxication. We decline all controversy until we shall hear that the Editor is sober.

Irregularity of the Mails.

The patience of our citizens is fast becoming exnausted by the irregularity with which the mails from Harrisburg are received. It has required nearly a week, during the past winter, to get a communication of any description from Harrisburg to Towanda. The evil has been borne silently, long enough; and we call upon the "powers that be," to see justice done to this section by the regular transmission of the mails. The fault, as nearly as we can learn, lays somewhere between Canton and Williamsport.

(C) A new paper is soon to be established at Owego, N. Y. It will be strong for Free Labor and Free Soil.

Rio Grande Items.

The Matamoras Flag of the 4th instant, mention the death, at Camargo on the 25th of February of Capt. M. B. Gray. ("Mustang Gray.") in the 29th year of his age. Capt. G. was a native of South Carolina, but has lived in Texas for the last thic

The Monterey Gazette, 16th ult., states that Gen Wool has ordered a detachment of the 2d Dragoons, under Capt. Hunter to Monclova, to take post there for the purpose of collecting revenue. The detach ment was to leave Monterey for its destination on the 21st ultimo.

The collector has been instructed by Gen. Wool to proceed in the collection of internal Mexican customs according to instructions from the War Department of November 16, 1847.

The Flag says that the 3d Dragoons stationed a Mier, are making preparation for a march to Vic-toria, the capital of the State, with the intention of occupying it as a military post. There are no Mexican troops at Victoria, and the people were openly expressing themselves solicitous that the epartment of Tamanlipas should come permanent v under American role

On the 2d inst., at Santa Rita, a village on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, a Mr. Weyman was shot at, and dangerously wounded, by a party of men, who, on behalf of a Mr. Gilmore, had taken possession of a house in dispute between them, and ejected Weyman's family. Weyman's friends surfounded the house, and one of the party inside. who looked out, was instantly shot dead. The others escaped.

The Flag of the 1st inst., has the following:

VESSELS SUPPOSED TO BE LOST .- On or about the 15th of December last, the sloop Dolphin, Captain Diamond, sailed from the mouth of the Rio Grande or Vera Cruz. She did not arrive at her destination, and as she has now been absent several months, we need hardly conjecture as to her fate. and the fate of the passengers on board, most of whom were formerly residents of this place, and well known to this community. The following is a visited on the innocent members of a family. How list of the passengers' names, as accurate as can be remembered :

of Mobile, Ala; Eli Dodridge, formerly of Galvesmans, names unknown. In all there were 17 persons on board.

necessity of borrowing large sums of money, and when its credit was seriously impaired, Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Mr. Eppes, chairman of the comguide for all governments which were disposed to cherish their credit:

"It is a wise rule and should be fundamental in a government disposed to cherish its credit, and at the same time to restrain the use of it within the limits of its faculties, never to borrow a dollar without laying a tax in the same instant for paying the interest annually; and the principal within a given time; and to consider that tax as pledged to the creditors on the public faith. On such a pledge as this, sacredly observed, a government may always command, on a reasonable interest, all the lendable money of their citizens, whi'e the necessity of an equivalent tax is a salutary warning to them and their constituents against oppressions, bankruptcy. and its inevitable consequence, revolution."

SINGULAR AND HORRIBLE AFFAIR-KILLING OF LITTLE GIRL BY A LUNATIC .- We gather from the Maysville Eagle, the particulars of one of the most singular and horrible murders committed in the West-the deliberate butchery of an infant by a lu-

On the 10 inst., Mrs. Evans, the wife of Mr. Volney Evans, of Aberdeen, Ohio, left her house to visit a neighbor for a few minutes—leaving a beautitul li'tle daughter, about three years old, asleep in her cradle, and a boarder in the family, Strother B. Reed, sitting by the fire reading the Bible. She had gone but a few minutes when Reed went into the yard and procured a board; which he laid on the floor, and stepping to the cradle, jerked the little innocent with such violence as to force the arm from its socket, and laying her head on the board. deliberately chopped it with a broad axe in five different places. Four of the gashes were in the top of the head—one about five inches long, from which the brains oozed out-and the fifth across the back of the head above the neck.

