"United States for the President's House,
To Robert Reed, Dr.
1837, March 11. To tuna-rack for
Wm. Cuthbert, $6 00
Received payment,
R. KEYWORTH."

"Wm. Cuthbert, for the President's table furniture,
To P. Kinchy. $6 00
1837, Dec. 14. 2 sugar vases, 4 basons for same, 6 00
4 artificial wreaths, 1 50
July 7, 1839. Received payment for P. Kinchy. THOMAS WHELAN."

"President of the United States,
To Wm. M. McCauley, Dr.
1837, March 20.
To 24 gallon coffee-boiler, $2 25
1 boiler and 2 do. pots, a 75, 2 25
1 coffee bigpon, 1 500
I certify the above to be correct. James Cuthbert.
March 27, 1837. Received the within account in full,
WM. M. McCAULEY."

"Washington, Nov. 4, 1837.
President of the United States,
Bought of Campbell & Coyle.
1 plate warmer, $10 50
April 19, 1838. Received payment for Campbell & Covle,
GUSTIN RUSSELL."

"The United States, for the President's
To Samuel Redden, Dr.
1837. July 1. To 1 dozen brooms, $3 75
½ do handscrubs, 1 87
½ do brooms, 1 87
$7 50
July 7. Received payment,
SAM. REDDERN."

"President's House, to E. M. Linthicum.
1837. March 16.
To 2 B. M. coffee pots, a 2 25, 4 50
To do. do. M. table spoons, a 1 87, 2 75
1 do. teaspoons, 50 a 87, 1 25
2 toasters, a 62, 1 25
1 steel, 50
2 gridirons, 25 a 25, 50
1 hammer, 40 a 50, 90
$11 52

I certify the above to be correct.
Received payment in full,
E. M. LINTHICUM."

Mr. Chairman, these fifteen small bills which I have just read have been selected from several large bundles of others, because they afford a fair sample of the kind of expenses that are daily incurred on account of the palace establishment.

And I must be permitted to say, that I cannot see the propriety or the justice of the President of the United States in making the public at all the little dishes-meats of his household. He receives an annual salary of twenty five thousand dollars, in gold and silver, which is worth $68 50 per day, or $2 81 for each and every hour that passes during the four years of his presidential term. If he enjoys himself from ten hours at a state dinner, he rises from his feast $14 05 richer than when he sat down. If he sleep eight hours, he is sure to get up from his state bed $22 45 better off than before he closed his eyes.—Neither does the amount of his income depend upon good crops, good seasons, good farming, or good prices. On the contrary, whilst it is not diminished by any or all of these circumstances, which so vitally affect the income of the farmer, the President's salary is in fact always enhanced in value, in proportion as the farmer, the mechanic, and the poor laborer suffer. I ask you, therefore, whether it is just and equal for the President, that the farmer, the mechanic, and the poor laborer with the costs of making his sheets, pillow-cases, and servant's aprons—with the pitiful price paid for hemming, yes, hemming his kitchen rubbers, or dish cloths—straining cloths, or strainer rags? The poor farmer has not only to purchase a chiney, milk strainer, and skimmers for his own family, but he is also taxed to pay for a churn, milk strainers, and skimmers for the President of the United States, and for hemming his strainer rags into the bargain.

The poor laborer, with his fifty cents a day, has not only to provide his own coffee pots and pewter spoons, but he is compelled to purchase a coffee-pot for the President, and pay for the spoons used by the President's servants. Ay, sir, he is taxed for the cost of grinding the knives which his servants in the President's kitchen use in eating their victuals. The President of the United States, in my opinion, should have had more pride of character than to charge the People with the price of his plate warmers, his toasters, his market baskets, his tart pans, and larding needles to stuff his puddings and succissons. Martin Van Buren must suppose, forsooth, that the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of the United States are so very stupid, or so very good-natured, that they will without a murmur, consent to be taxed with the price of his liquor stand, and for silver and gold chains to hang labels around the necks of his "foreign barrel shaped flute decanters, with cane stoppers," to "grape prize his aleek, prim court guests that he has introduced to the palace cellars "Mar cobmner Hock," "Family Claret," "Powers Port," "Romance Burgundy," "Revini's Pale Gold Sherry," and "Red Seal, old, bottled E. I. Madeira."

