Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

THE GOLD SPOON CANDIDATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 2.

Mr. Van Buren has been aptly styled the "*Gold Spoon Candidate.*" He is the first President of the United States that ever introduced a service of *gold plate* in the Presidential mansion; and he is lauded as the most *democratic* of all our Chief Magistrates. He is the first President that ever provided a British coach for the royal use; and he is the first. it is believed, that ever filled the White House with Foreign furniture, or loaded his dinner table with foreign trinkets and gew-gaws at the public expense.

I have given you some account of this English coach and the French furniture, and the gold spoons, and the magnificent European table ornaments, in my former letters; and I perceive, by a paragraph in the Boston Morning Post, that the truth of my statements is denied, on the authority of Gov. Lincoln, of Massachusetts, a member of the Committee on Public Buildings, in the present Congress. Now I will pledge my personal reputation upon the literal accuracy of every word that I have written upon the subject; and I will engage to prove, by the positive assertions of credible witnesses, by facts and figures, and the items of expenditure as given in the official reports of the government, the entire truth of the gold spoon story. I wrote an account of this extravagant finery at the White House before the subject had been mentioned upon the floor of Congress. I obtained my facts from members who dined with the President, according to the custom, in the early part of the session. The language which I used was as follows:

"Mr. Van Buren is evidently a vain man, and his vanity lies within a narrow circle. He is fond of pomp and show, and the trappings of power, as all his actions declare.—He dresses in the height of fashion, and his equipage is the most magnificent that dashes through the avenues of this magnificent city. His public dinner parties are also splendid beyond description. The table is tricked out with all the ornaments that the richest jewellers can produce. The centre is garnished with a pyramid of fantastic finery, and a *complete set of* GOLD PLATE HAS RECENTLY BEEN ADDED to the furniture of the White House, to dazzle the eyes of visitors. *This comprises knives, forks and SPOONS OF GOLD—dishes of gold, and urns of gold.* Mr. Van Buren is as gay and polite as a French dancing master; and he receives every man, with that everlasting hypocritical smile, which marks the man for a knave. It is said that the Magician cannot look an honest man in the face, for a single moment; his eye roves and dances like the eye of a basilisk."

This language was employed to illustrate the character of Mr. Van Buren. The members from whom I obtained the account of the dinner table and the gold plate, where the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, of New York, and the Hon. L. W. Andrews, of Kentucky, who examined the spoons knives and forks with particular care. They still believe these articles to be *gold*. The dishes, urns, and other parts of the dinner service are executed in a style to correspond with the spoons, and if not solid gold, are made to dazzle and deceive. Mr. Andrews took an inventory of the gold plate, and a sketch of the foreign ornaments on the table, which it was said he intended to have printed by a lithographer. The "pyramid of fantastic finery" in the centre of the table is a French ornament, and is called a *Plateau*. It was purchased in France, at the expense of $4000 of the people's money. No other President ever had such an article in the White House. It consists of an immense gilded tray, and platter, containing a pyramid of golden fillagre work, on the summit of which there are several golden Cupids, sustaining golden candlesticks. The table is ornamented with other finery of the same description, and with vases of artificial flowers, one bunch of which, as I shall show presently, cost the sum of *one hundred dollars*. The ceremonies of these democratic dinner parties are conducted on the most courtly system. Every thing is forced, formal, and far removed from that republican simplicity which should distinguish the residence of republican President. Visiters are first shown into an ante room, where they are prepared to appear in the august presence of the Chief Magistrate. They are then ushered into the reception room, announced, and introduced to his Majesty. Nearly an hour is then spent in solemn and oppressive silence. A confidential friend or two obtain a seat near the throne, and occupy the ear of the President until the dinner hour arrives. Similar formality is observed in passing from the reception room to the dining hall, and the guests finally find themselves seated at the President's table. The brilliancy of the candlesticks—the glittering of the foreign gew-gaws—and the multitude of strange dishes, and colored glasses, utterly confounds and bewilders all plain, honest republicans—and it is a long time before they begin to learn the use of these extraordinary arrangements. A number of Dutch and French dishes are then brought in, and the guest is supplied with a dozen different specimens of outlandish cookery, not one of which is agreeable to his taste, and the plates are often changed before he can tell whether it is agreeable or not. Thus he goes through with dinner, tasting of every thing and eating nothing—inconvenient, uncomfortable, and unsatisfied. In the midst of luxuries he can find nothing to suit his taste, and he sighs for the solid comforts of Log Cabin fare. He finds his plate surrounded with wine glasses of various sorts and sizes—wine bottles and wine coolers—but nothing equal to the good old beverage, *hard cider*. He washes his fingers in Fanny Kemble glasses and wipes them on a damask napkin; and after exchanging a parting salutation with his Democratic Majesty, he bids farewell to the folly and extravagance of the White House, and thanks his fortune when he finds himself once more breathing the pure air of heaven.

Mr. Charles Ogle, of Pennsylvania, an original Jackson man, and at present a member of the Whig party in Congress, dined with the President not long since, and was forcibly struck with the air of extravagance which pervaded the Presidential mansion; and knowing the arguments which were urged against John Quincy Adams, when he occupied that house, he was led to examine this subject, and gave the result of his inquiries in a speech which he delivered about two weeks since. The facts he presented, showed that Mr. Van Buren had exceeded all former incumbents of the White House in his expenditures, and in his aping of foreign courts and foreign manners. Mr. Lincoln, of Massachusetts, replied to Mr. Ogle, and denied some of the charges which had been made against the President. A report of Mr. Lincoln's remarks appeared in the Globe, and they have been quoted in the Locofoco Journals. as a contradiction of the gold spoon story, by a member of the Whig party. Mr. Lincoln said, among other things, that if there was any thing wrong in relation to the furniture at the White House, the Committee on Public Buildings and not the President, were to blame for it. Mr. Ogle replied to Mr. Lincoln's remarks last evening, with great power. He repeated the golden spoon story with additional force, and gave some new items of extravagance, with the substantial facts, figures, and the receipted bills. Mr. Ogle, at the outset, denied the right of Gov. Lincoln to speak for the Whig party, as he had professed to do, if he persisted in maintaining that the items of expenditure for the furniture of the White House, as exhibited in the accounts, were all perfectly reasonable. The Whig party, he said, were in favor of a reform in these things, and opposed to extravagance. And when a man found his speech reported at full length in the Globe, and sent by thousands over the country, he might be sure he did not speak the sentiments of the Whig party. He should be the last person, he believed, to object to any reasonable furniture to the White House. He should not object to any reasonable furniture of American manufacture; to American mirrors and carpets; to busts of Washington, and Franklin, and Columbus, or any other ornament of that description. He considered them proper and necessary. But he did object to the foreign trash collected in that house; and he believed that no man would dare to go before his constituents and justify such extravagance as was there manifested.

