Terms of Publication.

Two Dollars per annum, payably semi-annual in advance. If not paid within the year, 82 50 will be charged. The Post Rider will be charge d 25 cents extra Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be

charged \$1 for three insertions—and 50 cents for one insertion. Larger ones in proportion.

All advertishments will be inserted until ordered out

All advertisments will be inserted until ordered out unless the time for which they are to be continued in specified, and will be charged accordingly.

Rearly advertisers will be charged \$12 per annum, neluding subscription to the opper—with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding 12 squares standing during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper for three successive times.

All letters addressed to the editor must be post paid otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

All notices for meetings, do and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratis, will be charged 25 centseach, except Mariages and Death

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

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry weits of Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Auction. On Saturday the 21st day of March. 1840, at the house of Charles Christ, innkeeper, to the borough of Pottsville at 10 o'clock A M. The equal undivided sixthpart, to be divided of all that certain plan-tation tract of land, and premises with the appurtenances situate in the township of Union, in the counde Schuylkill aforesaid, lying on the great Catta-wisis River, above the mouth of the little Cattawissa, called the Miller Farm, containing in the whole 154 acres and 2 perches be the same more or less, being part of a larger tract of 381 acres and 120 perches of land which the Commonwealth by Patent bearing date the 10th day of December A. D. 1806, grapted to John Moyer, and which by divers good conveyance and assurances in law became vested in Jacob Miller, who conveyed the above mentioned 154 acres 2 perches thereof to Joseph Miller and George Miller, who atterwards conveyed the same to o John Fanagan, who conveyed the one sixth part thereof to Edward Smith, by Deed bearing date the 7th day of July A. D. 1830, as by reference to the said conveyance will more tully appear, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances—Late the Estate of Edward Smith.

At the same time and place, one full equal and undivided one fourth part of and in all that certain tract or piece of land called Sclovonian, situate in Norwegian township in the county of Schuylkill, beginning at a Stone, thence by land of Baber M. and Lawrence Lewis, North 49 degrees, East 67 perches to a Chesnut tree, North 59, Last 71 perches to a post, thence partly by the same and partly by land late of John Hammer and Philip Hoy, and partly by land of the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company, South 31 East 252 perches to a Pine, thence by the last mentioned land North 59 East 29 perches to a Spruce, thence by land of the widow Biddle South 77 East 117 perches to a Stone, thence by land of the New York and Schuylkill Coal Com pany South 59 West 166 perches to a small Hickory thence partiy by the same and partly by land of Matthias Dreher, deceased, North 31 West 3374 perches to the place of beginning, containing 335 acres 15 perches, being the same tract of land which the supreme Executive Counsel dated the 21st of day September A. D. 1782, enrolled in the Rolls Office in Patent Book No. 1, page 373, granted to Mary Scull in fee-Late the Estate of

At the same time and place, all that certain undivided part of 850 acres of land more of less, to wit: 250 acres more or less situate in Barry township in Schuylkill county, bounded by lands of John Hughes, Vacant land and land of Biddle and McKnight, John Ditzler and others, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging-Late the Estate of

At the same time and place, all that certain undivided moiety, the whole into two equal parts to be parted and divided, of all that certain two story tone Tavern House, Stables Sheds, and lot of Ground, situate in the Borough of Pottsville aforesaid, and marked in the general plan of the Borough of Pottsville with number 16, containing in front 60 teet and in depth 230 feet, bounded by number 15 being the same premises which the said Daniel Moyer and Elizabeth his wife conveyed to the said John Curry his heirs and assigns by Deed cated the 15th day of October, 1831, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances-Late the Estate

- At the same time and place, all that Certain tract of land situate in Schuylkill township in Schuylkill county, beginning at a Post, thence by other land of Joseph Lyon, Esq. North 10. West 24 perches, and 4 leet to a Post, thence South 79 d. 15 m. West 38 purches to a Post, South 24 East 26 one 16th perches to a Post, North 66 East 7 perches and 41 feet to a Post, North 50 East 244 perches to the place of beginning, containing 5 acres 454 perches more or less, being a part of a trac of 3301 acres and allowances, which the Commonwealth granted to George Reber, Esq. by Patent dated the 13th January 1786, and Recorded at Orwigsburg in Deed Book No. 9, page 207, together with the appurtenance

Late the Estate of Joseph Lyon

At the same time and place, all that certain messuage and tract of Land, situate in Schuylkill township, Schuylkill county, bounded by lands of George Rebei, Esq., deceased, land of the New York Company, by lot of James Blue, Lawton and Company and others, containing 6 acres more or less with the appurtenances—Late the Estate of Joseph Lyon,

At the same time and place, all that certain lot of Ground situate in the Town of Carbondale Norwegian township, in Schuylkill county, bounded on the North by Main street on the South by Locust Alley, on the East by lot No. 47, and on the West by Spruce Alley, containing in width 60 feet and in depth 198 feet, mirked in the plan of said Town No. 48 together with the hereditaments and appurtenances the Estate of Jacob Thoma.