I had thought that it was bad enough for the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of the country to provide hay and pasturage for Mr. Van Buren's race and carriage horses; to pay for the manure on his potato, celery, cauliflower, and asparagus beds; to pay the hire of a British gardener to trellis his strawberry vines, cultivate his vegetables, and construct bouquets for his palace saloons; but, sir, to hem his dish rags, pay for his larding needles and liquor stands is still worse. Aye, sir, worse, if possible, than filling the apartments in the House of the American People with royal and imperial Woltons, foreign cut wine coolers, French bedsteads, and one hundred dollar artificial flowers. It is worse, sir, because there is a degree of littleness in the thing which demonstrates as clearly as if it were written in characters of living light, that the soul of Martin Van Buren is as very, very, very diminutive, that it might find abundant space within the barrel of a milliner's thimble to perform all the evolutions of the whirling pirouette save chasse a suivant, according to the liberal graticulations practised by the most celebrated danseurs.

If there was the least necessity for taxing the People in the manner I have mentioned I know well they would bear the burden without grumbling; but, sir, there is no intelligent man residing at the seat of Government who is not satisfied that Mr. Van Buren lays up annually from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Can you inform me, sir, what great expenses incumber his purse, which any other respectable gentleman who occupies a separate mansion in this city has not to meet? All the individuals at the head of the various Departments of the Government have to hire horses, stables, carriages, gardens and gardeners; they have to purchase household furniture, raise their own vegetables, and buy hay for their cattle; and yet they manage not only to get along comfortably, but to hold brilliant soirees, and make quite a display in carriages and equipage, on $6,000 per annum—There are but two items in the expenditure of the President which can exceed in amount the disbursements for similar objects incurred by other respectable householders in Washington. I refer to his state dinners and palace servants.

In regard to the former, a pretty fair estimate can soon be made. He probably gives 25 state dinners during the long sessions of Congress, and 15 at the short sessions—being an average of twenty dinners annually with 40 guests for each. If we allow $2 to each guest, the actual cost of a state dinner will be $80. 20 state dinners would therefore require $1,600. The sum of $2 for each guest is a very liberal allowance, and within a few farces if the price paid by Louis Philippe King of the French, the richest monarch in the world, to his purveyor, for providing the most sumptuous banquets at the Tuilleries and Fontainbleau. In relation to the number of palace servants I shall not be rigid. I am willing to allow Mr. Van Buren the benefit of courses to include all servants that may be employed without as well as within the palace walls. I presume the following office will suffice for the President—1 chargeer, 2 postilions, 4 footmen, 2 outriders, 2 grooms, 4 French cooks, 1 butler, 1 chief carver, 1 cup bearer, 1 porter, 1 turnspit, 1 scullion, and 6 chamber servants. I do not deem it proper to name a "keeper of the President's dogs"—although the "keeper of the King's dogs" in England is no inconsiderable personage; and a recent London paper announces that "Lord Kinnaird, the new master of her Majesty's buckhounds, has just taken for four months Colonel Cavendish's mansion at St. Leonards, within about ten miles of Windsor, for the purpose of being within the immediate neighborhood of the place of official duties." Excellent servants will then be had at a state dinner, he rises from his feast $14 05 richer than when he sat down. If he sleep eight hours, he is sure to get up from his state bed $22 45 better off than before he closed his eyes.—Neither does the amount of his income depend upon good crops, good seasons, good farming, or good prices. On the contrary, whilst it is not diminished by any or all of these circumstances, which so vitally affect the income of the farmer, the President's salary is in fact always enhanced in value, in proportion as the farmer, the mechanic, and the poor laborer suffer. I ask you, therefore, whether it is just and equal for the President, that the farmer, the mechanic, and the poor laborer with the costs of making his sheets, pillow-cases, and servant's aprons—with the pitiful price paid for hemming, yes, hemming his kitchen rubbers, or dish cloths—straining cloths, or strainer rags? The poor farmer has not only to purchase a churn, milk strainer, and skimmers for his own family, but he is also taxed to pay for a churn, milk strainers, and skimmers for the President of the United States, and for hemming his strainer rags into the bargain.

The poor laborer, with his fifty cents a day, has not only to provide his own coffee pots and pewter spoons, but he is compelled to purchase a coffee-pot for the President, and pay for the spoons used by the President's servants. Ay, sir, he is taxed for the cost of grinding the knives which his servants in the President's kitchen use in eating their victuals. The President of the United States, in my opinion, should have had more pride of character than to charge the People with the price of his plate warmers, his toasters, his market baskets, his tart pans, and larding needles to stuff his puddings and succissons. Martin Van Buren must suppose, forsooth, that the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of the United States are so very stupid, or so very good-natured, that they will without a murmur, consent to be taxed with the price of his liquor stand, and for silver and gold chains to hang labels around the necks of his "foreign barrel shaped flute decanters, with cane stoppers," to grape prize his aleek, prim court guests that he has introduced to the palace cellars "Mar cobmner Hock," "Family Claret," "Powers Port," "Romance Burgundy," "Revini's Pale Gold Sherry," and "Red Seal, old, bottled E. I. Madeira."