He found, among other items, $4000 charged for French comfortables, and French chairs, and ottomans, purchased during Mr. Van Buren's administration. Then there were some "*tabarets*," or "*tabby cats*," he couldn't tell which—something of foreign manufacture. Then there were Fanny Kemble finger-glasses, in which to wash the delicate fingers of this Democratic President after dinner; and $100 for a bunch of artificial flowers, to place on the table before him. He objected to buying these articles, and many more of a similar description, with the people's money; and he believed that every good Whig would object to such expenditures.

It had been said that it would let down the President's *dignity* to mention these things. Dignity! forsooth! Instead of the dignity of virtue, of wisdom, of valor, you throw around the President the frippery of courtesies, and then call him *dignified*.—And what is dignity—true dignity? There is the dignity of rank, and the dignity of mind. Now however high the rank, if the dignity of the mind be wanting, there is no real dignity. If the mind of Mr. Van Buren be mean, you may place him in the White House and surround him with French furniture and foreign gew-gaws, but you cannot give him true dignity. The circular room, Mr. Ogle said, was well finished when Mr. Van Buren took up his residence at the White House; but he had not been there more than eight months when, as appeared by the account, he laid out *one thousand seven hundred and seven dollars to fix the window curtains!* The window curtains were good enough before, for any republican in the land. These things had been denied in the official organ of the administration—the Globe—but he held the facts in his hands, and he should send them abroad to the people.

In August, 1837, six months after Mr. Van Buren took possession of the White House, said Mr. Ogle, we find the United States charged with the sum of *two thousand dollars* for gold leaf and gilding materials for the circular room!

On the 7th of July, 1837, we find that Mr. Van Buren charged the United States with upwards of *four thousand dollars* for foreign carpeting, imported expressly for his use. Domestic American carpeting was not good enough for his royal mansion—and the people's money must be paid out in sums like this for foreign goods.

Next comes a charge of several hundred dollars for *towels!* Mr. Van Buren has a salary of $68 per day, and charges his towels to the people! Then we have a small bill of two thousand dollars, and upwards, for repairs—such as taking down curtains and carpets—and large items for silver paper. Also a charge of one hundred dollars for one divan and eight cushions; a smill bill for a French bedstead, and other French furniture, of one thousand five hundred and ninety-nine dollars. And another bill in which the people are charged for grinding Mr. Van Buren's table knives—and for two knife blades, the sum of $4 29! The people are also charged eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars, for the services of a horse, cart, and gardener, to aid in raising Mr. Van Buren's vegetables!

The White House, (with the exception of the East Room) was handsomely furnished while Mr. Adams was President of the United States. Gen. Jackson spent $45,000 for furniture during the eight years that he occupied the White House, and Mr. Van Buren, the first year of his administration, expended for the same purpose upwards of $19,000!

Mr. Ogle said he was aware that Mr. Van Buren was a great advocate of gold, and he supposed that eating with *gold knives and forks* gave him a "hankering" that way!

Mr. Lincoln repeatedly interrupted Mr. Ogle, in the course of his remarks, and informed him that the report of his speech which was published in the Globe, was taken by a reporter and published without his knowledge or consent; he never saw it, until it appeared in print, and had no opportunity to revise it; and wished it understood that it contained very many inaccuracies, some of which he had pointed out to the gentleman from Pennsylvania. The report, he repeated, was a perversion of his language, and contained expressions which he did not use. He disavowed the spirit of it, entirely.

Mr. Ogle said he was glad to hear the gentleman make this explanation. He did not believe that any man could stand up before his constituents and justify him in his aping of foreign courts—in his purchasing of French furniture, of gold plate, of artificial flowers, British coaches, and other things of that sort. He did not believe any man could justify him in charging his common household expenses to the people, while he was receiving the largest salary paid to any public officer in the nation. President Washington, he said, lived in a plain house, in a plain manner—and he paid for his own rent, and his food, and his family expenses. And there was no law to justify Mr. Van Buren in making such charges against the people, as he had read from the reports—No other President ever did such a thing. If we permitted these charges in one instance, there would be no end to them—no limit, whatever, but the limits of avarice. Instead of a salary of $25,000, the salary of the President might be increased, by his own will, to $100,000. He considered this a monstrous abuse of power, and one that ought to be immediately checked.

Well, then, here you have a specimen of the facts, figures, and arguments, presented by Mr. Ogle, to sustain the famous *Gold Spoon story*. The spirit of this story is the charge of extravagance, and a mean abuse of power for pecuniary advantage. Mr. Ogle has talked three days on this subject, and will soon present to the public the entire mass of facts which he has collected, with receipted bills, and the certified documents to sustain his charges. I have only gathered a few items from the speech which he delivered last evening—and this was scarcely a third of the whole. Then how does the *Gold Spoon story* stand now? Is not Mr. Van Buren a "vain man?" and does not his vanity "lie within a narrow circle?" Read again the extract given above from one of my former letters, and see if it be not literally true. I declare again, that Mr. Van Buren has filled the White House with extravagant French furniture—that he is an aristocrat in feeling and in practice—that his public table is garnished with a pyramid of foreign jewelry, and other expensive and improper ornaments—that on extraordinary occasions he uses a service of gold plate—that he rides in an English coach, constructed in imitation of those used by the nobility of Great Britain—and that while living in a style of princely magnificence, he meanly charges his common family expenses—his towels, and gardening—to the people of the United States. Here is a gold spoon story somewhat enlarged—and the more you investigate it, the worse it will appear.

It is to be regretted that a man of Gov. Lincoln's good sense should have let himself, for an instant, to justify such monstrous extravagance—such a flagrant abuse of power and such a gross violation of every principle of the democratic creed. But as I understand his explanation, he has not done so. He declared, most explicitly, that the report of his remarks in the Globe was a perversion of his language. He did not deny the charges about the French furniture, the gold spoons, &c. He did not pretend to know the character of the furniture, and the table ornaments. He did not deny the truth and authenticity of the items exhibited by Mr. Ogle. He only said that Mr. Ogle labored under a misapprehension with regard to the language that he had used, and also with regard to one particular item of $500, which Mr. Ogle supposed was applied to repairs upon the interior of the White House, when it was, in fact, applied to the exterior.

If the Locofocos will read this new edition of the Gold Spoon story carefully, and ponder upon it well, I will give them some more facts and figures on "the same subject—continued," in a few days. This present Democratic Administration is decidedly one of the purest and most republican that ever existed.

From the Cincinnati Republican.

GEN. HARRISON AND HIS OPINIONS.—The Van Buren press, in the recklessness of party spirit, is laboring to create the impression that there are certain measures of public policy connected with the administration of the General Government, on which General Harrison has never expressed an opinion; and that he is now in the keeping of a committee, who will not permit him to open or answer the letters addressed to him on these subjects, lest he should commit himself upon them.

Both of these charges are gratuitous and unfounded. On all the following matters, we fearlessly affirm that General Harrison stands publicly committed before the nation; and that there may be no further misrepresentation on this point, we add our authority for saying so, in each case.

