4 "pair of rich ten lights" mantle lamps, 80
1 "very splendid gilt" candeliers, each for eighteen candles, 54
8 "French bronzed and gilt bracket lights, each for five candles, 40
1 "beautiful thin light lamp, supported by female figures," 2
2 "gilt astral lamps, on the end tables," 3
3 "lamps on per tables," —
50

Here, Mr. Chairman, our democratic President shines with the overpowering lustre of one hundred and eight lights. Had you the eyes of the fabled Argus, he would blind them all. It really appears as if he intended not only to bedizen the vision of his democratic friends, but to rival, by the effulgent beams of his palace, the "glorious king of day" himself. Brilliant and princely, however, as the East Room had been fitted up by the late President it was destined to have its colors brightened, and its powers of attraction increased, by the exquisite taste of its present occupant—for, in an *official report* made in December last, the following important and gratifying information is communicated to Congress:

"The East Room in the President's mansion has been *greatly improved*, by being newly painted and papered *with a rich, chaste, beautiful paper.*"

The former part was a "*fine lemon color*," "with a rich cloth border," but Mr. Van Buren had doubtless been surprised, either by one of the Sylphs of the Palace, or the most familiar intercourse with, if not a resident at, the Court of St. James, or, perhaps, by a more formal communication through the Lord High Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, that wall paper of the "*lemon color*" had, during the progress of the last year, become unfashionable, and had not for several years been generally admitted as suitable for the parlors of the first grade of noblemen, much less for the royal banqueting saloons. Hence, Mr. Van Buren, as every gentleman of rank and fashion, and more especially as every *gentleman born* was, by the rigid laws of fashionable life, bound to do, issued his royal mandate on the first day of July; in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, that the "paper of the *lemon color*, with a rich cloth border," should be forthwith taken off the broad walls of the Eastern room, and that "*rich, chaste, and beautiful paper*" should be substituted in its stead. That the first clause of this royal ordinance was faithfully executed, will distinctly appear from the following voucher:

"President's House, to Henry Snowden, Dr.

"To taking off the paper of the East Room as per agreement with C. F. Wood, sixteen dollars, $16 00
July 1, 1839.
Received payment of Wm. Noland, Esq.
HENRY SNOWDEN, his x mark.
"Witness J. B. Booker.
"Certified by Charles F. Wood."

Endorsed. "Completing special repairs of the President's House, &c. $16. Henry Snowden's receipt for work on the East Room of the President's House. July 1, 1839. No. 1."

An official voucher now in my hands will also show that sixty pieces of paper, at $5 each, making $300, were purchased from S. P. Franklin on the 20th August, 1839, for the East Room, and that the further sum of $30 was paid to that gentleman for hanging the same. And thus, sir, it is made manifest that not less than three hundred and thirty six dollars of the money of our constituents and of my constituents have been expended during last summer for the gratification of a woman's hot coal by whim, unabashedly sit down in his chaste, and beautiful" *silver paper, with golden borders*, for the unfashionable "lemon color, with a rich cloth border." But as a suitable recompense for this profligate waste of the public funds, the "hard handed democracy" of the country have been advised that "the East Room in the President's mansion has been greatly improved." They must therefore be content.

Mr. Chairman, there is a notable historical incident associated with this East Room, to which I may with propriety recur whilst we are within the room itself, and before we pass through the massive japanned doors into the magnificent Elliptical Saloon, where I next purpose to conduct you. That historical event refers to the celebrated "*East Room Letter*," addressed to the editor of the "*Richmond Enquirer*," and dated at Washington, January 1, 1827.—Here is the letter:

"This being the day on which the President's House is thrown open to all visiters, I went, among others, to pay my respects to him, or rather, I should fairly confess, I went to see the EAST ROOM, for the furnishing of which we had voted twenty-five thousand dollars at the last session of Congress. I was anxious to see how that amount of furniture could be stowed away in a single room, and my curiosity was fully satisfied. It was truly a *gorgeous sight* to behold, but had too much the look of *regal magnificence* to be perfectly agreeable to my old republican feelings.

To establish the falsity of this celebrated letter, I will refer you to extracts from two distinguished public journals, one of them the "official organ" of General Jackson's Administration, and the other at that period in full communion with "the party."

"It is well known that, *through Mr. Adams' aristocratic pride*, this elegant room (i. e. the *East Room*) in the President's House, was left UNFURNISHED."—*U. S. Telegraph*, Aug. 1. 1829.

