

# STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

G. WASHINGTON BOWEN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

"The liberty to know, to utter, and to argue, freely, in favor of all other liberties."—MILTON.

VOL. XI.—NO. 24.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1840.

WHOLE NO. 540.

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.** A 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 forbidden 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.**

**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.

**An Apprentice Wanted.**

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

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**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.

**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 Jaconet Muslins, Swiss and Book Muslins, French Bombazines, Super Mous-line do Laines, Thread Lace and Edgings, Ribbons, Gloves, Stockings, (very cheap.) Heavy Domestic Muslins, Fine Bleached Shirtings, 5 4 and 6-4 Sheetings, Very cheap Tickings, American Nankeens, Marseilles Quills, Ingrain Carpets, 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)

**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, Esr.**  
August 11, 1840. (f-20)

**CLOTHS!**  
**CLOTHS!! CLOTHS!!!**

JUST opened a fresh lot—comprising  
Fine wool dyed Black, Invisible and Black 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)

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

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**MUSICAL STONES.**—The largest and most complete set of musical stones that was ever collected in this or any other country may now be seen in Holton's Museum, Keswick. The set consists of 56 stones, which vary in length from eight to thirty six inches and from which five octaves can be taken with the greatest precision. The wooden elevation on which the stones are placed is twelve feet in length, and though they are as rugged and unshapely in appearance as can well be imagined, they have occupied the owner thirteen years in collecting, and have been got chiefly from Skiddaw, an leisure times, by a man named Joseph Richardson, an industrious mason, residing at Applethwaite, near Keswick, who is reaping the fruits of his industrious and laborious research, as tourists no more think of leaving the capital of the lake district without seeing those truly astonishing musical stones, which the owner has very appropriately named the Rock Harmonica, than they do of leaving without seeing Flitoff's celebrated model, or Creeth's nite's far famed museum. These stones, from their number and the compass they necessarily take up, are worked by Richardson and two of his sons, and they are so astonishing every visitor who listen to their enchanting and perfect music. In fact, any piece of music set to the piano forte can with the greatest delicacy and correctness be played upon what the collector has so happily denominated the Rock Harmonica. —*London Times.*

**EATING.**—Every animal eats as much as it can procure, and as much as it can hold. A cow eats but to sleep, and sleeps but to eat; and, not content with eating all day long, "twice it slays the slain," and eats its dinner's over again. A whale swallows 10,000,000 of living shrimps at a draught; a nursing canary-bird eats its own bulk in a day, and a caterpillar eats 500 times its own weight before it lies down to rise a butterfly. The mite and the maggot eat the very world in which they live; they nestle and build in the roast beef, and the hyena, for want of better, eats himself. Yet a maggot has not the gout, and the whale is not subject to sciatica. And the Esquimaux, though he eats ten pounds of seal, and drinks a gallon of oil at a meal, and though his meal lasts as long as his meat, is neither troubled with dyspepsia, toothache, or hysteria.

**A HINT TO THE GIRLS.**—We have always considered it an unerring sign of innate vulgarity, when we have heard ladies take particular pains to impress us with an idea of their ignorance of all domestic matters, save sewing lace or weaving a net to encase their empty heads. Ladies, by some curious kind of locus pocus, have got it into their heads that the best way to catch a husband is to show him how profoundly capable they are of doing nothing for his comfort. Frightening a piano into fits, or murdering the king's French, may be a good bait, for certain kinds of fish but they must be of that very small kind usually found in very shallow waters. The surer way to secure a good husband is to cultivate those accomplishments which make a good wife.

Some twenty years ago a man named Sharp, (a gentleman, in courtesy, we must now call the unfortunate individual,) a native of this neighborhood, was transported beyond the seas for seven years. This good convict soon secured the respect and esteem of his superiors, and the blessing of Divine Providence on his subsequent industry and efforts to better his circumstances crowned those efforts with complete success: The gentleman married well, acquired property and has returned with his family to Legbourne, (the bells of the church ringing merrily on the occasion,) has sought out a child (now a man) he had left in this country by a former wife, has deposited in the bank in this town several thousand pounds—about £20,000 we hear, and is in treaty for one of the spacious halls in the neighborhood, as a suitable mansion where he may enjoy such rare prosperity.

"**OLD WOMAN, SAID I!**"—Mr. Duxey, the officer employed to take the census of Kings county (N. Y.) informs the Brooklyn News, that he has met at the residence of Mrs. Maria Stilwell, at Gravesend, a colored woman at the advanced age of one hundred and thirteen! She appears to be in perfect health; eats, drinks and sleeps well. She performs all her duty as a domestic with astonishing energy and activity. She says she can milk the cows as readily as she could a hundred years ago.

**A SPEEDY AND PROFITABLE VOYAGE.**—The ship Hector arrived at New Bedford, from the Pacific, on Sunday, with a cargo of twenty-seven hundred barrels of oil—having been out only twenty-six months! The cargo is worth about eighty thousand dollars!

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—Gallant little Moore, a county which has always been in the hands of the spoilers, is now "redeemed, regenerated and disenfranchised." The vote in that county and in the county of Haywood, strongly illustrate the position that "truth is mighty and will prevail." When Gen. Jackson was first a candidate, Moore was nearly unanimous in his favor, and it can be said of Haywood, what is true of no other county in the United States, that she gave an unanimous vote for Jackson in 1824. And now, both these counties have elected Whig members, and given Whig majorities for Governor.—*Raleigh Reg.*

**From the Philadelphia Inquirer.**  
**THE PRESIDENCY AND THE PROSPECT.—THE CASE STATED.**

The recent elections having gone by, and the results being known, it may, perhaps, be well enough to take a glance at the actual condition of affairs, and at the past, in order that we may be enabled to form something like a reasonable view of the prospect for the future. It is now at least certain, that the popular voice is against Mr. Van Buren by an immense majority—that the thirty thousand plurality which has just been accorded to the Hero of the Thames in Kentucky and Indiana, would, if properly distributed, carry several of the Van Buren States, and thus at once settle the question in relation to the next Presidency. This the friends of the existing dynasty know and concede. But their hope is, that by the system of voting in States and for Electors, the wish of a majority of the people may be defeated. But even here, we think, they will fail. Let us examine this question more narrowly. We will here put down the votes which the unopposed of all sides concede that Gen. Harrison will certainly receive:

Vermont,	7
New Jersey,	8
Delaware,	3
Maryland,	10
Kentucky,	15
Ohio,	21
Indiana,	9
Massachusetts,	14
Tennessee,	15
Rhode Island,	4
Connecticut,	8
North Carolina,	15
Louisiana,	5
Michigan,	3
<b>Total,</b>	<b>137</b>

The whole number of electoral votes is 294—necessary to a choice, 149. It will thus be seen that, giving Gen. Harrison the above States as certain, he will still require 11 votes to elect him. For these 11, he has a chance in the following States:

New York,	42
Pennsylvania,	30
Virginia,	23
Georgia,	11

Now, should he get either of the four, he will be elected of course; and our conviction is strong, that he will carry New York by a majority of twenty thousand. But we have put that State among the doubtful, simply because the Loco Focos, knowing that, without New York, their chance is utterly hopeless, have since the western elections, set up some possible claim to that State. Its absurdity may be fully appreciated, when we remember that Gov. Seward was elected by a triumphant majority against Governor Marcy, one of the strongest Van Buren men in the Union. Also, that the Whigs have since elected a majority of both branches of the Legislature, and that the cause of General Harrison was never so promising in that section of the Union as at this moment. It is, therefore, utterly absurd in the enemy to talk of carrying New York. But even if we give it them, as we have done for the sake of argument, it will be seen that they must also carry Pennsylvania, Georgia and Virginia, in order to defeat General Harrison. In all these States, we consider our chance quite as good as theirs, if not better. In 1836, the Van Buren majority in Pennsylvania was a little better than four thousand, and then our political friends were divided. They are now thoroughly united. This union, in addition to the changes that have taken place, will surely prove adequate to a change of twenty five hundred votes—more than enough to give the State to General Harrison. In Virginia and Georgia, also, our chance is excellent. View the subject as we may, therefore, the prospect is not only highly encouraging, but it is glorious. The certain States for Van Buren are few and far between. We give a list of them, and put down several—Illinois and Mississippi, for example—which he will have a hard struggle to get.

Maine,	10
New Hampshire,	7
Alabama,	7
Mississippi,	4
Illinois,	5
Missouri,	4
Arkansas,	3
South Carolina,	11

On a review of the whole case, therefore, it will be seen that Van Buren has 51 certain—Harrison 137 certain; while the chances of the latter for a sufficient balance to elect him, viz: 11, are, in our view, as five to one, when compared with the chances of a sufficient balance, namely, 97, to keep in power the existing tottering dynasty.

The Whigs of New York City, yesterday, had a grand celebration of one of General Harrison's early victories. The Times says of the gathering:

"Such enthusiasm we never before witnessed; it was a perfect explosion of popular feeling. The audience—which we cannot be far wrong in estimating at fifteen thousand—was of the right sort; a large proportion being the real working democracy of our city.

Affection for General Harrison, and distaste for General Run, are doing wonders for the good cause here. Chapman will have but little to "crow" over in the Empire City next November, or else we mistake the "signs."

**A GREAT HAUL.**—The Middletown (Conn.) Sentinel says that on the 12th inst. at Saybrook, 222,000 white fish were taken at one haul and sold for \$222

## 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.]

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will now again conduct you to the first story of the palace, where we shall enter the great "Court Banqueting room," in which I can promise you a sight that will be "good for sore eyes." It is a genuine locofoco's dinner table—set out, arranged in order, and duly prepared to receive the Court guests. In the first place, however, I must inform you that this table is not provided with those old and unfashionable dishes, "hog and hominy," "fried meat and gravy," "schultz, knep and sourout," with a mug of "hard cider." No, sir, no. All these substantial preparations are looked upon by gourmants, French cooks, and locofoco Presidents as exceedingly vulgar, and fit only to set before "Bank Whigs," and men (as the Globe eloquently expresses it) "who adopt the maxims and principles of cobblers and tinkers." But the true orthodox, democratic viands, with which a genuine locofoco furnishes his dinner table, consist in massive gold plate and French tambours, compotiers on feet, stands for bonbons, with three stages, gilded French plateaus, garnished with mirrors and garlands, and gaudy artificial flowers. During the apostolic days, the saints were commanded to "eat what was set before them, asking no questions"—but if any good Christian man should, by mistake, find his way to a table thus furnished, and should incline to obey the precept according to its letter, he would certainly have hard fare of it. He might perhaps sustain famishing humanity by browsing on artificial flowers and wreaths or, peradventure, by touching with the tongue the saccharine compotiers and bonbons, somewhat after the manner of the very commendable usage said to have prevailed at an early day among the inhabitants of Kinderhook, of suspending by a cord a large lump of sugar immediately over the centre of the table, so that it might swing round to the guests alternately.—Albeit sir, there is food for the palate placed upon this locofoco's table, there is a feast of gold for the eye that would have satisfied King Midas himself. And although the wind of several large forests was not cut down to dress the victuals for this Tammany banquet yet it required the enormous sum of eleven thousand one hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirty-two cents of the people's cash to buy the table "furni-ture."

You seem amazed, Mr. Chairman.—Do not believe that I speak not the "words of truth and soberness." I have now in my hands, sir, the "official vouchers," which show the expenditure of every dollar of that large sum, and that the whole amount thereof, with the exception of \$1,125, was expended since the days of the plain, frugal, economical, republican, retrenching reformation of Jackson and Van Buren commenced.—And I here, in my place, demand, in the name of my constituents, that the Committee on the Expenditures on the Public Buildings make a report to this House, and communicate copies, not only of the vouchers on this subject, but all the vouchers in relation to expenditures for the President's house, furniture and grounds; that they may be all spread before the People in an "official form." This everlasting leakage from the People's strong box must be stanch-ed.

But I will exhibit to the committee the various bills which form the aggregate of \$11,191 32 for the table service of the democratic President.

I will, in the first place bring to the notice of the committee the bill for the French sterling silver plate and gilt dessert set, bought from a Russian nobleman, de M. le General Baron de Tuyl, resident Minister of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia at Lisbon, for the sum of four thousand three hundred and eight dollars, and eighty-two cents.

The silver plate consists of soup tureens, sauce boats, plates, diversers grandeurs, bottle stands, soup ladles, &c. &c. three hundred and thirty-eight pieces.

The gilt dessert set is composed of table spoons, sweetmeat spoons, tea or coffee spoons, knives, forks, &c. &c. one hundred and forty pieces.

The following receipts are endorsed on the bill for the silver plate and gilt service:—Received, June 29, 1833, four thousand three hundred and eight dollars eighty-two cents, being in full for the within service of

**GEO. W. SOUTH.**

"I certify that I have received into the President's House all the articles contained in the within service, and they are intended for the use of the President's House."