1. Selling the public lands in small tracts.—[Speech in Congress, 1800.

2. Policy towards the Indian tribes.—[Correspondence with President Jefferson, and address to the Indiana Legislature.

3. Organization of the militia of the United States.—[Speech in Congress.

4. The Tariff.—[Letters to J. C. Calhoun.

5. Bank of the United States.—[Letter to Sherrod Williams.

6. Internal improvements by the General Government.—[Letter to Sherrod Williams.

7. Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.—[Ditto.

8. Distribution of the surplus revenue among the several States.—[Ditto.

9. Power of the Senate to expunge and obliterate its journals.—[Ditto.

10. The veto power of the President.—[Ditto.

11. The expediency of the President of the United States serving but one term.—[Letter to Harmar Denny.

12. Control of the Executive over the National Treasury.—[Ditto.

13. Removals from office.—[Ditto.

14. The doctrines of the Abolitionists.—Vincennes and Cheviot speeches.

15. Interference of Federal office-holders in elections.—[Letter to Harmar Denny.

16. Pensions to Revolutionary soldiers.—[Speeches in Congress.

17. Nullification as held by South Carolina.—[Cheviot speech.

18. The duty on salt.—[Speech in Congress.

19. The pre-emption law in favor of settlers on the public lands.—[Letter to Churchill, editor St. Louis Bulletin.

20. The Sub-Treasury bill.—[Speech at Piqua, 4th July, 1837.

21. Powers of the Constitution of the United States.—[Cheviot Speech.

22. The necessity and justice of the late war against Great Britain.—[Message to Indiana Legislature, seige of Fort Meigs, and battle of the Thames.

If there be any other matters of public policy, which General Harrison's opinions are not known, we will thank the papers devoted to the administration to designate them.

The folly, as well as the falsehood of the charge, that General Harrison is in the keeping of a Committee, who will not suffer him to answer the letters of inquiry addressed to him, is abundantly established by the simple fact, *that upon all the political questions now agitating the public mind of this country, his opinions have been openly expressed and widely circulated.*

Gen. Harrison has no "Confidential Committee"—he needs none. Overwhelmed with letters from political friends and opponents from all quarters of the Union, calling for his opinions on the foregoing subjects, or asking for the documents containing those opinions, Gen. Harrison, at the suggestion of several of his friends, handed over to a member of the Harrison Corresponding Committee of Hamilton county, a few of the many letters he was daily receiving, with a request that the Committee would procure and forward the letters, speeches, and other documents called for by his correspondents. This we affirm to be the sum and substance of Gen. Harrison's connection with this Committee, notwithstanding the indefinite terms in which some of the replies of that body are couched, and notwithstanding the calumnies of Senator Grundy, &c.

We take this occasion to say, that *Gen. Harrison's mind is now as active, his judgment as sound, and his pen as vigorous, as at any period of his life.* As to his physical condition, the thousands that so frequently meet with Gen. Harrison, either on his farm or in this city, will testify for us that his constitution remains unbroken, and that he is in the enjoyment of a green old age. And for the truth of our assertion, which is deliberately made under circumstances of close and accurate observation, we boldly appeal to the hundreds of his friends and fellow citizens, who are in daily intercourse with him, either in the social circle or the transaction of business.

We will thank our Editorial brethren throughout the Union, to give currency to this article in their respective papers, and as far as we are personally know to them, to tell their readers whether our statements, in regard to "Gen. Harrison and his opinions" are entitled to credence.

From the Geneva Courier.

WHAT HAS HE DONE?

When any candidate for preferment was presented to Napoleon, the first question asked by the Emperor was, Qu'a't il fait? What has he done? The principle, "*by their fruits shall ye know them,*" is not more a precept of scripture, than a safe maxim of worldly policy; nor is its application in any case more proper than where a candidate for popular favor presents himself to the nation, and claims the highest office in their gift. Let us for a moment apply the principle to Mr. Van Buren. Let us ask the question, and read its answer from the records of history. What has he done?

He has increased the annual expenses of the government from $13,000,000 to $39,000,000!

He has spent ALL the *ordinary revenues* of the people, though out of *those ordinary revenues*, his three immediate predecessors paid off $210,000,000 of the National debt.

He has spent, in addition thereto, the following sums, which belonged to the people, and which under a righteous government, would have been distributed among the people, to wit:

In the Treasury when he came into Office,	$6,670,000
Withheld from the States the 4th instalment,	9,367,000
Paid to government by the bank U. S. for stock of U. S.	6,000,000
Received on merchants bonds due in '35 and '36, but postponed to '38 and '39,	7,000,000
Making an aggregate of	$29,037,000

He has, in addition to these enormous expenditures, run the people in DEBT, by the issue of Treasury notes, to the amount of $15,000,000 whereof $7,750,000 are still due.

He has been instrumental in creating more banks than any other man in the nation, and yet he is now engaged in a fierce crusade, not against banks only, but against the CREDIT SYSTEM of the country.

He has brought forward the Sub-Treasury, and recommended its adoption by the example of the HARD MONEY DESPOTISMS of Europe; and though that measure has been three times REJECTED by the PEOPLE, he is now upon the eve of FORCING IT BY PARTY DISCIPLINE through Congress.

He has, in violation of the established precedents, of every principle of justice, deprived a sovereign State of her REPRESENTATION in the National Councils.

He has, through his friends in the Senate, advocated a REDUCTION IN THE WAGES OF LABOR and THE PRICE OF PRODUCE, as one of the blest results of his Sub-Treasury scheme, and as the strongest argument in its favor.

He has, through John C. Calhoun, introduced a bill to DEPRIVE THE OLD STATES OF THEIR RIGHTS in the PUBLIC DOMAIN, though those rights are expressly reserved in their several *deeds of cession*, and it is not within the Constitutional powers of Congress to take them away.

He has, in his annual message, DENOUNCED the PEOPLE of the States as BOUGHT by their banks.

He has LOST *more public money* by the DEFALCATIONS of his agents in three years, than any previous President has done in eight.

He has, through Mr. Grundy's report, endeavored to blast the credit of independent communities, by falsely insinuating to this nation and to the world, that the American States had petitioned the General Government to assume their debts.

He has strongly recommended the adoption of a military system, which raises and places at his exclusive disposal, an effective STANDING ARMY of 100,000 men, with a reserve of *one hundred thousand more.*

He has practised the most shameless corruption in every department of the Government: appointed men to, and removed them from office, solely in reference to their political sentiments; continued known defaulters in office; prostituted the honor, the interest and the dignity of the nation to party purposes; and, in fine, proved that, in some men, the virtues are like garments to be put on and off at pleasure, while intrigue and corruption constituted the body of their political character.

