to comparison to theirs, and all other personal charms were weak in comparison to those their united ranks presented.

The profusion of dress and ornament displayed in every part of the Abbey excited surprise in those who were most accustomed to exhibitions of the grandest class. Every lady was dressed in ball costume, and wore a profusion of ornaments. Diamonds and pearls were seen at every side. The old vied with each other in every color that fashion warrants, while the young and beautiful were dressed in white, so suitable to their years, and so becoming in a morning exhibition. The gentlemen who crowded the galleries were also dressed with the same propriety. The greater portions wore uniforms or court costumes while the few exceptions to the general rule wore the dress suitable to evening society.

The gallery of the House of Commons added likewise to the general effect. A certain portion wore their ordinary costume, but the greater number in uniform of deputy lieutenants of militia or yeomanry corps, in addition to those who belong to Her Majesty's service.

*Approach and arrival of Her majesty.*

At ten, the noise of cannon announced, that her majesty had left the Palace, and the different persons in the Abbey took up the stations which they intended to occupy during the ceremonial. Every ear was directed to catch the sound of her near approach, and every eye was turned towards the door which she was to enter. The Gentlemen Pensioners began to battle their partizans, and the Heralds and Gentlemen of the Gold stick to marshal their proper forces. The Regalia was delivered to the several Noblemen entitled to bear it.

It was not, however, until near 11 o'clock that there was any distinct intimation of Her Majesty's approach. At that hour the bustle outside the Abbey became so distinct that it was evident the Queen was close at hand, and every one rose from their places, and stretched forward with anxiety to catch the first glimpse of her appearance. The Ladies of the Household and the Officers of the household, who had no duties assigned to them in the solemnity passed to their respective places, and the Noblemen carrying the Regalia, and the Bishops carrying the Bible, Chalice, and Patina, went forth to receive the Queen.

Previously, however, to her Majesty's entrance, the distinguished diplomatic personages who had taken so prominent a part in the procession, advanced into the Abbey in the order in which their carriages had set down. Each of these distinguished personages was attended by a brilliant numerous suite and it is difficult to imagine any thing more glorious than their appearance as they came together, dazzling the eye by the variety and elegance of their costumes. When the Turkish Ambassador presented himself, he looked round on all sides as if lost in admiration, and remained some time immovable fixed on the magnificent scene. Whilst gazing on the benches on which were seated all that could most peculiarly attract his attention as exhibiting the female nobility of England in the height of exalted rank, enhanced by every possible embellishment, he evidently showed, by his expression of countenance, that never before had his eye lighted upon so brilliant and beautiful an assembly. The dresses worn by some of the high functionaries of the Austrian and Russian Legations, were costly and splendid, even to the very profusion of expense. Prince Esterhazy appeared in the uniform of an officer of the Hungarian Hussars, and the whole of it blazed all over with brilliant. In the Ambassadoors' box Prince Schwartzenburg took his seat on the front bench, to the extreme left, having the French Ambassador, Count Sebastiani, on his right immediately behind whom set Marshal Soult. The other Ambassadoors and Ministers stationed themselves in similer gradation according to the established order of precedence.

The Countess Strogonoli, the Princess Schwartzenburg, and the princess de Ligne each accompanied their noble consorts. They were splendidly dressed, and blazed in Diamonds. They were attended by a most numerous suite, and it was some time before they could file off to the tribune which had been allotted to their use.

At length the general expectation was rewarded by the head of the procession, which preceded her Majesty, appearing within the choir.

The Great Officers of the State, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Noblemen appointed to carry the Regalia all in their robes of state, and the Bishops who were to support her Majesty, as well as those who were to carry the Bible, Chalice and the Patina, assembled in the Jerusalem chamber, adjoining the Deanery, before ten o'clock; where the Regalia having been previously on the table, was delivered by the lord Chamberlain of the Household to the Lord High Constable, and by him to the Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, as Lord Great Chamberlain, and by his lordship to the noblemen, by whom the same was borne in the following order:

[Here follows the order in which the procession entered Westminster Abbey. Their Royal Highnesses—the Duchess of Kent, the Dutchess of Cambridge, and the Dutchess of Gloucester, each wore a Robe of Estate of Purple Velvet, and wearing a circlet of gold on their heads. The QUEEN was dressed in a Royal Robe of Crimson Velvet, furred with Ermine, and bordered Gold Lace, wearing the collars of her orders—on her head a Circlet of Gold. Her train was borne by eight Ladies of the Nobility, assisted by the Lord Chamberlain of the Household.]