**J. BOULANGER.**  
Washington, July 1, 1833."

It may be proper to remark that pure gold is generally considered too ductile and soft to manufacture into knives, forks and other utensils, which require some degree of firmness or want of pliability. The gilt or gold service, therefore, used in the palaces of kings and at the castles of wealthy noblemen in Europe, is composed of a slight substratum of silver, thickly plated or overlaid with pure gold. And hence, I presume the gilt service of the President was manufactured after the same manner. No honest democrat, however, by taking up the various articles of which it consists, would be led to doubt a moment that they are made of gold, without any alloy. They may be

pure gold, though I am inclined to believe otherwise, inasmuch as they were procured from one of the great nobles of the Russian Empire.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, it is time the People of the United States should know that their money goes to buy for their plain hard-handed democratic President knives, forks, and spoons of gold, that he may dine in the style of the Monarchs of Europe.—[Mr. Waddy Thompson. No wonder.—This, you know, is a gold and silver Admiration.] The fact, however, is impudently denied not only by Mr. Van Buren's "organ," the Globe, but by all the Locofoco papers throughout the country. When a certain lawyer, in Columbus, Ohio, told a farmer in his neighborhood that the President had a dinner service of gold, the Locofoco paper published in that place, and called the "Ohio Statesman," made so fierce an attack upon him that the poor man was frightened and actually retraced the statement—though it was as true as preaching. The editor of that journal, after thus obtaining a triumph over truth, proceeds in one of his late papers to make the "amende honorable." Please, sir, to notice the cool audacity of the fellow!

"A week or two since, we alluded in our paper to a Whig attorney of this city, that should have attempted to impose on an old farmer, by telling him that Mr. Van Buren had a set of gold plates, and used a gold knife and fork. We felt indignant that any one whom we held in high estimation, personally, should have descended to such a mode of electioneering, not that any one would believe it, but that any one should resort to such acts. We were, however, gratified by learning from the gentleman implicated that he was misunderstood, and of course we did him injustice, and it gives us pleasure to be thus able publicly to say so.—We should have made this statement earlier, but we were anxious to see all parties before we did so."

Now, sir, I would advise this Whig lawyer not to be quite so timid hereafter as to retract statements based upon substantial facts. And I would further counsel him to visit the farmer with whom he held the conversation about the gold knives and forks of the President, and tell him the whole truth in relation to that matter; for I can assure this honest Whig lawyer that the gold service story is a hundred fold worse than he had any conception of. I do not know that the rich gold and silver service is shown on all occasions; probably it is only when the elite are invited. But let any gentleman go to the palace when our now well beloved cousin from South Carolina, whom the "official organ" formerly delighted to call John Calhoun Calhoun, is at the banquet, and then the gold service in all its democratic lustre will be presented to his admiring eyes! Oh! sir, how delightful it must be to a real genuine Loco Foco to eat his *pate de foie gras, dinde desosse, and salade a la polaire* from a silver plate with a golden knife and fork. And how exquisite to sip with a golden spoon his soup a la Reine from a silver tureen. It almost "makes my mouth water" to talk about it.

I will, in the next place, call the attention of the committee to the bill for the splendid French China for dinner service, and the elegant dessert set of blue and gold, with eagle; all made to order in France, and imported by Lewis Veron & Co., celebrated dealers in fancy china, &c., Philadelphia.

The Set of French China for dinner service has four hundred and forty pieces, consisting of olive boats, octagon salad bowls, pickle shells, long fish dishes, &c. &c., and cost one thousand dollars.

The Dessert Set, blue and gold, with eagle, composed of four hundred and twelve pieces, including six stands for Bonbons, with three stages; twelve Sweetmeat Compotiers, on feet; eight Compotiers, on feet; six large French baskets, on feet; four Ice cream Vases and Covers, with inside Bowls five dozen Greek form Cups and Saucers, &c. &c. cost one thousand five hundred dollars.

Mr. Chairman, don't you think that one of your plain republican "Suckers" would feel "kind of queer like" to be placed at the President's table, before these democratic "Tambours with three stages," and "Compotiers on feet"? Why, sir, he would almost imagine that he had suddenly been translated to the *salle a festin en maison royale* of Louis Philippe, King of the French. I have no doubt that some of my constituents would much rather face the grizzly bear, on the Appalachian mountains, than sit down before these "Tambours with three stages," and "Compotiers on feet," for five consecutive hours—the period usually required by Kings and democratic Presidents to masticate a state dinner.

The next piece of democratic "furniture" on the President's table to which I would invite your very particular attention is the "Sourtout," or bronze gilded Plateau, a large ornamented or pictured tray which stands on the centre of the table. The Plateau, with the richly gilded baskets, tripode, and Etruscan vases which accompany it, cost in Paris 3,000 francs, or \$1,125; and is the only piece of table "furniture" which has not been purchased since the democratic days of retrenchment and reform. Some four or five months after Mr. Van Buren took possession of the palace, he paid seventy five dollars of the People's cash to Mr. Zachariah Nicholas for dressing up the Plateau, and it now looks quite new. It is composed of seven parts, measures thirteen feet six inches in length and two feet in width, and is ornamented with mirrors. It is handsomely carved and gilded, with wreaths of fruit and vines; also with figures

representing Bacchus and the Bacchantes, and pedestals upon which there are sixteen figures holding crowns to receive the lights, and sixteen cups to change them at pleasure. Accompanying the Plateau are two Etruscan Vases, gilded and garnished with flowers; also, three baskets, richly gilded, each with three figures upon a round stand, embellished with ivy and lyre-formed leaves, for six lights each, ornamented with flowers.

