

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

G. WASHINGTON BOWEN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

"The liberty to know, to utter, and to argue, freely, is above all other liberties."—MILTON.

POL. XI.—No. 22.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1840.

WHOLE NO. 542.

Office of the Star & Banner
COUNTY BUILDING, ABOVE THE OFFICE OF
THE REGISTER AND RECORDER.

I. The STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER is published at TWO DOLLARS per annum (or volume of 52 numbers), payable half-yearly in advance; or TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS, if not paid until after the expiration of the year.
II. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months; nor will the paper be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement and the paper forwarded accordingly.
III. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion—the number of insertion to be marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly; longer ones in the same proportion. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
IV. All Letters and Communications addressed to the Editor by mail must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Partnership in the Shoe & Boot-making business, and will be at all times prepared to accommodate the public with work in their line, made in the best and most fashionable manner, and on favorable terms. Their shop is in Chambersburg street, opposite Mr. Dittlerline's Tavern.
DANIEL BALDWIN,
WM. GUINN.

Gettysburg, Aug. 15, 1840. (f-21)

An Apprentice Wanted.

A lad of 16 or 17 years of age, of good character, will be taken as an Apprentice to said business.

D. BALDWIN
IS desirous of having his accounts settled up until the commencement of his partnership—and therefore earnestly requests those who are indebted to him to call at any time previous to the 25th of September next, and settle. After that time duty to himself will require that their accounts must be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.
Gettysburg, Aug. 15, 1840. (f-21)

WANTED.

TWO or THREE journeymen Plasterers will meet with constant employment if immediate application be made to the subscriber. Also, an APPRENTICE to the plastering business.
JAMES BOWEN
Gettysburg, Aug. 11, 1840.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS! CLOTHS!!!

JUST opened a fresh lot—comprising Fine wool dyed Black, Invisible and Bottle Green, Blue, Olive and Mulberry Browns, Light Drabs, Oxford and Cadet Mixed, (of different qualities).
For sale at low prices, by
R. G. M'CREARY.
August 4, 1840. (f-19)

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of DANIEL EYSTER, late of McSherrystown, Adams county, deceased, either by Bond, Note, or Book account, are desired to make payment on or before the 12th day of September next; and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement—as longer indulgence cannot be given.
WILLIAM ALBRIGHT, Ex'r.
August 11, 1840. (f-20)

WORTH ATTENTION.

R. G. M'Creary,
HAS just received a fresh supply of seasonable goods; embracing a great variety of
Fine Cloths and Cassimeres,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Very cheap Calicoes, Manchester Ginghams, Cotton Stripes, Checks, Irish Linen, Cambric and Jacquett Muslins, Swiss and Book Muslins, French Bombazines, Super Mouseline de Laines, Thread Lace and Edgings, Ribbons, Gloves, Stocking, (very cheap) Heavy Domestic Muslins, Fine Bleached Shirting, 5 & 4 and 6-4 Sheatings, Very cheap Tickings, American Nankoons, Marseilles Quilts, Ingrain Carpetings, Hemp do., Umbrellas, Palm Hats, &c.
—ALSO—
A full Stock of Groceries.
The Public are invited to call and examine his stock as they may save money by doing so.
August 11, 1840. (f-20)

JOE PRINTING,
OF ALL KINDS,
Neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of
"THE STAR & BANNER."

THE GARLAND.



"With sweetest flowers enrich'd
From various gardens cul'd with care."

THE FORSAKEN.

He never meets me, as of old,
As friends, less cherish'd, meet me;
His glance is ever calm, and cold,
To welcome, or to greet me;
His sighs ne'er follow where I move,
Or tell what others' sighs do—
But though his lips ne'er say "I love,"
I often think his eyes do!
He never turns amid the throng,
Where colder ears will listen;
Or gives one thought to that poor song,
Once made his eyelids glisten:
But sometimes, when our glances meet,
As looks less warm—more wise—do,
Albeit his lips ne'er say "I sweet"—
I often think his eyes do!

Oh! brighter smiles than mine may gleam
His hours of mirth, or sorrow;
And fairer forms than mine may pass
Across his path, to-morrow:
But something whispers solace yet,
As stars through darken'd skies do;
His lips ne'er say, "I don't forget"—
I often think his eyes do!