At the same time and place, all those two certain double one and a haif story frame and weather boarded Miner's Houses of James W Schenck, situate in Norwegia township, Schoylkill county, about two o two and a half miles from Minersyille, and near, the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Rail Road, on a tract of land belonging or reputed to belong to Willam H. Mann and Thomas C. Williams, and leased to the said James W. Schenck-Late the Estate of James W.

At the same time and place, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of Ground, situate lying and ring in the Town of Middleport, schuyami country by lot No. 14, Westwardly by lot No. 14, Westwardly by lot No. 16, and East. Second street, Southwardly by lot. No. 16, and East wardly by Main street, marked in the plan of Middleport with No. 15, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging—Late the Estate of Coleman P. Linchman, deceased.

At the same time and place, all that certain but of Ground' situate in Carbondale, Norwegian township, Schuylkill county bounded on the North by Union street, on the South by Locust Alley jon the East by 10t No. 41, and on the West by 10t No. 43, containing in width 60 feet and indepth 198 feet, and marked in the plan of said Town with number 42, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances—Late the Estate of John G. Woolison and Isaac Heyers.

At the same time and place, all that certain lot of Ground, situate in the Town of Carbondale in Norwegian township, Schuylkill county, bounded on the North by Chesnut Alley, on the South by Maine street, on the East by Porter Alley, and on the West by lot No. 15, containing in width 60 feet, and in depth 19, feet, being the said lot which John Rohrer and Benjamin. Becker and their Wives conveyed to the said John L. Coho, by Deed dated 28th January, 1840, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances—Late the Estate of John L. Coho.

On Monday the 23d day of March, at the house of Daniel Boyer, Innkeeper in the Borough of Orwigsburg, at I o'clock P M. All that ecrtain lot of Ground situate in the Borough of Potusville, in—the county of Schuylkill, adjoining Centre street and lot No.6, numbered in the general plant of said Borough with number 5, with the appurtenances consising of a four story brick Dwelling House with a three story Brick Kitchen thereto attached, known as the Pennsylvania Hall, and a large Frame Stable—late the Estate of George

At the same time and place, a certain lot or piece of Ground, situate in Norwegian township Schuylkill county, adjoining lands of Robert, Young, and in front by the main road that leads from Pottsville to PortCarbon, containing in front 50 feet, and in depth about 140 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a three story stone Dwelling House—late the Estate of John Shearer.

TOURNAL, POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

. will each you to pierce the bowelanfihe Berthandbring outfrom the Caverna of the Mountains, Metals which will give strength to our flands and subject all Nature to our use and pleasure. Dr. rounson.

Weekly by Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

VOL. XVI.

SATURDAY MORNING. MARCH 21. 1840.

NO, 12

cam Jones, Abraham Betz, Jacob Faust, Richard Steph-ns. Evan Hughes, Charles Shoemaker, Isase Varnall, John Fry and others, containing 9210 acres, more of less, being the same land which Charles Witman, Adminis-trator of William Witman, deceased, by Deed, dated the trator of William Witman deceased, by Deed dated the 30th day of April 1833, granted and conveyed to Benjamin Coombe, Jr. and Joseph Lyon, and the said Joseph Lyon and Abigail his wife, by Indenture, dated on the same 30th day of April 1833, conveyed the undivided moisty or half part thereof to the said Benjamin Coombe, Jr. together with the hereditaments and appurtenances—Late the Estate of Benjamin Coombe, Jr.

At the same time and place, all that certain two story stone Dwelling House and a Frame Stable and lot of Ground, situate on the westerly side of Centre street, in the Borough of Pottsville, county aforesaid, bounded by lot No. 5, on which the Pennsylvania Hall is situated, on the rear by Second street, northwesterly by lot of Samuel Sillyman, and eastward. ly by Centre street, being lot No. 6, containing in from on said Centre street, 60 feet and in depth 230 feet

Late the Estate of G Shoemaker

Scized and taken into execution, and to be sold by

PETER F. LUDWIG, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Orwigs burg, Feb. 29, 1840.