The Queen, ascending the Theatre, passed on the south side of her Throne to the Chair of State, of the south-east side of the Theatre, being the Recognition Chair, and, after her private devotion, (kneeling on her seat; the Bishops her supporters, standing on each side; the Noblemen bearing the Four Swords on her Majesty's right hand, the Sword of State being nearest to the Royal Person; the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Lord High Constable on her left; the other Great Officers of State, the Noblemen bearing the Regalia, the Dean of Westminster, Deputy Garter, and Black Rod, standing near the Queen's Chair; the Bishops bearing the Bible, the Chalice and the Patina stood near the Pulpit, and the Trainbearers, the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and the Groom of the Robes, behind her Majesty.

The Master of the Horse, the Gold Stick, the Captain General of the Archer Guard of Scotland, the Captain of the Band of Gentlemen at Arms, and the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, passed to their seats as Peers; and the Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse to a seat provided for him.

Her Majesty appeared rather pale and exhausted. She was received in the most flattering manner, the general burst of approbation exhibiting the feelings of the assembled thousands in a manner worthy of the solemn occasion. The Company in every part of the Abbey rose in honor of her Majesty, and continued standing, while she slowly advanced along the choir.

At the same time, the following anthem was sung:

"I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord. For there is the seat of judgment, even the seat of the House of David. O pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love Thee. Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces.

"Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.

"As it was in the begining, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen."

The Queen was no sooner seated, than the utmost silence prevailed in the whole assembly, in expectation of the approaching solemnity, when some amusement was excited by the Westminster Queen's scholars exercising one of their noisy privileges. While all was quiet and composure, a few of these lads who were stationed at each end of the galleries, began to roar, "Regina Victoria "Regina Victoria!" Every one looked up to the box to see what was the matter, but the boys enjoyed the fun, and roared out, at the top of their lungs, "Regina Victoria!"

Upon the conclusion of the anthem, the Archbishop of Canterbury advanced from his station at the south east pillar, and, together with the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal, preceded by deputy Garter, moved to the east side of the Theatre, where the Archbishop made the Recognition, thus—"Sirs, I here present unto you Queen Victoria, the undoubted Queen of this Realm; wherefore, all you who are come this day to do your homage are you willing to do the same?

The Archbishop repeated the same at the south west, the north sides of the Theatre: during which time her Majesty stood up by her chair, and turned toward the side on which the Recognition was made; the people replying to each demand with loud and repeated acclamations of "God save Queen Victoria!" and, at the last Recognition, the trumpets sounded and the drums beat. The bearers of the Regalia, during the Recognition, remained standing about her Majesty.

Her Majesty then resumed her seat; and the Bible, the Chalice, and the Patina were carried to and placed under the Altar by the Bishops who had borne them, who then retired to their seats.

The Great Officers then resumed their station near her Majesty.

Two Officers of the Wardrobe, spread a rich cloth of gold, and laid a cushion on the same, for her Majesty to kneel on, at the steps of the Altar.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then proceded to the Altar, put on his cope, and stood on the north side.

THE FIRST OFFERING.

The Queen, attended by the two Bishops, her supporters, and the Dean of Westminster, the Great Officers, and the Noblemen bearing the Regalia and the Four Swords, going before her Majesty, passed to the Altar. Her Majesty, kneeling upon the cushion, made her first offering of a Pall, or Altarcloth, of gold, which was delivered by an Officer of the Wardrobe to the Lord Chamberlain, by his Lordship to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him to the Queen, who delivered it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom it was placed on the Altar. The Treasurer of the Household then delivered an ingot of gold, of one pound weight, to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who having presented the same to the Queen, her Majesty delivered it to the Archbishop, to be by him put into the oblation basin.

Her Majesty continuing to kneel, the Prayer "O God, who dwellest in the high and holy place," &c. was said by the Archbishop. At the conclusion of the Prayer, her Majesty rose and went, attended as before, to the Chair of State on the south side of the area.

The Regalia, except the swords, was then delivered, by the several Noblemen who bore the same, to the Archbishop, and by his Grace to the Dean of Westminster, to be laid on the altar; the Great Officers of State, (with the exception of the Lord Great Chamberlain,) and the Noblemen who had borne the Regalia deposited on the altar, going to the respective places appointed for them; the Bishop of Durham standing on the right hand of her Majesty, with the Noblemen carrying the swords on his right hand; the Bishop of Bath and Wells on her Majesty's left hand, and near him Lord Great Chamberlain.

The Noblemen bearing the swords (except the sword of state) continued to stand on the south side of the area until the inthronization.

THE LITANY

was read by the Bishops of Worcester and St. David's, kneeling at a faldstool above the steps of the theatre, in the centre of the east side thereof, the choir reading the responses. At the conclusion of the Litany, the Bishops resumed their seats on the bench along the north side of the area.

THE COMMUNION SERVICE.

previously to which the choir sung the Sanctus —"Holy! Holy! Holy! Lord God of Hosts!"—The Archbishop then began the service, the Bishop of Rochester reading the Epistle, and the Bishop of Carlisle the Gospel. The service being concluded, the Bishops returned to their seats.

THE SERMON.

The Bishop of London took the text of his sermon from the 34th chapter of the Second Book of Chronicles, 31st verse—

"And the King stood in his palace, and made a covenant before the Lord, to walk after the Lord, and to keep his commandments, and his testimonies, and his statues, with all his heart, and with all his soul, to perform the words of the covenant which are written in this Book."

During the sermon her Majesty sat in her chair on the south side of the area, opposite the pulpit, supported on her right hand by the Bishop of Durham, and beyond him, on the same side, stood the Noblemen carrying the swords; on her left the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and near him, the Lord Great Chamberlain.—The Archbishop of Canterbury took his area, Deputy Garter standing near him. The Dean of Westminster standing on the south side of the area, east of the Queen's chair, and near the altar.

THE OATH.

The sermon being concluded, the Archbishop of Canterbury, advancing toward the Queen, and standing before her ministered the questions prescribed by the service; which having been answered by her Majesty, she arose from her chair, and attended by her supporters and the Lord Great Chamberlain, the sword of state alone being borne before her Majesty, went to the altar, where, kneeling upon the cushion placed upon the steps, and laying her right hand on the Gospels, tendered to her Majesty by the Archbishop, took the coronation oath, kissed the book, and to a transcript of the oath set her royal sign manual, the Lord Chamberlain of the Household holding a silver standish for that purpose, delivered to him by an officer of the jewel office.

The Queen then returning to her chair, where her Majesty had sat during the sermon, on the south side of the area, the following hymn was sung by the choir, the Archbishop reading the first line—"Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire," &c.

THE ANOINTING.

Upon the conclusion of the Hymn, the Archbishop read the prayer preparatory to the Anointing, "O Lord Holy Father, who by anointing with oil, didst of old make and consecrate Kings, Priests and Prophets," &c. At the conclusion of this prayer the choir sung the Anthem, "Zadok the Priest and Nathan the Prophet," &c. At the commencement of the Anthem the Queen arose from her Chair, went before the Altar, attended by her Supporters and the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Sword of State being borne before her, where her Majesty was disrobed of her crimson robe by the Mistress of the Robes, assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, which was immediately carried into St. Edward's Chapel by the Groom of the Robes.

The Queen then proceeded to, and sat down in, St. Edward's Chair, covered with cloth of gold, and with a falstood before it placed in front of the altar, when her Majesty was anointed; four Knights of the Garter, viz: the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marquis of Exeter, and the Duke of Buccleugh, holding over the Queen's head a rich pall or cloth of gold, delivered to them by the Lord Chamberlain, who received the same from an officer of the Wardrobe; and, the Anthem being concluded, the Dean of Westminster took from the Altar the Ampulla, containing the consecrated oil, and, pouring some into the anointed spoon, the Archbishop anointed her Majesty on the head and hands, in the form of a cross, pronouncing the words, "Be thou anointed," &c.

THE SPURS.

After this, the Dean took the Spurs from the Altar and delivered them to the Lord Great Chamberlain who, kneeling presented them to her Majesty, who returned them to be laid upon the Altar.—She then received from the Officer of the Jewel Office the Ruby Ring, delivered the same to the Archbishop, who put it on the fourth finger of the Queen's right hand, saying, "Receive this Ring," &c.

THE SCEPTRES.

The Dean then brought from the Altar the Sceptre with the Cross and the Sceptre with the Dove, and delivered them to the Archbishop.

In the mean time the Duke of Norfolk, as Lord of the Mayor of Worship, left his seat, and approaching the Queen, kneeling, presented to her Majesty a Glove, for her right hand, embroidered with the Arms of Howard, which her Majesty put on.

The Archbishop then delivered the Sceptre with the Cross into her Majesty's right hand, saying, 'Receive the Royal Sceptre,' &c.; and then the Sceptre with the Dove into her left hand, saying, "Receive the Rod of Equity," &c.; and the Lord of the Manor of Worksop supported her Majesty's right arm and held the Sceptre.

THE CROWNING.

The Archbishop, standing before the altar and having St. Edward's Crown before him, took the same into his hands, and consecrated and blessed it with Prayer, "O God, who crownest thy faithful servants with mercy," &c. Then the Archbishop came from the Altar, assisted by the Archbishops of York and Armagh, with the Bishops of London, Winchester, and other Bishops, the Dean of Westminster carrying the Crown; and the Archbishop took and placed it on her Majesty's head, when the people, with loud and repeated shouts, cried 'God save the Queen,' & immediately the Peers and Peeresses present put on their Coronets; the Bishops their Caps; and the Kings of Arms their Crowns; the trumpets sounding, the drums beating, and the Tower and Park guns firing by signal.

THE HOMAGE.

The exhortation being ended, her Majesty delivered the Sceptre with the Cross to the Lord of the Manor of Worksop, to hold the same on her right hand, and the Sceptre with the Dove to the Duke of Richmond, to hold the same on her left hand, during the homage.

The Archbishop then knelt before the Queen, and for himself and the other Lords Spiritual, pronounced the words of homage they kneeling aronnd him, and saying after him. The Archbishop then kissed her Majesty's hand, and the rest of the Lords Spiritual did the same, and retired.

THE HOLY SACRAMENT.

After receiving the Holy Sacrament, the Queen still kneeling, made her

SECOND OFFERING,

(a purse of gold,) which the Treasurer of the Household, delivered to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and he to her Majesty, from whom the Archbishop received it. The Archbishop then said the prayer, "O God, who dwellest," &c. Her Majesty then went to her chair on the south side of the area, and knelt at her faldstool.

When the Archbishop and the Dean, with the Bishops' assistants, namely, the preacher, and those who had read the Litany, and the Epistle and Gospel, had communicated, her Majesty approached the altar, and received the Sacrament, the Archbishop administering the bread and the Dean of Westminster the cup.

The Queen then received the crown from the Lord Great Chamberlain and put it on, and repaired to her throne, receiving again the sceptre with the cross in her right hand and the sceptre with the dove in her left, being there supported and attended as during inthronization.

The Archbishop then proceeded with the communion service, at the end of which the choir sang the anthem, "Hallelujah, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!" &c.; and, the same being concluded, the Archbishop read the final prayers and pronounced the blessing.

The service being concluded, her Majesty, attended by the two Bishops, her supporters, the great officers of State, the Noblemen bearing the four swords before her, and the Noblemen who had carried the regalia then lying upon the altar, descended into the area, and passed through the door on the south side into St. Edward's Chapel; the Noblemen who had carried the regalia receiving them from the Dean of Westminster as they passed by into the chapel, the organ and other instruments all the while playing.

Her Majesty being in the chapel, and standing before the altar, delivered the sceptre with the dove, which her Majesty had, borne in her right hand to the Arch Bishop, who laid it upon the altar there.

Her Majesty was then disrobed of her royal imperial mantle, or robe of state, and arrayed in her royal robe of purple velvet by the Lord Great Chamberlain.

The Archbishop then placed the orb in her Majesty's left hand.

The Noblemen who had carried the gold spurs and St. Edward's staff delivered the same to the Dean, who deposited them on the altar in the chapel.

Whilst her Majesty was in St. Edward's Chapel, the officers of arms arrangod the procession for the return, so that all was ready to move at the moment when the Queen left the chapel.

It was nearly 6 o'clock before the royal carriages in returning reached the Park, where her Majesty was received with the same loyal and enthusiastic greeting that marked this portion of the line at starting. The crowd was if possible greater than in the morning; and although many of the parties composing it had stood from 2 o'clock, expecting every minute to hear the announcement of the return of the cavalcade, their anxiety to see her Majesty had triumphed over every feeling of lassitude, and fixed them unflinchingly to their several stations.

Not a single accident occurred, either during the day or the night, to mar the harmony of the national jubilee—and the Police had scarcely more occupation than on an ordinary day.

The Queen bore the fatigues and excitement of the day—no slight demand upon the nerves of a delicate nurtured young lady—without exhibiting very visible signs of exhaustion—and was no worse next day than many of her more robust but still more tried subjects.

The crown in which her Majesty appeared at the ceremony of the coronation, was made by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge. It is exceedingly costly and elegant; the design is much more tasty than that of the crown of George IV. and William IV., which has been broken up. The old crown, made for the former monarch, weighed upward of 7 lbs., and was much too large for the head of her present Majesty. The new crown weighs little more than 3 lbs. It is composed of hoops of silver, inclosing a cap of deep purple, or rather blue velvet; the hoops are completely covered with precious stones, surmounted with a ball, covered with small diamonds, and having a Maltese cross of briliants on the top of it.

The cross has in its centre a splendid sapphire; the rim of the crown is clustered with brilliants, and ornamented with fleurs de-lis and maltese crosses equally rich.—In the front of the Maltese cross, which is in front of the Crown, is the enormous heart-shaped ruby, once worn by the chivalrous Edward the Black Prince, but now destined to adorn the head of a virgin Queen. Beneath this, in the circular rim, is an immense oblong sapphire.

There are many other precious gems, emeralds, rubies, and sapphires, and several small clusters of drop pearls. The lower part of the crown is surrounded with ermine. It is upon the whole a most dazzling and splended crown, and does infinite credit to those by whom it was put together. Her Majesty has expressed herself highly pleased with it.

The following is an estimate of the value of the jewels:

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 diamonds round the circle, 1,500*l.* each, | 30,000 |
| Two large centre diamonds, 2,000*l.* each, | 4,000 |
| 54 smaller diamonds placed at the angles of the former, | 100 |
| Four crosses, each composed of 25 diamonds, | 12,000 |
| Four large diamonds, on the tops of the crosses, | 40,000 |
| 18 diamonds contained in the *fleur-de-lis*, | 10,000 |
| 18 smaller diamonds contained in the same | 2,000 |
| Pearls, diamonds, &c. on the arches and crosses, | 10,000 |
| 141 diamonds on the mound, | 500 |
| 26 diamonds on the upper cross, | 3,000 |
| Two circles of pearls about the rim, | 3000 |
| | £111,000 |

*North Carolina.*—The election in this state for Governor and members of the Legislature commenced on Thursday last in ten counties. In six other counties the election will not take place until the 2d of August, and in the remainder of the counties until the 9th August. The Whig candidate for Governor is Gen. DUDLEY. The Van Buren candidate is GOV. BRANCH.

The Corporation of New Orleans take an effectual method of ridding the city of dogs which are permitted to run at large. Poisoned sausages are distributed liberally in the streets, the eating of one of which by a dog is sure to produce his death. We see by the Courier of the 18th that the method here referred to was then being resorted to.

DAN'L. PORTER, of Venango county will not serve on a Porter committee; he goes for the old Farmer, and says he cannot support a man "WHO PAYS HIS DEBTS BY A SMACK OF THE LIPS!"

# POTTSVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 1, 1838.

☞ *Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading, and Handbills of every description, neatly printed at this Office at the lowest cash prices.*

Committee of Correspondence for the Borough of Pottsville.