Amid the disastrous influences of his malign administration, it may be some consolation to reflect that his example has inculcated at least one truth, important for every people to know, to wit: that HIGH station does not secure a man from low arts; that it is possible to possess all the subtlety of a serpent, without any of its wisdom—all the apparent simplicity of a dove, without any of its innocence—to be a DEMOCRAT in NOTHING but *profession*, and a FEDERALIST in every thing but NAME.

LOCO FOCO DESPERATION.—With the exception of the act by which New Jersey was disfranchised of her right of representation in the House of Representatives, by a majority of that body, the present session, perhaps nothing that has transpired for months, can so plainly show the desperation of the spoilers, and their utter disregard of precedent and principle, when either come in their way, as the vote in the House on Tuesday, by which a "rule of the House," of *fifty years standing*, was abolished, for the mere purpose of giving the Loco Foco majority complete control of the proceedings, subjects, and time of the House, under all circumstances. For fifty years, or since the adoption of the present Constitution, the rule that "no rule should be suspended except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present," has been in healthful operation.—But this rule, adopted, as is said, in 1790, and in force ever since, is found to offer some restraint or impediment to the dark purposes of Loco Focoism, and it is rescinded, by the vote of a majority. "A majority" will now, therefore, possess absolute power in the House of Representatives; and by the further help of the previous question, we may now anticipate that the Sub-Treasury scheme will be pushed through the House, and forced upon the people. It was probably with a special view to the accomplishment of this purpose, the passage of this Sub-Treasury bill, that the time-honored "rule" has been trampled under foot by the Administration party. The only consolation to the people, in view of such high-handed and desperate acts is, that the *rule* of the party which perpetrate them is fast drawing to a close!—*Baltimore Pat.*

From the Cleveland Herald.

SO IT GOES.

In my absence for a few days in Michigan, one of my late war soldiers, at whose comfortable Inn on his bounty land I breakfasted, on Saturday morning last, learning my name, inquired me out by "straight-out" Yankee questions, and after mutual congratulations at meeting after so long a separation remarked—"Lieutenant, during the last war, we did not hear such stories of Gen. Harrison, as are now put forth. Then he was a brave, humane, and successful General, nor do I believe those stories now. He will be our next President I hope. These stories are all lies." My old soldier *was a loco foco;* but his late party friends have lied him out of their ranks.

A LATE WAR OFFICER.

A NOVEL CHARGE.—A military court of enquiry is sitting in Baltimore, to examine into charges preferred against Major Dandrew, Commissary, and Capt. Dusenbury, Q. M. by Samuel Harker, a loco editor of that city. These charges are that the officers have purchased supplies for the army from Whigs, instead of partizans of the administration!

Suppose, by way of comment on the above, we had Van Buren and Poinsett's standing army of 200,000 men, forced upon us, where would be our republican liberties, where would be our equal rights? Sold in the shambles to the highest loco bidder, at the same time with the army contracts.

A NICE MAN.—Stone, who is now under sentence of death at Chicago, for murdering a Mrs. Lucretia Thompson, is but 31 years of age, yet was one of McNabb's crew, who burnt the Caroline; has been once before under sentence of death in Canada, and escaped the day before he was executed. His Canadian sentence was for a rape. He has also been in the Auburn State prison.

A FAMILY MURDERED.—The Huntingdon Journal publishes a letter from a respectable citizen of Shirley-burg, in that county, giving the particulars of the murder of the family of William Brown, living in Cromwell Township, and consisting of six persons, Mrs. Brown, one daughter, and four sons. The bodies were all found in the woods within a short distance from the house.—Robt. McConeghy, who is married to one of Brown's daughters, and John McConeghy are in custody on suspicion of having committed the diabolical deed. Brown is also in custody. He is the owner of a small farm, the possession of which could have been the only motive of the McConeghys in murdering his family.

THE LAST YANKEEISM.—A yankee some two or three years ago contrived a way of making covered buttons, by just compressing an edge of metal and so in one moment threw a thousand women out of employment. Another Yankee by a different application of the same idea, has contrived to put on buttons without sewing, and that too, so that they can never come off. The invention is only applicable to metal buttons, and chiefly to those for suspenders and straps under boots. The button is made in two parts, the eye being a bolt with a large head. It is put through the cloth and a hole in the button, when a single plow revets the two parts together, never to be separated. The thing is admirable; and already the man who was fortunate enough to get possession of the thought, is making his fortune, with more orders on hand than he can supply.—The same idea was applied to eyeletholes not long since, and at once the ladies were relieved from a great deal of labor, and could belay themselves much tauter than before. Let the Yankees alone, and in a little while they will have strawberry pickers, and wortleberry rakes, and all such things.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

To the numerous inquiries we made as to the probable number of people on the Battle Ground, we were struck with the novelty of one of the answers. We inquired of one of the northern delegates, who had seen immense concourses of people, how many he supposed were there! His reply was: "Take fifty camp-meetings, multiply them by twenty-five general musters, and add thereto the Baltimore Convention, and you will have the total number here present."—We have not yet cyphered it out, but if any of our readers are anxious to know the exact number, and are "good in figures," they have a way pointed out by which they can arrive at the interesting fact.

Indiana Journal.

A LARGE REPUBLICAN FAMILY.—The Detroit Advertiser says, there is a gentleman now in this city, who, with his FOURTEEN BROTHERS, will vote for Harrison. They have FIVE SISTERS living, whose political views are in accordance with their own? This may be called an extensive and harmonious family.

THE LOG CABIN—SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—When the Tippecanoe Club of this borough had resolved on building a Log Cabin in which to hold their meetings, their next step was through the proper committees, to charter a vessel to bring the logs from one of the neighboring rivers; and it so happened at the time that there was only one vessel in the port answering the purpose which was not engaged. The committee called on the captain, and after some preliminary conversation, their chairman asked, "What is the name of your vessel?"—"The schooner *George Washington*, of Fredericksburg, sir," was the reply. Ah! A very auspicious name, truly! "And what is your name, captain?" "*Thomas Jefferson*, sir." "Ha, ha, ha! Excellent! Two better names were never so fitly associated to aid in rekindling the fire of patriotism on the soil of liberty. Well it's all settled as to the freight and charges. The next point is, where are the logs to be had most conveniently?" "On a branch of York river, at the mouth of *Harrison Creek.*" "No better spot, captain." This name is another coincidence; and it is just within the limits of old Hanover, the birth place of Patrick Henry and Henry Clay, and within a squirrel's jump of Charles City, the birth place of *Wm. Henry Harrison*. Three Harry's hard to beat.

These coincidences, we assure our readers are neither fictitious nor contrivances. What we have stated is all literally true, except perhaps, the name of the creek, which most probably having none before, was honored with the name of Harrison for the first. Captain Jefferson, whose arrival is announced under our marine head of yesterday's date, informs us that the logs were cut from the forest of George Washington Bassett, a family connexion of Gen. Harrison, who, on being informed of the purpose for which they were intended, made a donation of them to the Tippecanoe Club No. 1, of Norfolk borough.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Prentice gives a bad account of Kendall's successor. If it be true, Mr. Van Buren has a knack at finding bad characters for high office.