Public Sale.

THE subscribers offer to sell by Public Vendue on the premues, on Saturday the 21st day of March, 1840, all that, certain lot of Ground, situate in the Borough of I amaqua, in Schuylkill county, (in that part of said borough formerly called Wirtemberg) and marked in the general plan of said town, No. The improvements are a two story frame house and kitchen, plastered outside, now and for some time past used as a public house. Good stabling. good running fountain of spring water in the cellar The sale will commence at one o'clock in the Ternis of sale will be made known at the said

time and place. JACOB GLACE.

BENJAMIN HEILNER. Tamaqua, Feb 15

Instruction on the PIANO FORTE,

ANDIN VOCAL MUSIC.

THE inhabitants of Pottsville and its vicinity are most respectfully informed, that the subscriber will give instruction on the Piano Forte, or in Vo cal Music, to such persons as may feel disposed to patronize him. He will attend at stated hours, in any family : his terms may be ascertained by appli cation'at Mr. Shubart's Store. C. F. RICHARD.

· 4

French Language. THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to give Lessous in the French Language, in classes, or in private families. For terms, &c. apply at Mr. Shubart's Store.

Jan 18 3-3mo C. F. RICHARD.

Notice.

DAVID FRANK, late Storekeeper of the Bo rough of Pottsville, having assigned to the subsoriber all hisjestate, real and personal, on the 3d day creditors as shall within ninety days from the date of said assignment execute a full release of their demands against him respectively. The subscriber hereby gives notice that the said assignment and release, together withis schedule of the effects assigned, may be seen at the Store of the subscriber in LEWIS HEILNER. PortCarbon, Fcb. 8. :6--6t*

WANTED.

N Section 5, 3d Division and 5th Residence of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, west of Harpers Ferry. 300 men, Drillers and other Labour ing men will meet with employment, and the high-est wages on the line of Rail Road. The work is located in the most healthy part of Virginia, being near the head waters of the Potomack, and a fine clear and open country. Men coming on here will call on Mr. John Farrell, Cumberland, 91 miles above the work, or on Christopher McDonald, Oldtown, 41 miles below Maryland; or on the work to CROWLY & RAWLES.

Contractors.

Brick! Brick!!

100,000 Brick, warranted of a superior quality, large size, for sale cheap at the Port Carbon JOHN TURNER & Co. Also, Brick for fronts made at the shortest notice 5-3mo

Colliery to be Let. HE subscriber will receive proposals for rent ing the Middleport Colliery, lately occupied by John C. Circovius. The veins are ready for work ing, gangways having been driven-breasts opened and houses and fixtures erected, with every facility for immediately commenceing an extensive business

The lesses will have an opportunity also to lease r purchase the rail road waggons, drift cars, and mining implements now on the premises, and sufficient for a large business.

G. W. FARQUHAR Oct 5 40-16

PROPOSALS/ POR A / La de Lease or purchase of PENNSYLVINIA HALL

POTTSVILLE, PA. THE Subscriber gives notice, that he will receive Proposals for the purchase of this desirable. Hotel, so well known the travelling community, or he wil

eccive sids for leasing it unfurnished, from the 1st. of April, 1840, for a term of years.

No property in the State can be made more profit. able under judicious superintendance than this.-Its location in the coal region, and the tide of visitors always pouring in, will continue to render it a place fresort as long as the great Coal and Iron opera-

tions shall possess interest. Besides this, in about 12 months, the completion the Reading Rail Road will bring the Borough within a few hours ride of Philadelphia, and trav elling will consequently increase with these ex-

The proposals either for purchase or lease, mus be directed to the subscriber before the 1st of April, 1840. and unexceptionable reference given as to standing and capabilities for the proper conduct of such an establishment.

CHARLES W. CLEMENS. Pottsville. Pa.

The U.S. Gazette and Pennsylvanian will inser times and send bills to the advertiger.

REMOVAL.