Inox .- The Whigs will recollect the doleful cry set up by their presses, at the time of the passage of the wholesome Tariff of 1846, relative to Iron business. They declared that the Iron interest of the most renowned politician of the age, attended by Penusylvania would inevitably be ruined, and the every advantage. The triumph is not over a man that was empted in 1840 upon his roof, after shut. floats once more over France—the flug of equal rights ting his doors and turning his back upon his credi- and honorable freedom. A provisional government Dallas or the tariff of '46." This was looked upon may act moderately, wisely, forbearingly. The by the Whigs as a clencher. They had declared system abolished, is one which this generation has that the Act of '46 would "ruin" interest, and an at least permitted; and there cannot be now any empty cider-barrel upon the roof of the shop of a broken down political back, proved the thing be-yond a question. But, after all, FACTS are most valnable than Whin predictions of ruin, even when hicked by either barrels. Pennsylvania produced SEVENTY MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY NINE pounds more of Iron in 1847 than in 1846. The plain fact tells the story of the prosperity of her Iron, interest under the Tailff of 1846.-Hartford Times.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS, just adopted by the people, suts down the salary of the Governor from \$2000 to \$1500—Secretary and treasurer of State from \$1000 each to \$500, and the pay of members of Legislature from \$3 per day \$2 per day for the first forty days and SI per day for the remainder of the remainder of the session. Instead of annual session of the Legislature, the Legislature

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE!

On our outside will be found a full account of the Revolution in France. We publish below a further account of some of the causes which led to this outbreak and the speculations of the English papers

From the Liverpool Journal, 20 u.lt.]

The Cause of the Revolution in France. The people of France have virtually no voice in the election of parlimentary representatives. The electors are few : and the mode of election is the reverse of popular. This system ought to be changed; and the public desire a change. Government refused to make any alteration. All men oppressed look to England for succor or example. The French people saw that we met and talked—dined and They wished to meet and talk; but the police forbade the gratification. An article in the penal code was brought to bear upon the privilege; and although M. Guizet had formerly this interpetration, he now adopted it Denied the right to assemble, they dined together, and after dinner made speeches. The King's health was never drunk; and the Sovereign may have been piqued. Certainly means were taken to prevent hese banquets; but in the provinces they were, nevertheless, numerous,

On the assembling of what we call Parliament the Reformers resolved on a monster banquet. Government interfered; the question occupied the Chamber of Deputies, ministers declaring such proceedings illegal, Odillon Barrot and others contend ing for their strict legality. One said that it should not take place; the others that it should. Discussion only helped to inflame the public mind. The Reformers in Paris received sympathy from the provinces. The banquet was announced for Tuesday last; and deputations from all the great towns north and south, had intimated their intention to be

Government was beaten: relying on the law. they would appeal in due form to the tribunals, and permit the banquet to take place, holding as responsible deputies present. So far all was well; the interest in the allair was decaying, but the Ministers smarting under taunts and a sense of discomfiture, took umbrage at the call made to the National Guards to line the streets, through which a procession was to pass, dressed in uniform, but unarmed, and forbade the banquet, late on Monday evening. The opposition protested against what they considered a violation of the constitution, abandoned the idea of dining together and exhorted the people to order. The deputies did more, they resolved to impeach the ministry.

The vacilitation renewed the interest in the affair:

the agitation increased. Minitary poured into the city, and the people crowded the streets. The sequel is told, in other place. The soldiers refused to fire on the malcontents, the National Guard joined the masses, and as a necessary consequence, the obnoxious minister resigned. The King sought to pacify Paris by the appointment of a new cabnet this not sufficing, he has ceased to be King! Provisional Government, M. Odillion Barrot is the only one who belongs to the Dynastic party; we doubt whether he will have sufficient power to act the part played by Lafayette in 1830. and persuade the peop e to accept a constitutional King, as Le Meilleure de Republiques. M. de Lamartine is a sentinel republican, who has been a arlist, but he is not a man of business of action.-Arago, is a republican from conviction, and his Name will carry a great weight with it. lin and Garnier Pages, however will be the souls of the new movement, both popular, both Republican, both having that audice which according to Danton, is the great secret of success in revolution. These are the men who will really sway the destinies of France and with the assistance of Louis Blane (an able coadjutor) become the founders of the new Republique Franciis.

[From the London News, Feb 25]

THE RESUME OF THE WHOLE.- The popular cause has triumphed once more in Paris, and against an army of 100,000 men. It has triumphed this time, fortunately after three days carnage and of struggle, but by the moral attitude of the population. The Na ional Guard, the middle class Daniel Peters, of Texas: D. McNabb, formerly foring resistance, and this sufficed. French soldiers are citizens too, and however ready to sweep away a few idle rioters, they were not prepared to treat Ruth and sister, formerly of Galveston; two tier- as foes, and to decimate with grape shot, the united and thronging population of the metropolis. The example is a pregnant one, and the lesson such as every monarch and every ministers must ponder over. Neither must provoke, for neither can overcome, the hostility of a million voices, not to speak of a million arms. Voices alone have, in the pre-sent case, sufficed to overthrow one of the oldest and strongest governments headed by the shrewdest king, and having at its command a most powerful army, led by an experienced and determined general and possessing every means of influencing and ensuring that army's fidelity, which character. talents, long success, and unbounded resources could bestow. After all the fortifications, and the forts, all the cunning manipulations and managements of soldier and civilian, and of every class which a shadow of influence might be supposed to remain with an undoubted majority in parliament -that majority, to be sure, composed of functionaries, but still a majority-all this cunning edifice, with its complicated scaffolding, has been swept away; and Louis Phillippe appears, at the decline of lite, in the humiliating position of submitting to the liberals, whom he insulted, and of actually capitulating to the mob. M. Guizot, too, has disappeared in this whirlwind of his own raising, and he eparts with the poignant reflection, that he has lived to dany or undo every principle and every aim, o strengthen and attain which was the object of his political career. To found the new monarchy, and surround it with conservative buttresses, such as might defy the popular cry, was as anxiously and assiduously his study, as it was that of his royal master to erect forts and circumvallations for the same purpose M. Guizot has lived to see his scheme broken through, showing it to be as fragile as a spider's web. The prohibition of a dinner has been the mighty event on which ministerial conservatism has been shiprecked. And the result utterly disapproves M. Guizot's favorite maxim. that unpopularity was the true element of greatness. and the necessary concomitant of ministerial power,

(From the London Telegraph, Feb. 26.) The greatest revolution of our time, the overthrow of the whole system of government, founded on coercion, has more completely and suddenly accom; lished than we ventured yesterday to hope, The reign of Louis Phillippe has come to a deserved and shameful end. Democracy, which is the rue character of the French nation, the whole scil being divided into small properies, prevalls in the State. The attempt to establish a bureaucracy, headed by a monarch, has failed in the hands of proprietor of one establishment stuck a cider barrel but over a great untruth. The flag of republicanism tors, and wrote upon the eider barrel-" Polk and has been established.-let us hope and pray that n at least permitted; and there cannot be now any vengeance to take on individuals or classes. The fight has been for a truth and a reality, not for place and for personal dominion. We say, emphatically, that the false and the unreal have been put down We wait with hope for the installation of their pro-

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.—In New York, the Tribune says, there was an intense excitement among the French population on the reception o important news from Paris. Frenchmen might be seen in various parts of the city, interchanging congratulations with each other on account of the news which they seemed to regard as the harbinger of better days for their native land. Every counternance seemed lit up with gladness and hops, and no news could probably give them greater joy unless it should be that labelle France had permaners abblished a Republic.

Whence it emanated, and what instruments gave in publicity.

Public opinion" was got up, or purchased in Pennsylvania, affecting to regard Mr. Wilmot as a landar from the party. Selfish Journals in other better days for their native land. Every counte-

will meet, under the now constitution, but once in the French shipping in port, from coffee houses, two years.

The Democratic State Convention. Wilmot, in two successive elections, was rewarded

From the Columbia Democrat.1. William in the Convention.—The member of Congress from the Bradford district, went into the large fourth of March Convention, under peculiar circumstances. He had been elected a delegate to that body by the triumphant vote of 59 to 6 in the Bradford convention, after the opposition to him there had done its utmost. He appeared in the State Convention the known opponent of the Presidential candidate who received in that body a derided majority, and he was undoubtedly obnoxious o the leading spirits in favor of that candidate. He had been maligned by them. He had been de nounced in advance by presses of his party (the recipients of official patronage and the echoes of the Washington organ.) in Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg. He had been tauntingly told, by a Lancaster editor, to go into the convention and he

would learn his unpopularity with the Democracy,

and would receive a rebuke at once signal and

overwhelming. It is always a spectacle of interest when a man of gallant spirit, strong in the consciousness of a pure purpose, stands at bay amid his revilers and attempts the vidication of his integrity. A pensioned press had done its utmost to smite him, but Wilmot appealed from the race of the Hutters and M'Kinleys, the stipendaries of a presidential aspirant, to the true hearted representatives of the Pennsylvania Democracy for a just judgment upon his motives and his conduct. We speak but the common sentiment of those present, when we assert, that his vindication of himself was at once, cloquent, solid and manly. Degenerating into no low abuse, it was an earnest and truching exposi-tion of indisputable truths, that told with effect both upon the sympathies and the judgment. Not boisterous-not declamatory-touched neither with insolence nor subserviency, it was the appeal of a true and powerful man, to a just tribunal, against unmerited abuse.

Was it wonderful that the effort was successful? In a convention with a majority of 35 in the opposite direction Mr. Wilmot's motion carried, 70 to 58, and that too when a similar motion had previously been unsuccessful! From the banks of the Delaware, from the acclivities of the Alleghenies, from the beechen counties of the north, there rallied a band of firm, fearless and just men, who pronoun ced his vindication unhesitatingly, because they doubted not his merit or his integrity.

Mr. Wilmot is unquestionably, at the momen one of the ablest men of Pennsylvania. He is, to use the language of the Pennsylvanian, " a powerful debater." His command over an audience i not magical is at least unusual and uniform. His eloquence is as certain as the effort, and possesse the rare merit of being sustained throughout. There is no attempt " to tear a passion to tatters and rags -no clap traps "to catch the ears of the ground lings"-the assurance is always felt that a pure and powerful mind is pouring out its treasures steadily. ithout ostentation and without an effort,

The political career of Mr. Wilmot has been un usually consistent, radical and sincere. At the session of 1846, in the memorable struggle between Labor and Monopoly, his devotion to principle was tested and realed. In that hour of extreme peril and of rampant passion, "the lone member "cave a vote that placed him for his lifetime, among the trusted and true men of his age. He looked to the future that would vindicate him, and despised the clamor of the time. Such occasions make or utinake public men. Mr Wilmot had the sagacity and firmness fitted for the crisis in his lame. and his Tariff vote will, ever be to him a shield against the arts of misrepresentation and the arrows of enmity.
Upon the French Spoliation question—that scan-

dalous project to plunder the national treasury; upon the River and Harbor bill and the subject of Internal Improvements generally by the United States; upon the War-upon the Independent Treasury—upon the Oregon question; the votes, speeches and position of Mr. Wilmot have been sound, consistent and radical. He has, upon all these subjects been a thorough and inflexible Democrat. There is not a single political accusation that can justly be urged to his discredit, either as a partisan or a man of integrity. His position upon the subject of free soil in conquered territory, affords neither matter for accusation nor We believe that Mr. Buchanan and Mr. nbuse. Wilmot are both in error with reference to the territorial question. This paper, in its hunthle sphere, has on loved from the of Mr. Buchanan and the Proviso of Mr. Wilmot. and our opinion and position upon those subjects remain unchanged. On the 23d November 1819 Mr. Buchanan with two other gentleman constituting a committee, reported to a large meeting held at the Court House in the city of Lancaster the following, aniong other resolutions:

Resolved, That the Representatives in Congress from this district be, and they hereby are most earnestly requested, to use their utmost endeavors as members of the national Legislature, to prevent the existence of slavery in any of the territories or states which may be erected by Congress."

Now, we believe that Mr. Buchanan was wrong in 1819 in supporting the Wilmot Proviso—(for the above resolution and others reported at the same time were plainly and directly in favor of the very principle of the Proviso,) and that he was also wrong in 1847 in supporting the Missouri Compromise in the Berks county letter. But is he to be denounced for errors upon this subject? On the contrary if he is nominated by the Baltimore Convention we shall support him for the Presidency with the whole of our humble ability, and will anxiously desire his election. We believe that Congress had better let Provisos and Compromises alone, but we do not believe that it is our business to abuse those who candidly differ from us in opinion on this subject, or that they are liable therefore to expulsion from the Democratic " platform."

Abstractly all will agree that the Proviso is rightcous, nor is there any condemnation of it in the letter of the constitution. But we conceive, without disparaging the Democracy, patriotism, or integrity. either of the Bradford Congressman or the Secreta ry of State, that their views upon this single shbject. are antagonist to the spirit of our government and of its fundamental law, and are therefore inexpedient. Their convictions however are certainly as much to be respected as our own, and they have just as good a right to maintain them, without peril

of being unchurched for heresy!

We have written more than we intended, and will only add, that the revilers of that noble man David Wilmot may well conclude that attacks upon him before the Democracy of Pennsylvania will be exceedingly unprofitable. There is a spirit among the people that will prevent impatice from being done to any of their tried and faithful servants and especially in the case of one, who, from the position of a poor and unfriended boyhood, has, by the force of great apilities lifted himself to a proud position among the statesman of his time, and preserved through trial and temptation, an unspotted purity of character, a sincerity of life, and an ever carless and unchanging devotion to the rights and happiness of his race.

[From the Albany Atlas.]

MR. WILMOT AND THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYL-VANIA.—Some time since, the Washington Union and the Albany Argus issued a proclamation of outlawry against the Hon. David Wilmor. The servile sheets which have been hired to aid the schemes of these organs, both in this State and in Pennsylvania, made Mr. Wilmot the target for bitter accusation, calumny and oldoquy! A few decent prints joined in this shabby conspiracy, and the very papers which had attempted to defeat the Tariff of '46, which had tried to drive Mr. WILMOT against it, and which had justified the whole Pennsylvania delegation for voting against it, eccept Mr. Wilmot stooped to copy from the Washington Un-ion a misemble and pettilogging charge that Mr. Wilmot had not consistently supported it—a charge

States, of the Argus pattern, contributed assaults—that it was but a natural blush, incident to the extraordinary liberties taken with this distinguished be a property ordinary liberties taken with this distinguished be a property ordinary liberties taken with this distinguished be a property ordinary liberties taken with this distinguished be a property ordinary liberties taken with this distinguished be a property or the same of the control of the property of the control of the c

with government patronage. In a word, a conspisacy was set on foot to crush Mr. Wilmot, because has set on look to crush but. Wilmon because has stood halbe way of the intrigues of the clique, and the views and hopes of their profligate dependents.

What has been the issue of this Conspiracy.

Mr. Wilmot was called from his seat in Congress by the democrats of his county to represent them in the Harrisburg State Convention, and the other delegates from his Congressional district, despite the labors of the bolting organ and the ex-

We gave the other day an explanation of what the papers called "the triumph" of Mr. Wilmor in this body; but we failed to do justice either to its character, extent, or influence.

The cohort of stipendiary prints, with the Washington, Union at their head, which have for three years exhibited an unexampled degree of imbecil, ty and inefficiency for good, and whose selfish and unprincipled intrigues have prostrated the demo-cracy in every state in the Union where they have had influence, and have brown the popular branch of Congress into the hands of the whigs; this association and their masters, we rejoice to say, have become impotent for mischief. They have never had any power or influence except for mischief.

and they have lost that-even in Pennsylvania! May we not begin to look for the return of that day, which ere these malign counsels prevailed at Head quarters, shone over the democratic party—a day of open action, of purely avowed principles, of public purity, the day when the heads of the party were men of high intellect and noble ambition! the day of free thoughts, of free speech and of

## The New Pilgrim's Progress.

The tour of Mr. Clay from Ashland to Washingon, and thence to New York, ("exclusively on law business," was attended by a number of amusing incidents, which have been duly chronicled by an admiring press. The Kentneky pilgrim has had a much easier trial, than he whose story is told

by Bunyan.
In Philadelphia, Mr. C. was kissed by the model artistes and a few ameteurs, but the ladies of the Quaker city did not enter into the enjoyment with the unanimity and fervor of the dames and damsels of New York.

In the Commercial Metropolis nothing seemed o much to please the crowd of husbands and brothers as this billing and cooing. The following was one of many incidents that occurred at the hall at the Broadway Theatre:

"Mrs. B --- n attempted to pilfer a kiss from his manly cheek, having been, as we learned, previous-ly tempted by the promise of a daguerreotype of the puble guest. Unintentionally Mr. Clay drew back. (Loud clapping)—Recovering himself, he endeav-ored to commit the larceny upon the cheek of the lady, when she in turn dodged. (More clapping.)
"Let us compromise," said Mr. Clay: "Agreed," said the lady, and the annexation of hips was soon consummated, amidst prolonged clapping of hands." On Saturday it was arranged that Mr Clay should meet the ladies of the city en masse, and exchange salutations. It was first proposed that they should arrange themselves in a circle around the Park; and that the Sage (may we not say the Solomon!) of Ashland, should greet them one-by-one, and in order. This plan, however, was overruled, and the Governor's room in the City Hall was made place of reception:

On Saturday, at 11 o'clock precisely, Mr. Clay was ashered into the Governor's room, which was y erowded injevery part with old and young ladies wait! ng to kiss him and shake his hand. All was there restlessness and confusion, some on tip-toe while others stood upon the sofas and chairs, to get a first look at him. Alderman Franklin announced to the ladies that Mr. Clay was ready and they might come on as fast as they could. A general rush was then made, some of whom eaught hold of his hand and casting up in his face an arch smile, passed on, while the looks of others seemed to say, "won't gou kiss me!" One lady brike he ground, and pouting out her prefty lips, received the rinst also. There was a general rush to see who would have the next. One lady pressed her way through the crowd, held un hefore Mr. Clav a little boy, and said " Mr Clay, here is little Henry Clay, kisshim." Mr. Ciay kissed the boy, bowed and thanked her for the compliment, after which he bowed and kissed the mother. The crowd continued to press thus for two for two hours; during all of which time, their congratulations were showered upon him. Mothers brought up their little Henry Clays to the number of twelve, all of whom Mr. Clay blessed, and thanked the mothers. One lady mere zealous than the rest got behind Mr. Clay and commenced clipping a piece from his grey locks; and in fire minutes more than thirty pairs of scissors were moving towards his thin and flowing locks, which was immediately stopped by Alderman Lawrence, who said. Mr. Clay had no hair to spare. They persevered, however, and several speceeded in obtaining a small portion which they carefully laid in their card cases declaring they would have it in a breast-pin. Several ladies stood for some time in the same corner of the room, occupied by Mr. Clay, who were determined they would not be satisfied with one kiss, and after the crowd had somewhat dispersed, rushed upon him en masse, and took from two to six each.

The N. Y. Express says that most of them were the wives and daughters of "our most respectable and richest citizens." The precipitancy and eagerness of some of the novices led to occasional mistakes :

"One of them seeing Mr. C. and Ald. Lawrence enter hand-in-hand, raised her pretty lips to the face of the Alderman, and gave him a kiss, mistaking him for Mr. Clay. Ald. Lawrence has white hair, and a face somewhat resembling Mr. Clay, hence the lady's mistake. She soon found out her error from the smiles of her friends, and corrected it by kissing Harry of the West."

Some of the ladies brought with them scissors to obtain a piece of Mr. Clay's hair, and on one occasion as a lady kissed his lips another out a lock of hair from the back of his head. He exclaimed. parodying the language of Gen. Scott.

. "That is not fair, to attack me both in front and rear at the same time."

At one o'clock Ald. Franklin announced that the interview must terminate.

"Mr. Clay then started for the stairway, when a general clapping of hands and waving of cambric took place; which being ended the crowd of loveliness and heauty rushed upon him, and chinging him around the neck, kissed and blessed him. Upwards of seven thousand ladies presented themselves to him, out of which number more than four hundred took a kiss, which really seemed to be well relished by the veteran sage."

At I o'clock the doors were shut, and as ladies to the number of about 1500 were left within who had not yet spoken to him, Mr. C. briefly addressed them in substance as follows:

"After a day like this, I cannot stop to kiss you all, but I call down on your heads the blessing of hearen, and I hope I shall meet you all in that blesed bourne whither the righteous pass when they de-

part hence."," Mr. C. was then conducted down into the ten room where a collation had been prepared. It is calculated, says the Express, that full 9000 kissed or shook hands with Mr. C. in the course of two

hours. As this is within 1000 of the whole upper toward does not include the masculine part, ordemograph ladies, it is evident that there was some allowed common earth in the otherwise "highly respecta-ble" mass. We do not of course mean to include among the alloy the heroine of the little incident,

commented on by the Globe: On Dir.-We learn from several good judges of colors, that during the kissing affair at the Broadway Theatre, on the evening of Thursday list, W. Clay's countenance assumed a decided by rud by hue! The phenomena, is among the unsolved problems, and a committee of the American in-ninte are new busily engaged in the investigation of the merstery. There are now two theories upon the subject; one,