

les, trumpet creepers, primroses, lady slippers, and dandelions, cultivating sweet scented grasses, and preparing beautiful bouquets for the palace saloons. The President's grounds contain about twenty acres. Our pseudo reformers have, therefore, expended on what they are pleased to call 'improvements' an average of \$4,436 10 per acre, or \$9,065 68 per annum, since the newly invented arithmetical rule of retrenchment and reform has been put into successful operation. And yet they have the effrontery to demand an additional appropriation of \$9,665 by the bill now under consideration. Some of the improvements or alterations introduced by the reformers are of a character truly novel. You will remember that, by the act of the 25th of February, 1825, the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated for 'leveling, grading, &c., the President's square, and that the Administration of that day took measures to carry into effect the intention of Congress, by digging down the knolls, and by filling up the hollows, and in this manner leveling or making plain and flat the surface of the ground. But, after all, Mr. Chairman, 'variety is the very spice of life,' and so thought our reformers. The survey of smooth lawns and gently sloping meads, covered with rich coats of white and red clover and luxuriant orchard grass, made no delightful impression on their eyes. No, sir; meadow mounds are too common to gratify the refined taste of an exquisite with 'sweet sandy whiskers.' He must have undulations, 'beautiful mounds, and other contrivances,' to ravish his exalted and ethereal soul. Hence, the reformers have constructed a number of clever sized hills, every pair of which, it is said, was designed to resemble and assume the form of AN AMAZON'S BOW, with a miniature kuoll or hillock on its apex, to denote the n-ple. Thousands of the People's dollars have been thrown away on these silly fancies, which are better adapted to please the sickly and vicious taste of palace dandies, than to gratify the simple eye of plain, republican freemen.

Although, from the earliest feudal times, all kingly establishments have been distinguished for the extent and magnificence of their stables for the 'royal steeds,' yet, until the accession of our reformers to the administration of the Government, stabling formed no appurtenance to the Presidential palace. But the predecessor of the present incumbent, with some other singular notions, had an ardent love for the horse race. His fleet couriers, consequently, must be provided for, stalls must be prepared, where they might be fed, lodged, suitably clothed, and waited upon by palace grooms appointed to that service. He 'assumed the responsibility,' issued the necessary orders, and extensive structures, externally beautiful and internally commodious, were forthwith erected. Mind, Mr. Chairman, this expenditure was incurred without any authority in law. But the old chief did not make his power and influence over the minds of his party in Congress, for subsequently (30th of June, 1834), he procured the passage of a law appropriating the sum of \$6,070 for alterations and repairs of the President's House, flooring the terraces, and erecting STABLES! The money was, to be sure, granted for the purpose of erecting stables, not to pay for stabling already erected. But, no matter, it was applied to the latter object. The particular phraseology of the act had the effect (whether intended to answer that object or not) to keep the People ignorant of this petty exercise of arbitrary power. The introduction of the phrase 'alterations and repairs of the President's House' would not have hindered the Executive, according to the ingenious mode of construing similar expressions in other parts of Congress, from applying the whole appropriation to the stables alone. For instance, by the act of 3rd of March, 1839, the sum of \$3,465 was appropriated for 'alterations and repairs of the President's House, and furniture, and for superintendence of the grounds.' Now, exhibit the ingenious construction given to the language of the law just quoted by that officer of the President who has charge over this important branch of the public service, I will present two or three vouchers for money disbursed by him in pursuance of that law:

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1839.
Major Noland, Bought of Wm. Buist,
March 23d and 28th: To 4 dozen
of large DAILY ROSES, at \$1 50
each, \$72 00
June 7th: To 2 VERBENAS, 75 cts.
each; 1 PUNYIA, 75 cents 2 25

June 15, 1839. Received payment
in full. WM. BUIST, \$74 25

[Endorsed.] 'Alterations and repairs
of the President's House, &c.,
\$74 25 Wm. Buist's receipt for
SHRUBBERY, June 15, 1839, No.
3.'