"The New York Courier and Enquirer of November, 1829, states as follows:

"The coalition papers tell us that, the East Room is going to be furnished. This, at the best, is bad authority; but, if it be true, we are happy to hear it. The manner in which Mr. Clay's President kept the East Room was disrespectful to the office of President of the United States. Instead of its looking neat and clean, and tidy, and *being decently furnished* as the mansion of the President of a great republic ought to be, it was *full of cobwebs, a few old chairs, lumbering benches, broken glass*, and looked exactly like one of the apartments of Windsor Castle, Holyrood Palace, or the Tower of London, those appendages to kings and monarchs. The head of a republic ought to give *an example of the thriftiness and virtuous habits of the people* who put him there. EVERY PLAIN REPUBLICAN, when visiting Washington, will now find a chair to sit down upon in the 'East Room.' They wont be kept waiting upon their feet as they do before kings and emperors, and as practised by Mr. Clay's President, till they are so tired as scarcely to know whether they have any legs to stand upon. *Under Jackson put* GOOD, SOUND, SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE *into the 'East Room.' the* REFORM *is not complete in that* quarter, and the People wont forgive him for neglecting it."

What a strange commentary do the gorgeous and dazzling garnishments of the "East Room" afford in regard to the remarks of the "Courier and Enquirer," which have just been read by the Clerk. "EVERY PLAIN REPUBLICAN," forsooth, "when visiting Washington, will now find a chair to sit down upon in the 'East Room.'" Ay, sir, EVERY PLAIN REPUBLICAN will now find a set of chairs in that splendid and royal saloon, which took the round sum of six thousand dollars of the PEOPLE'S CASH to pay for. Is not that "sitting down" with a vengeance? "Mr. CLAY'S President, (Mr. ADAMS) *through aristocratic pride*," left the *East Room "full of cobwebs, a few old chairs, lumbering benches, and broken glass."* On the other hand, Martin Van Buren—has it now garnished with gold framed pictures "large as life," and a bare-door," to behold his *plain republican self* in. What need he care if those mirrors have taken TWENTY-FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of PEOPLE'S CASH to pay for them? Is not such democracy a burlesque on common sense and common decency? But, Mr. Chairman, I am not done with the "East Room" and its famous letter." That letter was not only false, but was, immediately after its publication, known throughout the whole country to have been a sheer fabrication "from beginning to end." For the sake of the author's reputation, it therefore became necessary that his name should be withheld from the People. The editor of the Richmond Enquirer, instead of exposing the base coiner of falsehood, maintained the deep silence of the grave in regard to the writer of the letter during a period of almost four months and it was not until after repeated goadings that he became restive and sore, and began to manifest a proper disposition to clear his corn stalk of the fodder. He accordingly announced in the Richmond Enquirer of the 27th of April, 1827, in reply to an article in some other newspaper on the subject of the letter, that "the author of which the writer refers respecting the EAST ROOM was forwarded to us, as it purports, by *one of the most intelligent and distinguished members of Congress*." This "most intelligent and distinguished member of Congress," turned out to be THOMAS HART BENTON, who subsequently became still more distinguished as the author of "*Thirty Years' View, or A History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, from 1820 to 1850*." Hence, I infer that the "East Room letter" was false throughout, and that it was made up of the whole piece of cloth: for it appears, at the very time (1st January, 1827) that letter was written, describing the furniture, and the People were told that the room had no furniture, excepting a few old chairs, lumbering benches, broken glass," and divers fragmentaries of cobwebs. I go for these old reminiscences, and I hold that, when "one of the most intelligent and distinguished members of Congress" will deliberately sit down in his chaste and fabricate for publication a *wilful lie*, for the purpose of deceiving the People, he ought ever to be kept in fresh remembrance.—His title should be branded deeply on his forehead as ever was the letter R on felon's cheek. Sir, Thomas H. Benton *begot that falsehood*—it was proved upon him, and though other matters on account of *youthful* indiscretion may be forgiven and forgotten, this base coinage he brought to his own door, and is and will ever be remembered by the People of the United States.

Having paid our respects to the "*East Room*," let us, Mr. Chairman, take a view of what is, at the present day, called the "BLUE ELLIPTICAL SALOON," though in former times it was known as the "Green Circular Parlor." This apartment is nearly oval in form, and is forty feet long by thirty wide. In its beautiful shape, rich French furniture, showy drapery, costly gilded ornaments, and general arrangements, the "Blue Elliptical Saloon" has frequently been pronounced, in the judgment of the best connoisseurs, the *choicest room* of the palace. It is believed to have been prepared and furnished very much after the style of the most brilliant drawing-rooms at the *Tuileries, Fontainbleau, Neuilly*, and *St. Cloud*. To give you, sir, a proper idea of the regal magnificence" of this saloon at this day, I will, first enumerate some of the articles with which it had been furnished before Mr. Van Buren became its occupant, and shall then show that he expended a trifling sum in furniture for that room, during the first ten months of his presidency, the sum of $1,805 55 of the PEOPLE'S CASH. SIR, NOT OF HIS OWN. The "Blue Elliptical Saloon," among other furniture had the following:

1 superb FRENCH GILT mantel time-piece, representing Minerva leaning on her buckler, on the face of which the clock is placed; the whole standing on a square brown porphyry pedestal, adorned on three sides with military trophies in bas-relief. The entire work is bronzed, elegantly carved, and richly gilded.
2 large GILT FRAMED MIRRORS.
3 splendid GILT EAGLE CORNICES.
1 large glass and GILT chandelier of 30 lights, ornamented with female figures and a blue ribbon. The branches being embellished with the head of Minerva.
1 pair elegant bronze and heavy gilt mantel branches, garnished with ivy leaves and female figures carrying trumpets.
4 BRONZE AND GILT CANDELABRAS, supported by a figure standing on a round pedestal and bearing a palm-tree, with five lights.
1 pair of bronze and gilt andirons, with eagles in antique colors.
1 set of splendid PORCELAIN VASES, decorated with the rich landscape of Pascot, embracing the mansion of Dr. Franklin, when he resided in France.
1 bust of Washington.
1 GILT CENTRE TABLE, with marble top.
3 sets of POUDLE SILK window curtains.
24 elegant GILT and SATIN CHAIRS.
4 do do SETTEES, for recesses.
2 do do sofas & pillows.
2 do do fire screens.
1 large elliptical French carpet.

This carpet was very elegant, and cost 9,059 francs. It was of the most brilliant and dazzling colors; had a splendidly embroidered work in the centre, representing a *Bald Eagle*, "large as life," with a scroll in his peak, inscribed with "*E pluribus unum*," and with the usual accompaniment of arrows in his talons; while the flag of America, emblazoned by the stars and stripes, waved over its head.

I said, sir, I would show that Mr. Van Buren had expended $1,805 55, within ten months after he had gone into possession, in making improvements in the "Blue Elliptical Saloon." I prove this expenditure by an original voucher, which I hold in my hand, dated December 12, 1837, containing the bill and receipt of Messrs. Patton & Co., New York, for materials, &c., furnished to improve the President's house. The entire bill as receipted, is $1,316 12; of that amount $1,805 55 was for articles, &c. for this room, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| "3 windows," (curtains) | $1,307 50 |
| SATIN REMNANTS, | 176 37 |
| Silk cord, Plain satin, Galloon, | 137 27 |
| SILK TASSELS, Gimp, | 96 65 |
| Repairing and covering 14 chairs, do 2 sofas, | 24 00 |
| do do TABOURETS, | 8 00 |
| do do 2 screens, | 4 09 |
| do do 5 FOOTSTOOLS, | 6 25 |
| do do 4 sets pillows, | 16 00 |
| do Music stool, | 1 50 |
| | $1,805 55 |

Mr. Chairman, how do you relish the notion of voting away the HARD CASH of your constituents, of your farmers, mechanics, and poor laborers, for SILK TASSELS, GALLOON, GIMP, and SATIN MEDALLION, to beautify and adorn the "BLUE ELLIPTICAL SALOON?" Suppose, sir, after you shall have returned to the charming prairies of Illinois, some plain, honest, republican "*Sucker*" should inquire what use a real genuine, hard handed, loco foco democrat like Mr. Van Buren can have for *silk cords, curved pillows, footstools*, and TABOURETS in the "Blue Elliptical Saloons?" how would you reply to the honest *Sucker's* interrogatory? Would you acknowledge your fashionable folly stumped? But suppose he would ask what sort of animals these TABOURETS or TADDY CATS, are? I will endeavor to tell him, for I have lately given some little attention to this curious department of natural history. The TABOURET is an article of furniture, which, in Europe and Asia, is only to be met with in the richest salons of monarchs. It is a convex seat, without arms or back, and in form bearing a close resemblance to a Turkish standard, or the moon in her first quarter; is composed of GILT WOOD, *cushioned and stuffed with very fine black horse-hair, covered with crimson damask, figured satin, and garnished with silk lace*, GOLD FRINGE, TASSALS, TUFTS, and STARS. It is supported by an X. Even before the days of the Crusades, THE PERSIANS OF THE TABOURET were held in the highest esteem. This honor consisted in the distinguished privilege of SITTING UPON A TABOURET IN THE ROYAL PRESENCE. By long and well established court ceremonial law in many monarchies, no individual in the kingdom is entitled to enjoy this high distinction, on *grand gala days*, save a PERSIAN OF THE BLOOD ROYAL. In confirmation of what I have stated in regard to the importance ascribed to the "*honors of the tabouret*," I will read a sentence or two from a recent and very interesting work by Governor Cass, our distinguished minister at the Court of St. Cloud. The book is entitled "France, its King, Court, and Government." I read from page 84, London edition:

"Under the ancient *regime*, the right to have both folding doors thrown open, or to sit upon a tabouret, which is a cushioned stool, was one of the greatest honors a subject could aspire to, and excited more sensation than many a political event affecting the prosperity of the kingdom. On particular days the King dined in public, when the principal personages of the court and the kingdom were seen standing at his chair, holding plates and towels with their arms and in their hands," &c.