"If there are any who expect a change for the better in the Administration of the affairs of the General Post Office from the substitution of Niles for Kendall, they will be disappointed. We have lived in the same town with Niles, and know him well. He is a mercenary and unscrupulous political heck by habit and education, and a blackguard by nature. He is equally a stranger to the principles of a man of honor and the manners and courtesies of a gentleman. To the morals of a wolf he unites the manners of a hedgehog."

NO CHANGES, EH!—We are informed by a respectable gentleman from Chester County, that of the 150 Delegates from Phœnixville to the great whig gathering at West-Chester on Tuesday last, *forty-two had seceded from the Van Buren ranks since the 1st of April last.* No changes—eh!

[*North American.*

THE STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG June, 23, 1840.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER.

Our Banner.—"WE HAVE FLUNG THE BROAD BANNER OF LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION TO THE BREEZE, INSCRIBED WITH THE INSPIRING WORDS:—ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

[BARBOUR.

Remarks of Mr. Smyser.

On the outside of this week's paper will be found the able remarks of our Representative, Mr. SMYSER, made in the House on the Apportionment Bill. The introduction of this Bill was a most criminal and flagrant attack upon the Constitution of the Commonwealth; and in direct violation of one of its plainest provisions. Nothing but a deliberate—desperate determination on the part of the member from Bucks, (Mr. Roberts,) who introduced the Bill, and of those who assisted in concocting it, to hazard any experiment, if they could but secure a prop to their sinking cause, could have led to a conception and *partial* accomplishment of the provisions of that bill. But "in numbers there is strength;" and with that indispensable, all-powerful stay to weak argument—that ever present, always needful friend of Locofocoism—the Previous Question—all things were possible in that high-minded, people-loving House. We need not say that Mr. Smyser's argument is most able and conclusive against the Bill. He denounces it in proper terms, as involving a most *wicked, unjust* and *direct* violation of the constitution, and a precedent most dangerous in its tendencies; and the sequel of his remarks show that his premises were *unanswerably sustained*. We take pleasure in inviting a perusal of Mr. Smyser's remarks, and point to them as evidence of the ability with which we have been represented in his person, during the session that has just closed.

BERWICK CONSERVATOR.—We have received the first number of a spirited Harrison and Tyler paper, bearing the above title, published at Berwick, Columbia co., Pa. We are pleased to see that steps have been taken to shed rays of light and truth among the people of that benighted region. Wonder what our friend TATE, of the "Sentinel" thinks of this movement?

FOURTH OF JULY.

It will be perceived, by reference to our advertising columns, that the friends of Harrison and Reform at New Oxford intend celebrating the approaching anniversary of American Independence in an appropriate manner. The Committee of Arrangement extends their invitation to ALL the friends of Tip and Tyler in the county. "*Boys do you hear that.*" We trust that all who can conveniently spare the time will be there.

We would here take occasion to inform the Committee of Arrangement that their kind invitation extended to us has been received, and it will afford us unfeigned pleasure to be in attendance on that occasion.

NEW YORK MIRROR.—The present number of this highly valuable periodical completes the seventeenth year of its existence. Good as the present volume is, we are assured that the next will be far superior in all respects. The Mirror is published weekly at *five* dollars per annum, payable, invariably in advance. Those of our friends who are desirous of obtaining one of the *very best* weekly literary publications in the country, would do well to subscribe for the Mirror.

Meeting at Alexandria.

A most cheering and numerously attended meeting of the friends of Harrison and Tyler was held at Alexandria, D. C. on the 11th inst., which passed off to the great gratification of those who were in attendance. The distinguished members of Congress who were transferred thither by water, were received by an appropriate welcome from the Mayor of Alexandria, which was answered by the Hon. Daniel Webster. The Mayor and Senator each took occasion to refer to the ground upon which they were assembled, as a peculiarly interesting spot. It had been the theatre in which the Father of his country had moved in social life—he had walked through those streets—had worshipped in those churches, said Mr. Webster, and his tomb was hard by. The bone of contention of the North against the South was made a topic on which Mr. W. spoke with peculiar emphasis. He stood, a northern man among southern friends, with the Constitution borne high in the one hand, and the calumet of peace in the other. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Webster, Crittenden, Preston, Ogden, Hoffman, Biddle, of Pa. Wise, King, of Georgia, Waddy Thompson, Phelps, Garland of Va. and Graves, of Ky.

The Orator Blacksmith.

There has appeared upon the political tapis, during the present month, an extraordinary helper in the good cause of Harrison and Reform, in the person of a Mr. BAER of Circleville, Ohio. This gentleman was first introduced to the public, to our knowledge, at the Sharpsburg meeting, where, in true workman-like manner, and with a skill which is said to be not inferior to that of our best orators, he demolished the doctrines of Locofocoism—successfully exposed its practices—pronounced a well timed eulogium upon the character of Gen. Harrison, and gave such an exposition of the distressed condition of the country, tracing it at the same time most clearly to Mr. Van Buren and his party, that all are convinced that he is well versed in the history of the times. He is one of nature's own orators. The applause and success which followed his address at Sharpsburg has caused invitations to be extended to him from numerous sections of the country. He has since engaged the attention of his fellow-citizens at Frederick, Washington, Philadelphia and Baltimore cities. All are delighted with his experience and teachings. He has felt the pressure of the times upon the mechanical class of our citizens and speaks to them with great success. He practices his tradesman habit of laying aside his coat, which would be cumbersome at the anvil, that done, he takes to the work in earnest. We would take pleasure in greeting him in our town should his arrangements lead him this way.

Honorable.

We have felt no small gratification, upon looking over those of our exchange papers which sustain the "powers that be," in finding from different section of the country—from a number of sister States, and from our own Keystone State, expressions of confidence in the character and abilities of Gen. Harrison. There are those who have declared that as a man, a citizen, or a friend, there can be no objection urged to the Hero of North Bend, and that in the canvass which is progressing they war not against the man but his *political sentiments*. With such opponents we would gladly contend—honor is yielded to whom honor is due—not a laurel is plucked from the war-worn brow of him who won them at the peril of his life—at the sacrifice of peace and domestic comfort, and whose country has bound them there, until a more signal mark of their gratitude could be extended him. The slanders of a hireling press (from these our opponents,) meet with their merited rebuke, while they who propagate them are held up as falsifiers and defamers. In no instance have our remarks been more strikingly verified than in the late honorable conduct of the Philadelphia American Sentinel, always an unyielding supporter of the Administration. The Editor of that print, who is a member of the State Central Committee, makes known that his name was signed to the address lately published by that committee without his consent. Alluding to the address in an editorial article, he says—

"We owe it to truth and conscience, to say, that we are not to be held as endorsers of the address. We dislike its spirit; and have no hesitation in saying that some of its statements of facts are not supported by evidence."