Hiram Parker, Tailor, AS removed his establishment four doors above the Post Office, and nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel, Centre street. He also continues to keep a choice selection of the most fashionable Broad Clothe, Cassimeres, and Vestings of various colours and qualities, together with an elegant assortment of ready made Clothing, such as Overcoals, As the same time and place, all that certain body of land, containing 23 tracts, situate in Barry township. Schuylkill county, adjoining lands of Will Dec 21

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

Accounts of the recent hostilities in China had eached England. The Hampshire Telegraph states that a great naval armament is to be sent immediately from Portsmouth, to take on board 18,000 native troops to India; to lay the city of Canton under contribution, or destroy it if necessary, and then proceed northward to Pekin, and compel the Emperor to sub Himbert Take Properties Take and

Mr. Benjamin Wood has been chosen member o Parliament for the borough of Southwark, defeated Mr. Walter, one of the proprietors of the London Times. Mr. Wood is liberal-Mr. Walter, high

Tory. The Chartist prisoners of Newport, have had their entences commuted from death to transportation.

The Revenue of England. In the year ending 5th January 1828, the deficiency in the public revenue amounted to £726,000; on the 5th January 1820, a further deficiency of 440,000; on the 5th January, 1840, an added defalcation of not less than £1.512. 000: making a total of £2,678.000. The increased expense of the navy amounts to £600,000, which with a probable deficiency of £1,500,000 same as last year, will increase the entire at the conclusion of the present £1,679,000. From all information on the subject the defalcation in the Post Office department. will be from £1,200,000 to £1,400,000; that establishment not at present realising sufficient to defray its necessary expenses. Here, then, on the 5th January 1841, we shall in all probability behold an accumulated deficiency in the national funds to the immense amount of six millions! This, reader, is no vague nor visionary statement; it is the plain result of arithmetical calculations. We fully concur with Lord Melbourne, that it is an "extremely disagreesble position of affairs.

Petitions continue to pour in from all quarters in favour of Frost and his associates. One from Leeds, for a free pardon, is signed by no less a number than 10,480 persons. This is by far the best means of serving the individuals. on whose behalf so much sympathy has been, and continues to be, expressed; and we have no doubt, from a circumstance that has come to our knowledge, that if this mode of conveying the opinion of the nation to the 'powers that be' is persevered in, that the punishment of transportation will be sensibly ameliorated. Rush measures will fail

Marriage of Queen Victoria.

Correspondence of the New York Star.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15, 1840.

Well! the Queen is married, and the matter, which was a nine days' wonder, before and after, has lost its gloss, and people marvel how they made such a fuss about it. - But a Queen's wedding is a novelty in England, and a century may elapse before any thing of the sort again occurs. You can have no idea the ferment of "loyalty" which has agitated England, Ireland and Scotland on the recent chappy occasion." From London, the modern Babylon, to the pettiest village, Monday, the 10th of February, was kept as a general holiday. For the British people are exceedingly "loyal"-to the latest occupant of the throne.

The preliminaries of the marriage ran thus-the original design was to celebrate the marriage on May 24, when the Queen would be 21 years old. But-it is said, at her own special desire—the marriage was hastened, and would have taken place on February 3, but for the death of the Queen's aunt, the Landgravine of Hesse Homberg, which caused the court to go into mourning. Direction were given to fit up the Chapel Royal at St. Jame's Palace, and the Queen went almost daily to see how her orders were executed. Meanwhile, the Prince was in Germany, and his arrival was fixed not to take place until the eve of the marriage. The Queen's private intimation to the Premier was, that as the Court would go out of mourning on the 9th, she was determined to be married the next day. Two acts of Parliament, however, were requisite before that event could take place. One was to naturalize the Prince as a British subject, and the other to fix an annual allowance on him.

These things done, the arrival of the Prince came next. He fanded at Dover, and arrived at Buckingham Palace on Saturday, the 8th. On this occasion the newspapers took pains to tell us, the gates of the Grand Arch were thrown open to receive the Prince, and when his carriage drove through, were immediately shut! These large gates, it seems, are never opened but for the entry or exit of the sovereign.

A party of the 14th dragoons escorted the Prince to the Palace, and we learn that for this service, Captain. Stephens who commanded them is to be advanced to the rank of major. Now, mark the fitness of things in England. The officer who, at the head of 30 men, routed Frost and the 8000 Chartists at Newport, was raised from the rank of captain to that of major, and this was spoken of as a sufficient and liberal reward for his gallantry. 'Again, the officer who conducted the storming of Ghunzee, and took in '24 hours a fortress which it was said might bear a seige of four months, was Captain Thompson, and his reward was the same—an advance from a captaincy to a majority. But the officer who merely rides by the carriage of Prince Albert for some six or eight miles, he gets the same advance in rank! To put down an insurrection, or to take a fortress; ranks only as high, and no higher, than to canter half an hour by the carriage of a Prince!