Mr. Chairman, I hesitate not to say that, if you inquire minutely into the history and uses of the tabouret, you cannot fail to discover that it has ever been regarded as among the indispensable *regalia* of a monarch, and is by many considered almost as essential to kingly paraphernalia as the royal jewels, the sceptre, the diadem, or even the crown itself. The four tabourets in the "Blue Elliptical Saloon" of the President's palace were procured from France, and cost 939 francs 8 centimes. Here, sir, is the bill transmitted to this country with the tabourets:

"*Detail d'un Tabouret en X.*"

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Le bois dore | | 125 | 00 |
| 2 Etoffes a dessin | at 35 | 50 | 17 00 |
| 2 Tapisseries reis pouces | at 6 | 00 | 12 00 |
| 2 do 18 lignes | at 3 | 00 | 6 00 |
| 2 Pieces surfait | at 2 | 50 | 1 65 |
| 1 Toile d'Embourrure | at | 75 | 75 |
| 7 lbs. Crin noir d'Echantillion, | | 2 20 | 15 40 |
| ½ Toile douce | at | 1 80 | 1 10 |
| ½ Cordonnet en soie | at | 75 | 1 40 |
| ½ Franges 4 lignes | at | 1 00 | 1 85 |
| ½ Franges en soie | at | 15 00 | 28 12 |
| Facon et menues fournitures | | | 24 00 |
| | | | 234 77 |
| Les 4 tabourets en X | | | 939 08 |

Now, sir, I should like to hear the honest opinion not only of the plain republican "Suckers," but also of the "Hoosiers," of the "Wolverines," and of the "Buckeyes," about these tabby-cats. Want they think "*them animals rather dangerous critters*" to be kept snugly seated within the "Blue Elliptical Saloon?" Want they object against Mr. Van Buren paying away ninety cents for the purpose of dressing up these tabby-cate in new damask silk frocks? But I would also very much desire to learn the views of these plain, republican "*Suckers*" in regard to three new window curtains, bought by our democratic President for the "Blue Elliptical Saloon." You will see, by "the bill," that $1,307 50 of the PEOPLE'S CASH was paid for these three curtains—making just $435 83 apiece. I am disposed to believe that the plain republican "*Sucker*" will think $435 83 is a little too much money to be laid out *for "fixing" one window curtain*. Why, sir, that sum would build three or four "Log Cabins," and furnish them off conveniently, with puncheon floors, clap-board roofs, cobs, ribs, eave-benders, butting poles, weight-poles and ridge-poles, and including cat and clay chimneys into the bargain, and would also leave a few dollars besides to treat the folks who came to the "raisin" with as much HARD CIDER as they can stow away under the belts of their linsey-woolsey hunting shirts.

But, sir, what will those plain, republican "*Suckers*" say when I suggest that Mr Van Buren, doubtless, in the opinion of the "*importers of French silks*," made money, or to speak with more propriety, *saved* cash to the People by the purchase of these three window curtains at $1,307 50?—for the curtains which replaced in the seven windows of the "East Room" required exactly $3,875 35 of the PEOPLE'S MONEY, or the moderate sum of $553 62 for each curtain. Do I starve another? I hold my breath!!! Mr. Chairman, it rejoices my heart to behold that honest frown of disapprobation resting on your brow at the recital of this prodigal and lavish waste of the money of your constituents. As I like always to be armed with the proof of every important fact which I desire to bring before the country, I will present you with the "bill of items" for the curtains in the East Room. They were purchased from the firm of L. Veron & Co. in Philadelphia. Here is the bill:

*Suite of Curtains for East Room.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 216 yards long silk fringe, | | 8410 | 40 |
| 44 " heavy cord silk fringe, | | 121 | 00 |
| 44 " " cotton, | | 16 | 72 |
| 44 " embroided eagle muslin, | | 352 | 80 |
| 120 " satin border, | | 492 | 00 |
| 196 " yellow silk, | | 607 | 60 |
| 132 " blue silk, | | 577 | 50 |
| 167 " white silk, | | 517 | 74 |
| Mr. Nolen's bill for GILT RAYS, | | 70 | 00 |
| A. Lejamber's bill of ORNAMENTS, | | 355 | 75 |
| Putting up the curtains, | | 274 | 36 |
| | | 3,495 | 85 |
| Profit 10 per centum, | | 349 | 50 |
| Expenses of Upholsterers in Washington, | | 30 | 00 |
| Cost of East Room curtains, | | $3,875 | 35 |