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel D. Leib, | George Heisler, Esq. |
| John Heffner, | Benjamin Bannan, |
| James Sillyman, Jr. | Henry Stager, Esq. |
| John T. Werner, | Andrew B. White, |
| | Samuel Hartz. |

**Let the People Remember that DAVID R. PORTER voted in the Senate last Winter to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote in favour of the odious and infamous Sub-Treasury Bill.**

**LET THE PEOPLE Also remember that DAVID R. PORTER voted in the Senate last winter, in favor of the Government issuing Shin Plasters—the only irredeemable shin plasters that will be in circulation in this State, after the 13th of August next.**

**Now is your time for News.**

The Miners' Journal will be furnished until the election, at the low rate of

**Twenty-five Cents**

For each subscriber—or 25 copies weekly for $5.

*Notice to all indebted to this Establishment.*—We would respectfully inform all indebted to this Establishment, that we are busily engaged in making out their bills, which we hope they will be prepared to meet promptly. We would also inform them, that we made but few collections at the commencement of the present year, of last year's arrearages, owing to the pressure of the times—in consequence of which we are sorry to state, that we ourselves are now *pressed*, so that we are under the necessity of requesting all indebted to us, to call and pay their bills with as little delay as possible. Our distant friends will please also to make their remittances without delay.

A Collector will wait on those residing in this Borough.

*Now is your time, Boys.*

**Another Proposition.**

The subscriber is now ready to receive 500 subscribers to the Weekly Miners' Journal until the election, in this, and the adjoining counties, on the following conditions:

If Joseph Ritner is re-elected, we will charge each subscriber 25 cents.

If David R. Porter is elected, they shall have the paper for nothing.

☞ If the Porter men are so sure of electing their candidate, they now have a chance of getting the Journal for nothing until the election. B. BANNAN.

☞ A large portion of our paper is taken up to-day with an account of the Coronation of Queen Victoria, which will prove interesting to a large portion of our readers.

☞ The editor's unavoidable absence at Court, the present week, will account for the small supply of editorial in this paper, and other deficiencies and errors, should any occur.

☞ Several of the Attorneys in Huntingdon County lately certified that they had carefully examined the Dockets, and that they could find no judgment against David R. Porter, that was not satisfied. The Huntingdon Journal published several extracts from the Docket, showing that there were Judgments entered against Porter, that were not only *not* satisfied, but on which the costs had not even been paid. The Attorneys, knowing that they had certified to what was false, now come out and state that a Judgment, standing over *twenty years* is debarred by the statue of limitation, and therefore *is no judgment.* In reply, the Huntingdon Journal says, that there is a Judgment on the Docket *of less than twenty years standing*, which will be published next. These legal certifiers will soon find out, that "Honesty is the best Policy."

Notwithstanding all the bragging of the Porterites about Old Berks, we believe that Ritner will receive as large a majority in the little county of Erie, as Porter will receive in Berks county. Mark this prediction until the second Tuesday of October.

The majority in Lancaster county for Ritner, will balance the majority that Porter will receive in Berks, Montgomery, Northampton and Schuylkill counties.—Stick a pin there.

The great "overrated" is now the term generally applied to Mr. Van Buren.

There will be three tickets in the field in Maine, at the coming contest, to wit—Whig, Conservative and Loco foco.

☞ *Porter* may do tolerably well now—but it gets *stale* and *flat*, and is out of season in October.

A Grand Dinner and Festival was given to Daniel Webster, by the citizens of Massachusetts, on his return home.

A Pittsburg Porter paper announces the *awful intelligence* to the people of Pennsylvania, that our present worthy Governor, JOSEPH RITNER, once followed the occupation of a WEAVER. If this Porter editor knew that Joseph Ritner was once a bound boy to a farmer, and afterwards a common wagoner—and that when the committee who waited on him for the purpose of announcing to him his selection as Chief Magistrate of the great State of Pennsylvania, he was found in one of his fields, with his coat off, busily engaged in gathering the produce of his farm; we have no doubt his aristocratic feelings would have been so much mortified, as to cause him to faint immediately.

The editor of the Madisonian gives it as his deliberate opinion that Van Buren will be compelled to call an Extra Session of Congress, to provide means to keep the wheels of government in motion. Fellow citizens, here is a glorious Administration for you. With a surplus revenue of *forty-two millions of Dollars in the Treasury, when they came into power*, only twenty-seven millions of which were distributed among the States—all squandered in the short space of two years; and the Nation saddled with a debt of nearly TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, in the shape of irredeemable Government Shin Plasters. Why should not the People shout hallelujahs in praise of this *great*—this GLORIOUS—this SPLENDID Administration?—*and why should they not PERPETUATE it by the election of David R. Porter, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.*

## Editor's Correspondence.

*From Corresponding Committees.*

MEADVILLE, July 20, 1838.