The meeting of the lovers was very tender and touching I dare say. We must pass all that, as I must hasten on

Nor let a tale grow cold. Which should be most pathetically told!"

Immediately after their interview, the Lord Chancellor arrived at the Palace, with his Secretary, and two attendants conveying the seals and mace, -which as the world knows, are as much an integral part of the Chaucellor as is his full-buttoned wig. But, your lady-readers will ask, why should the Lord Chancellor arrive to put an end to the tete-a-tete. This is a very rational question, my dear lady, [indeed, how could it be otherwise, coming from your pretty pouting lips!] and the explanation is this. The Prince's naturalization bill enacted that he should become a British subject before he married the British Queen, and the same enactment ordered that he should take the oaths of allegiance. &c. in the Court of Chancery. It could not be expected that the fortunate vouth

could condescend to go to the Court of Chancery in propria persona, or that the Queen could spare him from her presence on the very day of his return. And on the following day (being Sunday) no court of law is open, and on the day after (being his marriage day) he would be enough busied with more agreesble matters. On Sunday afternoon, when he arrived at the Palace, the Court of Chancery was closed; so the Chancellor went to the Palace, (with wig, mace ceeded by 7 maids of honor, 7 women of the bed-

and seal) and, by a fiction of the law, did there and then open a Chancery Court in one of the Palace apartments, and in this court, thus formed for the nonce, administered the requisite oaths to Prince Albert. Commend me to a "fiction of law" for playing the sycophant to Royalty!

The night before his arrival a notice appeared in the London Gazette, to the effect that the Prince! should be called Royal Highness instead of Screne Highness. As he was about getting wedded, the Queen very probably thought that he would be less Screne than heretofore. - Indeed marriage does awfully break the heart of a man's serenity-specially if the lady be as vixenish as Victoria has the name of being! Another Gazette notice was that the Prince should bear the Royal Arms of England, quartered or differenced with his own. This notice names him as "His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Goths, Knight of the most noble Order

of the Garter." f the Garter."

On the evening he arrived, a third notice appeared in an Extraordinary Gazette) to the effect that the Prince had been made a Field Marshall . Now, when we consider that it was not until 1812 (after he had been five years Generalisimo, in the Peninsula, to say nothing of his campaigns in India) that the Duke of Wellington got a marshal's baton, it is a little too bad that a lad of 20, who has never fleshed his sword, should receive the rank of Field Marshal, simply because he was about marrying the Queen. The pay about £5000 a year, and it was for the benefit of his purse, as well as for the honor of it that she gave him this rank which, as he is now a "Royal Highness," actually places him above Wellington, the victor of a bundred fights.

We pass over Sunday, - because it was in a manner private, the Queen's dinner party not averaging over twenty-five, and this on the eve of her bridal! Monday opened gloriously, but there was little min and the close of the day was fine. As much of St. James Palace as could be used for the purpose, was fitted up for the accommodation of spectators. In the Chapel Royal, extra side galleries had been erected, and about 500 persons, including all the Foreign Ambassadors, were in the Chopel during the eremony. The persons who did not obtain entrance

Calonade, the Guard Room, the Presence Chamber, and Queen Anne's Chamber. All these, however, re in St. James' Palace, and we must come back to the Bride and Bridegroom in Buckingham Palace. Prince Albert and his suite drove off from Buckngham Palace before 12. There was a troop of Life Guards, then two carriages with English and foreign noblemen in his seat, and then the Prince with his father and brother in a third carriage, and more Life Guards following. They passed rapidly on, without being recognized by the mob, and were n St. James's Palace a few minutes after. When the Queen's procession left Buckingham Palace, in 7 royal carriages and pair, the outriders having wedding