I have no doubt that the more rich and fashionable portion of Mr. Van Buren's friends will urge in his defence that the curtains purchased for the "Blue Elliptical Saloon" are very cheap; that they are composed of the richest materials, and are in perfect harmony with all the gorgeous arrangements in this magnificent saloon. Whereas the curtains which were there at the retirement of Gen. Jackson were merely crimson damask double silks, that had been bought from the Corporation for the trifling sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, and were not deemed by fashionable gentlemen and ladies sufficiently splendid to suit the other drapery of the saloon.—Whether this defence will be considered as good for $1,307 50 of the *People's cash*, I leave the People themselves to determine.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The new steamship President, Captain Fayrer, arrived, as was yesterday announced in our postscript, at New York on Monday evening, having left England on the first instant. The Acadia steamed, "with her Liverpool on the *fourth* of August, arrived at Boston, under the command of Lieut. Edward C. Miller, on the forenoon of Monday, having been only twelve and a half days from England, touching at Halifax.

One of the most important rumors that we notice, is that of a war among the European powers.

The London morning papers of the third, in common with those of the whole of the preceding week, are filled with comments on the menacing tone and attitude of France, who is terribly indignant that England, Russia, and Prussia, should attempt to coerce Mehemet Ali, and prevent him carrying into effect his designs against the Sultan.

The Monitour of Saturday launches its official announcement that the reserve of the conscription of 1836 is called into activity, as also the entire conscription of 1839. This, with the recall of the soldiers *en congé*; will make an increase of about one hundred thousand men. Thanks to Algiers, the conscription of 1837 and 1838 has been swallowed up there. In addition, it officially corroborates the previous announcement of the Debates, that power had been given or assumed by a royal ordonnance, signed on the 28th, to raise funds for adding ten thousand seamen to the French navy, with five sail of the line, thirteen frigates, and nine steamboats.

There can be no doubt, says the Morning Chronicle of yesterday, that this force, in addition to that already possessed by the French in the Mediterranean, and in conjunction with the Turkish and Egyptian vessels, forms a very menacing fleet. The support of Egypt by France has been all along given with this view, of rivalling and competing with our naval force. This is the secret of French choler and French menaces. If England unkeys no menaces, and publishes no ordinances in return—it will be found that she is not unprepared to defend her naval supremacy.

The first effect of these ordinances, says the Times of yesterday, upon the funds, was unfavorable. A reaction subsequently took place, it will be seen, and stocks recovered. If our private correspondent be well informed, the former improvement may be expected for he asserts, that, although much hurt by the proceedings of Lord Palmerston, (who has all the credit of the new treaty) King Louis Philippe was still determined on cultivating the friendship of this country, and on maintaining general peace. Still it would appear that the most sanguine, in their hopes that war will be averted, were compelled to admit that change might defeat the intentions of his majesty, and involve the world in hostility.

The ministerial journals before us are less violent than those of Friday. The Debates abstains altogether from comment.

While we give these remarks upon rumors, we deem it pertinent to say that there is nothing in the situation of the European powers which renders it probable that they will seek to disturb the peace of the continent yet.

## REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11, 1840.

By the steamer Emilione, arrived yesterday from Matamoras, the following very important intelligence from Mexico came to hand:

Urrea, the late federalist leader, had escaped from prison on the 15th July he roused the people, attacked and captured the city of Mexico, and made Bustamente a prisoner. At the time of the departure of the steamer Emilione, which brought the intelligence, there was some fighting going on in the centre of the capitol, and a general battle will probably decide which side of the contest remains in the ascendant.

The following day, the 16th, President Bustamente was set at liberty, and the Centralists were collecting their forces to make a desperate effort to retake the city.

Accounts from Matamoras to the 1st inst. mention the arrival of an express from Tampico, bringing accounts from the Capital to the 4th inst. at which time Urrea had still possession of the palace.

The preceding news is of the greatest importance, and I anxiously await further intelligence from that quarter.

THE TWO NORTH CAROLINA SENATORS.—Messrs. Brown and Strange, of N. Carolina, have the credit of resigning their seats previous to the North Carolina election, when the fact is so: The New York Express says, a gentleman informs us, who left Galveston in the bay of the Governor of the State, that the letter of these two Senators, resigning their seats, was sent to him, when the law and the constitution of the State will call a new convention for the purpose of making amendments to the Legislature. The Governor, therefore, returned the letter of resignation to them; with his reason for not receiving it;—and it therefore now remains with these two gentlemen to resign or not. As the State has probably gone Whig, it is believed they will prefer to remain in the Senate. Certain it is, they did retain them all last Session in defiance of the Resolutions solemnly adopted by both Houses of the Legislature, disapproving of their conduct.

THE GLORIOUS PROSPECT.—We invite attention to the following estimate. It was made by an esteemed friend in December last; and, as will be seen, elects General Harrison over Van Buren, in Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois or Alabama. The probability now is, that the Old Hero will carry at least a majority of these States, in addition to the State's contested for him. The prospect is, indeed, glorious.

| DOUBTFUL. | | HARRISON. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania, | 30 | Massachusetts, | 14 |
| Virginia, | 23 | R. Island, | 4 |
| N. Carolina, | 15 | Connecticut, | 8 |
| Tennessee, | 15 | Vermont, | 5 |
| Illinois, | 5 | New York, | 42 |
| Maine, | 10 | New Jersey, | 8 |
| | —98 | Delaware, | 3 |
| VAN BUREN. | | Maryland, | 10 |
| N. Hampshire, | 7 | Kentucky, | 15 |
| S. Carolina, | 11 | Ohio, | 21 |
| Georgia, | 11 | Louisiana, | 5 |
| Mississippi, | 4 | Indiana, | 9 |
| Alabama, | 7 | Michigan, | 3 |
| Arkansas, | 3 | | 149 |
| | —47 | | |

AN EXTRA PASSENGER.—The Hartford Courier says. "The steamboat Cleopatra, which left this city on Tuesday last, on a passage from New York to this city, on Wednesday night last, encountered a most severe storm, accompanied with powerful rain, vivid lighting and most terrific peals of thunder, which fairly shook the boat to its centre, alarming most of the passengers, and among the rest, one of the ladies, who prematurely made addition to the number of passengers. The boy and mother are both doing well. The boy was immediately christened *Boanerges, (son of Thunder.)* If not a romantic name, it must be appropriate."

MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 3d instant states that the State of MICHIGAN will give two thousand votes of a majority *for the Harrison ticket* at the November election.

A SIGN FROM OLD VIRGINIA.—The last Winchester Republican contains an address to the people of Virginia, signed by upwards of one hundred citizens of Frederick county, heretofore friends of the Administration, but who now come out in favour of Harrison and Reform. An hundred good men and true renouncing Van Burenism, and rallying under the banner of the people's candidate, in a single county, is a tolerably fair sign, and evidence of "change," in the old Dominion. Still, the organs of the Loco Foco party try to persuade themselves and to delude others into the belief that there are "no changes."


AND ADVERTISER.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, Friday morning, Aug. 28, 1840.

*PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.*

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER.

*Our Banner.*—WE HAVE HUNG 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."

[BARNUM.


## DEMOCRATS! DEMOCRATS!!

## READ!!!

"The Democratic party support MEN IT IS TRUE, AND NOT MEASURES."

[*Compiler, Aug.* 18.

The secret's out—The charm of *Democracy* is broken, and the people are frankly told that *worship* is the ground upon which the *"democracy"* support Martin Van Buren. Was there ever a more revolting doctrine put forth by the *"official organ"* itself, than the above? "MEN AND NOT MEASURES." Keep it before the people. It is the *man*, Martin Van Buren—the *man of* Kinderhook! that you are called upon to support, however *odious* his opinions—however *aristocratical* his acts,—or however directly they may tend to destroy your liberties, and wrest from you your rights. We have been charged with having a candidate who relinquishes democratic principles we have long since refuted the charge, and spread his opinions before the people. What in the name of all that is honest, is to be thought of these same men when they declare that they will vote and do not support a man on account of his measures"? Let it be heralded to the Gulf of Mexico, and let it reverberate until it reaches the Green Mountain boys. "The Democratic party support *men*, it is true, and not measures."

Citizens of Adams County! a moment's candid thought should sever your connection with that party *forever*.

IMPORTANT.—The following specimen of Kendall's *lying* is taken from the Globe of a late date:

"In Adams county, Pa., the Whig majority will be SMALL, IF ANY! and in York the Van buren party will have 1200 majority!!"

Tut, man! what do you mean! Why, the Locos here admit that Old Tip's majority in Adams will be double what it was in 1836. So much for Kendall's *crowing*.