I had thought that it was bad enough for the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of the country to provide hay and pasturage for Mr. Van Buren's race and carriage horses; to pay for the manure on his potato, celery, cauliflower, and asparagus beds; to pay the hire of a British gardener to trellis his strawberry vines, cultivate his vegetables, and construct bouquets for his palace saloons; but, sir, to hem his dish rags, pay for his larding needles and liquor stands is still worse. Aye, sir, worse, if possible, than filling the apartments in the House of the American People with royal and imperial Woltons, foreign cut wine coolers, French bedsteads, and one hundred dollar artificial flowers. It is worse, sir, because there is a degree of littleness in the thing which demonstrates as clearly as if it were written in characters of living light, that the soul of Martin Van Buren is as very, very, very

the 11th of March, 1837, till the 16th May, 1837, $1,037 35.

Containing among other charges the following:

PRIVATE OFFICE.

To scrape the room and size 23 pieces paper	$5 00
3 1-8 pieces border	7 50
putting up 23 pieces paper	5 00
putting up 3 1-8 pieces border	1 67
22 yards scarlet damask	54 00
25 yards silk yd.	18 75
50 yards of silk binding	12 50
2 sets of cornices	26 00
26 yards moreen	27 00
25 yards cotton fringe	6 25
2 pairs of bands	6 00
2 do. do.	10 50
making 4 sets window curtains	24 00
41 yards of Brussels carpet	103 00
15 3-4 yards border	31 50
making 41 yards carpeting	12 87
making 31 1 2 yards carpet	7 87
GREEN ROOM.	
30 Pieces of Silver Paper	150 00
4 pieces border	16 00
2 pieces bottom border	4 00
putting up 30 pieces paper	11 25
putting up 4 pieces border	4 00
36 yards green silk	108 00
33 yards moulin	24 75
16 yards cotton fringe	4 00
making and putting up 2 window curtains	30 00
75 yards matting	22 43
putting down 75 yards matting	18 75
1 piece green worsted binding	2 25
removing furniture of the Audience Room to Major Jack's room, and the furniture from this room to the Audience Room	8 50
Bill of C. Alexander, Upholsterer, from May, 1837, till 10th August, 1837	$1,135 47
Cleansing and other charges the following:—	
SQUARE ROOM.	
To taking down 2 window curtains	$1 00
washing and making satin	7 00
GOVERNMENT'S OFFICE	
taking down the window curtains and taking up the carpet and moving the furniture	6 00
CIRCULAR ROOM.	
taking up the carpet and 16 yards of linen and rope	22 00
washing and repairing 32 chair covers	4 00
CIRCULAR ROOM—2d story.	
taking down 6 window curtains and taking up the carpet	1 00
BLUE ROOM	
taking down the curtains, taking up 2 carpets, and moving the furniture	1 00
putting up 2 window curtains	1 00
putting down matting	1 00
30 pieces of silver paper	120 00
4 pieces of border	16 00
2 pieces of bottom border	4 00
hanging 30 pieces of paper	11 25
putting up 4 pieces border	4 50
43 yards of blue	131 25
4 yards silk border	4 00
32 yards moulin	27 75
16 yards cotton fringe	4 00
10 gilding rings	5 00
making and putting up window curtains	30 00
By agreement for a carpet, 2 pieces curtain complete, and preparing the President's office	475 00
Bill of Ed. Burke, Upholsterer, 22d August, 1837	$385 16
Viz. To making and laying carpets, and making ball pulls	$494 53
hanging paper	178 90
materials for repairing old work	26 18
1 king up old carpets, and taking down old curtains, and relaying and putting up same, expenses, &c.	240 00
dines, stuffing and materials for stuffing	84 50
	$985 16
Bill of Zachariah Nicholas 28th August, 1837	$800 00
Cleansing, repairing, and regulating 7 chandeliers	2 00
Cleansing and repairing 2 pair of clear table French lustres	75 00
Cleansing and repairing 1 1-2 column astral lamps,	51 00
Cleansing and repairing 4 pair cornucopia bracket branches	542 00
Cleaning and repairing 1 pair mantle branch lamps, pair candlesticks	
Cash paid in Baltimore and Philadelphia for glass and expenses	56 00
Taking down and putting up chandelier and other ornaments	70 37
Paid for packing boxes and cotton	38 67
Paid for 11 days' hire of horses and carts, hauling the ornaments and expenses	29 75
Cleaning 1 passage lamp and chain	2 00
Cleaning and repairing a plateau	75 00
Expenses, transportation, and putting up plateau	11 00
	$800 00

JULY 10, 1837.