It does appear to me, sir, that the Plateau, with its fine mirrors, in which the honest, hard handed loco foco democrats can look at themselves, almost every moment, during the formal progress of a court banquet, would be regarded even by a bank whig as a pretty formidable article of dinner furniture.

Having disposed of the pictured tray, Mr. Chairman, I will direct your attention for a few minutes to the magnificent set of Table Glass, contained in three several bills. The first bill is for Champagne Glasses, Claret, Goblets, Cordials, Water Bottles, &c. bought from Messrs. Lewis Vernon & Co. for nine hundred and twenty-four dollars.—The second is for richest cut Tumblers, cut Centre Bowls and Stands, cut Floating Island Dishes, cut Pitchers, &c., purchased from Bakewell & Co. for fourteen hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-five cents. The third bill I will give you entire.

"New York, June 8, 1837.  
Col. T. L. Smith for sundry articles for President's House.

Bought of James P. Drummond, No. 47 Maiden Lane, between William and Nassau streets, Importer of and dealer in China, Glass and Earthenware, wholesale and retail—

6 quart and 12 pint, all flute, Decanters, cone stoppers, barrel shape, \$20 84 00

6 dozen Claret Wines, cut pillar stem, \$7 42 00

6 do Green finger cups, \$34 22 00

8 do Cup wine coolers, \$9 54 00

2 do cut Champs, \$9 18 00

18 pint Water Bottles, flint and flint 20 00

2 Casks 75

Bottles returned 20 00

Duplicate, \$220 75

Received payment,  
JAS. P. DRUMMOND.

Mr. Chairman, these three bills for table glass make, together, the clover sum of \$2,756 50—an amount, I should suppose, sufficiently large to purchase the most democratic set of table glass in America.—What, sir, will the honest loco foco say to Mr. Van Buren for spending the People's cash in foreign Fanny Komble green finger cups, in which to wash his pretty tapering, soft, white, lily fingers, after dining on fricandeau de veau and omelette soufflee! How will the friends of temperance—the real teetotalers—relish the foreign "cut wine coolers" and the "barrel shape flute decanters with cone stoppers"?

I will now, sir, present you with a receipt for another ornament found on Mr. Van Buren's dinner table, that tells much, very much, sir, in regard to the true character of his democracy:

"Received, Baltimore, 14th November, 1837, of T. L. Smith, Esq. one hundred dollars, in full for a set of artificial flowers for the President's table.

"100 Dollars. JOHN THOMAS."

I am willing to concede that the expenditure of \$100 is, in itself, a very small matter. The question, however, is not how much cash was paid by Mr. Van Buren for the bunch of artificial flowers which decorates his table, but whether the People's money shall be expended for such aristocratic French finery? and whether Mr. Van Buren who has been raised to the most exalted station on the earth, and whose example upon society must necessarily have a most powerful and extensive influence, shall, by the introduction of foreign gawags into the house of the American People, contribute to corrupt the plain, unostentatious, and republican manners of our people, by creating vain desires for external show and for foolish displays of splendor, which are not congenial with our frugal habits? The influence of this example has already had a most injurious tendency within the District of Columbia, where many men are now found vying with each other to make a splendid appearance even above their rank and means of support. I will give you an instance or two. Mr. F. P. Blair, the humble editor of Martin Van Buren's "official organ," came to this city some ten years ago a plain, simple republican in his manners and style of living, having been brought up and educated with all the domestic and economical maxims of the hardy and frugal Western country. For some years after his arrival, he was content to dwell in a comfortable house of fifteen feet front, furnished in a plain, substantial way; but, behold the charm of Executive manners! How altered the man! He now aims at rivaling all the Foreign Ministers and Heads of the great Departments of the Government in the splendor of his spacious mansion, in the profusion of his table, and in every indulgence which an empty vanity can covet. He, too, gives brilliant entertainments to the members of Congress, and great officers of state, in imitation of the sumptuous Court banquets at the palace.

On these occasions as I have been credibly informed, for the purpose of producing a more dazzling effect on the vision of his loco foco brethren, he actually hires rich chandeliers and other showy democratic ornaments at a charge of ten per cent. on