## Military Election.

The following are the official returns of the election held on Saturday the 8th inst:—

| GENERAL. | DORRIS. | HALL. |
|---|---|---|
| Gettysburg, | 228 | 62 |
| Keckler's, | 9 | 136 |
| Abbottstown, | 0 | 12 |
| Hanover, | 0 | 12 |
| Petersburg, | 22 | 22 |
| | 295 | 251 |
| Majority for Mr. Dorris, 44. | | |
| No election was held in Hillsburg and Lewis berry. | | |

| COLONEL. | WALTERS. | EILETT. |
|---|---|---|
| Gettysburg, | 160 | 120 |
| Keckler's, | 125 | 27 |
| | 285 | 147 |
| Majority for Mr. Walter, 138. | | |

## *Slanderers on the Road to Justice.*

We understand (says the Harrisburg Chronicle,) that the Slanderers of the Magician have been bound over in the sum of $300 each to appear before the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams County, to answer for their whole sale libels against the citizens of Gettysburg. These fellows will find themselves in a land of a man who will teach *them* how contemptible they are, and the public what villains they are, or at least the authors of the calumnies which are weekly issued with the authority of their names. If they do not get taught the folly of their groundless falsehoods against their superiors, we mistake much. Hutter particularly, who was the volunteer tool of Governor Porter, in his prosecution of Sage, may now have an opportunity to indulge his propensity for libel suits to his hearts content.

## THE ELECTIONS.

### Indiana.

The returns from this State show a majority in favor of the Whig candidate for Governor of about 8,000 votes. The State Senate stands,—Whigs 31, Locofocos 15—the House of Representatives, Whigs 78, Locofocos 22.

### Kentucky.

The official returns from this State have not yet been received. These returns are looked for with great anxiety, and we infer that if Linden Walker, the Whig candidate for Governor, nearly 18,000 majority! Kentucky is THE Whig State.

### North Carolina.

Returns have been received from all but five counties, and the Whig majority for Governor is nearly 8,000—being 3,000 more than it was in 1836. The Whig majority in the Legislature on joint ballot is 31.

### Alabama.

This State has in all probability gone in favor of the Locofocos by a small majority. As far as heard from the Whigs have elected 35 members of the House, and the Locofocos 25.

### Missouri.

In this State the Whigs have gained 17 members of the Legislature. The Locofocos claim a small majority in the Legislature.

### Illinois.

The election in this State has resulted in favor of the Locofocos.

## Come, let us Reason together.

A word to those of our opponents, who in all honesty and under a conviction that they are sustaining their good old democratic party," are supporting Martin Van Buren.

We have charged it upon Mr. Van Buren and his party, that in the establishment of his Sub-Treasury Bill, by which the entire control of the nation is placed at the entire disposal of the President—and of his Standing Army project, by which the military force (and the military is but the force) of the nation is placed under his immediate command; the object aimed at is no less than the entire subjection of the people—the establishing of a controlling power by which a perpetuation of power would be secured for the Presidential chair, *hereditary* in its nature—the overthrow of that most essential feature of our government, *the right of choosing our own rulers*—and a speedy exchange of Republicanism for Royalty. We repeat the charge, and give you timely warning—Do you doubt it? *Read the Sub-Treasury Bill* in our last. Give to it your calm and considerate attention—apply our remarks upon it, and say whether there is a *shadow* of democracy in it.—Does democracy consist in the concentrating of all power in the hands of *one?* Or does it not give it to the mass of the people? Is there not a great amount of power taken *from* the people, and given to a few officers? Is it consistent in a mere democratic to place the keeping of the *people's money* in the hands of their President, than to keep it where the fathers of the Republic kept it, under the control of the representatives of their Representatives? These are questions which demand an answer from every freeman; and if in reviewing the subject you shall answer that he is totally bartering away his rights in sustaining Martin Van Buren, who is the boasted *originator* of this measure, party reins should be cut—and a new President sought for. The Standing Army Scheme, and if you do not pronounce it the most direct violation of all democratic principles, democracy is not what it used to be.

But if you can find no positive evidence of the truth of our warning, that you are not supporting democratic principles, read in the organ of your own party, the announcement that "MEN" and not "MEASURES" are the ground of your democratic support! All this cry of "support the democracy by voting for Mr. Van Buren," is a humbug, got up to delude the old democrats—while the democracy which you profess is entirely abandoned, patent, and means nothing less than the man Van Buren.

Our upon such *miscreants*. Let no true American protect them from the full measure of public odium which they deserve, for thus attempting to delude the more honest of their party. Claiming to be the apostles of democracy in your own country, they have said that you care not for the interests of the country but will support *the man*, Martin Van Buren at all hazards! that you are willing to support a man who "*opposes the measures*—of his odious and anti American opinions—of his acts in the Senate of New York—of his opposition to the late war—of his attempt to bribe the Senate of Ohio, by a dozen orange trees and other knick knacks, and showing no disposition to pay the damages, the young lady who stood behind the counter called for at Kinderhook, and refused to pay for it." Hence, however, enabled him to dispose of the stolen articles securely before assistance arrived. The *scalp* fellow was captured soon after, and was treated rather more harshly than many fellows are who decline paying for what they obtain. Previously to his escape he was tied and scourged and covered a fat pig in the street. His visit to the confectioner's was perhaps in search of a *dessert* and he got his *deserts* sure enough.

From the Hopkinsville Gazette.