As a further testimony of his honesty of purpose, we quote the following paragraph addressed to some would-be-slanderer, who had attempted to defile the columns of that paper with lying slang:—

"'CRITO' cannot be admitted into the Sentinel Gen. Harrison is not our choice for the Presidency, but this is no reason why we should give our columns to the propagation of SLANDERS against him, *which have been a hundred times refuted*. We may add that he who could write or endorse the assertion "that Gen. Harrison was always a coward, always a foe to the people, always as rapacious as Verres and as infamous as Arnold," deserves the scorn and reprobation of every community in which the grateful remembrance of generous deeds is not a damning crime."

Adjournment of Congress.

It is generally believed that a resolution will pass both Houses of Congress, fixing the 13th of July as the day of adjournment. We are sorry it is postponed so long. It is certainly desirable that all the members should be in attendance; and we notice constant departures towards home. They are all wearied *because of their labors*, and will not wait to gratify the majority. Mr. Webster is to be among his constituents on the anniversary of American independence.

"We know of only one person in this county who served under the '*Hero*,' and he is an intelligent and unflinching advocate of Martin Van Buren."

Compiler, June 9.

Will our neighbors give us the name and whereabouts of this "one person?" We can tell him of *one* in this county who served under Gen. Harrison—who denounces the man who would refuse to honor the Hero—who, in admiration of the character and achievements of his General, has called his first-born son, HARRISON—and who gives his "intelligent and influential" support to the "Hero" as a candidate for the Presidency. *We want the name.*

Quite Candid.

The Editor of the Philadelphia "American Sentinel" (Loco foco) thus notices the great Harrison and Tyler meeting held in that city on Monday the 15th instant:—

"The Whig meeting yesterday, we understand, was very large. A spirit of enthusiasm seems every where to prevail among the friends of General Harrison.—There is, therefore, no use in disguising the fact, that the Democrats will have enough to do if they retain Mr. Van Buren in the presidential chair."

How does the conduct of this print and a number of others who have taken a similar stand towards Gen. Harrison compare with that of the ungrateful, petty drivellers, who know no higher duty than that of promulgating stale slander, which no *honest* man would permit to escape his lips—which all honest citizens should repudiate, and which every man *knows* to be *false* when he utters them?

Celebration at Fort Meigs.

The number of persons present at the late Fort Meigs Celebration, which took place on the 11th inst., is estimated at upwards of THIRTY THOUSAND. Gen. Harrison was in attendance. The meeting was organized by calling the Hon. *Thomas Ewing* of Ohio to the chair, and appointing vice-presidents from the following States:—Michigan, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Connecticut, and Wisconsin Territory. After prayer was concluded, Gen. Harrison appeared and addressed the vast assemblage. He spoke for "nearly an hour and a half, straight on, without a moment's hesitancy, and with a force and power not surpassed by one in the full prime and vigor of manhood." The correspondent of the Wheeling Times says—

"When Gen. HARRISON arose, in answer to the call on him, no ear ever heard such deafening shouts as were sent up from that multitude. They were repeated again and again until the heavens themselves seemed riven. When these had ceased, I looked at the stand and beheld his venerable form firm and erect, eye lighted up as if with the fire and ardor of battle, and heard his clear, strong voice, how much I pitied the wretched falsifiers who daily represent him as a poor, decrepid creature in the last days of dotage. I wish every voter in this country could have been present and heard his address. He alluded in feeling and eloquent terms to the early history of that battle ground and dwelt with much feeling and patriotism on the character and merits of Wayne, the field of much of whose fame might be seen from the stand. He then spoke of our constitution and its powers, expounding it to the satisfaction of all who heard him. He then gave a full and clear expression of his opinions upon the leading topics that divide the people of this country. I listened to him with more pleasure than I ever did to any other man, because I found him what I had hoped and all I had hoped. No less the gallant soldier now than in the days of his youth, and no less a profound statesman than the first men of the country."

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Whigs of this State have nominated the Hon. JOHN DAVIS, at present United States Senator, to be their candidate for Governor. The convention which recently assembled at Worcester, is stated to have been the most numerously attended one ever held in the State. The number present is estimated at between 15 and 20,000. Buchanan's Sub-Treasury speech is working well for the cause of Harrison and Reform in the manufacturing districts of the old Bay State.

A DISCOVERY.—A letter received at New York from an officer on board the U. States, schooner Enterprize, dated Pernambuco, 6th ult., announces the discovery of a new island or continent in the Southern Ocean by two vessels of war attached to the French Exploring Expedition. The information was received by the English barque Calcutta, arrived there from Van Dieman's land; having a chart of the coast and some specimens of granite rock on board. The land is named Adilie (in honour of the French Queen,) and extends from longitude 139 30 east of Paris to 185 30, and from latitude 65 to 67 south; and is completely protected by an icy barrier extending many miles into the sea.

PLUGGING TEETH.—The Boston Times calls attention to a new substance for filling cavious teeth. It is said to be a mineral compound, soft and yielding when applied, so as to be pressed into the cavity without causing pain; and capable of being moulded to any desired form. It soon hardens to a degree that resists a knife and file almost as perfectly as the enamel itself, and will not yield to the action of ordinary acids. If this be not exaggeration it is one of the most useful discoveries of the times, for we know of no worse malady than the tooth-ache, nor of nothing worse than extracting or plugging them upon the ordinary plan.

AN ANIMAL COMBINATION.—There is a calf about 9 weeks old, now on a farm in Springfield, Mass. that has eyes and ears like an elephant, breast and fore quarters like a horse, rump like a buffalo, hair curled, tail like an elk, short hind quarters like a bear, while its back is so short that there is not more than the width of a hand between the shoulder and the hip. This is a most extraordinary animal indeed.

SIGNS—*Two Jackson-Van Buren editors out for Harrison.*—The Beaver City Chronicle, (Pa.) and the Geauga (Ohio) Freeman—both of whose editors were quite recently Jackson-Van Buren men—have hoisted the flag of "Harrison and Reform." Both editors have renounced the support of the present Administration, upon conviction that the policy which it pursues is detrimental to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the country. Thus thinking, it became them as honest men to go for a change; and having every confidence in a man who has been so faithful and well tried as Harrison, they enter heartily into the people's cause, and support the log cabin candidate, against him of the palace.—*Balt. Pat.*

THE UNITED STATES AND TEXAN BOUNDARY.—The Commissioners on the part of the United States and Texas, for marking the boundary between these two nations, met at Green's Bluff on the Sabine river on the 15th ult., in pursuance of the adjournment which took place in March last, for the purpose of allowing each of the two Commissioners an opportunity to refer to his government a disputed question which was raised as to the proper point of commencement of the line, and whether it should run along the western bank of Sabine pass and lake, or along their middle from the sea to the head of said lake.