'Commissioner of Public Buildings,
To P. Casey, Dr.
To 24 loads of MANURE, delivered
at the PRESIDENT'S GARDEN -
May 7, 1839. Certified by John
Ousley. \$15 00
May 11, 1839. Received payment.
P. CASEY.'

[Endorsed.] 'Alterations and repairs
of the President's House, \$15. P.
Casey's receipt for manure, May
11, 1839. No. 3.'

'Commissioner of Public Buildings,
To sundry persons on account
of MANURE.
To Wm. Fitzgerald, 49 loads, at
37 1/2 cents \$18 57 1/2
Thomas Grady, 95 loads, at do 35 62 1/2
James Lee, 2 loads, at do 75
Wm. Brown, 43 loads, at do 16 12 1/2
Michael Dooly, brooms 4, at 50 cts. 2 00
\$72 87 1/2

I certify the above account to be cor-
rect. JAMES MAHER.'

[Endorsed.] 'Alterations and repairs
of the President's House, &c.,
\$72 87 1/2 Sundries for compost,
July 1, 1839. No. 6.'

Here, you will observe Mr. Chairman, Congress made an appropriation for 'repairs of the President's House, and the money has been applied to purchase manure to fertilize his potato and cabbage beds. Congress made an appropriation for superintendence of the grounds, and the money has been expended, not in erecting the grounds, but in the purchase of large daily roses, verbenas, and punyas. Self-respect forbids me to denounce, in suitable terms, these petty acts of meanness and palpable breaches of official duty. Be assured, however, that the officer who is not faithful over small things will not be faithful over greater things. And now, Mr. Chairman, having taken a promenade through the President's garden and grounds, let us enter his palace, and survey its spacious courts, its gorgeous banquet halls, its sumptuous drawing rooms, its glittering and dazzling saloons, with all their magnificent and sumptuous array of gold and silver, crimson and orange, blue and violet, serene and stately columns, marble mantels, with Italian

black and gold fronts, gilt eagle corinthes, rich cut glass and gilt chandeliers, suspended by beautiful Grecian chains, gilt eagle head candelabra; French bronze gilt lamps, with crystal globes, bronzed and gilt French bracket lights, gilt framed mirrors of prodigious size, large Italian slab mantel glasses, French gilt bronze mantel time-pieces, mahogany gilt-mounted and rose wood piano fortes, gilt-mounted bureaux, superb mahogany wardrobes, mahogany gilt bronze mounted secretaries, damask, satin, and double silk window curtains, with gilded eagles, stars, and ornamental rays, royal Wilton and imperial Brussels & Saxon carpets, gilt and satin settees, sofas, bergeres, divans, tabourets and French comfortable, elegant mahogany gilt eagle-mounted French badsteads, gilt plateaus, gaudy artificial flowers, rich blue and gold bonbons, tambours, compositers, ice cream vases, splendor French China vases, olive boats, octagon bowls, silver tureens, boats, and baskets, of very rich work, golden goblets, table spoons, knives and forks, &c.

Sir, I shall detain you no longer with this enumeration of rich wares, for I am sure your patience would be severely tried were I to name even the tenth part of the curious, the magnificent, and the costly articles of luxury, of pride, and of show gathered into the palace by the various caterers who have been engaged in that most important branch of the public service. But I cannot forbear, Mr. Chairman, to read you a description of the great banquet hall, commonly called the 'East Room,' taken from the United States Telegraph, (the Court Journal of the day,) December, 1829. (This room had been furnished, for the first time about that period, by the predecessor of the present incumbent. It is 80 feet long, by 40 wide, and 22 feet high, and is finished with handsome stucco cornice. Now let us hear the description:

'The paper is of a fine lemon color, with a rich cloth border; four new mantels have also been placed in the room, of black marble, with Italian black and gold fronts; each fireplace has a handsome grate fixed; there were, however, in the house before new bronzed and steel feeders, and sets of brass fire irons, and chimney hooks have been added; each mantel is furnished with a mirror, the plates of which measure 100 by 55 inches, framed in a very beautiful style; and a pair of rich tea light lamps, bronzed and gilt, with a row of drops around the fountain, and a pair of French China vases, richly gilt and painted, with glass shades and flowers. There are three very splendid gilt chandeliers, each for eighteen candles, the style of which is entirely new; the color of the glass and cutting perhaps exceed any thing of the kind ever seen. A small bronzed and gilt work, corresponding with the mantel lamps, the niches and recesses of which are supplied with the eight French bronzed and gilt bracket lights, each for five candles. The carpet, which contains near 500 yards, is of fine Brussels, of fawn, blue, and yellow, with a red border. Under each chandelier is placed a round table of beautiful workmanship, with Italian black and gold slabs; on the centre table is placed a beautiful thin light lamp, supported by female figures; on the end tables are gilt astral lamps. Each pier is filled with a beautiful pier table, richly bronzed and gilt, corresponding with the round tables, each table having a lamp and pair of French China vases with flowers and shades agreeing with those on the mantels. The curtains are of blue and yellow moresin, with a gilded eagle, represented as holding up the drapery, which extends over the piers. On the cornice is a line of gilded stars, and over the semicircle of the door, besides large gilded and ornamental rays, are 24 gilded stars, emblematic of the States, and corresponding with those on the cornice. The stars have a very fine effect. The sofas and chairs are covered with blue damask satin. All the furniture corresponds in color and style.'

The Court Journal awards great merit for the taste displayed in the selection and disposition of the various articles, which, observes the Telegraph, 'it is understood, has received the entire approbation of the President.' After hearing this description, who can deny that this room, intended for the comfort of our Democratic Chief Magistrate, is adorned with regal splendor far above any of the grand saloons at Buckingham Palace, Carlton House, or Windsor Castle? I ask you, sir, whether in furnishing the East Room with all its gilded eagles, gilded stars, gilded rays, golden slabs, gorgeous drapery, and dazzling foreign ornaments, a due regard has been paid to the simplicity and purity of our institutions, or to the frugal, plain, unostentatious, and republican character of our People, who are represented in it? On the contrary, does not all this glittering display of costly finery, this blinding our eyes with the blaze of royal magnificence, approximate too closely the pride, pomp, and grandeur of those Governments in which stars and garters and shining coronets confer not only the means of luxurious enjoyment, but of 'civil superiority?' I cannot but admire and wonder at the great number of lamps, candles, and bracket lights, deemed necessary to illuminate a single room in the President's palace. Let us see:

4 'pair of rich tea light' mantel lamps, 80
3 'very splendid gilt' chandeliers, each for eighteen candles, 54
8 'French bronzed and gilt bracket lights, each for five candles,' 40
1 'beautiful thin light lamp, supported by female figures,' 1
2 'gilt astral lamps, on the end tables,' 2
3 'lamps on pier tables,' 3
180

Here, Mr. Chairman, our Democratic President shines with the overpowering lustre of one hundred and eighty lights. Had you the eyes of the fabled Argus, he would blind them all. It really appears as if he had intended not only to bedazzle in the vision of his democratic friends, but to rival by the effulgent beams of his palace, the 'glorious king of day' himself. Brilliant and princely, however, as the East Room had been fitted up by the late President, it was destined to have its colors brightened, and its powers of attraction increased, by the exquisite taste of its present occupant—for, in an official report made in December last, the following important and gratifying information is communicated to Congress:

'The East Room in the President's mansion has been greatly improved, by being newly painted and papered with a rich, chaste, beautiful paper.'

'The former paper was a 'fine lemon color,' with a rich cloth border; but Mr. Van Buren had doubtless been apprized, either by one of his sons, who at the time was on most familiar intercourse with, if not a resident at, the Court of St. James, or, perhaps, by a more formal communication through the Lord High Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, that wall-paper of the 'lemon color' had, during the progress of the last year, become unfashionable, and had not for several months been generally admitted as suitable for the palace of the first grade of noblemen, much less for the royal banquet saloons. Hence, Mr. Van Buren, as every person of rank and fashion, and more especially as every gentleman born was, by the ri-

gid laws of fashionable life, bound to do, issued his royal mandate on the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, that the 'paper of the lemon color, with a rich cloth border,' should be forthwith taken off the broad walls of the Eastern room, and that 'a rich, chaste, and beautiful paper' should be substituted in its stead. That the first clause of this royal ordinance was faithfully executed, will distinctly appear from the following voucher:

'President's House, to Henry Snowden,
Dr.
'To taking off the paper of the East Room, as per agreement with C. F. Wood, sixteen dollars, \$16 00
'July 1, 1839. Received payment of Wm. Noland, Esq., \$16 00
'HENRY SNOWDEN, his X mark.
'Witness, J. B. Rooker,
'Certified by Charles F. Wood.'

Endorsed—'Completing special repairs of the President's House, &c. \$16. Henry Snowden's receipt for work on the East Room of the President's House, July 1, 1839. No. 1.'

An official voucher now in my hands will also show that sixty pieces of paper, at 55 each, making \$330, were purchased from S. P. Franklin on the 20th August, 1839, for the East Room, and that the further sum of \$50 was paid to that gentleman for hanging the same. And thus, sir, it is made manifest that not less than three hundred and forty-six dollars of the money of your constituents and of my constituents have been expended during last summer for the gratification of a womanish but costly whim, in substituting 'a rich, chaste, and beautiful silver paper, with golden borders, for the unfashionable 'lemon color, with a rich cloth border.' But as a suitable recompense for this profligate waste of the public funds, the 'hard-headed democracy' of the country have been officially advised that 'the East Room in the President's mansion has been greatly improved.' They must therefore be content.

Mr. Chairman, there is a notable historical incident associated with this East Room, to which I may with propriety recur whilst we are within the room itself, and before we pass through the massive jaspered doors into the magnificent Elliptical Saloon, where I next propose to conduct you. That historical event refers to the celebrated 'East Room Letter,' addressed to the Editor of the 'Richmond Enquirer,' and dated at Washington, January 1, 1827. Here is the letter:

'This being the day on which the President's House is thrown open to all visitors, I went, among others, to pay my respects to him, or, rather, I should fairly confess, I went to see the EAST ROOM, for the furnishing of which WE had voted twenty-five thousand dollars at the last session of Congress. I was anxious to see how that amount of furniture could be stowed away in a single room, and my curiosity was fully satisfied. It was truly a gorgeous sight to behold, but had too much the look of regal magnificence to be perfectly agreeable to my old republican feelings.'

To establish the falsity of this celebrated letter, I will refer you to extracts from two distinguished public journals, one of them the 'official organ' of General Jackson's Administration, and the other at that period in full communion with 'the party.'

'It is well known that, through Mr. Adams's aristocratic pride, this elegant room (i. e. the East Room) in the President's House was left UNFURNISHED.—U. S. Telegraph, Aug. 1, 1829.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of November, 1829, states as follows:

'The coalition papers tell us that the East Room is going to be furnished. This, at the best, is bad authority; but if it be true, we are happy to behold it in the manner in which Mr. Clay's Party Brings the East Room was distinguishedly furnished by the President of the United States. It is a room of great public ought to be. It was full of cobwebs, a few old chairs, lumbering benches, broken glass, and looked exactly like one of the apartments, in Windsor Castle, Holyrod Palace, or the Tower of London, those appendages to kings and monarchs. The head of a republic ought to give an example of the thriftiness and virtuous habits of the people who put him there. EVERY PLAIN REPUBLICAN, when visiting Washington, will now find a chair to sit down upon in the 'East Room.' They wont be kept standing upon their legs, as they do before kings and emperors, and as practised by Mr. Clay's President, till they are so tired as scarcely to know whether they have any legs to stand upon. Unless General Jackson put GOOD, SOUND, SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE into the 'East Room,' the REFORM is not complete in that quarter, and the People wont forgive him for neglecting it.'

What a strange commentary do the gorgeous and dazzling garnishments of the 'East Room' afford in regard to the remarks of the 'Courier and Enquirer,' which have just been read by the Clerk. 'Every plain Republican,' forsooth, 'when visiting Washington, will now find a chair to sit down upon in the 'East Room.' Ay, sir, Every plain Republican will now find a set of chairs in that splendid and royal saloon, which took the reform of six hundred dollars of the PEOPLE'S CASH to pay for. Is not that 'sitting down' with a vengeance?' 'Mr. CLAY'S President' (Mr. ADAMS) through aristocratic pride, kept the East Room 'full of cobwebs, a few old chairs, lumbering benches, and broken glass.' On the other hand, Martin Van Buren—plain, republican-hand-dressed democratic locust Mr. Van Buren—has it now garnished with gold framed mirrors 'as big as a barn door,' to behold his plain republican self in. What need he care if those mirrors have taken twenty four hundred dollars of the PEOPLE'S CASH to pay for them? Is not such democracy a pretence on common sense and common decency? But, Mr. Chairman, I am not done with the 'celebrated East Room letter.' That letter was not only false, but was, immediately after its publication, known throughout the whole country to have been a sheer fabrication, 'from beginning to end.' For the sake of the author's reputation, it therefore became necessary that his name should be withheld from the People.—The editor of the Richmond Enquirer, instead of exposing the base counter of falsehood, maintained the deep silence of the grave in regard to the writer of the letter during a period of almost four months, and it was not until after repeated goadings that he became restive and sore, and began to manifest a proper disposition to clear his own skirts of the forgery. He accordingly announced in the Richmond Enquirer of the 27th April, 1827, in reply to an article in some other newspaper, on the subject of the letter, that 'the account to which the writer refers respecting the East Room was forwarded to us, as distinguished members of Congress.' This 'most intelligent and distinguished member of Congress' turned out to be Thomas Hart Benton, who sub-

sequently became still more distinguished as the author of the 'Gold Hunting.' I said that his 'East Room letter' was false throughout, and 'that it was made up of the whole piece of cloth; that it appeared, at the very time (1st January, 1827) that letter was written, describing the furniture of the East Room as gorgeous to a degree of 'regal magnificence,' the room had no furniture, excepting a few old chairs, lumbering benches, broken glass, and divers fragments of benches, broken glass, and divers fragments of benches. Sir, I go for these old reminiscences, and I hold that, when 'one of the most intelligent and distinguished members of Congress' will deliberately sit down in his chair and fabricate for publication a wilful lie, for the purpose of deceiving the People, he ought ever to be kept in fresh remembrance. His title should be branded deeply on his forehead as ever was the letter R on Icelon's cheek. Sir, Thomas H. Benton begot that falsehood—it was proved upon him; and though other matters may be forgiven and forgotten, this base forgery be brought to his own door, and is and will be remembered by the People of the United States.

Having paid our respects to the 'East Room,' let us, Mr. Chairman, take a view of what is, at the present day, called the 'Blue Elliptical Saloon,' though in former times it was known as the 'Green Circular Parlor.' This apartment is nearly oval in form, and is forty feet long by thirty wide. In its beautiful shape, rich French furniture, showy drapery, costly gilded ornaments, the 'Blue Elliptical Saloon' has frequently been pronounced, in the judgment of the best connoisseurs, the choicest room of the palace.—It is believed to have been prepared and furnished very much after the style of the most brilliant drawing rooms at the Tuilleries, Fontainebleau, Neuilly, and St. Cloud. To give you, sir, a proper idea of the 'regal magnificence' of this saloon at this day, I will first enumerate some of the articles with which it had been furnished before Mr. Van Buren became its occupant, and shall then show that he expended, in 'improving' the furniture of that room, during the first ten months of his presidency, the sum of \$1,805 55 of the PEOPLE'S cash. Sir, not of his own. The 'Blue Elliptical Saloon,' among other furniture, had the following:

1 superb French gilt mantel time piece, representing Minerva leaning on her buckler, on the face of which the clock is placed; the whole standing on a square bronzed pedestal, adorned on three sides with military trophies in bas relief. The entire work is bronzed, elegantly carved, and richly gilded.
2 large gilt framed Mirrors.
3 splendid gilt eagle corinthes:
1 large glass and gilt chandelier of 30 lights, ornamented with female figures and a bust of Diana. The branches being embellished with the head of Minerva.
1 pair elegant bronze and heavy gilt mantel branches, garnished with ivy leaves and female figures carrying trophies.
4 bronze and gilt candelabras, supported by a figure standing on a round pedestal and bearing a palm-tree, with five lights.
1 pair of bronze and gilt andiron, with eagles in antique colors.
1 set of splendid Porcelain vases, decorated with the rich landscape of Passy, embracing the mansion of Dr. Franklin, when he resided in France.

1 bust of Washington.
1 gilt console table, with marble top.
3 sets of double silk window curtains.
24 elegant gilt and satin chairs.
4 Do. do. settees, for recesses.
2 Do. do. sofas and pillows.
2 Do. do. fire screens.
1 large elliptical French carpet.
This carpet was very elegant, and cost 9,059 francs. It was of the most brilliant and dazzling colors; had a splendidly embroidered work in the centre, representing a Bald Eagle, 'large as life,' with a scroll in his beak, inscribed with 'E Pluribus unum,' and with the usual accompaniment of arrows in his talons; while the flag of America, emblazoned by the stars and stripes, waved ever his head.

I said, sir, I would show that Mr. Van Buren had expended \$1,805 55, within ten months after he had gone into possession, in making improvements in the 'Blue Elliptical Saloon.' I prove this expenditure by an original voucher, which hold in my hand, dated December 12, 1837, containing the bill and receipt of Messrs. Patton & Co., New York, for materials, &c. furnished to improve the President's house. The entire bill, as receipted, is \$4,316 18; of that amount \$1,805 55 was for articles, &c. for this room, viz: '3 windows,' (curtains) \$1,307 50
Satin medallion, 176 87
Silk cord, 28 66
Plain satin, 38 12
Galloon, 74 50
Silk tassels, 42 00
Gimp, 54 65
Repairing and covering 14 chairs, 24 00
Do. do. 2 sofas, 24 00
Do. do. 4 tabourets, 8 00
Do. do. 2 screens, 4 00
Do. do. 5 footstools, 6 25
Do. do. 4 sets pillows 16 00
Do. do. Music stool, 1 50
\$1,805 55

Mr. Chairman, how do you relish the notion of voting away the hard cash of your constituents, for silk tassels, galloon, gimp, and satin medallion, to beautify and adorn the 'BLUE ELLIPTICAL SALOON?' Suppose, sir, after you shall have returned to the charming prairies of Illinois, some plain, honest, republican 'Sucker,' should inquire what use a real genuine, hard-headed, locofoco democrat like Mr. Van Buren can have for silk covered pillows, footstools, and tabourets in the 'Blue Elliptical Saloon'; how would you reply to that honest Sucker's interrogatory? Would not you acknowledge your self fairly stumped? But suppose he would ask what sort of animals these tabourets, or tabby-cats, are? I will endeavor to tell him, for I have lately given some little attention to this curious department of natural history. The TABOURET is an article of furniture, which, in Europe and Asia, is only to be met with in the richest saloons of monarchs. It is a convex seat, without arms or back, and in form bearing a close resemblance to a Turkish standard, or the moon in her first quarter; is composed of OILT WOOD, cushioned and stuffed with very fine black horse hair, covered with crimson damask figured satin, and garnished with silk lace, gold fringe, tassels, tufts, and stars. It is supported by an X. Even before the days of the Crusades, the honors of the tabouret were held in the highest esteem. This honor consisted in the distinguished privilege of sitting upon a tabouret in the royal presence. By long and well established court ceremonial law in many monarchies, no individual in the kingdom is entitled to enjoy this distinction, on grand gala days, save a DUCHESS OF THE BLOOD ROYAL. In confirmation of what I have stated in regard to the importance ascribed to the 'honors of the tabouret,' I will read a sentence or two from a recent and very interesting work by Governor Cass, our distinguished minister at the Court of St. Cloud. The book is entitled 'France, its King, Court, and Government.' I read from page 84, London edi-

tion, folding doors thrown open, or to sit upon a tabouret, which is a privileged seat or one of the greatest honors a subject could aspire to, and excited more sensation than many a political event affecting the prosperity of the kingdom. On particular days the king dined in public, when the principal personages of the court and the kingdom were seen standing at his chair, holding plates and towels under their arms and in their hands,' &c.