TACTICS OF THE PARTY.—*Villainous schemes of the Federalists.*—Sir:—On yesterday I received a letter from a Whig gentleman of the City of Washington, stating about the 20th May last, Amos Kendall had requested a meeting of the most influential men in his district to the party, and requested them to meet at Georgetown, where he would unfold to them a plan, that would entirely defeat all of General Harrison's pretensions to the Presidency.

A large number met about the 25th ult. Kendall then informed them, if they would agree to follow his directions, and would give him one hundred thousand dollars, he would engage, that by the fall election, General Harrison should not have forty electoral votes. His plan is to have the Administration furnished three men for each State; such men too, as shall be qualified for the business—and to furnish them with money, to be distributed among proper characters. They are to travel continually, to mix with all companies and to lose no opportunity of forwarding the cause they are on. Kendall is to furnish them with all papers which may be useful in the cause. They are to distribute them through all the States, and also money in certain places. They are to inform Kendall of all the events that may occur. Their expenses are to be borne, and they are to receive each $50 per month, but if they shall have proved so faithful as to get Van Buren elected, they are to receive $100 each. Two of them are to be in and about Cincinnati for the purpose of watching the motions of Gen. Harrison, and are to inform Kendall of any discovery they may make. It appears that they have all agreed to Kendall's plan, and without doubt, their emissaries are now parading through all the States, fine looking gentlemen, smooth tongues and plenty of money. Every man may shortly expect to have his hands filled with Kendall's papers. Was a plan ever laid, that is more likely to enslave the States than this?—I hope every friend of liberty may be warned to be on his guard, without delay. Be on the watch of Kendall's papers; he gets $100,000 for enslaving the Union.

A FRIEND TO FREEDOM.

THE RESULT OF SPECULATION.—A lot of fourteen acres of land lying just north of this village, changed hands during the speculation bubble of 1836, and in the course of the estimates put upon it, became plastered with mortgages to the tune of *one hundred and ten thousand dollars!* The ownership of it finally devolved upon the State of Indiana, at whose direction it was offered at auction on the 6th inst., when it was bid off for SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS!!—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

## Military Election.

The following are the official returns of the election held on Saturday the 8th inst:—

| GENERAL. | DORRIS. | HALL. |
|---|---|---|
| Gettysburg, | 228 | 62 |
| Keckler's, | 9 | 136 |
| Abbottstown, | 0 | 12 |
| Hanover, | 0 | 12 |
| Petersburg, | 22 | 22 |
| | 295 | 251 |

Majority for Mr. Dorris, 44.
No election was held in Hillsburg and Lewisberry.

| COLONEL. | WALTERS. | EILETT. |
|---|---|---|
| Gettysburg, | 160 | 120 |
| Keckler's, | 125 | 27 |
| | 285 | 147 |

Majority for Mr. Walter, 138.

## *Standerers on the Road to Justice.*

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## Good.

The following dialogue took place between Mr. COOPER, of Pa. and Mr. JONES, of Virginia, in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the last day of the session, during the discussion on the Fortification Bill, when an amendment had been offered by Mr. Jones, Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means:

Mr. COOPER, of Pennsylvania, commenced with great severity on the language of the amendment, and especially resenting the expression that the United States Bank of Pennsylvania would not comply with its engagement to the government. He denounced such conduct as morally culpable—it cast an unmerited imputation on a patriotic institution which had never failed to meet its engagements to the government, and had, though persecuted and maligned, stepped forward to support the credit of that government in its need, and was ready to do so again. He adverted to the course pursued by the bank in coming forward to rescue Pennsylvania from ruin, and to save her from destruction; and yet gentlemen here could be found to lend themselves to the attempt to injure and discredit such an institution. He reproached the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means with acting unworthily of his high station in the House in becoming the instrument of such a design. He suggested to Mr. J. to modify the amendment by striking out the insinuation it contained against the bank.

Mr. JONES said the amendment was the result of the deliberations of the committee, and not his own individual proposition. In reply to Mr. Cooper he observed that there were members on that committee who would at least compare with that gentleman in intelligence, honor, truth, dignity, and every quality that adorns the character of a man. As to the remarks personal to himself, which that gentleman had, rudely, thought fit to make, he held them in contempt and disdained to notice them further. Mr. J. then spoke in reply to the remarks of Mr. Wise.

Mr. CHENNELL, of New York, obtained the floor, but yielded it to

Mr. COOPER, of Pennsylvania, who replied briefly to Mr. Jones. He said, if the language in which he had characterized the conduct of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, had been wanting in courtesy, the reply of that gentle had certainly not been less so. He said he was accustomed to call guilt guilt, and to designate knavery by its proper name, not to lacker them over with the tinsel of language that they might be mistaken for virtue and honesty. But the gentleman had made a tempt! *His* contemp