* Received for repairs of chandeliers, &c for the President's House, one hundred and fifty dollars.
"$150. Z. NICHOLAS".

I have just read five several bills, which exhibit an expenditure, under the act of Congress last mentioned, for what are denominated 'repairs of the President's house,' during the first six months of Mr. Van Buren's term, amounting altogether to the sum of $4,127 98. By these bills we are taught what is meant by the phrase "repairs of the President's House," in the palace vocabulary. It appears that "repairs of the President's House" consist in buying scarlet damask and Brussels carpet for the President's office; scraping or scrubbing, and making window curtains for the same; purchasing silver paper and green silk for the Green room; and removing furniture from the Audience room to the Major's room and from this room to the Audience room; taking down window curtains, washing and making them again, for the Square room; taking down window curtains and taking up carpets, in the Circular and Blue rooms; putting up window curtains in the Major's room and Mr. M. Van Buren's room; making and laying down carpets; making bell-pulls, purchasing divans, cleaning and repairing chandeliers, pier tables with French lustres, column astral lamps, candlesticks and pitcrans. I think, sir, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers will judge the foregoing items to be a very strange kind of "repairs of the President's House." They will have no hesitation in pronouncing that there is scarcely a single dollar included in the foregoing bills which can with propriety be said to have been expended in "repairs for the President's House." I heard a gentleman remark, with most cutting severity, while speaking on the subject of "repairs of the President's House." that "it was the duty of the Government who first built the house to keep it in repair, and shelter its occupant from the rains and winds of heaven." Don't you believe, sir, that the President adopts a most admirable mode to "shelter" himself from "the rain and winds of heaven" by expending the appropriations made by Congress "for repairs of the President's House," in buying silver paper, scarlet damask, and green silk; in fixing 'bell pulls,' cleaning or regilding plateaus and cornucopia bracket branches; taking down and putting up window curtains; laying down and taking up carpets, and in removing the furniture from the Audience room to the Major's room, and from the latter to the Audience room?—The honest truth about the whole matter is this, sir. Scarcely $500 have been expended during the last twelve years in making legitimate, real, permanent "repairs of the President's House," excepting on one occasion for painting the entire building in side and outside, for which a special appropriation of $34,482 was voted by Congress. The Representatives of the People have been sulled—yes, sir actually gulled, with the idea that large annual appropriations have been necessary for "repairs of the President's House," that it might not "fall to pieces and go to ruin;" and when those appropriations have been made for "repairs of the President's House," they have unwitingly been expended in the manner I have indicated.

But, sir, the phraseology of the act of Congress passed 3d March, 1837, as before mentioned, embraces the word "alterations" as well as the word "repairs." What do you understand by the term "alterations?" I can tell you what that word signifies in the palace. If the broad walls of the East Room have been hung with "paper of the lemon color, with a rich cloth border," and if the lemon color should be prescribed by the palace dandies as unfashionable, the word "alterations" would in this supposed case apply with remarkable clearness, and would enable the master of the house to substitute "a rich, chaste and beautiful" silver paper, with golden borders, for the unfashionable "lemon color, with a rich cloth border." I sometimes hear the word "alterations" suggested to the President as so various in their character that he is unable to decide on their respective merits. In different offices it is said he has been known to call in the aid of a professional artist, by whose plans and drawings the mind of the President may be aided in arriving at a conclusion. Hence, sir, some of the official vouchers before me I was not surprised to find the following:

"Dr. the United States to Robert Mills, Cr.
1837, July. For drawing of plans, &c of the President's House, $20 00
Received the above in full of Thos. L. Smith.
ROBT. MILLS."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Convention of Delegates from the different Townships of Adams county, assembled at the Court house in Gettysburg, Monday, Sept. 7, for the purpose of settling a COUNTY TICKET, to be supported by the friends of Harrison & Tyler.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of Col. JOHN RENSHAW, Esq. as President, and Col. Jesse Wolfrom, Secretary.

Delegates appeared and presented credentials from the following districts, viz:

Borough of Gettysburg—Hershart Gilbert, James A. Thompson.

Cumberland—Henry Lott, Col. S. Witherow, Mountjoy—Jas. Smith, Samuel Durborow, Esq. Germany—James Renshaw, John A Davis.

Freedom—James Cunningham, Esq. William M. Harper.

Liberty—Martin Newman, William Donaldson.

Hamiltonban—George Irvin, John Mickley, Jr. Franklin—Henry Bender, Jas. A. Wilson.

Menallen—Wm. Rex, Henry Bemer.

Tyrone—Col. B. Snyder, John Neely.

Straban—William McIlhenny, John Dickson, Jr.

Reading—Col. J. J. Hamilton, Benjamin Mellone.

Hamilton—George Clark, John Picking.

