From the Meadville Conservative.

Importer Vouzes.—We call the serious attention of every one who values true freedom, to the affidavit of Messrs. Lane and Hamilton, given below. They are both respectable citizens of this place. The facts set forth in their affidavit show an extraordinary state of things such as should alarm the friends of liberty. They are indicative of that despotism which is sought to be fastened on the freemen of this country, by an unprincipled set of men who are now at the head of affairs in the general Government.

On Wednesday last, Oct. 14th. 1840, three men called at the Grocery of I. Lane, in Meadville, to purchase refreshments.—One of us had a slight acquaintance with one of them and a conversation was commenced about the election, &c. The name of the individual was Robert White. He stated that a company of about twenty-four from Clarion and Venango, had gone up to Erie ten days before the election. One of us asked him if they had all voted. He replied that they did with HARD SWEATING. The question was asked if all who voted were legal voters, and he answered that he was a number of illegal votes given—one he specified, a young man only 16 years of age. He thought his name was Morrison, who swore in his vote and the Boss, who had only been eight days in the job, swore that he was a voter according to law. The Judge of the election in Girard, (it was there they voted) he said, swore them that they came there to work, but he thought that was not a fair question; still he stated they swore they did. The name of the Boss he did not recollect, but he was from Pittsburg. He, the said White, informed us that his company were all paid one dollar a day and expenses, and showed us an order, signed by G. Nagle & Co., which was to be presented to the Boss, from whom they drew their pay and expenses.—He said they, (his company) arrived upon the job just ten days before the election, that they were fourteen days from home, and were now returning, and were Van Buren and Plumer men.

E. B. LANE,
WM. P. HAMILTON.

Personally appeared before me, one of the Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Crawford, Ebenezer B. Lane, and Wm. P. Hamilton, who being duly sworn according to law, do say that the above statement is true and correct.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 15th of Oct. A. D. 1840.

W. W. DICK, J. P.

The way they Crow in Georgia.—The editor of the Newark and Gazette published at Washington, Ga., exults over the result of the recent contest in that State, in the following manner:

"Look up and shout your One hundred or your Ten thousand guns—all the powder magazines in the world could not furnish priming for the guns that ought to be fired to celebrate the people's victory in Georgia, and a million of such as that Turkish one which was so big that a family of twenty-one persons lived in it comfortably (using the touchhold for a chimney) couldn't speak loud enough to express the joy of the Hero of the Hermitage at the glorious triumph they have achieved. Some body loan us a volcano or a full grown earthquake, perhaps they might do it up right. We will promise to return the off'ring after the 2d of November; then locos hold on to your hair."

Moose Killed.—A large moose was shot at Tatmoguche Settlement, New Brunswick; its length from the back part of the head to the rump, was nine feet; its height from the ground to the top of the antlers eleven feet. It weighed when skinned and dressed 700 lbs. It has been observed about the vicinity of the settlers. It is supposed to have been the same Moose that made its appearance about 12 months since in the Middle Settlement, and killed an ox, and was shot by the owner of the animal—on opening it a ball was found in it. The inhabitants, we are told have been feasting on Moose meat ever since.

New Jersey.—The message of Governor Pennington, in speaking of the fiscal concerns of that State, says that the ordinary expenses of the government last year were less, by $10,000, than in the preceding year, owing, in part, to the short sessions of the Legislature. After deducting $30,000 (the annual disbursement from the School Fund,) there remains $320,000. The State is free from debt, excepting a small sum due the School Fund, and has no bonds in the market. The number of lunatics in the State is 338, and of idiots there are 358.—The number was ascertained with reference to the establishment of a Lunatic Hospital. The State supports fifteen deaf and dumb and nine blind in the institutions of New York and Philadelphia. The Governor suggests the propriety of an agricultural survey, and thinks that imprisonment for debt should be abolished.

From the New Orleans Pinaysue of the 30th.