I hasten to inform you what the committee of Crawford County are of opinion will be the state of the vote in October next. And first, I will observe that the change of political opinion that is going on in this County, is very great in favor of Joseph Ritner—and I know of none changing against him. In 1835, the united vote of Wolf and Muhlenberg was 1691, and Ritner's vote was 999, leaving them a majority of 692; and it is the deliberate opinion of all that we converse with from all parts of the county, (except the Loco focos themselves, and they admit there is a change in our favor,) that the majority either way will fall short of 100; and it is quite as likely to be on our side as theirs. The Germans in the County all go for the German Farmer Governor.

The friends of Ritner are active—determined to contest the great battle inch by inch in this county—and if we fall, it will be the triumph of Vice and Immorality, over Virtue and Patriotism.

BEAVER, Beaver Co. July 23, 1838.

You may rest assured that Ritner, as far as we can learn, has not lost a single vote since 1835, in this county; but a great many have left the enemies standard, and are taking shelter under ours. You may put down the majority in this county for Ritner at 1000, and some of the best informed in these matters urge the belief that he will have 1200 majority. The majority three years ago was between 2 and 300. So much for Beaver.

KITTANING, July 20, 1838.

In 1835, Wolf had 774 majority over Ritner in Armstrong county, which, united to the vote Muhlenberg received, 188, makes a majority against the friends of Ritner at that time, of 962. At present, the more reasonable part of the Porter party only claim 500, and it may probably be less. There are some local questions which will operate on the election; but generally in our favor. The Sturgeon case will have considerable effect—he is a citizen of this county and a respectable man. All things considered, Porter's majority from present indications, cannot exceed 500, and may be as low as 3 or 400.

*Newspapers vs Drink.*—"I Positively never knew a man in the country who was too poor to take a newspaper. Yet two out of three, even respectable people, read no papers but what they borrow. As I speak generally, I hope I offend none. If I do—the greater the necessity to speak out.—Every man is able conveniently to take a newspaper. How many who think themselves too poor to take a newspaper pay four times as much daily for drink! Miserable man, thou art poor indeed!"—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

## REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

*Pottsville, August 1, 1838.*

WHEAT FLOUR, by the load was worth on Friday $7 50.

WHEAT 1 50 per pushel, in demand.
RYE FLOUR 2 00 per cwt. in demand.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR 2 50 per cwt. in demand
RYE, by the load 70 cents by the bushel—ready sale
RYE CHOP 65 cents per bushel in demand.
OATS 37 cents—ready sale.
POTATOES 40 cents per bushel in demand.
CORN—65 cents per bushel in demand.
CLOVER SEED—$5 50 per bushel.
TIMOTHY SEED—$2 00 per bushel.
FLAXSEED—$1 12 per bushel in demand.
WHISKEY—42 cents per gallon.
BUTTER—14 cents per pound—in Keg 12 cents
EGGS—12 cents per dozen.
LARD—10 cents per pound.
TALLOW—9 cents per pound.
HAMS 12 cents per pound.
CORN CHOP 80 cents per bushel in demand.
BACON—12 cents per pound.
BEESWAX—18 cents per pound.
FEATHERS—62 cents per pound.
COMMON WOOL—40 cents per pound
MACKEREL, by the bbl. No 1, $12 00 No 3, $11
SALT—2 62½ per bbl.; 87 per bushel
PLASTER is worth 7 00 per ton.
HAY $18 per ton.

## *Stray Cow.*

STRAYED away from the subscriber, at the North America Cos. Mines near this borough, about two weeks ago, a large BRINDLE COW, with a Bell on, with the letters "A. R." on each horn, with a spot on each of her shoulders, and a star in her forehead. Whoever will return said cow to the subscriber, or give him information where he can get her again, shall be reasonably rewarded. ANDREW RYAN.

Pottsville, July 28, 1838. 32-3t