



Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, March 29, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT.

Nominees of the National Convention.

- ELECTORAL TICKET.**
Senatorial.
 1. Henry L. Beiler. 13. John C. King.
 2. Horn R. Keane. 14. John Wideman.
 3. Isaac Shunk. 15. Robert J. Fisher.
 4. A. L. Rummert. 16. Frederick Smith.
 5. Jacob S. Yost. 17. John Criswell.
 6. Robert E. Wright. 18. Charles A. Black.
 7. Wm. W. Downing. 19. Geo. W. Bowman.
 8. Henry Haldeman. 20. John R. Shannon.
 9. Peter Wine. 21. George P. Hamilton.
 10. R. S. Schomover. 22. W. S. Davis.
 11. W. S. Swetland. 23. Timothy Ives.
 12. Josiah Brewster. 24. Joseph G. Campbell.

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 interesting 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 in a state of tumult and revolution. The result upon the time of the sailing of the Cambria was—

The abdication of Louis Philippe, of the throne of France, in favor of his grandson, the Count of Paris. The refusal of the people to recognize the Count, the regency of the Duke of Nemours, or of the Duchess of Orleans.

The probable flight of the royal family.

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

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

The cause which have produced this stupendous and magnificent result have been for some time past, gradually working out the regeneration and disestablishment of the French people. This cause can be now seen to be effectually preparing all Europe for a change; a change which shall make Kingdoms and dynasties totter and fall, until the rights of man are restored and his personal and political freedom fully guaranteed. 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 tyrannical conduct of its rulers. That which would have occurred at the death of Louis Philippe, we have every reason to believe, had the "Citizen King" not now brought it upon himself. For sixteen 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 firmly establishing himself and family upon the throne. His measures were, apparently effected and his safety realized. He had environed Paris with fortifications; while in the city and vicinity were stationed one hundred thousand troops. But, he has found that a hold upon the hearts of his people would have been much safer than 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 support, his throne is an useless bauble, and his title an empty sonnet. Safety in flight was his only alternative, and with scarcely a struggle, Louis Philippe 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 Republic, modelled after the United States. We trust that the news by the next steamer—(soon to arrive)—will fully confirm this statement, and bring us 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 revising the obnoxious 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 brightness has penetrated the darkest recesses of tyranny and oppression, and infused the spirit of the down-trodden with an invigorating influence Europe is ready to put off her shackles: this revolution 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 self-government.

FIRE.—The new cottage house on Hawley-street, Blenheim, N. Y., owned 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 finishing off, and the flames spread so rapidly that the whole building was wrapped in flames before the firemen arrived at the spot. Very little of the furniture was saved. Loss about \$3,000—insurance.

N. Y. & Erie Rail Road.—We understand, from the Daily Oswego Gazette, that the N. Y. & Erie Rail Road has been put under contract from Blenheim to Elmira, to three individuals; and that the work is to be completed the entire distance to Elmira, in about one year. It is also said that the contractors will sublet the work.

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

Packet Boats.—The Packet Boats have commenced their regular trips between Harrisburg and Pitsburg, and also to the Susquehanna Division and West Branch.

Reading Elections.—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.

Homestead 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 government—corporate privileges—the Wilmot Provision—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 referred 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 many 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 suffered, 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 appraisal 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 house, 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 dollars of the purchase money is to be used in purchasing 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, offer the 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 visited on the innocent members of a family. How many men, contrary to the advice and desire of their families, have imprudently and recklessly contracted debts and obligations, and what scenes of misery, want, and crime have we not seen proceed 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 such power. The avaricious and illiberal should not possess it.

We are not aware that any great evil would result from the passage of such a law as the petitioners desire; on the contrary, its effects will be to 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 not believe; all experience 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 give some little way to protect the rights of married women, and minors, and will always prevent their being rendered 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 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 Association" and that the people of Bradford county may fully understand them, we request their publication in the Bradford Reporter and Bradford Argus.

FIRST.—We advocate remuneration for improvements made upon lands, under the encouragement of land owners before the settler can be ejected from the lands.

SECOND.—That there should be an exemption of the "Homestead" from a forced sale, with a certain number of acres of land, buildings, &c. from future debts.

THIRD.—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 Commonwealth.

FOURTH.—That the public Domain should hereafter be kept, in trust, for the actual settler in limited quantities, at a limited price.

FIFTH.—We disapprove chartering companies with special and exclusive privileges.

SIXTH.—We approve of the "Wilmot Provision" all his territory heretofore acquired—and we also approve of the "second proviso" providing for direct taxation in time of invasion.

SEVENTH.—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, THOMAS SMITH, HARRISON DOBS, THOMAS BAKER, ROWELL ROBINSON, W. A. SCOTTER, ANDREW F. ROBINSON, C. R. SCOTTER.