This question has been decided, sustaining the Commissioner on the part of the United States, in the position originally taken by him, that is, the line will be commenced at the point where the Sabine discharges its waters into the sea, on the Gulf of Mexico, and will proceed thence along the bank of that river, (including under that term what is called "Sabine pass" and "Sabine lake") until the said western bank intersects the 32d degree of north latitude and thence by a due north line to Red River.

This secures the United States in the exclusive jurisdiction over the waters of the pass and the lake in as full a manner as over the rest of the river as far up as the 32d degree of latitude, which is altogether in accordance with our view of the true intention of our original treaty with Spain of 1819, which constituted the basis of the conventions with Mexico in the first place, and with Texas afterwards for the demarcation of this boundary.

The work will be pushed with a view to the completion of as much of the line as shall be practicable, this summer.

N. Y. True American.

GEORGIA.—There were seventy counties represented in the Anti-Van Buren Convention at Milledgeville. The nominations of Harrison and Tyler were warmly endorsed, and Judge J. M. Berrien appointed to prepare an address to the people of Georgia.—The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle says—it was an occasion of which every friend of reform in Georgia might well be proud, and we sincerely wish that all could have been present, to have imbibed a portion of the enthusiasm and zeal, which was so universally diffused among those present.

A WIFE KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.—We learn that on Saturday night, in New York, a wretch named William Carroll, residing at No. 406 Cherry street, got into a quarrel with his wife, who was far advanced in pregnancy, and fell upon her and abused her in a shocking manner. The wretch knocked the poor creature down and then stamped on her and kicked her repeatedly in various parts of the body. The ruffian was given in charge of officer Harman B. King, by Alderman Smith, to the city prison watch-house.

In a short time after her ill treatment, Mrs. Carroll was seized with premature labor, and gave birth to a dead child, killed by the brutuality of the father. From this time the injured woman gradually sunk until death terminated her suffering.

A SHAVING CALCULATION.—A writer in the New Gennessee Farmer "calculates" that the average time spent, by many farmers in shaving during a *life time*, is not less than one year. The amount thus consumed annually by ALL the New York farmers, he rates at one thousand years, and considers it equivalent to at least $300,000. He ought now to cipher out the amount that would be saved by the good people of the Empire State, if they would go unwashed.

A gentleman who has just returned from Washington, says that when he was there a few days past, a farmer (who had never seen the President) called at the White House requesting to be introduced—he was so, and approaching Mr. Van Buren said, "are you the President? if so I have called to shake a hand with you, as I do not know that I shall be here again *until after next March, when I suppose you will not be here*—good bye Mr. President," and walked away.

Phil. Star.

The Greensburg (Pa.) Sentinel states that on the farm of Mr. Rugh in the vicinity of that place, several person have recently been engaged in boring the earth for Salt Water; and, at the depth of 712 feet, they struck a vein of *bituminous coal*, which was found to be upwards of five feet in depth.

TOMATO WINE.—Dr. H. C. Gillette, of East Windsor, Connecticut, has succeeded in making wine of a fine flavor and of good appearance from the Tomato, and this without the use of any alcoholic preparation.—If the Tomato be as highly medicinal as it has been represented, it may be anticipated that this wine will find favor with the public.

ANOTHER CONVERT.—SAM'L N. GNATT, Esq, of Detroit, an active and influential supporter of Jackson and Van Buren, has resigned his place as Secretary to the Van Buren "General Committee," and comes out boldly for HARRISON. His Letter furnishes a triumphant vindication of his course.

PRETTY SEVERE.—Not long since a Federal Vanocrat in Indiana stepped up to a soldier who had fought by the side of Gen. Harrison at Fort Meigs and the Thames, and accosted him thus: "My friend, I am really sorry that you continue to support old Granny Harrison." "Don't feel bad about it, my good sir, (said the veteran, in reply.) I am always willing to be classed among the supporters of those who defended their country. The only difference between you and me, is, I was fighting for my country, in 1812, and you were making money, *by smuggling provisions to the British at the same time.*" That was a clincher—the Vanite made tracks as fast as possible.

ANOTHER STORM AT NATCHEZ.—Another storm visited Natchez on the 6th inst., causing considerable damage to the neighbouring plantations, destroying fences, corn, negro quarters, gins, &c. A gin-house near Washington, was partially blown down, and the owner Mr. Mardis badly wounded, with a dislocated shoulder and contused hip.—Fortunately the approach of the storm was preceded by a heavy rain, which prevented a repetition of the fatal effects of May 7th.

RUMORED FIGHT.—The Milwaukie Sentinel of June 2 says—"There is a rumor in town to-day, that the troops at Prairie du Chien have had a brush with the Winnebagoes, in which 16 *of the former and 40 of the latter were killed.*

STATE LOAN.—Governor Porter has made a requisition upon the Banks of the State for $1,200,000, being part of the three million loan, which *he thinks* that the law fixing the resumption, authorizes his claiming of these institutions at 5 per cent. interest. We have not learned whether the Banks intend acceding to the Governor's demand or not.—*N. American.*

It appears, from a nice estimate, that the expense of Mr. Van Buren's administration, over and above that of Mr. Adams's, is $67,151,21 per day, $47,63 per minute, and 77 cents per second!—*Louisville Jour.*

Mr. Wickliffe, *the* convert to Van Burenism, recently visited Lexington, Kentucky, and while there was challenged to discuss the policy of his new friends before the people. He declined and precipitately decamped. The Louisville Journal says that though "Greasy Bob is not very remarkable for his tidy habits, he showed on that occasion a *clean pair of heels.*

UNOSTENTATIOUS GENEROSITY.—Monroe Edwards, Esq. of the parish of Iberville, Louisiana. has manumitted one hundred and sixty slaves. He is now in this city, and has just had the deed of manumission prepared at Wright & Walker's office, from whom we derived the information.[*Cin-Gaz.*

GREEN'S TRIAL.—This long protracted trial was yesterday brought to a close. After Mr. Mayo concluded his argument, the Court delivered its opinion, remanding the prisoner for further trial.

This trial, for one thing at least, its duration, is without precedent in our annals. It has been on hand for about six solid weeks.

Richmond Whig.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The Albany Journal of Monday says: "We are pained to learn that the Hon. Anson Brown, a Representative in Congress from the district composed of the counties of Saratoga and Schenectady, died last evening at his residence in Ballston Spa. Mr. Brown returned from Washington about a week ago, quite ill and much enfeebled, but it was hoped that a change of air would restore him. But he has fallen in mid-career of a life of honor and usefulness. He had lived without reproach, and died to be universally lamented.

In Indiana the original Jackson men, say they can beat the Van Buren destructives by themselves, and ask the whigs only to stand by and see fair play.

A WOMAN WITH TWO HUSBANDS AT HOME.—Rather a novel incident occurred at Greenfield, Mass. A man who had been absent thirty years, and of whom nothing had been heard by his wife, rather unexpectedly returned to claim his "better half." Supposing him to be dead, his wife, a few years since, married another man, with whom she has since lived, and was still living at the time of his return. How the parties have settled the affair is not stated.