A Royal Conflagration.—The *Express* and the *Monarch*, two majestic boats, were completely demolished by fire upon the river early yesterday morning. The Empress was to for St Louis, and we have left at meridian on Wednesday but for the violent rain storm which prevailed at that time. Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning she was discovered to be on fire, but so rapid was the progress of the flames that all efforts to check the conflagration proved unavailing. There being no possibility of saving the boat, and her presence placing the other boats in manifest danger, she was at length cut loose and suffered to float off into the stream.—This produced a singularly novel and magnificent spectacle, for those who left their beds sought the Levee at the sound of the fire bells. The blazing boat, one sheet of flame from stem to stern, fell off into the current, illuminating the wassele and houses along the Levee, spreading a broad glare of red around the sky and lighting the deep Mississippi with the long quivering reflection of her flames.

She floated almost directly across the river touching the opposite shore at Slaughter house Point, and communicating her fire to the *Monarch*, which was there at the ship yard, undergoing repairs. Both the doomed vessels were from there owned out the stream by a ferry boat and cast loose from whence they floated down the river, and the hulks sank in fifteen feet water some six or seven miles below the city.

The Express was owned principally in Frankfort, (Ky.) and partly in St. Louis.—She was commanded by Capt. Bacon, who never left the blazing vessel until she was cast loose by the ferry boat and actually sinking. It is possible that the fire of the Empress might have been quenched on this side, but the risk to the adjoining boats was so great that the other crews cut her loose. The loss of the boat and cargo, which was principally salt, is estimated at $30,000.

The Monarch was valued at 840,000 upon which there was insurance to the amount of 25,000.

Our National Debt.—According to the Secretary of the Treasury, our National Debt, on the first of October last, amounted to $4,560,559. When investigations are properly made, it will be found more than ten times this acknowledged sum.

Operation for Squinting.—This delicate operation was successfully performed on a young lady on Saturday last in the presence of Drs. Wilkes Cox and Howell by Dr. Carmichael of this city, the operation consisted in dividing the *internalrectus muscle* of the eye, a contracted state of which produces the deformity. The division of the muscle in the manner made than the eye took a straight and proper position in the socket and the patient's expression was immediately and favorably changed. Dr. C. has also operated with success for *club foot* in the adult. This gentleman merits high praise for his dexterity.—*U. S Gazette.*

Causes of Death amongst Woman.—The highest morality of English women by consumption may be ascribed partly to the indolent life which they lead, and partly to the compression, preventing the expansion of the chest, by costume. In both ways they are deprived of free drainage of vital air, and the altered blood deposits tuberculous matter with a fatal, unnatural facility. 31 000 English woman died in one year of this incurable malady. Well did this compressive fact induce persons of rank and influence to set their countrywoman right in the articles of dress, and lead them to abandon a practice which disfigures the body, strangles the chest, produces nervous or other disorders, and has an unquestionable tendency to implant an incurable hectic malady in the frame! Girls have no more need of artificial bones and bandages than boys.—English Registrar General's Report.

A tailor, at Brussels, has taken out a patent of invention for ten years, for a new make of pantaloons, by which buttons and of course button-holes, are entirely dispensed with. These pantaloons without buttons, it is said, are as easily put on and kept up, as those of the ordinary make.

Suicide.—We learn from the Lafayette Gazette of yesterday that, on Sunday last, Dr. Luzenburg, of this city, operated on a little girl nine years of age, who was suffering from a large cancerous tumor of the left side of the neck, extending upwards to the eye. The whole eye, says the Gazette, was completely disorganized, and scarcely a vestige of it remained. The tumor was exceedingly large, projecting from the neck about the size of a pint pot, and extending laterally so as to cover one side of the nose and on the opposite side beyond the line of the face. The operation was performed successfully, in the presence of several eminent physicians of the city, by Dr. L., and we have since learned that the little patient is remarkably well. The tumor, when removed, weighed five and a half ounces.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Mexico.—Our Havana papers contain Mexican dates to a week or two into October. We learn from Vera Cruz, that the British Minister had made repeated complaints as to the delay of the government, (probably in regard to the impressment of men in California, and the internal duty,) and that unless a reply was made in a given time, he should demand his passport.

The important step was said to have occasioned a great sensation among the reflecting people. So much so, that a petition was immediately presented to Congress on the subject; and a secret session of the Chamber of Deputies was held in consequence; and the Mexican paper observes, that a great many persons are dissatisfied at the result of their deliberation.