Berwick borough—F. W. Koehler, W. Berlin.

Berwick township—J. C. Ellis, W. D. Himes.

Conewago—John H. Aulenbaugh, Jacob Lint.

Mountpleasant—John Blair, Esq. John Smith.

Huntington—Harman Wierman, W. Gardner.

Latimore—Col. John Walford, Geo. Rolsner.

Nominations of candidates for the different offices were then made.

Col. M. C. *Clarkson, D. Middleoff, Esq.* and *H. J. Schreiner* were appointed Conferees to meet the Conferees from Franklin, to nominate a candidate for Congress, and were unanimously instructed to support the Hon. JAMES COOPER.

Adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock

2 o'clock. P. M.

The Convention met, and acted upon the following Ticket:

ASSEMBLY.
DANIEL M. SMYSER,
GEORGE L. FAUSS.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM DOUGLASS.
AUDITOR,
JAMES RUSSELL.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY LOTT.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the ticket settled this day, to the undivided support of the citizens of Adams county; and that we pledge ourselves to support the same by all fair and honorable means.

Resolved, That whereas the People have not the means of the office holders possess—the public treasury—for defraying the expenses for holding conventions: it is therefore recommended to them, that the people who are delegates to the Harrison convention, to be held at Lancaster on the 18th inst., will proceed there in wagons; it being the cheapest and most suitable conveyance for them.

Resolved, That a committee of vigilance be appointed in each township in the county.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed, agreeably to the above resolution:

Cumberland Township.—William M'Gaughy, Robert Cobean, John S Crawford, James Heagy, Eli Horner, J Vaner, John Hamilton. William Hamilton, Peter Elion, Samuel Cobean John Weigler, Francis C Ogden, Joseph Bailey, William M. Cullough, Conrad Snyder.

Mountjoy.—George W Herner, Jacob Keller, George R Hoffman, James M'Ilhenny, Joseph Fink, John Horner, Robert M'Kinney, John Larimer, Jesse D. Newman, Michael Troutz, Joseph Clapaddle, Edward Collins, Jesse Mackly, Joseph Mackly, Samuel Arntz, John Sourbeer, James Collins, Jacob Norbeck, William Young John Houghstein.

Germany—James Renshaw, James M'Sherry, Col Ephraim Swope, Dr John A Shorb, Alfred Cole, Joseph Bauher, Jacob Stonsifer, Peter Bowers, Jacob Hoffman, Henry Spalding, Frederick Bittinger, John Lichty, Johnathan C Forrest, Esq John A Davis, John Barnitz

Hamilton.—John Blair M'Creary, Samuel Rode, James White, Henry Myers, Abraham Waybright, B Riley, Daniel Sheets, Samuel Neely, Robert Linn, John Morriz, John Patterson, John Carpenter.

Liberty—Captain William Donaldson, Christian Overholtzer, George P Weigly, John Martin, John Eiker, Lewis S Wertz, Samuel Fleigh, Anthony Bighon, Nathaniel Grayson, Esq Barnabus Gardner.

Hamiltonban—Joseph Culbertson, Washington Blythe, John White, John M'Colloch, Christ Nagle, Henry Emmert, Conrad Stonsifer, James J M'Ilhenny, William Johnston, Daniel Mickly, Isaac Weagley, Christian Musselman, John Hoke, John Irvin, Sam Bird Sheaner, Jacob Hoffhagh, Samuel Cobean, Jacob Weldy, Robert Slemmons, Robert M'Gloughlin, Alexander Barbaugh, John Mickly, jr John Biesecker, Joseph Kittinger, Andrew Low, jr James Wilson, Christian Musser.

Menallen.—William Bell, Conrad Thomas, Andrew Neely, Hugh Heller, James Russell, John Taylor, Jacob Hewitt, Thomas Blocher, Adam J Wright, Daniel Bemer, Frederick Wolf, Eli Cover, Jacob Grove, John Thomas, jr Elijah Wright, Henry Hantzel, Adam Gardner.

Tyrone.—Arthur Stephens, William Alexander, Jacob Haverstock, Isaac Harman, Samuel Brown, Esq John Gilliland, John Yeats, William Sadler, Jacob Hersh, Michael Harman, Samuel Sadler, Capt John Neely, Col Baltzer Snyder, Samuel Dutfield, David Scrivener, Anthony Myers, John Miller, Daniel Widener, Oliss Ferrel, John Stowfer, Edward Staley, Daniel Brain, John Myers, jr Daniel Diffler, William Jones, John J Neely, Jacob Myers, Esq Solomon Routzal. Rudolph Deatrich, Henry Eckenrode, Ellias Albert, Elias Detor, George Haverstock.