Mr. Chairman, I hesitate not to say that, if you inquire minutely into the history and uses of the tabourets you cannot fail to discover that it has ever been regarded as among the indispensable regalia of a monarch, and is by many considered almost as essential to kingly paraphernalia as the royal jewels, the sceptre, the diadem, or even the crown itself. The four tabourets in the Blue Elliptical Saloon of the President's palace were procured from France, and cost 939 francs 8 centimes. Here, sir, is the bill transmitted to this country with the tabourets:

'Detail d'un Tabouret en X'
Le bois d'ore 125 00
1-2 Duffe a dessin at 35 00 17 50
2 Bordure trois pouces at 6 00 12 00
2 do 18 lignes at 3 00 6 00
2 Pieces surfait at 2 50 1 65
1 Toile d'Embourratre at 75 75
7 lbs. Crinnoir d'Echantillon, 2 20 15 40
5 8 Toile douce at 1 80 1 10
17 8 Cordonnet en soie 75 1 40
17 8 Fesarde a lignes at 1 00 1 85
17 8 Franges en soie at 15 00 28 12
Facon et menues fournitures 24 00
234 77
Les 4 tabourets en X 939 08

Now, sir, I should like to hear the honest opinions not only of the plain, republican 'Suckers,' but also of the 'Hoosiers,' of the 'Wolf verines,' and of the 'Buckeyes,' about these tabby-cats. Wont they think 'them animals rather dangerous critters' to be kept snugly seated within the 'Blue Elliptical Saloon?' Wont they object against Mr. Van Buren paying away THEIR CASH for the purpose of dressing up these tabby-cats in new damask silk frocks? But I would also very much desire to learn the views of these plain, republican 'Suckers' in regard to three new window curtains, bought by our democratic President for the 'Blue Elliptical Saloon.' You will see, by the bill, that \$1,307 50 of the PEOPLE'S CASH was paid for these three curtains—making just \$435 83 a piece. I am disposed to believe that the plain, republican 'Suckers' will think \$435 83 is a little too much money to be laid out for 'fixing' one window curtain. Why, sir, that sum would build three or four comfortable 'Log Cabins,' and finish them off completely, with paneled floors, clap board roofs, cobs, ribs, cave-beaters, butting-poles, weight-poles, and ridge-poles, and including cat and pole chimneys into the bargain, and would also leave a few dollars beside to treat the folks who came to the 'raisin' with as much HARD-CIDER as they can stow away under the belts of their linsey-woolsey hunting-shirts.

But, sir, what will these plain, republican 'Suckers' say when I suggest that Mr. Van Buren, doubtless, in the opinion of the 'supporters of French silks,' made money, or, to speak with more propriety, saved cash to the People by the purchase of these three window curtains at \$1,307 50?—for the curtains which now hang at the seven windows of the 'East Room' required exactly \$3,875 35 of the PEOPLE'S MONEY, or the moderate sum of \$553 62 for each curtain. Do I startle your 'old republican feelings?' Mr. Chairman, it rejoices my heart to behold that honest srown of disapprobation resting on your brow at the recital of this prodigal and lavish waste of the money of your constituents. As I like always to be armed with the proof of every important fact which I desire to bring before the country, I will present you, sir, a bill of items for the curtains in the East Room. They were purchased from the firm of L. Veron & Co. in Philadelphia. Here is the bill:

Suits of curtains for East Room.
216 yards long silk fringe \$410 40
44 " heavy cord silk fringe 121 00
44 " " cotton 16 72
210 " embroidered eagle muslin 352 80
120 " satin border 492 00
196 " yellow silk 607 60
132 " blue silk 377 52
167 " white silk 517 74
Mr. Nolen's bill for GILT RAYS 70 00
A. Lejamber's bill of ORNAMENTS 255 75
Putting up the curtains 274 36
\$3,495 85
Profit 10 per centum 349 50
Expenses of upholsterers in Washington 30 00
Cost of East Room curtains \$3,975 35