Line. In the last carriage sate the Queen, her mother, and the Bishop of Kent. The mob cheered loudly all the way, and a large mob it was-say 150,000. About 12. Prince Albert, his relatives and suite left the Throne Room in St. Jame's Palace (where the bride and her procession had already met him) and entered the Chapel Royal. As he passed through the line of spectators (all in court dresses) on the way to the Chapel, they cheered him and he bowed right and left. He wore the uniform of an English Field Marshal (which includes Hessian boots) with large white Kosettes on his shoulders, and the badge, ribband, and garter of the Order of the Garter. All

these, with the star, were diamonds, and were gifts

and Life Guards preceding and closing the

from the Queen. His father and brother supported him. Entering the Chapel Royal, he had again to play the polite by modding to the congregation on all sides. -Reaching the end of the Chapel, he saw a sight such as he never beheld in Germany, I dare say. The place where the alter stands was carpeted with cloth of gold. The alter was lined with velvet covered with cloth of gold, hung with crimson and gold drapery, and gold communion plate worth £100,000 on it. Within the rails, and near the alter, sate the Queen Dowager, to whom the Prince was formally introduced, and with whom he chatted a few minutes, and then kissed her hand, and sate a little distance on a state chair opposite a more lofty one placed for the Queen on the right of the alter. The Prince's father, brother and suite had low seats or rather stools near him. He is said to have looked about him with an air of much curiosity, and particularly at the beautiful carpet of purple and gold, as well as the

massy gold plate on the altar. Presently was heard the sound of music-drums and trumpets announcing the Queen's approach. Pursuviants, heralds, pages, grooms in waiting, lords in waiting, the comptroller and the treasurer of the Queen's household, the lord steward, two kings at arms, two cabinet ministers, and sergeants at arms preceded the lord chancellor. Then came garter king at arms, and the earl marshal, heralding the Princess Sophia, Princes Mary, and Princess Augusta, of Cambridge, Prince George and his mother the Duchess of Kent, Princess Augusta, the Dukes of Cambridge and Sussex. The King of Hanover. (the Queen's senior uncle) was absent; as was the Duchess of Gloucester, the latter from ill health. Lord Melbourne followed, bearing the sword of state. Then came

THE QUEEN,

wearing the collar of her order of chivalry. She wore a rich satin dress, ornamented with orange flowers,-On her head was no diadem, but a large lace veil. not over the face, simply fastened on the hair by a diamond pin. In her hair she wore a few orange flowers. She looked very much flushed, and as she passed through the chapel, marched stoutly on, without noticing any one she saw. Twelve unmarried ladies of rank bore her train. They were all dressed in white satin, and each as (well as each maid of honor) wore the Queen's nuptial present, a broach shaped like a bird; the body of turquoises, the beak of diamond, the eyes of ruby, the claws of gold, and the rest on very large pearls. These broaches are as large as a silver dollar. The Queen also gave to her attendants and friends, neat rings of plain gold, with no stone in them, but in place of a gem, a very pretty little medallion head of Victoria,-being, in fact, cut by Wyon for this occasion, and it pleased the Queen so much that she sent a hundred of them to in rings. I see by the papers that Rundell and Bridge have made a lot of these rings, as they are advertised at from a guinea and a half opwards. . The Master of the Horse and Mistress of the Robes

followed the Queen; 12 bridesmaids, and then came we may leave them for a time and turn to other mather 8 ladies of the bedchamber. These were suc- ters.

chamber, a few officials, some gentlemen at arms, and

reomen of the guard-beef enters, as they are called The members of the Royal Family who preceded the Queen took their seats on the haut-pas (or place within the altar rails, and the bridesmaids, &c. had scats there also. The Queen was received at the altar by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London—the first of whom performed or read the marriage ritual, while the latter said the responses as Clerk. She immediately threw berself on a devotional stool, before her own chair of state, and remained kneeling there for a minute in silent prayer. On rising, she caught the Prince's eye, and smiled. She then went to the Queen Dowager, and chatted with her for a short time. She returned to her sent, and then the marriage service commenced.

The Duke of Sussex gave the bridge away. The Prince was apparently much agitated—the Queen not in the least. "She appeared," (writes an eye-witness) "to have some difficulty in suppressing a smile, as the good Archbishop read the preface. When the Prince had to say whether he would love, comfort, honor and cherish her, his 'I will' was scarcely audible, while the Queen boldly and loudly jerked out her . I will,' to the question " Wilt thou obey him, and serve him, love, honor and keep in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all others, keep thee only unto him, as long as ye both live ! Again, she nearly laughed out, (she certainly tittered) as he said, giving her the ring on her fourth finger, " With this ring I thee wed, with my body I thee worship, and with ALL my worldly goods I thee endow." It is odd that the Princess Charlotte, who also married a parper prince, had nearly burst out laughing when he promised to endow her with all his worldly goodshaving not a sixpenny worth at the time.

While the ceremony was going on, the Queen kept ooking into the Prince's eyes, and smiling at himno doubt she had some very faceti us joke in her mind, but that was no time nor place for frivolity and

By a curjous mistake, the Psalm. " Deus Miserentur," (Psalm 67,) was chaunted at the end of the ceremony, instead of "Beati omnes," (Psalm 128.) The ceremonial was precisely that which is used American laborer and American mustry, and war against the designs of Martin Van Buren, as exceremony. The persons who did not obtain entrance pressed by James Buchanan and other of his friends into the Chapel had seats and standing places in the fin the United States Senate, of reducing the free wife's prohountry to a level with the slave labor the Queen made that promise, like any other lady-probably, too, with as much intention of keeping it, as the sex usually have on such occasions. The law of England gives the husband a power of " moderately correcting" his wife, and Judge Buller defined the thickness of the stick to be used; (it was at Stafford, and he said it should be no thicker than a man's thumb, and the Stafford ladies sent him a round robin to know the thickness of his thumb!) and it would be a curious case, should Prince Albert as a husband, how far he would break the law as a subject. For if the law lays down that the wife may be corrected, the law also declares it high treason to

> there will be no squabble between them. The ring which the Prince put on the Queen's fourth finger of the left hand (a custom which is said o derived from the Roman belief that an artery communicated from that finger directly to the heart!) was plain gold one. When he entered the Chapel, it was noticed that he carried in rather an astentations manner, a small red moroccorbox in his hand, and that he opened it when speaking to the Queen Dowager, and exhibited it to her. / It was the marriage ring that was in this little box.

The moment that the service was over, the Queen whose hand had been held by the Prince from the moment that he put the ring on, made a courtesy to the Archbishop, and looked in a very arch manner at her husband. He appeared absent and a little confused as if he did not now what to do next; but his father whispered to him, and he then gave the Queen a kiss, when, to the amusement of all present, she gave him another! The Duke of Sussex then advanced, and gave the Queen a very hearty kiss. The rest of the Royal Family merely bowed to her, with the exception of the Duchess of Kent, who advanced a couple steps, with the evident intention of embracing her daughter, but, as she did, the Queen turned round to speak to the Prince, and her mother fancying that this was a wilful motion of repulsion. went back to her seat.—The Queen then signalled that they should all leave the Chapel. So, the Prince's procession was formed, and walked out of the Chapel in the same order in which it had entered it-save that the Prince remained behind. Then the Queen's procession followed. Just at the moment the Queen should have fallen into her place in the procession, she suddenly dropped the Prince's hand, and, as if by some involuntary impulse, hurried over to where

the Queen Dowager was sitting, and gave her a kiss. The Queen then took her place in the procession, taking the Prince's hand. This she held so as to exhibit the wedding ring on her own. She is said it to be a matter of doubt and uncertainty to the Prime to have chatted very loudly, rather to, than with him, as throughout the whole ceremony he appeared low spirited, shy, and silent; whereas she was in high

spirits, pretty self-possessed, and very talkative. The bridal party reached the throne-room, hailed and passed by the spectators on the line of passage, who had been admitted by ticket. In the throne room, a very beautiful table stood, (made expressly for the occasion) on which was placed the document attesting that the marriage took place, and which was signed by the Royal couple as well as by various officers of state. The curious in such matters should know, that the inkstand used on this occasion was of gold, that the ink was the common kind, and the pens were of common quills. The document being completed by the requisite signatures, the Queen and Prince entered one of the private apartments of the throne-room, and remained there for a few minutes. They then came out, received the congratulations of their relatives, and joined them and a select few of the Court party at a splendid dejeune,

The marriage was over about one o'clock, and they all sat down to the dejeune about 2. The moment that the ring was put on, a discharge of cannon announced it, and return peals were then fired from the Tower and other places.