Reading.—David Munfort, Henry Yeagy, Samuel Neely, Hugh King, William M'Ilhenny, Armstrong Taughinbaugh, William Cashman, John Yeagy, Hugh M'Ilhenny, James Dickson, Benjamin Mellone, Daniel Comfort, John P Demaree, Thomas M'Creary, Samuel Longsnecker, Jacob King, Henry Hoffman, John Dickson.

Berwick—John Blair Blish, Samuel Overholzer, John Brough, Esq Col Joseph J Kuhns, Solomon Albert, Jeremiah Lat Hinke, William Long, Henry S Hildebrand. John Hinkle, George Hollinger, Peter Hoover, jr Peter Hartman, Jacob Hollinger, Henry Graff, Jacob Gissen, John Simson Henry Gross, Jacob Hoffman, Peter Heller, Samuel Cleaman, Charles Kettlewell, Jonathan B Myers, Alexander Underwood, Moses Myers, Jr H Welcake, Jacob Hetzler, Samuel A M'Cosh, John R. Pilkey, Robert Livingston, William Ickes, Jacob Gardner, jr John Fickes of D.

Latimore—John Walford, George Dorsdorff, Caleb Beals, Aaron Cox, William F. Bower, Daniel Gardner, W Hunt, John Ziegler, Henry Sheffer, Samuel Leer, John Heiges, W Coulson, Esq Nathan Grieat, Isaac Griest, Samuel Hollinger, Abraham Griffith, Abraham Livingston, Adam Gardner, Peter Wagoner, Jacob Shull.

Resolved. That the proceedings be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in all the Democratic papers in the county.

JAMES RENSHAW, *Pres't.*
JOHN WOLFORD, *Sec'y.*

Conferee Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democratic Conferees from Franklin and Adams counties, friendly to the election of HARRISON and TYLER; held at the house of David Newcomer, on the 9th inst: the following Conferees produced their credentials, viz:—Gen. A. Maderia, Esq. Col. J. D. Paxton, and Henry Funk, Esq. from Franklin; Col. M. C. Clarkson, Col. Edward Stanley, Esq. and H. J. Schreiner, from Adams counties. Mr. Funk being called to the Chair, and H. J. Schreiner appointed Secretary, the following resolution was offered by Gen. A. Maderia, from Franklin, and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting now nominate JAMES COOPER, Esq. of Adams county, as a candidate for Congress for this congressional district, and that the friends of Harrison and Tyler be earnestly requested to give their votes and exertions in his behalf.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be signed by the officers of the meeting, and that they be published in the different Democratic papers of Adams county.

H. FUNK, *Chairman.*
H. J. SCHRINER, *Sec'y.*

FARMERS!
Attend to your Interest!!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, and the Farmers particularly, that he has ready for delivery

Improved Two Horse
THRASHING MACHINES!

One of which is now in the possession of Mr. Abraham Fisher, residing in Menallen township, Adams County, Pa. Messrs. Fisher and Forney having fairly tested the utility of this machine, furnish the following Certificate:

CERTIFICATE.—We certify, that we have in use one of Mr. S. H. LITTLE'S PATENT HORSE POWERS, and believe it to be superior to any machine of the kind we have ever seen. From the small degree of friction and the rapidity of motion, two horses have thrashed at the rate of two hundred *bushels* in a day, with the greatest ease, and without injury to the grain. ABRAHAM FISHER.

DANIEL FORNEY.

Menallen township, Sept. 5, 1840.

Farmers who have been waiting for something better than heretofore offered for sale, will find this to be what they want. Come see it, gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

The subscriber will have one of his Machines in operation in Gettysburg, on Wednesday, the 9th inst. Persons wishing to see its operation are invited to give him a call.

S. H. LITTLE.

Gettysburg, Sept. 8. 1840. tf-24

HARRISBURG
FRENCH BURR MILL STONE
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Millers and Millwrights, and the trade in general, that he still continues to manufacture

French Burr Mill Stones.

in Harrisburg, where he keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of FRENCH BURR BLOCKS of the very superior quality, and is prepared to manufacture to order, on favorable terms and cheaper than the same quality of French Burrs can be had at any other place in the United States, and will warrant them equal in quality to any that can be made in America.

The subscriber will, if desired, deliver Burrs at any place within along the Canals or Railroads, at his own risk.

☞ Orders by mail will meet the same prompt attention as if personal application is made.