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSTABILITY OF FORTUNE.—The deputy marshal who is taking the census of Cincinnati, says in his report of the fifth ward: "In this ward I found two instances of the instability of fortune. In destitute circumstances, dependent for the bread of the day on the labours of the day, were two women, one a grand daughter of a distinguished Governor of Massachusetts, and the other a cousin of a late Governor of New Jersey, hardly less honored. Here were women brought up in habits of ease, with servants around them in early life, to perform those labours for them which they are now doing for others. How many scenes are furnished daily to my observation, for many who cannot profit by it, which would touch impressively not only resignation and contentment, but absolute gratitude under the contrast of our condition with that of others."

THE TOMATO.—Now is the time for gathering this healthy and most desirable vegetable, which is cooked in various ways according to the peculiar taste of people. As a salad it is good—as an omelet, with butter, eggs, and crumbs of bread, capital—it is good stuffed and baked—good stewed down close with a fat piece of beef and Lima beans—in short, in what position is it not good? Recently the Tomato has been successfully used in medical cases. It is good for a cough—soothing to the lungs. Use it freely in the hot months to check the accumulation of bile. If you wish to dry and pack them away in bags for winter, gather them when ripe and scald them to get the skin off—then boil them well with a little sugar and salt, but no water—spread them in thin cakes in the sun, and when dry pack them away in a dry room.—N. Y. Star.

A NEW TRICK.—The Baltimore Sun states that the store of Faulkner & Winn, in Baltimore street, near Frederick, was closed on Monday, and a mournful looking piece of crape was attached to the knob of the door. Much sympathy was felt by their friends, and especially by their creditors, some of whom called at the house where they boarded, but the good folks there could tell nothing of their whereabouts. This denouement brought an attachment from the sheriff, and the store being opened, the greatest amount of dry goods discovered was the crape on the door. On Saturday they had obtained credit for some goods at the store of Sangston & Co., but on Monday the goods were not to be found.

CURIOUS AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—It is stated in a foreign periodical, that Signor Bertelli, a rich landed proprietor in Piemont, has discovered a method by which he can make silk worms spin red or blue cocoons at pleasure. So that the silk thus obtained is dyed naturally with one or the other of these colors, not only surpassing beauty but indestructible. Signor Bertelli, keeps his discovery a secret; but it is supposed to consist in some particular preparation of the mulberry leaves on which he feeds his worms.

DEPARTURE OF OLDEN TIME.—Seventy-seven years ago, just a week was occupied in carrying the mail from Hartford to Boston. Probably a week more was consumed in conveying the mails from New York to Hartford; making two weeks from New York to Boston, or as many days as it now takes hours—as many days as are now sufficient to make a passage across the Atlantic! A verbal report of so important a piece of intelligence as the pacification of Europe, appears to have travelled from New York to Boston in a little more than a week and a half. Within this comparatively short period; the rate of speed has been increased at the rate of 2000 per cent, or 20 miles for one.

A PREDICTION.—The New Orleans Courier of the 30th ult. remarks: "Certain war, thor-wise bipeds in these parts, have pre-

dicted that we shall be visited next month, by one of the most destructive hurricanes that ever raged along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. Lest this warning should be taken as a joke, we will inform our readers that for weeks past, something very unusual is said to have been going on among the waters of the Gulf. The tides have mounted several feet higher than usual, when at full; and again, when the tides recede, places are left dry that never before were seen out of water. Now, these things, they do say, indicate the approach of a storm."

EXTRAORDINARY PEA.—We were presented, this morning, by Mr. Thomas H. Roberts, of Warrenton, with a cow pea, measuring twenty-eight inches long, the most extraordinary thing of the kind we have seen; and, as our friend observes, may well be called a Harrison cow pea.—Augusta (Geo.) Chron.

SUICIDES IN LONDON.—The number of suicides committed in London from 1770 to 1830, a period of sixty years, amounted to 7160—of which 4387 were by men, and 2853 by women.

BRAGGING.—The Vicksburg Whig thus alludes to a "figure of speech" lately used in that part of the country: "A man was lately boasting of the speed of his horse, and wound up his eulogy by declaring, with great emphasis, that he could run as fast as a Loco Foco could tell lies on Gen. Harrison." If he can, he is hard to beat. We'll go our pile on him at any rate.