No Reduction of the Prices of Labor has taken place 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.

"The Potter County Journal" published at Coudersport, has our best wishes for its success.—It is a very nearly printed, spirited sheet, and deserves patronage.

The Toga Eagle.

We cannot consent to bandy words with this political prostitute. We do not recognize it as belonging to the Democratic camp. It has been too long caught in the act of opposing regular Democratic nominations. It has been too long in the market, ready to be sold to the highest bidder, and to serve any master who would pay the highest price. It has served the Whigs and John Tyler for pay. 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 dignified position of its new masters 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 exhausted 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.

➤ 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.

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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 detachment 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 1847.

The Flag says that the 3d Dragoons stationed at Mier, are making preparation for a march to Victoria, 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 as inimical to the departure of Tamaulipas should come permanently under American rule.

On the 21st 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 Mexicans, on behalf of a Mr. Gilmore, had taken possession of a house in dispute between them, and ejected Weyman's family. Weyman's friends surrounded 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 schooner Dolphin, Captain Diamond, sailed from the mouth of the Rio Grande for Vera Cruz. She did not arrive at her destination, and she has not been seen since. 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 list of the passengers' names, as accurate as can be remembered:

Daniel Peters, of Texas; D. McNabb, formerly of Mobile, Ala.; Eli Dodridge, formerly of Galveston, Texas; Thomas Davidson; Wm. McClary, Ruth and sister, formerly of Galveston; two Germans, names unknown. In all there were 17 persons on board.

MR. JEFFERSON ON BORROWING.—In 1813, when the Government of the United States was under the necessity of borrowing large sums of money, and when its credit was seriously impaired, Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Mr. Epes, chairman of the committee of ways and means of the House of Representatives, recommended the following rule as a guide 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 facilities, 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 creditor on the contrary, a government may always raise, on a reasonable interest, all the lendable money of its citizens, while 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 A LITTLE GIRL BY A LEWY.

WE gather from the Maysville Register, particulars of one of the most singular and horrible murders committed in the West—the deliberate butchery of an infant by a lunatic.

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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 Pennsylvania would inevitably be ruined, and the proprietor of one establishment stuck a cider barrel that was emptied in 1840 upon his roof, after shutting his doors and turning his back upon his creditors, and wrote upon the cider barrel—"Polk and Dallas or the tariff of '46." This was looked upon as the sign of a clew. They had declared that the Act of '46 would ruin the iron business, and an empty cider barrel upon the roof of the shop of a broken down politician, proved the thing beyond a question. But after all, facts are most valuable than Whig predictions of ruin, even when backed by cider barrels. Pennsylvania produced SEVENTY MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE pounds worth of iron in 1847 than in 1846. The plain fact tells the story of the prosperity of her iron interest under the Tariff of 1846.—Hartford Times.

The New Constitution of Illinois, just adopted by the people, puts down the salary of the Governor from \$2000 to \$1500—Secretary and treasurer of State from \$1000 each to \$800, and the pay of members of Legislature from \$3 per day \$2 per day for the first forty days and \$1 per day for the remainder of the remainder of the session. Instead of an annual session of the Legislature, the Legislature will meet, under the new constitution, but once in two years.

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 upon it.

[From the Liverpool Journal, 30 ult.]

THE CAUSE OF THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.—The people of France have virtually no voice in the election of parliamentary 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 aid or example. The French people saw that we met and talked—and did and did not make it mad. The gold received for its aberrations, and the dignified position of its new masters has filled the poor thing with intoxication. We decline all controversy until we shall hear that the Editor is sober.

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The Democratic State Convention.

[From the Columbia Democrat.]

WILMOT AT THE CONVENTION.—The members of the Democratic Convention, who were elected to the late Convention of March Convention, under peculiar circumstances: He had been elected a delegate to that body by the triumphant vote of 69 to 66 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 resided in that body—abolished slavery, and he was undoubtedly obnoxious to the leading spirits in favor of that candidate. He had been maligned by them. He had been denounced 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 triumphantly told, by a Lancaster editor, to go into the convention and he would receive a rebuke at once signal and overwhelming.

It was 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 vindication of his integrity. A pensioned press had done its utmost to smite him, but Wilmot appealed from the race of the Hottentots and Kinleys, the stipendiaries 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 as pure, as eloquent, solid and manly. Degenerating into no low abuse, it was an earnest and truthful exposition of indisputable truths, that told with effect both upon the sympathies and the judgment. Not boisterous—not declamatory—touched neither with insolence nor subservience, 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 35, and that too upon a similar motion had previously been unsuccessful! From the banks of the Delaware, from the activities of the Alleghenies, from the beecher counties of the north, there rallied a band of firm, fearless and just men, who rallied his vindication unhesitatingly, because they doubted not his merit or his integrity.

Mr. Wilmot is unquestionably, at this moment one of the ablest men of Pennsylvania. He is, to use the language of the Pennsylvania, "a powerful debater." His command over an audience, if not unequalled is at least unusual and uniform in eloquence as certain as the effort, and possesses 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 grommings"—the assurance is always felt that a pure and powerful mind is pouring out its treasures steadily, without ostentation and without an effort.

The political career of Mr. Wilmot has been unusually consistent, radical and sincere. At the session of 1846 the memorable struggle between Labor and Money, his devotion to the former was tested and re-tested. In that hour of extreme peril and of rampant passion, "the lone member" gave 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 unmake public men. Mr. Wilmot had the sagacity and firmness fitted for the crisis in his fame, 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 scoundrel 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 emancipated or purchased territory, affords neither matter for accusation nor rebuke. We believe that Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Wilmot are both in error with reference to the territorial question. This paper, in its humble sphere, has opposed from the outset both the compromise of Mr. Buchanan and the Provision of Mr. Wilmot, and our opinion and position upon those subjects remain unchanged. On the 23d November 1847 Mr. Buchanan with two other gentlemen constituting a committee, reported to a large meeting held at the Court House in the city of Lancaster the following, among 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 1847 in supporting the Wilmot Provision—(for the above resolution and others reported at the same time were plainly and directly in favor of the principle of the Provision,) and that he was also wrong in 1847 in supporting the Missouri Compromise in the Berkeley county subject? If he is denounced for errors upon this subject? Ourselves 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."

It is worthy to be noted that the above resolution, or 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 Secretary of State, that their views upon this single subject, are antagonistic 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 as good a right to maintain them, without peril of being unchallenged for hereafter.

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 injustice from being done to any of their tried and faithful servants and especially in the case of one, who, from the position of great abilities lifted himself to a prominent position among the statesmen of his time, and professed through trial and temptation, an unspotted purity of character, a sincerity of life, and an ever fearless and unchanging devotion to the rights and happiness of his race.

[From the Albany Atlas]

MR. WILMOT AND THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Some time since, the Washington Union and the Albany Argus issued a proclamation of outlawry against the Hon. David WILMOT. The terrible sheets which have been hired to aid in the schemes of these organs, both in this State and in Pennsylvania, made Mr. Wilmot the target for bitter accusations of salubrious and obloquy! A few defame in itself, and doubly disgraceful considering who he is, and what instruments gave it publicity.

"Public opinion" was got up or purchased in Pennsylvania, affecting to regard Mr. Wilmot as a deserter from the party. Selfish Journalists and other States, of the Argus pattern, contributed as usual. A spirit that had openly attempted to defeat Mr.

THE NEW PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

The tour of Mr. Clay from Ashland to Washington, 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 Kentucky Pilgrim had a much easier trial, than he whose story is told by Bunyan.

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

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

"Mrs. B. attempted to pilfer a kiss from his manly cheek, having been so far advanced, previously tempted by the promise of a daggerrotype of the noble guest. Unintentionally Mr. Clay drew back. (Loud clapping)—Recovering himself, he endeavored to commit the larceny upon the cheek of the lady, when she in turn dived. (More clapping)—"Let us compromise," said Mr. Clay. "Agreed," the lady, and the annexed clapping of hands."

On Saturday it was arranged that Mr. Clay should meet the ladies of the Park in the hands of 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 ushered into the Governor's room, which was crowded in every part with old and young ladies waiting to kiss him and shake his hand. All these were restless as the wind. He sat in a chair, and had his feet upon a stool, and he was surrounded by a ring of ladies. There was a general rush to see who would have the next. One lady pressed her way through the crowd, held up before Mr. Clay a little boy, and said "Mr. Clay, here is little Henry Clay, kiss him." Mr. Clay kissed the boy, bowed and thanked her for the compliment, after which he bowed and kissed the mother. The crowd thinned to some extent, but there were still many pairs of lovers moving towards his thin and adorning locks, which was immediately stopped by Alderman Lawrence, who said Mr. Clay had no hair to spare. They persevered, however, and several succeeded in obtaining a small portion which they carefully laid in their card cases, declaring they would have it in a bracelet. Several ladies stood for some time in the corner of the room, cupping Mr. Clay's cheek, and determined they would not be out of a 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 a lady kissed his lips another cut 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 neck pieces, which being on the ground, the ladies and beauty rushed upon him, and clung 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 1 o'clock the doors were shut, and as ladies to the number of about 1500 were left shut out 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 Heaven, and I hope I shall meet you all in that blessed bourne whither the righteous pass when they depart hence."

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

As this is within 1000 of the whole upper part of does not include the masculine part, and ordinary duties, it is evident that there was some "respectable" mass. We do not of course mean to impute among the alley the heroine of the little incident, commented on by the Globe:

On 3d.—We learn from several