W. H. KEPNER.

July 28, 1840. [Har. Int.] 6m-18

FEMALES who are troubled with sick headache, pain in the side, breast and back, loss of appetite, flatulency, lowness of spirits, palpitation of the heart, faintings or giddiness, sickness at the stomach, bilious affections, tightness at the chest, nausea, vomiting, noise in the stomach, flushings of heat and chilliness, diseases of the uterus and organs of digestion &c. &c.; those who may be thus affected should not neglect to procure *Dr. Harlick's Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Apperient Pills*, which are warranted to give immediate relief. Thousands do we almost daily behold, whose countenance and pale emaciated cheeks bear occasion witness to sickness and affliction. Could those persons be persuaded to use this invaluable medicine, they would soon find their weak and debilitated frame strengthened, their minds composed, and all pain and distress driven from the system. when the body will again renew its lease vigor and enter on "a new life," and death for a while be deprived of its prey. Wind heart but feels glad to behold their near relatives and dear friends snatched as if by magic from the fatal destroyer *Death*—you who are laboring under disease let not another day or night pass without procuring this medicine, as it will in a majority of cases effect a *permanent cure. Remember, delays are dangerous;* and if diseases si neglected, its ravished will doubly increase.

For sale, in Gettysburg, at the Drug Store of S. S. FORNEY, Agent.

September 1, 1840. 3t-23

THE STANDARD AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, September 15, 1840.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

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

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, JOSEPH RITNER

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

1st District:	LEVIS PASSMORE.
2d do	CADWALLADER EVANS.
do	CHARLES WATERS.
3d do	JONATHAN GILLINGHAM.
4th do	AMOS ELMAKER.
do	JOHN K. ZEILIN.
do	A. R. MCCLAINE.
5th do	ROBERT STINSON.
6th do	WILLIAM S. HENDRIE.
7th do	J. JENKINS ROSS.
8th do	PETER FILBERT.
9th do	WILLIAM ADDAMS.
10th do	JOHN HARPER.
11th do	WILLIAM M'ELWAINE.
12th do	JOHN DICKSON.
13th do	JOHN MKERIAN.
14th do	JOHN REED.
15th do	NEE MIDDLESWARTH.
16th do	GEORGE WALKER.
17th do	BERNHARD CONNELLY, Jr.
18th do	GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE.
19th do	JUSTICE G. FORDYCE.
20th do	JOSEPH BRIGGS.
21st do	HARMAR DENNY.
22d do	JOSEPH BUNNINGTON.
23d do	JAMES MONTGOMERY.
24th do	JOHN DICK.

Our Banner.—WE HAVE HUNG THE BLUE BANNER OF LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE POINTS OF OUR CREED ARE THE INSPIRING WORDS:—ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANT—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE." [BARNUM.

Democratic County Ticket.

CONGRESS,
James Cooper.
ASSEMBLY,
Daniel M. Smyser,
Dr. George L. Fauss.
COMMISSIONER,
William Douglass.
AUDITOR,
James Russell.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
Henry Lott.

DEMOCRATS! DEMOCRATS!! READ!!!

"The Democratic party support MEN IT IS TRUE, and NOT MEASURES." [*Compiler, Aug.* 18.

Democratic Meetings.

Our readers will perceive by the calls for meetings in to-day's paper, that our Harrison friends are awake and girding on their armor for the great conflict which is approaching. We hope to see equipoisation, and by innuendoes which, if convenient, they may afterwards disavow or explain, seek to insinuate what will serve their purpose.

If, for example, a man is accused of having done an act, his participation in which is notorious to hundreds, bare denial would be useless;—but, if he can lay hold of some other transaction just sufficiently like the one of which he is charged, to be by the understanding and unreflecting, mistaken for it, and then assuming that to be the charge, show by clear evidence that in this case he could not possibly have had any agency, he may succeed for a time by loading men's minds thus astray, in confounding and bewildering at least, if not convincing them.

These reflections have been suggested to us, by the course of the President on the subject of the Standing Army scheme, devised by him and his counsellors, to complete the work of destroying every thing like substantial liberty in this country. First, in December, his Secretary at War, Mr. Poinsett, in his annual report made to the President, and by the latter transmitted to Congress with his annual message, sketches the outlines of this abominable project. No idea was then entertained that it was going to be received with so general and so unanimous rebuke as it since met with. Accordingly, we find Mr. Van Buren, in the same month of December, in his annual message, speaking of the said plan as unfolded in the said report, commendatory of it, and saying that he could not too strongly recommend it to the attention of Congress.—Three months afterwards, in response to a call from the minority of the House of Congress, the Secretary at War, in another report, unfolds his arbitrary and despotic plan more in detail, giving it in the shape of a bill, divided into sections, &c.; but leaving in substance the same as in July of December, only more minutely drawn out."