A LITTLE ONE.—A machinist of New York has amused himself with trying how small a steam engine he could make, and has produced one of the following dimensions. The stroke of cylinder is but 3-16 of an inch; bore of do. 1/4 of an inch; length of crank 1/4 of an inch; length of beam 1/4 of an inch; diameter of fly wheel 1/4 of an inch; bed plate 1 1/4 inch. The whole, including the cylinder, walking beam, fly wheel, stanchions, side plate, eccentric connecting rod, and bed plate, weighing only 3 drt. 14 gr. less than 1-5 of an ounce.

101 VAN BUREN SECEDES.—The Carroll O. Free Press, of the 24th inst., gives the names of 101 voters of that county, who were "formerly supporters of Gen. Jackson," and all "more recently supporters of Martin Van Buren," who say they cannot longer support him, but will support W. H. Harrison. These are significant signs indeed.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The rolling mill attached to the Powder Works of Mr. Jamison, on the Falls Road, about seven miles from the city, blew up on Saturday last, about 11 o'clock, and Mr. Richard Bates, a worthy and industrious man, who was at work in the mill at the time, was severely injured that he died in twenty-four hours afterwards. Mrs. Bates, who lives but a short distance from the mill, and who heard the explosion, ran out to look for her husband, when she observed him coming up at the back of the garden, exclaiming that he was not injured; and when he reached the house he stated that the first thing he knew after the explosion was, that he was in the mill race, about one hundred and fifty yards from the mill, but whether he ran or was blown there he did not know. He retained his senses to the last, and though medical assistance was rendered him, it was of no avail. He has left a wife and two children.—Baltimore Patriot.

CINCINNATI MARKET.—Three hundred and eighty-two wagons, from the country, independent of those of butchers and hucksters, were counted in market this morning. They were still more numerous on Tuesday. The productions of the earth flow in upon us, and we are not likely to strave, however difficult it may be to procure the ready cash.—Cin. Chron. Aug. 7.

HARRISON IN THE WEST.—A gentleman who has just passed through the western section of the Union states that no one can conceive the enthusiasm manifested in favor of General Harrison. He gives the following anecdote as illustrative of the feeling of the West for the Old Hero:
A lady who has recently been travelling in Illinois, upon her return to Ohio, was asked by a Van Buren man, who seemed to be the choice for President! She replied, that they were nearly even: "Ah, hear you that?" said the friend of Van Buren, to some persons standing by. "But, Madam, do you not think that there are rather more persons in favour of Van Buren than there are for Harrison?" "Van Buren!—Van Buren!" said she, "I do not know who he is, but I passed through one of the towns every one was huzzing for Harrison, and in the next town every one was huzzing for Old Tip, and so on throughout, which makes me doubtful whether Harrison or Old Tip will be chosen by them."

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—The Richmond Star of Tuesday says that an individual by the name of Lewis, the keeper of a place called Poplar Lawn, near Petersburg, who was subject to fits of insanity, committed suicide in the following horrible manner:—There were watchers with him, but they being overcome by sleep, he escaped from their charge and entering a closet, locked himself in. He then took a carving knife, placed it in his throat, and forcing the handle against the wall, drove the entire knife, the blade of which was nine inches long, down his throat, the point splitting his heart.

PALACE FURNITURE.

Speech of Mr. Ogle,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
ON THE REGAL SPLENDOR OF THE
PRESIDENT'S PALACE.
Delivered in the House of Representatives,
April 4, 1840.
[CONTINUED.]

But, sir, the subject of "reform" is of a character too grave to be treated in this way. It would appear that it had never occurred to the reformers, that having come into power through the "hue and cry" of extravagance, it was their highest duty, in conducting the affairs of the Government, to square their practices in accordance with the doctrines they had so boisterously advocated. On the contrary, they seem to have forgotten all that they had ever promised on the subject of Retrenchment and Reform, for in almost every department of the Administration, the expenditures have increased, two, and in some of them four fold.—This has been the case in an eminent degree in regard to the expenses for the improvement of the President's grounds; you will be pleased to bear in mind that in the year 1826 the sum of \$5,865 had been appropriated for finishing the fences, graduating and improving the public grounds, and that they had thus been placed in good condition immediately prior to the advent of the Retrenchment Administration.—Now, a gentleman without experience in the practices of these reformers, would be disposed to believe that they had not the boldness or the audacity to demand money to perfect a work which had been finished in a substantial manner. Hold, Mr. Tyro, until you have first obtained a matriculation in the doctrines of "retrenchment and reform" as understood by the present Administration. In the mean time, be good enough to turn to books of United States statutes for the last eleven years, and you will there discover not less than ten several acts of Congress, appropriating large sums of money to improve the President's grounds, &c. I will now present the committee with a list of these laws:

Act of 3d March, 1829.	For work to be done on or about the President's house and enclosures, &c.	\$6,361 66
Act of 2d March, 1831.	For alterations and repairs of the President's house,	500 00
Act of 2d March, 1831.	For painting the President's house inside and outside,	3,462 00
Act of 2d March, 1831.	For planting trees and improving grounds, including gardener's salary,	4,000 00
Act of 2d March, 1833.	For alterations and repairs of the President's house,	500 00
Act of 2d March, 1833.	For planting trees and improving grounds, including the gardener's salary,	4,660 00
Act of 2d March, 1833.	For pedestal, wall-cooling, railing, and footway,	10,000 00
Act of 2d March, 1833.	For constructing reservoirs and fountains at President's house and public offices, and enclosing and planting fountain square,	6,723 00
Act of 30th June, 1834.	For alterations and repairs at the President's house, flooring the terraces, and erecting stables,	6,670 00
Act of 30th June, 1834.	For gardener's salary, and for laborers employed on the grounds and walks at the President's house, and for planting,	2,850 00
Act of 30th June, 1834.	For paving foot-ways at the north front of the President's house, and making a gravel carriage-way,	13,744 00
Act of 3d March, 1835.	For alterations and repairs of the President's house, and for gardener's salary, and for keeping the grounds and walks in order, including the cost of trees and shrubs,	4,200 00
Act of 4th July, 1836.	For alterations and repairs of the President's house, and for superintendent of the grounds,	3,460 00
Act of 7th July, 1838.	For laborers, and horse and cart and driver employed at the President's square,	2,015 00
Act of 3d March, 1839.	For alterations and repairs of the President's house, and furniture, and superintendence of the grounds,	3,465 00
Act of 3d March, 1839.	For completing the special repairs heretofore proposed in the President's house, including a deficiency in a former appropriation,	1,511 22

Here we have, sir, the enormous amount of \$98,722 58, squandered by these glorious retrenching reformers, in erecting stables, building dwarf walls and coping, constructing fountains, paving footways, planting, transplanting, pruning, and dressing horse chestnuts, lindens, Norway spruce, and Balm of Gilead; hauling and depositing rich soil for top-dressing flower beds and borders, training and irrigating honey suckles, trumpet creepers, primroses, lady slipper, and dandelions, cultivating sweet scented grass, and preparing beautiful bouquets for the palace saloons. The President's grounds contain about twenty acres. Our pseudo reformers have, therefore, expended on what they are pleased to call "improvements," an average of \$4,436 10 per acre, or \$8,065 68 per annum, since the newly invented arithmetical rule of retrenchment and reform has been put into successful operation. And yet they have the effrontery to demand an additional appropriation of \$3,665 by the bill now under consideration.

Some of the improvements or alterations introduced by the reformers are of a character truly novel. You will remember that, by the act of the 25th February, 1826, the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated for "leveling," grading, &c., the President's square, and that the Administration of that day took measures to carry into effect the intention of Congress, by digging down the knoll, and filling up the hollows, and in this manner leveling or making plain and flat the surface of the ground. But after all, Mr. Chairman, "variety is the very spice of life," and so thought our reformers. The survey of smooth lawns and gently sloping meads, covered with rich coats of white and red clover and luxuriant orchard grass, made no delightful impression on their eyes. No, sir; mere meadows are too common to gratify the refined taste of an exquisite with "sweet sandy whiskers." He must have undulations, "beatiful mounds, and other contrivances," to ravish his exalted and ethereal soul. Hence, the reformers have constructed a number of clever sized hills, every pair of which, it is said, was designed to resemble and assume the form of an AMAZON'S bosom, with a miniature knoll or hillock on its apex, to denote the n—ple. Thousands of the People's dollars have been thrown away on these silly fancies, which are better adapted to please the sickly and vicious taste of palace dandies, than to gratify the simple eye of plain, republican freemen.