A TASTY MAN.—A box came to Philadelphia a few days since, directed to Dr. Eldridge, the forger. The police seized it, and opening it found a magnificently framed copy of one of Raphael's paintings. The doctor deserves some credit for his encouragement of the fine arts. Since his arrest, he is trying very hard to look and feel like an idiot, but the papers say it is "no go."—You can't come it, Doctor.—*Sun.*

FATAL AMBITION.—The Lowell Advertiser says: A man by the name of Furber choked himself to death on Tuesday evening last, in that city. He was in the eating cellar of Mr. Hiram Hersey, and attempted, against the remonstrances of those present, to swallow a lobster's tail whole.

The New York Courier states on the authority of a gentleman who was present at the Fort Meigs Battle Ground, on the 11th, that the whole number in attendance, was variously estimated from 25,000 to 30,000 souls. In another part of our paper will be found a sketch of Gen. Harrison's speech on the occasion. It is full of interest, and will well repay perusal.

It is estimated that there is flour enough in Buffalo alone, to furnish bread for the whole State of New York until after the next harvest.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday last.

FLOUR—*Howard Street.*—The market this week has been quiet, and the transactions not extensive. The store price has been uniform at $4,56 for mixed lots, and $4,62 for favorite brands. The wagon and car price is $4,44 a 4,50.

WHEAT.—The sales of Pennsylvania reds, including two or three parcels to-day, have been made at 97 a 100 cents, and we quote accordingly. One parcel of 1000 bushels, white and red, was taken for shipment on Wednesday at 102 cents. The sales of good to prime Md. reds have been made at 95 a 100 cents. To day a sale of 1000 bushels prime white suitable for family flour, was made at 107 cents.

CORN.—Sales of white are making at 46 a 48 cents, and yellow is worth 48 a 49 cents.

RYE.—Sales of Pennsylvania Rye at 48 cents. Md. (E. Shore) is worth 43 a 45 cents.

OATS.—Sales of Md. up to yesterday at 25 cents, and Virginia at 23 a 24 cents.

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. *Hiram Fogle*, to Miss *Elizabeth Whitmer*, both of Maryland.

TEMPERANCE.

A Stated meeting of "The Total Abstinence Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity" will be held on *Saturday the 4th day of July*, in the English Lutheran Church at 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞An Address will be delivered.

A. R. STEVENSON, *Sec'ry.*

June 23, 1840. td.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that they have appointed *the 24th day of August next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

NATHAN MILES.

June 23, 1840.* tc.

TEMPERANCE.

THERE will be a meeting of "the Littlestown Temperance society" on *Saturday evening the 4th of July next;* when an address will be delivered by F. R. ANSPACH.

ISAAC SNYDER, *Sec'ry.*

June 23, 1840. td.

4TH OF JULY.

THERE have been arrangements made for celebrating the day of our National Independence, at NEW OXFORD; and the Friends of HARRISON and REFORM throughout the County are respectfully invited to attend. Several Addresses will be delivered by gentlemen of high political standing—the corruption of our General and State Governments will be exposed—and, therefore, a general attendance is solicited.

JOHN C. ELLIS, WM. D. HIMES, H. W. SLAGLE, } *Committee of Arrangement.*

June 16, 1840. 2t.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers.

Virginia State Lottery,

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy, class No. 6, for 1840. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, 4th July, 1840.

GRAND CAPITALS.

One prize of		$30,000
One	do.	10,000
One	do.	6,000
One	do.	5,000
One	do.	3,000
One	do.	2,500
One	do.	2,195
Twenty-five Prizes of		2,000
Fifty	do.	200
Fifty	do.	150&c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130
Do. do. 25 Half do. 65
Do. do. 25 Quarter do. 32 50

Virginia State Lottery,

For the benefit of the Town of Wellsburg, class No. 6 for 1840. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, 11th July, 1840.

CAPITALS

One prize of		$40,000
One	do.	15,000
One	do.	5,000
One	do.	3,000
One	do.	2,500
One	do.	2,297
Fifty Prizes of		1,000
Fifty	do.	300
Fifty	do.	200,&c.

13 Drawn Nos. in each package of 26 tickets!

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50
Certificates of packages of 26 Whole tickets $130
Do. do. 26 Half do. 65
Do. do. 26 Quarter do. 32 50

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For endowing the Leesburg Academy and for other purposes. Class No. 6, for 1840. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, 18th July, 1840.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

One prize of		$30,000
One	do.	10,000
One	do.	8,000
One	do.	5,000
One	do.	4,000
One	do.	3,528¾
Five Prizes of		2,000
Five	do.	1,500
Twenty-five	do.	1,000
Twenty-five	do.	500
Thirty	do.	300
Thirty	do.	250,&c.

13 Drawn Nos. out of 75.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50
Certificates of packages of 25 Whole tickets $130
Do. do. 25 Half do. 65
Do. do. 25 Quarter do. 32 50

Virginia State Lottery,

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association. Class No. 7 for 1840. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, July 25th, 1840.

GRAND SCHEME.

One prize of		$30,000
One	do.	10,000
One	do.	5,000
One	do.	2,820
☞100 Prizes of		1,000
☞Fifty	do.	300
☞Fifty	do.	200,&c,

13 Drawn Numbers.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50
Certificates of packages of 26 Whole tickets $130
Do. do. 26 Half do. 65
Do. do. 26 Quarter do. 32 50

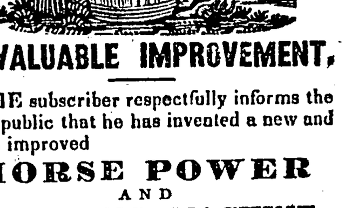
For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries,—adddress

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers, Washington City.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order us above.

June 23. 5t.

TO FARMERS.



A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT,

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has invented a new and much improved

HORSE POWER AND THRASHING MACHINE,

Calculated for Two Horses,

WHICH WILL THRASH UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED DOZEN PER DAY.

To obviate all objections brought against the plans of machines now in use, he has been led to seek for a better one, both in ease to man and horse, and has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations.—As men are daily seeking improvements to lessen their labor by machinery in different ways, the subscriber is convinced that machines built upon this plan will, in a great measure, reduce the amount of labor, and remove all objections which are urged against the machines now in use. These machines are so constructed as to thrash in the open field, or in bank barns; they can also be removed with ease and placed under the over-shot, and the strap taken through the floor and attached to the machine. In this particular these machines have a great advantage over all others.

His work will be done in the very best manner; and his castings cannot be surpassed by any in point of durability. Being a practical Machinist, he flatters himself that nothing will be wanting on his part to render general satisfaction to all those who may see fit to give him a call. His shop is in Carlisle street, a few doors north of Mr. M'Clellan's Hotel.

SAMUEL H. LITTLE.

Gettysburg, June 16, 1840.

N. B. He will also furnish THRASHING MACHINES, separate from the horse power, to those who may wish them.