After it became apparent that the Government had mistaken the temper of the American people to bow their necks to the yoke of a master, and that they were rising in their might to hurl from power, the daring plotters who so rashly proposed their design, some expedient was necessary to persuade them that Martin Van Buren had had no knowledge of or participation in the project, but nevertheless had to approved of it, and that it was a measure which he could, if he pleased, very complaisantly, consented to become the scape-goats to carry off this sin of the President and his Secretary.

But it would never have done to do this, without some false colouring to mislead and deceive.—A direct and flat denial of all knowledge of or concurrence, on the Secretary's part, by the President, without something else to draw off public attention upon a false issue, would at once have been met by the inquiry—"Why, Mr. Van Buren, show us you deny that you knew of this plan over your Secretary's! Was not his report made to you in December, and did you not see and read it? You can deny that you assented to it when in your message to Congress, you referred to it, and said you could not too strongly recommend it to the attention of Congress."

The "Magician" had too much cunning to risk himself in so frail a boat, although he had no objections to see his friends tempt the waters in it, as the boat, if they should upset, would not drown. So, when he himself comes out on the subject, in reply to the Virginia Committee, he cunningly overleaps altogether, his message and the Secretary's Report of December, and seems to intimate that there is no other foundation for the charge that the plan was his and approved of by him, than what he derives from the report of the committee of the House of Representatives in March; and then, with this crafty assumption on his lips, he asks with great apparent confidence, "How is it possible that I could have approved of and recommended in my message in December, a plan contained in a paper that did not make its appearance until three months afterwards?"

This was a piece of disingenuous evasion, worthy of the *little politicians* and of him alone.—But, before it can serve his turn, he must blot out the Report, *made to him*, of his Secretary at the beginning of the session of Congress; and then he must close his, he must *close up and purge*" them from the tablets of memory—a task which it will require something more than *drawing black lines around*," to achieve.

Infamous Conduct of the Agents of the Administration --Porter's office-holders are all alike--all like himself.

In estimating and paying the contractors on the Gettysburg Rail Road the most open fraud, swindling and villainous conspiracy has been shamefully practised. We pass over until another week, the villainy of the Engineers in estimating the work.—The mode of paying the money which they approved admitted to be due to the Laborer, will be briefly sketched. Jacob Ziegler, a bankrupt political partizan, was appointed to disburse the $150,000 due to the work. The contractors had been so long kept out of their dues that many of them were obliged to give assignments of their estimates to raise money, and to secure their creditors.—Some gentlemen had given six or eight assignments of portions of their claims, bearing different dates. Of course the assignees were put into the place of the contractors, and entitled to receive their money from the superintendent, according to the priority of the assignments. When Mr. Ziegler received the money from the State, the assignees who had all given him previous notice of their claims, called on him for payment. But instead of discharging his duty according to law, and honestly, he demanded from 25 to 5 per cent. for pay ing over the money. And to such as refused to pay this extortion he withheld payment, and paid the money to subsequent assignees, which would give him the bribe. He rejected as worthless the checks of the fifteen assignees and made but two days before payment! In the latter case the assignee could well afford to pay 5 or ten per cent. rather than get nothing. Several such cases occurred when the latest assignee conspired with the corrupt Superintendent to save himself by cheating the earlier assignments, and dividing the plunder with the infamous agent. We give a few examples:

On the 24th day of December, 1838 and 9th of January, 1839, Col. Longwell gave two assignments to Mr. Johnson to secure him for two notes in which he was his bail for about $1,300, with interest. Copies of the assignments were filed with Mr. Ziegler on his first appointment, as Superintendent. When the money was drawn from the State Treasury, and before any of it was paid out, the assignments, and notes above referred to were presented to Mr. Ziegler, with a request to pay them. He stated that they were the first assignments and entitled to be paid.—Johnson, less Mr. Jat nation give him the amount of the interest (about 18 months, and amount $110.) he would not pay them, the State, for disbursing the money. Ziegler persisted, and paid the money all out upon subsequent assignments, a few of which we give to show their later dates:

Anthony Morris & Co., dated 23d July. 1839, for the sum of $378 98
Kemp & Bucky, 25th Jan. 1839, 968 14
Dinsmore & Ely, 1 th June, 1839, 1054 21
Z. Herbert, 3d December, 1839, 250 00
S. Fahnestock, spring of 1839, 1390 00
David Ziegler, 28th February, 1840, 674 68
A. C. Clarkson, 14th July, 1840 1492 68

All this and much as much more, amounting in all to about $14,000, was paid to later orders, and Mr. Johnson's assignments, dated December, 1838, and 9th of January, 1839, were left unpaid, and lost by him. In the prepared cases (most of them at least) the officer took private bribes to violate his official duty, and cheat those who refused to pay the extortion demanded. The Superintendent's office was made a shaving shop to screw from honest men their h