Although, from the earliest feudal times, all kingly establishments have been distinguished for the extent and magnificence of their stalls for the "royal steeds," yet, until the accession of our reformers to the administration of the Government, stabling formed no appurtenance to the Presidential palace. But the predecessor of the present incumbent, with some other singular notions had an ardent love for the horse race. His fleet coursers, consequently, must be provided for; stalls must be prepared, where they might be fed, lodged, sumptuously clothed, and waited upon by palace grooms appointed to that service. He "assumed the responsibility," issued the necessary orders, and extensive structures, externally beautiful and internally commodious, were forthwith erected. Mind, Mr. Chairman, this expenditure was incurred without any authority in law. But the old chief did not mistake his power and influence over the minds of his party in Congress, for subsequently (30th of June, 1834,) he procured the passage of a law appropriating the sum of \$6,670 "for alterations and repairs of the President's House, flooring the terraces, and erecting STABLES!" The money was, to be sure, granted for the purpose of erecting stables, not to pay for stabling already erected. But no matter, it was applied to the latter object. The particular phrasology of the act had the effect (whether intended to answer that object or not) to keep the people ignorant of this petty exercise of arbitrary power. The introduction of the phrase "alterations and repairs of the President's House" would not have hindered the Executive, according to the ingenious mode of construing similar expressions in other acts of Congress, from applying the whole appropriation to the stables alone. For instance, by the act of 3d March, 1839, the sum of \$3,465 was appropriated for "alterations and repairs of the President's House, and furniture, and for superintendence of the grounds." Now, to exhibit the ingenious construction given to the language of the law just quoted by that officer of the President who has charge over this important branch of the public service; I will present two or three vouchers for money disbursed by him in pursuance of that law:

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1839.	Major Noland, Bought of Wm. Buiat,	\$72 00
March 22d and 23d—To 4 dozen of large	Daily Roses, at \$1 50 each,	\$72 00
June 7th—To 2 Verbena's, 75 cents each;	1 Petunia, 75 cents,	2 25
June 15, 1839. Received payment in full,	of Wm. Buiat,	\$74 25
[Endorsed.] "Alterations and repairs of the President's House, &c., \$74 25. Wm. Buiat's receipt for shrubbery, June 15, 1839. No. 3."	Commissioner of Public Buildings,	
To P. Casey, Dr.	To 24 loads of Manure, delivered at the President's Garden,	\$15 00
May 7. Certified by John Ousley,	May 18, 1839. Received payment,	
P. CASEY."	[Endorsed.] "Alterations and repairs of the President's House, \$15. P. Casey's receipt for Manure, May 11, 1839. No. 22."	
Commissioners of Public Buildings,	To sundry persons on account of Manure.	
To Wm. Fitzgerald, 49 loads, at 37 1/2 cts. \$18 37 1/2	Thomas Grady, 95 loads, at do. 35 62 1/2	
James Lee, 2 loads, at do. 75	Wm. Brown, 43 loads, at do. 10 12 1/2	
Michael Dooley, brooms 4, at 50 cts. 2 00		

I certify the above account to be correct.
JAMES MAHER.

[Endorsed.] "Alterations and repairs of the President's House, &c., \$72 87 1/2. Sundries for compost, July 1, 1839. No." Here, you will observe, Mr. Chairman, Congress made an appropriation for "repairs" of the President's House, and the money was applied to purchase manure to fertilize his potato and cabbage beds.—Congress made an appropriation for superintendence of the grounds, and the money has been expended, not in over-seeing the grounds, but in the purchase of large daily roses, verbenas, and petunias. Self-respect forbids me to denounce, in suitable terms, these petty acts of meanness and palpable breaches of official duty. Be assured, however, that the officer who is not faithful over small things will not be faithful over greater things. And now, Mr. Chairman, having taken a promenade through the Presi-