Tobasco.—It is stated that an iniquitous act in Tobasco, has reduced a considerable part of the capital of that department to ashes, and reduced a great part of the inhabitants to poverty and wretchedness.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Electors of President and Vice President.—The following extract from the amendments of the Constitution of the United States shows the mode of procedure in the election of Presidents:

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and for all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate; the president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted—the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But on choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and the majority of all the states will be entitled to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them; before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

One Cause of Defeat.—The complete union of Van Burenism with the agrarian and infidel faction, of which the head is in the city of New York, has undoubtedly been one cause of its defeat. Defeated it would at all events have been, on the general merits of the question between the people and the aristocrats—between the friends and the enemies of well ordered government. But its route would not and could not have been so thorough and complete—Van Burenism would not have been so wholly cast up, in its contest with the people, had it not been for identifying itself with that boasted "knot of the true democracy"—but more truly speaking as the apostles of infidelity, in New York. Without question, this unholy alliance—this throwing himself into the arms of the agrarian and infidel faction in that city—has resulted to the moral sense of the country—cost Martin Van Buren many thousand votes. If the ill omened alliance brought him hundreds in the city, it cost him thousands elsewhere. And that many will be here. Such judgment, by the soundhearted, law-abiding, real people, we hope and trust, will ever be visited upon such a base bowing of the knee, by those in power, to such revolting factions!

That our readers may know with some precision what manner of men these factionists are, who have been pronounced by the Van Buren Quarterly a "little knot of true democrats, in New York city," we copy the following from the New York Express of Monday: The bear reading is enough to make one shudder; yet the publishing scems in this case to become a duty—for the whole truth should be known. Read, friends of order, of religion and law, and then say whether it is not well, that the allies of such a faction are ejected from power.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The Men we have Put Down.—As the First Ward Poll was closing on the day of our Election, there were several of the so called Spartan Band hanging about, one of whom cried out—

"Three cheers for Richard M Johnson," which were loudly given. Another then cried out—

"Three cheers for Martin Van Buren," which were also loudly given. Another then cried out—

"Three cheers for Jesus Christ!"

which were given more loudly than ever, when the Party dispersed, after giving "three cheers for the Spartan Band."

Of those facts, there is not the least doubt, and they can be substantiated by a great many witnesses.

Melancholy Death.—On Tuesday afternoon the 3d instant, as Mr. Daniel Klinefelter was returning from Milford with a load of chop-stuff, of which place he had taken some liquor, he fell off his horse, and the wagon passed over his head. He survived but three hours, in the utmost insensible state. He was a young man of fair promise. But alas! the inebriating draught of friendship put a premature end to his sojourn on earth. He had fallen off his horse several times, and some friends endeavored to persuade him to tarry until he should be in a situation to take care of himself; but he declared his ability to drive the team. He awful death was the consequence! The accident occurred a few rods from Mr. Gaunt's school house, on the Middle ridge, in Juniata township.—*Bl ongfield Pa. Freeman.*

From the Savannah Republican.

Late and Important from Florida.—The steamer Charleston, Capt. Ritcher, arrived here yesterday from Black Creek. Captain B. informs us that a report reached Garey's Ferry, before he left, that on Saturday last, Lieut. Judd and four soldiers were supposed to have been killed by the Indians, near St. Augustine. A dismissed soldier who came into St. Augustine, states that he was ahead of the above named party, and heard the reports of the rifles, and saw Lieut. J. and the soldiers fall from their horses. From the fact that nothing has since been heard from them, it is to be feared that the report may prove true.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Republican received from an officer of the Florida Army.

Palatka, Nov. 1, 1840.

By last night's express, I am enabled to give you the results of the conference of the Indians with General Armistead at Tampa Bay.

Halleck Tustennuggs, Tiger Tail, and six others, came in at the appointed time, and after some other things agreed to meet the General with 300 of their people at Fort King on the 7th inst for the purpose of further negotiations. It is expected that the two Chiefs named, will proceed to Washington, and visit the President in *propria persona.*

If they should deem it their interest to come in good faith, it may end the war, as they probably have it in their power to dictate terms of peace; but I opine that if the war is ended only upon the good faith of the Indians, it will last forever and a day.—They are like England on the boundary question: they will appoint commissioners and negociate until doomsday—and until doomsday hold on to the country.

Col. Worth, the gallant commander of the "Republic's own," with two companies, left here a few days since for Fort King, where he will meet the balance (8 companies) of his regiment.

☞We are happy to learn by the arrival yesterday of an Officer of the army from Florida, that the report of Lieutenant Judd's death, announced in our paper yesterday, is incorrect. Lieut J was in advance of his escort, and being dressed in citizen's clothes was not fired upon. The Sergeant who accompanied him was killed, and two or three of his men wounded.

Great hopes are entertained by many of the officers of the Florida army, that the negotiations now pending, may result in a close of the war.

The Old Guard."—The following well merited tribute to the sound and healthful, and true-hearted county of Lancaster Pa., often termed the "Old Guard," is from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette:

Lancaster.—We shall scarcely see a Lancaster countryman for a year to come without a feeling of gratitude for the glorious results on Friday last. Even a Van Buren man of *that* county may claim consideration because his party did no worse. But the Harrison boys must be cheered wherever found. Such a majority under such circumstances deserves all gratitude. The Whigs of Pennsylvania, in every county, by that far heard from, have done their duty like men. Overpowered in some places, they have at least stood firm, while holding more than their ground in other places, they have gained imperishable laurels.

March of Mind.—We have received from Nowell the first number of a neatly printed periodical, entitled "The Lowell Offering," the whole of which was written by females employed in the factories. The Scholarships in it evince a high vigorous The articles are mostly well written, and combine the gay with the grave.

Winter Protection of Plants.—The best article with which to cover grape vines and other tender plants, as a protection during winter, is hemlock boughs. These are compact, shed the water and durable. Straw, on the contrary, which is commonly used, collects and retains the wet, and oftentimes does more hurt than good. Pieces of board, thrown over plants, are better than hills of manure or straw placed as a covering. It is not so much the cold of our winters that destroys tender roots, as the wet that is suffered to freeze into ice about them.

Hemlock boughs, too, are an excellent thing with which to cover potatoes, &c., in the cellars that are liable to frost.—*Maine Cultivator.*

The New Government Buildings.—The new edifices at Washington, for different departments of the Government, will constitute additional ornaments to the capital of the United States. The Treasury building, of freestone, is about 300 feet in length, with a wing in the rear 100 feet long. It has a magnificent colonnade front, comprising 32 gigantic pillars.

The new Patent Office is a superb pile of architectural taste and skill. It is built of a like material with the Treasury department: is about 260 feet in length and 70 in width. The second story, consisting of one room 250 by 70 feet, canopied and surrounded by magnificent arches and sleeves, is designed as the future depository of patents

The General Post Office is a structure 200 feet long, with two wings, and is to be three stories high. It will be decorated in front and at the ends with fluted marble columns, which are exceedingly graceful.

A Beautiful Sentiment.—The following passage is from Mr. Webster's speech in Virginia: "And I cannot find a deeper or more fervent sentiment in my heart, or in the heart of any man, than the sentiment—that our glorious form of government, with all the countless blessings that are attached thereto, may be transmitted unimpaired to our remotest posterity—to remain there only when all human institutions terminate—when the world itself shall terminate—

When wrapt in fire, the realms of ether glow,
And heaven's last thunders shake the world below."

Fatal Affray.—We are called upon to record one of the most painful events which which has ever transpired within our city or county. A few days since and our fellow citizen Dr. Van M. Sullivane, formerly of Cambridge, Md. but for the last 7 years a resident of this county, was in the enjoyment of the best of health and the most buoyant spirits. And now, he in the inmate of the cold charnel house of the dead.

On Wednesday morning last, while Dr. S. was in the store-room of Messrs. Taylor and Bishop, he met with Dr. R. W. Moss head, of this place, and an altercation ensued. Dr. S. was first stabbed severely in the right side with a pocket knife—two other deep and horrible gashes were then inflicted upon his throat and neck which entirely severed the jugular vein, and he bled to death in less than two minutes.

Various and contradictory reports are afloat as to the quarrel and unfortunate death, but as the thing is now undergoing a judicial investigation at Port Gibson, we forbear all further remarks.—*Grand Gulf (Miss.) Advertiser, Oct. 16.*

Hints for Railway Travellers.

1. If you love comfort and safety, never travel by night.

2. Always arrive at the depot at least twenty minutes before the time. You can then choose your seat, and make at leisure, any other arrangements as may be necessary.

3. Occupy the seat near the centre of the centre division of the centre car of the train. The motion is less in that situation; and you cannot thrust your head or arms out of the window. Besides if the car is capsized, or otherwise demolished, you will not be so liable to be cut by the glass—and it is not quite certain that will be "literally cut and slashed to pieces"!

4. Never go by the *first* morning train, when there is a second. If there is any obstruction—or if any embankment has been washed away in the night, the *first train* will discover it, perhaps to its *sorrow.*

5. Never quit your seat, or car, when making a temporary stop, unless it is absolutely necessary—for the engineer waits for no man—and a person seldom looks so awkward or feels so foolish as when chasing a rail road train.

6. Never get in or get out of the cars while the train is in motion, however slow.

7. Never smoke, or chew tobacco, or sleep in the cars.

8. At the first notice you have of the train's running off the track, or coming in to a collision with another train of cars, throw yourself suddenly into a heap, resembling as much as possible a *sphere*—curtail your legs and arms, instead of extending them, as is too often the case—and await with patience and philosophy the result. It is, however, often the case that effect treads so closely on the cause, that no time is left *to assume* an attitude, therefore it may be advisable to be prepared for the worst the whole time, albeit the posture may be somewhat inconvenient.

The Remains of Napoleon.—The expense of transporting the Emperor's remains from Courbevoie to the Hotel des Invalides is estimated at several millions of francs—immense preparations are making. The vessel carrying the coffin will arrive at Courbevoie. A triumphal arch will be there erected to receive the imperial remains, and this ceremony will take place with the utmost pomp. The *cortege* will enter Paris by the Barriere de l'Etoile and the Champs Elysees. Benches will be placed on the right and left of the avenue. The articles are mostly well written, and combine the gay with the grave.

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AND
REPUBLICAN BANNER.
GETTYSBURG, November 17, 1840.

☞The time of sale of the property of Mr. M'Creary has been postponed until *Saturday the 28th of November inst.* See advertisement.

☞Harrison's majority in this State is 343; and not 264, as was stated in our last.

☞The Celebration.—We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the excellent description, given in another column of to day's paper, of the celebration and illumination on Friday evening last.

☞Binney, the Abolition candidate, received 313 votes in the State—precisely the majority of Harrison over Van Buren. This is rather a singular coincidence.

☞The war Mississippi is going.—An exchange paper says—that Post Captain, in Mississippi, has offered a challenge to any other Post Captain, in the ballot-box, twenty-six were for Harrison. The Locofoco who voted for Van Buren, offered the inspectors ten dollars, it is said, for leave to take his vote back again."

New York.—The census of the city of New York, for 1840, is completed. The total population amounts to 313,629. The books of the Deputy Marshals furnish also the following statistical items: "The Deaf and Dumb is the only number 226; Blind, 140; Insane 190; Revolutionary Pensioners, 31. The persons engaged in agriculture amount to 2,750; in commercial and mercantile pursuits, 113,000; in manufactures and trades, 23,000; in navigation, 3,200; in the various professions, 2,300. The number of scholars in the College and in the University is 226; in academies and grammar schools, 2,000; in other schools, and non schools, 19,500; at public charge, 9,200.

☞Returns of the Census.—The Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county, have a population of 34,427 souls. Richmond, Va. 20,552. The city of Annapolis 5,795. The city of Washington 22,777.

THE ELECTIONS.

Georgia.

Official returns from 97 counties have been received, in which the vote stands as follows:—

Harrison,	30,014
Van Buren,	21,526
Majority for Harrison,	8,598

Virginia.

Seven or eight counties yet remain to be heard from, which will in all probability increase Mr. Van Buren's majority in the State to about 1,000.

Maine.

We are still without complete returns of the election held in this State. The Whig majority now is 926. The remaining towns and plantations to be heard from will not materially change the result.

Massachusetts.

The Boston Advertiser gives the result of the late election in 299 out of 306 towns as follows:—Whig, 70,114; Van Buren, 62,823. Whig majority, 17,191. The Boston Atlas puts down the majority in the State for the Harrison electoral ticket at 20,000.* Harrison's majority in the city of Boston is *three thousand one hundred and thirty-three.*

Ohio.

The vote in 67 counties in this State, stands as follows:—For Harrison, 145,832; for Van Buren, 9,289. Harrison's majority, 25,604.

Vermont.

The returns from all towns in Vermont show a Whig gain since September last of 131 votes.—The Green Mountain Boys say they can and will give Old Tip *thirteen thousand majority!*

Michigan.

The majority for Harrison in this State is upwards of 1,000. We elect our Congressmen and both branches of the Legislature; the latter securing to a democrat the office of United States in place of Mr. Norvell, (L. F.)

Illinois.

The accounts from Illinois are quite cheering. We have returns from 38 counties, which give Harrison a majority of 2,715; being a Whig gain in the above 38 counties of 2,878 since the August election.

Delaware.

Little Delaware has given Harrison a majority of about 1,000. The Locos have not, we believe, elected a single man in the State. The Legislature is entirely Whig. This secures us two United States Senators.

Indiana.

The Harrison gain so far as heard from, 3,694. Harrison majority, 9,224. Sixty counties yet to be heard from.

Kentucky.

Only partial returns have been received from this State. They show a great Whig gain on the vote of August last. Harrison's majority in "Old Kentuck" will not be much short of 20,000.

Tennessee.

Harrison's majority in 37 counties in Tennessee, is 11,196; being a Whig gain of 8,600 since the Gubernatorial election of 1839, when Polk (L. F.) was elected *Governor* by 2,556!

Mississippi.

All the returns received from Mississippi are "O. K." and confirm us in the opinion that the State has gone for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

Louisiana.

We have returns from eight parishes, which give Harrison a majority of over 1500. Harrison's majority in the State will exceed that given for the Congressional ticket in July last.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following is the result, as far as heard from, of the election in the States for Electors of President and Vice President:—

	For Van Buren.	*For Van Buren.*	*For Harrison.*
Pennsylvania,	30	New Hampshire,	7
Maine,	10		
Rhode Island,	4		
Connecticut,	8		
New York,	42		
New Jersey,	8		
Maryland,	10		
Georgia,	21		
Ohio,	21		
Vermont,	7		
Delaware,	3		
Louisiana,	5		
Kentucky,	15		
Indiana,	9		
Tennessee,	12		
Michigan,	3		
Massachusetts,	14		
	215		7

Whole number of Electoral votes, 294—Necessary to a choice, 148 votes.

THE CELEBRATION AND ILLUMINATION.

Harrison and Democracy!

Friday last was a day which will long be remembered. It was one of the most glorious and inspiring that the citizens of this place and County have ever witnessed. The brilliancy of the illumination and the splendor of the decorations was even eclipsed by the brightness of glad hearts beaming from joyful faces, rejoicing in the delightful prospect which the election of the patriot Harrison gives to the country, and particularly to long suffering, much abused, but now redeemed and emancipated Pennsylvania. We give as correct a description of the proceedings, as our means of information and time for collecting and arranging it, place in our power.

Agreeably to notice and the plan adopted by the Committee of Arrangement, the citizens of the town and country, together with a considerable number of strangers from Taneytown, Emmitsburg and other places, assembled in the Court House in the afternoon at 3 o'clock at the ringing of the Bell, and on motion of D. M. Sawyer, Esq. organized by choosing JAMES M'SHERRY as Chairman, Messrs. *James Bell*, Sen. *Cornelius Houghtelin, Samuel Durborrow*, Esq. *Alexander Campbell, John Spangler, Peter Hulick, James Cunningham*, Esq. and *Robert M. Hutchinson*, Vice Presidents, and Wm. Garver, J. G. Macfarlane, John Lilly and George Irwin, Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by James Cooper, Esq. in a strain of eloquent congratulation upon the ultimate success of the country from the ruthless hands of the spoilers. He was followed by David M. Sheads, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement, who after some appropriate remarks, announced the arrangements for the evening, and the meeting then adjourned, to assemble again at the hour appointed for the forming of the procession, and illumination.

At half past 6 o'clock, on the signal being given by the ringing of the bell and firing of a grand salute by the military who were on duty under the command of Lt. Col. S. S. M'Creary a simultaneous illumination of the town, took place, and the light burst forth in a blaze of splendor and here language fails us to describe the beauty and gorgeousness of the scene which our streets presented. With the exception of here and there a dwelling which evinced the sordid meanness or brooding with closed doors and shutters, over its irretrievable overthrow, our streets presented one blaze of light. We forbear attempting a particular description of the scenes. The taste of the decorations of the different houses public and private, the brilliancy of the lights, shedding upon the dark hours of a November night, the noon day, the shouts, the enthusiasm of the people are beyond our feeble powers of language.

At the same time, and at the same signal, the procession was formed, under the direction of Col. M. C. Clarkson, Chief Marshal, and his assistants, in the following order:

1. A carriage containing a few of the surviving heroes of the Revolution, viz: Major John Hoke, sen. William Brackenridge, Jacob Doebler, John Adair, James Bell, Joseph Wilson.

II. A large carriage freighted with more than fifty young girls dressed in white, with flags and compact, so as to throw off the rain. If these directions are carefully attended to, there will be no danger of losing patronage by freezing and rotting and they will keep in the best condition till spring.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Advertising.—On this subject Lord Brougham says, (and certainly he is a very sensible person,) that the advantages of advertising are not fully appreciated by men who have just commenced into business for themselves. If they are anxious to become known—receive patronage and acquire property—they must *advertise freely.* It is the only proper mode to be pursued and is a sure guarantee to success. "Them's our sentiments."

SALE OF WHITE MEN.

A sale of white men, *not for debt*, but for misconduct in office, will take place in Washington city on Thursday the 4th day of March next. The terms of sale as prescribed by the undersigned, are as follows; the *lowest* bidder to be the *buyer*—and as the federal office holders have proven themselves *faithful* and *worthless*, the purchaser will not be required to give bonds and security, as is required when articles of *value* are sold. Kendall and Blair will not be exposed to sale, as it is believed that their characters are so well known that no person would make a bid. The sale will commence about 12 o'clock meridian, and will be continued from day to day (Sundays excepted, and no postponement for unfair weather,) until the whole of the unfaithful servants amounting to many thousands, are disposed of—and the attendance will be given by us.

THE PEOPLE.

P. S. The Globe, will confer a favor by inserting the foregoing till day of sale.

Robert Taylor. Transparency in front of his house, representing in perspective, Harrison's grand entry into Washington.

Messrs. Neinstedt, brown by Henry Dassell. Triangular transparency. Device, ball in motion propelled by the foot of old Tip. On another side, a splendid gold star, inscription,—"Star of the West!" Third side, the significant initials O. K. in tri-colored letters.

Daniel M'Creary. Transparency in the window of his house. Device: The sun in his meridian: a large gilt eagle, with expanded wings; at his feet 13 stars, representing the original States of the confederacy, a wreath encircling the initials W. H. H. At the bottom the words—"Pennsylvania 343."

Emina Little. Large Square Transparency.—On the one side a painting representing Gen. Harrison mounted on horseback, with a leading truncheon in his hand, with views of the battle of the Thames, Fort Meigs, Tippecanoe and the Maumee. Motto: "Pennsylvania redeemed from the Spoilers." "Harrison and Tyler." On the 4th side, a large cannon on a carriage; inscription, "Hoper Baby Waker."

Jeremiah Culp. Transparency. The white house. Old Tip pursuing Van Buren with a flail, Martin cries, "Don't thresh me! I'm off to Kinderhook!" A small dog following the latter, carrying the key of the Sub Treasury in his mouth.

Valentine Haas. Transparency. A large gilt Star. *Inscription*, «Harrison and Tyler."

James F. Fahnestock. Transparency. Inscriptions, "What will Amos and his children do when Harrison is President? A National Bank and no Sub-Treasury! Buchanan, the poor man's Grind stone!

Hanson T. Wright. Transparency, with a portrait of Gen. Harrison. Motto: "The Keystone is saved—the ark is safe. We go for a Republic!"

Wm. M. Hersh. Transparency, Log Cabin, and Hard Cider Barrel.

Edwin M. Sell. Transparency, showing a mounted Cannon. Motto, "Amos' baby waker." A live Raccoon represented, with the motto, "The Coon is up in old Ohio." Van cries, "Oh! a Harrison man propelling it with a lever, Van Buren running in full flight before it, followed by Kendall, who exclaims, «Do stop that hell!" A circle of the States, the sun in the centre, all black—surrounding the words «Harrison and Tyler! O. K."

Daniel Lashell. Transparency. Mottoes—"Harrison has won the victory! Down with the Leg Treasurers!" A log cabin.

Conrad Weaver, borne by *John Johnson*—Transparency, Gen. Harrison, supporting the tree of liberty and propelling a ball with his foot, which is in the act of rolling over the prostrate body of Van Buren, who cries "Do stop that ball!" Behind Van Buren stands a confused heap, making their escape, followed by old Tip, wielding an enormous flail, exclaiming «I will clear the barn!" Chapman, lying on his back cries out, «Alas! I am done for!"

The Tippecanoe Club Junior. Brilliant transparency, containing a portrait of Gen. Harrison. Motto: "What think you of Martin Van Buren, running in full flight to Kinderhook; motto, «I'm off to Kinderhook to make room for old Tip!" On the 3d side, the Extra Globe representing Van Buren, in the shape of a large, bloated frog.

Robert Fulton. Transparency in front of his house, representing in perspective, Harrison's grand entry into Washington.

Messrs. Neinstedt, brown by Henry Dassell. Triangular transparency. Device, ball in motion propelled by the foot of old Tip. On another side, a splendid gold star, inscription,—"Star of the West!" Third side, the significant initials O. K. in tri-colored letters.

Daniel M'Creary. Transparency in the window of his house. Device: The sun in his meridian: a large gilt eagle, with expanded wings; at his feet 13 stars, representing the original States of the confederacy, a wreath encircling the initials W. H. H. At the bottom the words—"Pennsylvania 343."

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R. G. Harper. Transparency over his Printing office. Inscription, "Freedom of the press the palladium of Civil and Religious liberty."

Daniel M. Smyser. The lower windows of his house embellished with full length oil paintings of Washington and Lafayette with a portrait of Gen. Harrison in the middle. Wreath of ever green.

Col. M C. Clarkson. Transparency in upper window. Inscription—"Pennsylvania redeemed. Our country rescued from ruin, and our Liberties saved!

James Cooper. Office window containing a transparency. Inscriptions—"Be Young Men of Adams county and their Fathers!"

Most of the houses of our Whig friends were hedded on lights, handsomely and tastefully decorated with wreaths of flowers and evergreen, which added greatly to the beauty and splendor of the scene.

The scene also some very handsome and appropriate Banners borne in the procession by our friends from other places, among which we noticed the following from Abbottstown:

Jacob F. Buckley. A Banner representing Martin Van Buren smiling over a bottle of Champagne and frowning at a mug of Hard Cider.

Aseph Abbey. A Fox Chase—Martin Van Buren the Fox, in full flight, very near out of hole at Kinderhook, and pursued by a Pack of Hounds in full cry, representing the Harrison States.—There were several others from this place, of which we have not been able to get a description.

From Emmitsburg:

Mr. Harecy. A Banner, representing a Fox caught in a steel trap.

We give the above merely as a specimen. It would require the entire space of our paper to enumerate and describe all the various banners and transparencies. We have never seen so brilliant a spectacle. It was insp