gilt bronze mantel time piece, representing Hannibal, the celebrated Carthaginian General at the battle of Cannæ.

There are no other apartments on the first floor of the palace excepting the "Court Levee, or Banqueting Room," and the family dining room, with sundry store rooms, and plate and China closets between them. I shall call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to the "Court Banqueting Room," but not until we shall first step to the left of the great entrance hall, that we may ascend the grand staircase convenient to the back room of the palace.—The ascent is by a very easy flight of the interior arrangements on the second story of the palace.—The apartment on this story which has been most admired is denominated the "Ladies' Circular Parlor," corresponding in form, lustre, and elegance, with the "Blue Elliptical Saloon" on the first story. This beautiful "parlor" was fitted up in handsome style by Mr. Adams, and was occupied by that President's family, during his term of office, as their company receiving room.—Soon after Mr. Van Buren came into power, the "Ladies' Circular Parlor," as well as every other apartment in the palace, was ordained to accept a splendid outfit at the hands of the gilders, the painter, the carver, the upholsterer, and the importer of gold and silver paper, royal Wilton and imperial Saxon carpets, gilt rays, stars, fringe, tassels, Fanny Kemble green glass finger cups, fancy toilet sets, and other lovely foreign ornaments. I discover by a voucher now in my hand, that Mr. Van Buren, on the 12th day of December, 1837, paid $1,041 of the People cash for the embellishment of the "Ladies' Circular Parlor." This sum of $1,041 was one third of the charges on the Bill (see $4,316 09) of Messrs. Patten & Co. New York, and to which I before referred. I will at this favorable time present some other charges, included in this bill of Messrs. Patten & Co. What do you think, Mr. Chairman, of the following specimens of lo-co foco democracy?

For President's Chamber.	
Making curtains and ornaments,	$57 50
Silk Tassels,	19 00
For President's Parlor.	
Satin Medallion,	63 00
Satin,	30 62
Galloon,	35 49
Cord,	9 52
Silk Tassels,	12 50
Rosettes,	2 00
Gimp,	12 40
For Ladies' Room.	
Making curtains and ornaments,	51 00
Tassels,	18 00
Crimson taffeta,	124 00
For Bedroom No. 1.	
Making curtains and ornaments,	57 50
Silk Tassels,	18 00
For Room No. 4.	
Making curtains and ornaments,	35 50
Silk Tassels,	12 00
For Room No. 6.	
Making curtains and ornaments,	37 75
Silk Tassels,	9 00
For Room No. 8.	
Making curtains and ornaments,	53 25
Tassels,	18 00
For Bell Pulls.	
Silk Cord,	59 63
Tassels,	42 00
Rosettes,	2 00

I am disposed to believe, Mr. Chairman, that the present occupant of the palace is not a "real genuine" loco foco hard handed democrat. How can it have the "right stripe." You may depend upon it something must be out of gear. Why, sir, he loves tassels, rosettes, and girlish finery almost as much as a real "Black Whig" loves "hard cider." By the act of the 3d of March, 1837, Congress appropriated twenty thousand dollars "for furniture of the President's House," I quote in the language of the law, "for furniture of the President's House." Now, I find the entire bill of Messrs. Patten & Co. included in the abstract of payments made by Thomas L. Smith, agent for purchasing furniture for the President's House, from 15th April, 1837, to 16th May, 1838. I would, therefore, respectfully inquire why "silk tassels and rosettes" are considered household furniture, in the legitimate democratic meaning of the word? I ask, sir, whether "silk tassels and rosettes" can be democratically interpreted to be part and parcel of the household furniture of a hard handed loco foco? Are "silk tassels and rosettes" hereafter to be written down, deemed and taken in the same category with frying pans, oaken chests, chaff bags and crout tubs? As well might the honest citizen of Tulpehaken valley, who garnishes his 8 by 10 looking glass with a string of blue jay, yellow hammer, whittaker, and mocking bird eggs, call those speckled eggs household furniture, and formally bequeath them, when he is about to take leave of plantations and speckled eggs, by his will, written or nuncupative. Sir, this would be too bad for a Christian country. But, this is not all, for in the same "Abstract" of payments made by T. L. Smith, the following bill is also included:

"WASHINGTON, August 23, 1837.

"The United States Government for President's House,

To Augt. P. Cammayer, Dr.	
453 Broadway, New York.	
"For gold leaf, gilding materials, labor, and expenses to the President's House,	$2,000 00

"August 25, received payment in full of T. L. Smith,

"AUGT. P. CAMMEYER."

Do you suppose, Mr. Chairman, that a plain, unsophisticated loco foco would do this? Will he agree that Martin Van Buren acted fairly by paying out money which had been appropriated by law for "furniture for the President's House," in buying gold leaf and gilding materials, and afterwards "whipping the Devil round the stump" by calling gold leaf and gilding materials household furniture? No, sir, he will not. The genuine loco foco is too honest for that. Some few of them may, perhaps, be persuaded to admit that "Silk Tassels and Rosettes" are part and parcel of an orthodox schedule of democratic household furniture, but I aver that the application of red hot pincers, racks, gibbets, bowstrings, chains, and molten lead, cannot induce one of them to acknowledge that gold leaf and gilding materials may be legitimately inserted in the same schedule.

But the "end is not yet." I have before me, Mr. Chairman, the original bill (duly receipted,) of C. H. & J. F. White, for "French Bedsteads," "Marble top washstands," "Dining room Commode" with "Statuary Marble top," "Dressing Bureaus," and other upholstery, bought Aug. 10, 1837, for the sum of $1,999 50 of the People's cash. These articles may be denominated "household furniture" in the proper and true understanding of the term. But, sir, I protest against expending the money of my constituents for elegant French bedsteads. Must the American oak, and hickory, and cherry, and walnut, and maple, that adorns "the smoothest stain," stand neglected in the forests, for the gilt rosewood, sandal, ebony, box, and mahogany of France, and the far off "Isles of the east" Shall the People's off "Isles of the east" Shall the People's money be shipped "across the ocean" by the People's chief servant to support foreign mechanics, whilst our own "cunning workmen" almost perish for lack of bread? Shall that "bread be withheld from the mouth of honest labor" at home, but lavished upon the subjects of kings abroad? Why was Mr. Van Buren so anxious to possess an elegant French bedstead? Does he desire to have the trimmings of a "crown bed" also? Besides the "Ladies' Circular Parlor," there are twelve commodious spare bedrooms on the second story of the palace—one of which is occupied by the President as an "office." The term "office," however, has been proscribed by the "Court Circle" as a vulgar noun, and hence the "office" room is designated at the palace by the higher sounding and tinkling name of "the President's audience chamber."—Had by the "President's Audience Chamber," is the "Ante-Room," into which all visitors are conducted by a richly attired English palace servant to wait until the democratic President shall signify his pleasure that they may be introduced to "the presence." I have heard a gentleman complain that the "Ante Room" had not been provided with a large mirror, by the aid of which fashionable ladies might properly adjust their "bonnets and curls" before which, I presume, spruce courtiers who visit the palace could "practise in making up their face for the day." In relation to this subject I cannot forbear to call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to a short passage in the 57th number of the 28th book. London edition, of the writings of the distinguished Archbishop Erasmus. He is giving "directions to a young man how to conduct himself at Court,"

"As you are going to live at Court," (says Erasmus,) "I advise you, in the first place, never to repose the smallest confidence in any man there who professes himself your friend, though he may smile upon you, and embrace you, and promise you; say, and confirm his promise with an oath. Believe no man there a sincere friend to you; and do you take care to be a sincere friend to no man. Nevertheless, you must pretend to love all you see, and show the utmost suavity of manners and attentions to every individual. Then attendants will you not a farthing; therefore, you may be as lavish of them as you please. Pay your salutations with the softest smiles on your countenance, shake hands with the greatest ease of mien and ardent cordiality, bow and give way to all, stand cap in hand, address everyboody by their titles of honor, praise without bounds, and promise most liberally. "I advise you every morning, before you go to the levee, practice, in making up your face for the day, at your looking glass at home, that it may be ready to assume at any part in the farce, and that no glimpse of your real thoughts and feelings may appear. You must study your features carefully at home, that in the assuming of the day your countenance, person, and conversation may all correspond, and assist each other in keeping up your character at the Court management.

"There are the elements of the courtier's philosophy, in learning which, no man can be an apt scholar unless he first of all divests himself of all sense of shame, and, leaving his natural face at home, puts on a vizor, and wears it constantly too. In the next place, get scent of the various cabals and parties of the Court; but not in a hurry to attach yourself to any of them till you have duly reconnoitered. When you have found out who is the King's favorite, you have your cue; mind to keep on the safe side of the vessel. If the King's favorite be a downright fool, you must not scruple to flatter him, so long as he is favor with the goddess of your idolatry.

"The god himself, to be sure, will require the main efforts of your skill. As often as you happen to be in the presence, you must exhibit a face of apparently honest delight, as if you were transported with the privilege of being so near the royal person. When once you have observed what he likes and what he dislikes, your business is done."

Erasmus proceeds to counsel his Court pupil "to pay more court to enemies than friends, that he may turn their hearts, and bring them over to his side."

The Archbishop, sir, was deeply read in the book of Courts, of human nature, and the world, and drew his picture from life. "Hard by the