I have no doubt that the more rich and fashionable portion of Mr. Van Buren's friends will urge in his defence that the curtains purchased for the 'Blue Elliptical Saloon' are very cheap; and that they are composed of the richest materials, and are in perfect harmony with all the gorgeous arrangements in this magnificent saloon. Whereas the curtains which were there at the retirement of Gen. Jackson were merely erimson damask double stiks, that had been bought from Mr. Perdreauville for the trifling sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, and were not deemed by fashionable gentlemen and ladies sufficiently splendid to suit the other drapery of the saloon. Whether this defence will be considered as good for one thousand three hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents of the People's cash, I leave the People themselves to determine.

[To be continued.]

ANOTHER NEGRO WITNESS CASE.

It is well known throughout the North and the South that Mr. Van Buren has been from the beginning of his administration feeling for the South, and has relied confidently upon the support of that section of the Union, upon the ground assumed by his friends there, that he is "a Northern man with Southern principles." But we take it for granted that every intelligent and honest man in both extremes of the Union has seen enough, if his eyes have been open, to indicate that no trust whatever is to be reposed in his professions for either or any particular section, or even for the public interests generally. The Hoos case, the vote for negro suffrage and tariff of '28, however they may be regarded at the North, have been examples most unfavorable and fatal to Mr. Van Buren's pretensions to exclusive partiality for the South, while his vote against the suffrage of poor men, his specie exactions, sub-Treasury scheme, involving the admitted reduction of the value of property, farmers prices and laborers wages, and his charge upon the people of his native state of being under bank influence because they presumed to rebuke her recreant son,

his war upon canal credit system, were enough to satisfy the people, and had no honest principle common with them.

It is probably well known that the testimony of the ecutions against white sequences of making tent in such cases, of slavery exists, can any person of common case was a strong one. Mr. Van Buren, we believe seems to us to be in circumstances not at all Buren's abstract sentiment below detailing the case was transmitted well known in the published, we are warranted for reposing credit. We do not feel at liberty to appraised to the manuscript, no doubt the author permit his name to be published, but we should like the facts briefly letter:—

NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DE. Dear Sir:—That I formed correctly in my ten, I send you in relation to his testimony, in the trial of venue service, before District in June, 1839.

At that time they were preferred. Nones a Captain in service, against Justice tenant in the same of the District, he conducted the examination defended by counsel in behalf of the Captain employed by him the testimony, in the generally, was such. March deemed it an of the crew and officers and of negroes, in the in the ward-room—rectly informed testify; the moment stand Mr. Murch and against such competent in the court to testify against a room—the Collector to take the testimony same, forwarded it whole of which is of the office of the Secretary. A copy of one of now have before me commission taken having been laid 'approved by him' this decision to Mr. every one who knew testimony adduced thought 'proper' President for removal personally; and by fully upon the mind at Washington the Mr. Murch forwarded the Treasury a depositions, taken at the after his discharge, Magistrate of the which he states that Col. Whiteley, "that he was come by Capt. Nones to &c.—Upon the receipt by Mr. Woodbury, he informed Mr. by letter, "that could not go to re but might be made proceedings against the not the letter beforely give the substance under date of September the following receipt of Mr. 6th instant—he was the affidavit of W. to the department, commencing new Nones, or any other of showing character of the dismissal has been ters were written by the President by the and I think a formal his counsel to the On the 4th of January of the treasury was dressed a letter in regard to Mr. Murch reply to your letter President of the State referred to this Department that Lieut. M. the Revenue revenue satisfactory evidence which though the been once or twice been satisfactorily These proceedings, or ought to be department. Copies the precaution of you think any going ing it, please do remarks you may add that no difficulty safe for a month, tolerate negroes, of an officer, another whom to fer charges against P. S.—You were willing for the tion of the negro to commence proceed-