dent's garden and grounds, let us enter his palace, and survey its spacious courts, its gorgeous banquetting halls, its sumptuous drawing rooms, its glittering and dazzling saloons, with all their magnificent and sumptuous array of gold and silver, crimson and orange, blue and violet, screens of Ionic columns, marble mantles, with Italian black and gold fronts, gilt eagle cornices, rich cut glass and gilt chandeliers, suspended by beautiful Grecian chains, gilt eagle head candelabras, French bronze gilt lamps with crystal globes, bronze and gilt French bracket lights, gilt framed mirrors of prodigious size, large Italian slab mantel glasses, French gilt bronze mantel time-pieces, mahogany gilt mounted and rose wood piano fortes, gilt mounted bureaux, superb mahogany wardrobes, mahogany gilt bronze mounted secretaries, damask, satin, and double silk window curtains, with gilded eagles, stars, and ornamental rays, royal Wilton and imperial Brussels and Saxon carpets, gilt and satin settees, sofas, bergeres, divans, tabourets and French comfortable, elegant mahogany gilt eagle mounted French bedsteads, gilt plateaus, gaudy artificial flowers, rich blue and gold bonbons, tambours, compotiers, ice cream vases, splendid French china vases, olive boats, octagon bowls, silver tureens, boats, and baskets, of very rich work, golden goblets, table spoons, knives and forks, &c.

Sir, I shall detain you no longer with this enumeration of rich wares, for I am sure your patience would be severely tried were I to name even the tenth part of the curious, the magnificent, and the costly articles of luxury, of pride, and of show gathered into the palace by the various caterers who have been engaged in that most important branch of the public service. But I cannot forbear, Mr. Chairman, to read you a description of the great banquetting hall, commonly called the "East Room," taken from the United States Telegraph (the Court Journal of the day) December, 1839. This room had been furnished, for the first time about that period, by the predecessor of the present incumbent. It is 80 feet long, by 40 wide, and 22 feet high, and is finished with handsome stucco cornice. Now let us hear the description:

"The paper is of a fine lemon color, with a rich cloth border; four new mantels have also been placed in the room, of black marble, with Italian black and gold fronts; each fireplace has a handsome grate fixed; there were however, in the house before new bronzed and steel fenders, and sets of brass fire tongs, and chimney-bricks have been added; each mantel is furnished with a mirror, the plates of which measure 100 by 65 inches, framed in a very beautiful style; and a pair of rich ton light lamps, bronzed and gilt, with a row of drops around the fountain, and a pair of French China vases, richly gilt and painted, with glass shades and flowers. There are three very splendid gilt chandeliers, each for eighteen candles; the style of which is entirely new; the color of the glass and cutting, perhaps exceed any thing of the kind ever seen. A small bronzed and gilt work, corresponding with the mantel lamps, the niches and recesses of which are supplied with eight French bronzed and gilt bracket lights, each for five candles. The carpet, which contains near 500 yards, is of fine Brussels, of fawn, blue, and yellow, with a red border. Under each chandelier is placed a round table of beautiful workmanship, with Italian black and gold slabs; on the centre table is placed a beautiful thin light lamp, supported by female figure; on the end tables are gilt astral lamps. Each pier is filled with a beautiful pier table, richly bronzed and gilt, corresponding with the round tables, each table having a lamp and a pair of French China vases with flowers and shades agreeing with those on the mantels. The curtains are of blue and yellow moroccon, with a gilded eagle, represented as holding up the drapery, which extends over the piers. On the cornice is a line of gilded stars, and over the semicircle of the door, besides large gilded and ornamental rays, are 24 gilded stars, emblematical of the States, and corresponding with those on the cornice. The stars have a very fine effect.—The sofas and chairs are covered with blue damask satin. All the furniture corresponds in color and style."

The Court Journal awards great merit for the taste displayed in the selection and disposition of the various articles, which, observes the Telegraph, "it is understood, has received the entire approbation of the President." After hearing this description, who can deny that this room, intended for the comfort of our democratic Chief Magistrate, is adorned with regal splendor far above any of the grand saloons at Buckingham Palace, Carlton House, or Windsor Castle? I ask you, sir, whether in furnishing the East Room with all its gilded eagles, gilded stars, gilded rays, golden slabs, gorgeous drapery, and dazzling foreign ornaments, a due regard has been paid "to the simplicity and purity of our institutions," or to the frugal, plain, unostentatious, and republican character of our people, who are represented in it? On the contrary, does not all this glittering display of costly finery, this blinding our eyes with the blaze of royal magnificence, approximate too closely the pride, pomp, and grandeur of those Governments in which stars and garters and shining coronets confer not only the means of luxurious enjoyment but of "civil superiority"? I cannot but admire and wonder at the great number of lamps, candles, and bracket lights, deemed necessary to illumine a single room in the President's palace. Let us see: