Why Monroe? Because he was the last of that band of worthies who had shed their blood in our revolutionary struggle. With him ended the revolutionary race. Why had they then appointed John Q. Adams? Because of his long diplomatic experience, his known political wisdom. Why Jackson? Let New Orleans answer. And why Martin Van Buren? Echo answers, why? It is true he put on Gen. Jackson's coat, and drew on his heavy military boots, and tried to straddle into his footsteps, and that is about all.

I had a mind to turn the attention of this committee to a description of Martin Van Buren, by his loving friend and cousin, Alexander H. Everett, of Massachusetts, but I will not do it—the man is small enough already. Let his friends here point out any one act he ever did to benefit his country—let them lay their finger on one single bright page in her annals which has ever been illuminated by deed of his. When we would talk of Harrison, we can say, and say truly to all the People of the North west he was a father to your country. He saved it from a savage foe. He made all the Indian treaties by which you hold your lands in peace, and he promoted the happiness and well being of all your settlement after he had first rendered them secure. Under his government there was no Indian war, like the contests in Florida, hatched in fraud, and prosecuted in reckless improvidence.—The Indians themselves admitted the fairness and equity of all his proceedings.—They would rely on his word, they trusted his sincerity; no army was there to march to remove them from the lands they had sold to the white man; they retired voluntarily and peacefully. But how is it now? You cannot negotiate a single Indian treaty, but what your democratic commission ers turn out to be such fraudulent rascals that the Indians all complain they are cheated, and being themselves, for the most part, men of uprightness and integrity, they become indignant at the wrong, and set your power at defiance. Was this the history of your Creek war? How did it originate, and were you not obliged to remove the Cherokees by the bayonet, thus compelling them to observe a treaty they had never made? Is there not at this hour a storm brewing amongst the Winnebagoes in the northwest, because, like the Seminoles, they were cheated in a treaty? It will not do to saddle the blame of the wars upon the Indians, and, when charged with all the millions you have spent, to say, we cannot help it—it is not our fault. Your own abominable frauds and oppressions were the cause of the war, and you are justly chargeable with every dollar it has cost the People.

But, sir, I must come back for the pen sent to the "old grudge," the expenditures for the palace. On the 2d of March, 1797, Congress passed an act directing "decayed, out of repair, or unfit for use" furniture to be sold and the proceeds of sale, and so much of a sum as the President may judge necessary not exceeding $14,000, to be invested in new furniture for the use of the President, (the elder Adams.) In December, 1800, the Government was removed to its permanent seat at Washington, but before its removal, viz: 24th April, 1800, the sum of $15,000 had been granted to provide "furniture for the house erected in the Washington for the President, to be expended by the heads of State, Treasury, War, and Navy." The furniture was subsequently increased by three several appropriations of $14,000 each by acts passed 3d March, 1805, 2d March, 1809, and 26th July, 1813, respectively. There had, then, been expended on the furniture of the President's House from the time of its first occupancy in December, 1800, up to the period of its destruction by the British, fifty-seven thousand dollars.

I shall not descend to the basement story of the palace, and remark upon the furniture which appertains to the numerous rooms provided for the stewards, cooks, and other servants, but content myself with the single declaration, that all the arrangements upon the basement story are in exact harmony with the style and magnificence displayed in the other stories of the palace.

I have heard many improvements suggested by court favorites as proper for the interior of the palace, amongst which are the following: 1st, a library of gilt bound books; 2d, a cabinet or museum of medals, coins, gems, minerals, shells, plants, insects, worms, fishes, birds, and animals; 3d, a suit of rooms garnished with paintings by Titian, Rubens, Rembrandt, Raffaelle, Salvator Rosa, Vandyke, Leonardo da Vinci, Carlo Dolci, Porgeto Battoni, Andrea Sacchi, and

"Correglo's Magdalen and Night,
The Matron of the Chair,
Guido's first concerns in their flight,
And Claudes at least a pair."

These paintings would form a beautiful contrast with the charming French prints now understood to be within or near the palace. All these improvements would, of course, be properly chargeable under the head of "Alterations and repairs of the President's house." Other "alterations and repairs of the President's house" have doubtless been mooted, but with more abundant caution; these consist in the erection of a throne, and the purchase of a crown, diadem, sceptre and royal jewels. The proof and can arguments in regard to these alterations and repairs mainly suggest themselves. On the one side it may be contended that the introduction of these palace appendages might alarm the democracy; that, at most, they are but the empty emblems of royalty; and that, at all events, it will be best not to agitate the matter until the sub-Treasury system shall be firmly established, and the projected law for raising a standing army of 200,000 men shall be fully enacted. On the other hand, it may be with great propriety be alleged that, as we already have the palace, with its tabourets and other splendid regalia, palace grounds, palace gardens, grand levees, state banquets, Court ceremonials, Court costumes, balls for the royal steeds, and royal revenues, we should not hesitate about a throne, which, according to the definition of Napoleon Bonaparte, is "*six planches sapin et un tapis de velours*"—or six pine planks and a velvet carpet. Why refuse a crown, which is merely a broad ring of gold, with diamonds and precious stones set in ouches, the ring being attached to a velvet gold embroidered cap, terminating on the crown with a golden ball or cone? Why deny a diadem, or richly variegated riband, forming the border of a velvet cap garnished with gold tufts and tassels? Why refuse a sceptre, or stick thirty inches in length, and tackered with golden varnish? And, as to the royal jewels, they can doubtless be easily procured under the excellent counsel of the twenty-two Kings whose good wishes have heretofore been manifested in recommending to the favorable consideration of Mr. Van Buren the Independent Treasury. Moreover, there is not a letter, or syllable, or word or clause, or section, or article, found in the Constitution which forbids the introduction of these regalia; then why hesitate? Will not the pseudo-democracy be better pleased with a President who possesses not only the power, but is also covered with the trappings of royalty? Caesar was omnipotent at Rome with the plain title of Consul; Cromwell, with the simple name of Protector, controlled all the power of England; Cortez and Pizarro were absolute and despotic as the Emperor Napoleon.

Sir, I am unwilling to grant the appropriation of $3,665 in the bill under consideration "for alterations and repairs of the President's house," because the money may be expended on the erection of a throne within the "Blue Elliptical Saloon," and for the purchase of a crown, diadem, sceptre, and royal jewels, with as little impropriety as former appropriations "for alterations and repairs of the President's house" have been expended; for the bills for the regalia shall have been prepared, it will not be very inconvenient for President Van Buren to exchange his splendid Spanish cloak for a royal robe, and, having placed the crown upon his head, the diadem on his brow, and bedecked his person with the royal jewels, with the tackered sceptre in hand, have his picture taken at the Court. And thus this democratic President although deprived of the title of royalty, will be invested, not only with its prerogatives, but with its trappings also.

If, sir, it is inexpedient in these hard times to appropriate the money of the People for opening and improving harbors, for erecting light-houses, for constructing roads and canals, for improving the navigation of rivers, for completing the Cumberland road, and for other objects of real utility, I think the times are too hard to apply the money of the People "for alterations and repairs" of the President's palace. I believe that the individual who now occupies that mansion might suggest such "alterations and repairs" as would not meet the views of the gentleman who will occupy the same house on the 4th of March next; and, as the building is in excellent condition—as it is as splendid as the palace of the Autocrat of all the Russias, and as richly adorned as the grand oriental mansion, I think the present occupant might be content with it, particularly as the furniture, since the accession of General Jackson, has cost the people of the United States the house around $70,680, and the palace grounds and gardens, during the same period, the additional sum of $88,722 58. This, one would think, might, at all events, be sufficient to write a plain, frugal, economical, hard-handed democrat. But whether he shall be satisfied or not, I hope the committee will not pass the bill in its present shape for I do not think the People want any more slippery elms on the President's grounds—they had rather see a good row of buckeyes.

Sir, I have been controlled in the remarks which I have deemed it my duty to submit in relation to the President's palace by the same motives and principles which governed the Jackson party, of which I was an ardent supporter, during the administration of John Q. Adams. You will doubtless recollect that the Jackson party at that day, both in and out of Congress, went into the investigation of the palace concerns most thoroughly. On the 30 of March 1825, the following joint resolution was adopted by the two Houses:

Resolved, &c. That the Commissioner of the Public buildings be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to take an inventory of the furniture of the President's House at such time as may be convenient to the President, and to deliver a copy thereof to the President elect, and one copy to each House of Congress."

In pursuance of this resolution, a schedule of all the furniture in the President's House, including the articles in the bedchambers and kitchen, was reported to Congress on the 5th of December, 1825.—Subsequently, (8th February, 1826,) the House of Representatives, through its committee, requested the then President to communicate in what manner the last appropriation for furniture for the President's House had been expended. After the information had been obtained, the committee made a report to the House, viz. 17th March, 1826, to which they not only annexed a memorandum of all the table linens, sheets, pillow cases, chamber towels, &c. in the palace, but also a list of all the articles purchased by Mr. Adams from the 10th of March, 1823, till January, 1826. Embraced in the last were the following items:

"1825. May 25. Eagers Kerwan, billiard table,	$50 00
" June 6. Lattlejohn for clues,	5 00
" Dec. 29. B. F. Pomeroy billiard balls,	6 00
1826. Jan. 1. P. Thompson chessman,	23 50
	884 50

Who does not remember the indignant bursts of eloquence that were then launched forth within the Hall against gambling, waste of time, neglect of public business, extravagance, &c. &c.? With what commendable liberty and holy zeal did the leading champions of retrenchment and reform, at that day exhort all devoted Christians to open their eyes and lend their ears to a full and thorough examination of these subjects! I have before me, sir, a speech on this subject delivered on the 4th of February, 1829, by the Hon. James Buchanan on Mr. Chilton's resolution to retrench the expenditures of the General Government, in which he elaborately discusses the merits of this enormous expenditure, and shows exceeding great regard for "the scruples of the poor, in regard to the purchase with the public money of instruments for amusements; an example of wastefulness and extravagance which he appears to have apprehended "must have a most powerful and extensive influence upon the morals of the youth of our country."

It turned out, indeed, in the end, that Mr. Adams had really paid for the billiard table, &c. out of his own pocket. But no matter, the Jackson party in Congress continued to denounce the purchase of the billiard table, balls, cues, and chessmen—"articles of luxury and pleasure, for the use of the President of the United States, which there are no articles of palace furniture upon which we Jackson men arraigned the Administration of Mr. Adams before the country. These articles of extravagance commenced in 1825, and continued to pay for a brilliant table for the President to spend his precious time at, because he had so many important duties to perform. The arguments used at that time will single in the ears of the old Jackson men when they shall discover, what is the fact, that two hundred dollars have been paid for public money on the exchange of a mahogany piano forte for one constructed of rosewood, and that the very reformers who made such an everlasting din about the price of a billiard table have expended more than twenty thousand dollars of the People's cash for nine feet mirrors, gold knives, forks, spoons, rays, stars, &c., not omitting, however, the bills for hemming Mr. Van Buren's dish rags and strainer cloths, and for grinding his servants' knives.

PURE LOCO FOCOISM.

Down with Religion! Down with Education!

We have already laid before our readers a large amount of evidence to prove that no fundamental difference exists at the loco foco party at present, and that Locofocoism is to prostrate religion, and banish education from among us. But it is a subject that so nearly involves our individual, as well as our national character and happiness that we feel that we shall be pardoned for our frequent recurrence to it. The following extracts embodying the Loco foco creed as at present avowed, are from a work published in Boston by the Rev. Mr. Brownson, as will be seen by the remarks which preceed them from the *N. Y. Star*. If there are any persons who are opposed to the gospel in Harrisburg or in Pennsylvania who adhere to the party which boldly avows such alarming and dangerous doctrines, we would respectfully commend these extracts to their attention, and ask them the question, "can you support the party which avows such principles consistently with you sacred calling?"

"Considerable sensation has been produced by an article in the Boston Quarterly Review for July, a Loco Foco periodical, edited by O. A. Brownson, a Government officer, in which the most startling doctrines are avowed and the most dangerous measures are recommended, striking at the very foundation of our social system, and when coupled with the declaration that the Sub-Treasury was merely the entering wedge, are sufficiently alarming.

The article is written with ability, and hence is more dangerous. We are now very much in the position that France was during the revolution of 1793. Men of eminent talent clothed the most dangerous theories—the most revolting objects, subversive of order and good government, in language the most alluring; and under the name of affording the greatest liberty to the greatest numbers, the greatest atrocities were committed, and anarchy and confusion, for a time reigned throughout the country.

Mr. Brownson makes a direct attack on the Church and the School—a few extracts will serve to show the character of the Review.

"We have no faith in Priests and Pedagogues. They merely cry peace, and that too, when there is no peace, and can be none."

"For our part, we are disposed to seek the cause of the inequality of which we speak, in religion, and to charge it to the priesthood."

"But, having traced the inequality we complain of, its origin, we proceed to ask again, what is the remedy? The remedy is first to be sought in the destruction of the Priest."

"The priest in universally a tyrant, universally the *enslaver of his brethren*, and therefore—it is Christianity that condemns himself!"

"It may be supposed that we, Protestants, have no priest; but for ourselves, we know no difference of any magnitude, in relation to the principles on which they are based, between a Protestant church and a Catholic church."

"THERE MUST BE NO CLASS OF MEN SET APART AND AUTHORIZED EITHER BY LAW OR FASHION, TO SPEAK TO US IN THE NAME OF GOD, OR TO BE INTERPRETERS OF THE WORD OF GOD. THE WORD OF GOD NEVER DROPS FROM A PRIEST'S LIPS!!!"

"But one might as well undertake to dip the ocean dry with a clamshell, as to cure the evils of the social state by converting men to the *Christianity of the Church*."

"We object not to religious instruction—we object not to the gathering together of the people, one day in seven, to sing and pray, and to listen to a discourse from a religious teacher, *we also object to every thing that in the remotest degree partakes of the priest*.

This is not new, it is all borrowed from the revolutionists of France in 1791, '92, and '93. The next attack is on the banking system.

"Uncompromising hostility to the whole banking system should therefore be the motto of every working man and of every friend of humanity. *The system must be destroyed*. On this point there must be no mingling, no subterfuge, no affiliation. * * * * *Every friend to the system must be marked as an enemy to his race, to his country, and especially to the laborer.* No matter who he is, in what party he is found, or what name he bears, he is, in our judgment, no true democrat, as he can be no true christian."

Here we have AGRARIAN-M openly advoced.

"Following the destruction of banks must come that of Monopolies of all PRIVILEGE. There are many of these. We cannot specify them all; we therefore select only one, the greatest of them all, the privilege which some have of being born rich, while others are born poor. *It will be seen at once that we allude to the hereditary descent of property.*—AN ANOMMLY IN OUR AMERICAN SYSTEM, WHICH MUST BE REMOVED, OR THE SYSTEM ITSELF WILL BE DESTROYED."

"A man shall have all he honestly acquires, so long as he himself belongs to the world in which he acquires it. BUT HIS POWER OVER HIS PROPERTY MUST CEASE WITH HIS LIFE, AND HIS PROPERTY MUST THEN BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE [!!] to be disposed of by some equitable law, for the generation which takes his place!"

"It is a great measure, and a startling one. The rich, the business community, will never voluntarily consent to it, and we think know too much of human nature to believe that it will ever be effected only by the strong arm of Revolution.

"IT WILL COME, IF IT COMES AT ALL, ONLY AT THE CONCLUSION OF A WAR, THE LIKE OF WHICH, THE WORLD, HAS NEVER WITNESSED, AND, FROM WHICH, HOWEVER INEVITABLE IT MAY SEEM TO THE PHILANTHROPIST, THE HEART OF HUMANITY RECOILS WITH HORROR!!!"

Locofocos.

THE IMMENSE GATHERING AT DAYTON.—The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this place, dated Dayton, Sept. 11, 1840, will give our readers some idea of the immense gathering of the People at Dayton, Ohio, on the 10th instant.—*Har. Telegraph.*

"We are in the midst of a great Convention at this place. Such a gathering of the people as were at this place yesterday, I never saw before. The multitude was variously estimated *from sixty to one hundred thousand people*. The most accurate calculations made by scientific men, place the estimate between SEVENTY-FIVE AND EIGHTY THOUSAND. They were ably addressed by GEN. HARRISON, Gov. METCALF, Col. CHRISTY of La., and Col. CHAMBERS of Ky. Last night, various stands were occupied by Mr. Brownson, a Government officer, in which the most startling doctrines are avowed and the most dangerous measures are recommended, striking at the very foundation of our social system, and when coupled with the declaration that the Sub-Treasury was merely the entering wedge, are sufficiently alarming.

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OPPOSED JAMES MADISON!

In the Presidential contest which brought General Jackson before the people as the Democratic Candidate, Van Buren

OPPOSED ANDREW JACKSON!

As Minister to England, Van Buren to effect his own purposes,

SLANDERED HIS COUNTRY!

As a politician, Van Buren is known to be treacherous, selfish and corrupt, and boasts of being the

Father of the Spoils System,

By which the public treasure is used to corrupt the people and despoil them of their rights.

He also boasts of being the author of the Sub Treasury Scheme;—a system avowedly got up for the purpose of

Reducing the Wages of the laborer To the lowest standard of Despotic Nations in Europe—a system which in its milder form has proved itself to be RAGS FOR THE PEOPLE AND GOLD AND SILVER FOR THE OFFICE HOLDERS—a system of Aristocratic Plunder by which the poor man is robbed of his hard earnings to pamper an idle OFFICE-HOLDING NOBILITY.

Van Buren knows he has rishly served himself, never served his country. He has made millions from the people, and now rides like

A FOREIGN PRINCE!

In his carriage and four, with footmen and out-riders. As for his principles, they are EVERY THING AND NOTHING.

He has in his turn sustained and betrayed all political principles. His latest expression of opinion may be found in his recommendation of a

STANDING ARMY OF 200,000.

Van Buren has nothing in common with the People. He is an intriguing aristocrat and a federalist—corrupt and selfish without genius or principle.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST METHODIST PREACHER IN THE WORLD.—Died, at *Kingswood hill*, in the Kingswood Circuit, on the 7th inst. James Wood, Wesleyan minister, in the *eighty-ninth* year of his age. He entered upon the itinerancy in 1773; and was, at the time of his death, the oldest Methodist preacher in the world. Having travelled *fifty-three years*, fourteen years ago (reckoning from next conference) he became a supernumerary. He continued to preach as long as his strength would allow, and only desisted when the infirmities of advanced age had entirely disabled him. "Had I strength" he once said to the writer of this notice, "I could preach thirty times a day yet." He was a hard worker. He has been confined to his room from about the time of the Centenary Meeting at Bristol. So great was his desire to be present on the occasion, that he actually had hands and endeavor to carry him down stairs for the purpose of ascertaining whether it would be practicable to take him to the meeting. He was saving the last strength only to be taken up again with great difficulty, and he never descended again. In all the affairs of Methodism he continued to take the live liest interest. The extensions of the missions, Mr. Newton's visit across the Atlantic, and the proposed union of societies, were topics of cheerful conversation with him during the last few days of his life.

VOTE OF ILLINOIS.—The Springfield (Illinois) Journal of the 4th instant, gives complete returns of the vote in all the counties of Illinois, at the recent August election, which show a majority for Van Buren, aggregate vote of the Whig ticket is 40,203; and the aggregate Van Buren vote, 41,843—showing an aggregate vote in the State of 82,045, and a Van Buren majority of 1,640.

Now, as every body knows that Harrison is stronger—much stronger, than the Whig party in Illinois—and seeing he rolled up a majority which the administration obtained at the August election, we presume, that few persons will entertain any doubt, but that when the question comes directly up between Harrison and Van Buren, the State will go for the former by a decided majority. The personal strength and popularity of "old Tip," will easily overcome this, 1,640, in the whole State, and would do it as we believe, if it were twice as large. If that is the party majority in a vote of 82,045, we believe Harrison will carry the State safely set down for Harrison.—*Balt. Pat.*

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—A melancholy scene occurred in this city some time since at Tyson's. It is stated that "a man named Fournier, who had occasionally shown symptoms of lunacy, and been under treatment, lived with his sister, her husband, named Bodier, and their daughter. In the night of the 29th ult., Fournier entered the room in which his sister and her daughter were sleeping. Bodier, being absent, and assailed them with a knife, giving both several wounds. He had fastened the door, but the daughter made her escape by the window, and roused the neighbours. When this assistance arrived the woman Bodier was found lying on her bed with numerous wounds on her body, and Fournier welterings in his blood on the floor, with a wound on his breast. The daughter was severely wounded also, but not so dangerously as her mother. Fournier, on being examined, declared that, after a terrible dream, he awoke and found himself surrounded by souls from purgatory, who urged him to murder his sister. Under this influence he got up, took a knife, which they had designed to him, but could not muster resolution to do the deed, and returned to bed.—Here the spectres again assailed him, and at last he went into his sister's room, beginning by striking her on the legs, and he was resisted, continued stabbing her till the knife was wrested from him." He was sent to an insane hospital.

Last Sunday, says the Portland Argus, the wife of Mr. G. K. Norris, of Monmouth, Kennebeck county, gave birth to FOUR LIVING CHILDREN—three daughters and a son, two of whom (the son and a daughter) are still living. The mother is "doing well."

THE BUCKEYE BLANDERBUSS AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, September 22, 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 ENGLISH.
do	JOHN R. ZEILIN.
do	A. R. McILVAINE.
5th do	ROBERT STINSON.
6th do	WILLIAM S. HENDRIE,
7th do	J. JENKINS ROSS.
8th do	PETER WELDON.
9th do	WILLIAM ADDAMS,
10th do	JOHN HARPER.
11th do	WILLIAM M'ELWAINE,
12th do	JOHN DICKSON.
13th do	JOHN SCHEIDER.
14th do	JOHN REED.
15th do	NATHAN BEACH.
16th do	NER MIDDLESWARTH,
17th do	GEORGE WILSON.
18th do	BERNHARD CONNELLY, Jr.
19th do	GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE.
20th do	JUSTICE G. FORDYCE.
21st do	JOSEPH HENDERSON
22d do	HARMAR DENNY.
23d do	WILLIAM ANDERSON,
24th do	JAMES MONTGOMERY.
25th do	JOHN DICK.

Our Banner.—WE HAVE HUNG THE BROAD BANNER OF LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION TO THE breeze, inscribed with the inscription of—ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE.

{BARBOUR.

Democratic County Ticket.

CONGRESS,
James Cooper.

ASSEMBLY.
Daniel M. Smyser,
Dr. George A. Pauxs.

COMMISSIONER,
William Douglass.

AUDITOR,
James Russell.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
Henry Lott.

It will be seen from an advertisement in another column, that the celebrated BUCK-EYE BLACKSMITH, is to visit Gettysburg on the 28th *instant*, for the purpose of delivering an address. There has no person appeared in the country for a number of years, who has created more sensation than JOHN W. BAUN, the Buckeye Blacksmith; and in truth he is a wonderful man. The citizens of the county, of both political parties, are eagerly looking forward to his coming and hear this orator of nature. It will be worth more than one day of a man's life to hear him.—Let all come.

Maine.

The election for Governor, members of Congress, &c. took place in this State on the 14th inst. The returns thus far show that the Whigs have succeeded in electing a majority of members in both branches of the Legislature, and have carried at least FIVE, if not SIX, out of the eight members of Congress. Although, notwithstanding the favorable character of the returns which have been received, we consider the election of Kent, (Whig candidate for Governor,) extremely doubtful. In the towns already heard from the Whig gain since 1839, is 6,512.

Mr. Ogle's Speech.

We hope our readers have been carefully reading the able, truth telling speech of the Hon. *Charles Ogle*, which is concluded in this week's paper. Although it is unusually large, yet it should become wearied in perusing it. It speaks facts unanswerable. With the *records* before him, and all his information coming directly from public documents, he shows that this expose of the prodigality, corruption and royalty, that is practised by the present Administration, and *invited a contradiction*. Each voter should put himself in possession of this speech. It is carefully collected, almost entirely from the *public records of congress*.

Do the laboring men, the Farmers, the industrious tax-paying citizens of Adams county desire longer to feed up an Administration, at the head of which is Martin Van Buren, who is thus squandering their substance, in gilded tapestry, wallhangings, William, Saxony, and Brussels carpetings, Tabourets, &c., &c.?

By reference to another column of this day's paper, it will be perceived, that the *County Committee*, have invited the candidates and orators of both political parties, to attend all political meetings, to be held until the election. This is right. It is the true democratic system, and will have great good effect. When the candidates of both parties are present, it will prevent misrepresentation and afford to the people an opportunity of hearing the truth, and enable them to make up a correct judgment in relation to the capacity and principles of these soliciting their suffrages.

Meeting together will have another good effect. It will acquaint the adherents of the different parties, one with the other, and teach them that the mass of both are honest and patriotic. This will soften the asperities of politics. Men will not then look upon their neighbors as wanting in devotion to the interests of the country. They will learn to tolerate a difference of opinion in politics, without loosing their respect for each other, or imputing to one another improper motives.

A first thought might lead one to suppose that joint meetings of the different parties, would generate party rancor instead of allaying it. But experience proves that this is not the case. In Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana, where this system prevails, there is much less bitterness in politics, than there is here or in Ohio, where the parties meet separately. The debates are conducted with courtesy. This must be so, or they could not be carried on at all. Appeal is made to reason and not to passion; and a speaker, when he is in the presence of another, who is to reply to him, will not dare to state falsehoods, to deceive or mislead the people. He would know that such conduct would expose *him* to contempt and *his party* to defeat. He will therefore abstain from falsehood, the people will hear the truth, and the righteous cause will prevail. It is also as we before remarked the true Democratic system, and the people should require its adoption and we hope they will.

The Federal Loco Foco papers endeavor to ridicule the proposed joint "chaunting." "Whig trick," and divers other soothing expressions in their valuable nomenclature, to the warnings that the friends of Gen. Harrison have given to the freemen of the Union upon the tendency of Martin Van Buren's approved Standing Army System. We ask the attention of *every Loco Foco*, who has been told by his party leader that we are delaying him, and ask him if he has not been the strongest evidence to convince him, to the following candid admission, by a whole toned Tory paper, the Montreal Herald, respecting the *Democracy and Republicanism* of Mr. Van Buren *Read it! Read it!!*

"The people of the United States may wince as much as they please, but it is not to be concealed or denied that their power in tiny is now in the hands of the individual to whom this article alludes.

"To the possession of the sword, President Van Buren has, of late, added the control of the *sub-Treasury law*, added that of the purse; and, if any further disclosures of his intentions are required, look for one moment at his recommendation to the last Congress of the *standing army of two hundred thousand men*. Having one-half of this disposable force in constant service, commanded by officers whose promotion depends on their entire commander-in-chief, possessed too of a civil body-guard numbering forty thousand office holders, and aided by the moneyed power, Van Buren may laugh at his opponents, and the result who can doubt?

"*A judicious distribution of such a force is what are called the Whig States will enable the President either by nature to control the elections at the polls or to enforce obedience.*

"Our republican neighbors, therefore, may as well prepare for the change, should Van Buren be elected for the second time."

Fellow citizens! are your rights not in danger, when *your adversary* warns you as Republicans to oppose a change should Van Buren be elected for the second time," insasmuch as he (Mr. Van Buren) intends to enable himself, either by votes to carry out his *election by the polls*, or to EXFORCE OBEDIENCE"? Will you shamefully—Will you remain away from the polls? Will you not come to the rescue of your country?—Even the Hessian Tory, knows what these intentions, and *warns* the people of the designs of an aspiring despot. Rouse! every man to the work! and the people will triumph.

Great Meeting in Hagerstown.

The Meeting held at Hagerstown on Wednesday last was indeed a mighty gathering of the people. The number present has been variously estimated at from 8 to 12 thousand. *William Price* of Hagerstown, presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The meeting was forcibly and eloquently addressed by Mr. Coale, one of the Electoral candidates; Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Bradford of Baltimore; Mr. Lee, of Maryland; Mr. Dent, of Indiana; Mr. Bowie, another Electoral candidate; and Mr. W. Cost Johnson, of Frederick.

Our neighbor up street quotes from the "Magician." We understand that sheet furnishes *news* occasionally from this latitude, which might prove *interesting* to our citizens. To those to whom the *thing* comes "by authority," it belongs the read its lessons on morality, &c. *approved*, as we are informed they are.

Lancaster Convention.

Despite the unfavorable weather, this Convention is said to have exceeded any thing of the kind that has ever taken place in that section of the State. The Adams County delegation numbered upwards of 300.

Erie Convention.

The following is an extract of a letter, addressed to the Editor, dated,

ERIE, Sept. 13, 1840.

MR. EDITOR—Presuming that the good Whigs of the Southern part of this State feel an small degree of interest in the proceedings of their fellow laborers in the glorious cause, that is now agitating the hearts of all lovers of their country, I have sent you a cursory outline of the proceedings of the Great Harrison Convention, held in this place on the 10th, in commemoration of the splendid victory achieved by our gallant Perry on that day 1813.

On the day previous nearly all the delegations from the different States had arrived, and early on the morning of the 10th the delegations from the adjoining counties, bearing appropriate banners and flags, beside the insignia of the various clubs which they represented, came pouring in, in such vast numbers that our anticipations of a large assemblage were more than realized.

They commenced gathering at eight in the morning, on the public square in front of the Reed House, (a splendid hotel recently opened in this place,) and at nine o'clock the procession—formed under the discipline of Gen. Dick of Crawford—moved out of the square, to the place appointed for their meeting. On reaching the ground the Convention organized by electing for President, the Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER of New York, and appointing a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The Convention was then opened with an eloquent and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lyon of this place; after which Mr. Granger rose to address the multitude. Although laboring under indisposition at the time, his speech was marked with that spirit-stirring eloquence for which he is so remarkable. He was followed by Gen. Wilson, the noble son of the Granite State," who rivited the attention of that vast assemblage for nearly three hours. His truth-telling speech was highly effective, particularly that part relative to the tendency of the present Administration to destroy the credit and energies of the country.—He spoke at some length against the Sub Treasury, and wound up his argumentative and conclusive speech amid the hearty and enthusiastic applause of the thousands around him. Mr. Marvin of Ohio was then introduced to the audience, who, in his characteristic and energetic style, occupied the attention of the people for some time. He in his turn was succeeded by Harmar Denny, who gave us a speech worthy the high reputation he has for a public speaker. After him came Mr. Briggs of Ohio to address the vast concourse, which he did very satisfactorily, coining in the meanwhile a *new word*, (which I send you for the benefit of your political friends.) Speaking of the present course of those who call themselves the Democratic party, he said, "no—I will not say Democratic, they are *Locofo-cratic*." There was much pith and humor in his speech. He was followed by several other gentlemen, all of whom spoke with much ability. The night adjourning the Convention adjourned. But in the evening the greater part of the multitude met again at the Reed House, (the Reed House,) where speeches were made till a late hour, when they dispersed in much harmony and good feeling, each and all fully convinced they would hold on the fourth of March Gen. Harrison as President and Hon. John Tyler Vice President of these United States.

It has been impossible to make a correct estimate of the number of persons present, but it is supposed by those who are in the habit of witnessing crowds that there were between twenty and twenty-five thousand. It was, perhaps, exceeding the Fort Meigs Convention, the largest and most imposing meeting of the kind ever remembered in that part of the Union. There were several military companies from Buffalo and Jerrell in attendance. The day following, being the anniversary of McDonough's victory, it was celebrated in the place by a military procession. The people still thronged in crowds without any apparent diminution in their numbers. The troops and companies arrayed themselves "En militaire," and marched off to their respective homes "cheering" which they did with wonderful skill and regularity.

The "Locofocoites" also held a convention on the same day, and, as we understand their convention lately, was a total failure. They numbered somewhere between four and five thousand.

From the enthusiasm exhibited by all present and the general feeling in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, we feel safe in assuring our friends at a distance, if the same exertions are continued, they will carry these States with an overwhelming majority. Press on then fellow Laborers! to the brave, belongs the victory.

I feel this is an imperfect and inadequate account of our Convention, but my time and space will not admit of a more elaborate description—Excuse this hasty sketch, and believe me, though so inefficient, yet a sincere friend of the Whig Party.

W.

GIVING IT UP.—The Hudson (N. Y.) Republican says:—It is currently reported that the Whigs are about to abandon the contest in a few days since to a clique of his friends in Kinderhook, that Mr. Van Buren could not be re elected!

BRANDRETHIAN SYSTEM.—If there be any persons who honestly doubt the truth of the Brandrethian System we would entreat them to ponder well upon the following facts:

The food taken into the stomach is converted into blood, which vivid stream, flowing through all the ramifications of the system, not only imparts strength and continuous life, but actually CREATES, FORMS and BUILDS up every and every part of the animal machine. If the blood, therefore, is pure and healthy, the body which is formed from and supported by the blood, cannot be diseased. If any one part of the system be sick, or in pain, it proves we have no health. Nothing can be more absurd than to say we have "bad health."

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS enjoy the enviable distinction of being feared and hated by the Medical Faculty, because they are destroying disease and spreading health and consequent happiness through the length and breadth of our beloved country.

Purchase them in Gettysburg of Thos. J. Cooper, distributing agent; of Jno. M. Stevenson, or only in the county of Agents published in another part of this paper.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday last.

FLOUR.—We quote $5,25 as the asking price to day, and $5, as