The wedded pair quitted Buckingham palace. whither they had come in the same carriage about helf past 4 o'clock, and escorted by some cavalry, and followed by a couple of carriages full of some Court a miniature gold coin or model, the die of which was attendants. The Prince and Queen arrived at William travelled rather slowly on account of the crowds of Rundell and Bridge's, her fewellers, to have them set people. At various parts of the road, they passed under triumphal arches, and when they entered the town of Windsor, the place was brilliantly alluminated. They dined at 8 o'clock the party being small, only 8 persons, and they retired about 11. There

The Queen wors a white gros-de Naples paliere, or forty chivalric institutions of a similar kind.

very plainly trimmed, and a white bonnet, on Aher way to Windsor-nothing more than the plain bridal dress of an English lady in private life. The Prince had taken off his Field's Marshal's uniform, and put on the plain dinner dress of a private gentleman-Apropos of dress—the complaints are foud against the Queen's preference of foreign dress, ami foreign articles; there was received at the Palace, the week before the bridal, some thirty loads of foreign articles. You may judge to what extent, and at what expense these were got, when I say that the linen brought from Germany on this occasion cost fifteen thousand pounds; and, after all, the foreign linen is admitted to be inferior to Irish or Scotch linen-but it is foreign, and is therefore preferred by the Queen. Another imported notion' was 30 dozen of pocket handkerchiefs, at 10 guineas a piece—that is 3600 guineas for the lot. The only millinery made on the occasion of marriage, for the Queen, (by Mrs. Russel, 41 Pall Mall, her Majesty's milliner,) was one lot of 3 bonnets, one was of celestial blue Terry Velvet, with Brussels point trimmings, and one rich ostrich feather-another of pale pink satin, covered with Brussels point and wreaths of flowers and the third (which the Queen wore, when she went to Windsor, on the wedding day) of white Terry Velvet, with bouquet of marabouts, and a fall of deep Brussels point lace. These were the only articles of British manufacture added to the Queen's wardrobe on this occasion. How many thousands of pourds this marriage has distributed among foreigners is in-

By the Queen's desire, emong the spectators in the Chapel Royal, was Hayter, the painter. She has ordered him to paint the tableau of the Royal wedding. The Queen's fancy for having pictures of herself taken, is so great, that one would almost fancy she believed that she was handsome : if she really were beautiful, she would care less for flattering porraitures.

When the Prince quitted Buckingham-palace in the morning of the wedding, the band appropriately played "Son Vergin Vezzoca," the polaceo from the Puritini.

By the way, it is said, that before the Prince quitted England, before Christmas, Lord Melbourne waited on him, and reminding him that all the expenses of their establishment would be paid by the Queen, asked him what amount of pocket money he would think adequate for himself. The Prince at first declined answering, but being pressed on the point, said that he hoped that the yearly sum of .. 4000L would not be deemed too much. It was then that the Queen said "he shall have 100,000!. a year!" With some difficulty she consented that half that amount should be asked for. The cruel Commons lopped off two-fifths of it.

A newspaper report runs, that the Prince is fond of gambling, but L am persuaded this is a falsehood. He is too young to be a gambler, and has ever lacks

ed the means, until now, of play.

The Royal Pair retired at 11, aroue shout 8 the next morning, and breakfasted together. The only person with them at that meal was the Bureness of Lehzen, formerly a German nurse, and now the confidential bosom friend of Royalty! At 11 in the forenoon, the Queen and the Prince went out together for a walk on the terrace, (they had been from half past 8, until 11 reading the London papers with full accounts of the ceremonial of the preceeding day.) and there they were recognized and "loyally" huzzaed at. The Prince, it was noticed, lent on the Queen's arm. Perhaps this is the new eliquette! In the afternoon, the Prince's father and brother. with the Dutche s of Kent and a host of the Court people, came to Windsor, and all dined with the Queen. On the Wednesday, the wedded pair drove out together in a pony chaise. On Thursday, the Queen wanted to carry the Prince to a stag hunt, but it was so foggy that the deer could not be seen, so they drove to Virginia Water; and on Friday they returned to Buckingham Palace, where the Queen gave a large dinner party. This day, (Wednesday, Feb. 19,) there will be a levce at St. James Palace. It has been said that there is a sad want of delicacy in the Queen's thus early coming before the public after her marriage. Certainly, in private life, a newly married lady would be invisible for a fortnight, at least; but Court etiquette is widely different. For

example, when George the Third married, there was leves at St. James' the day after the wedding. On the Queen's return to London, the Prince and she were in one carriage, (solus cum sola,) but the Baroness Lehzen followed in another, bringing up the Queen's jewels which are valued at half a million pounds sterling. At the dinner given by the Lord Steward, (Lord Erroll.) to the Court lords, and indies, at the Palace, on Monday week, there was all the gold plate from Windsor, valued at 500,000%.

THE COURT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Friday's Gozette announces that the Queen has been pleased to ordain "that his Serene Highness. Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall henceforth and upon all occasions whatsoever be styled and called . His Royal Highness, before his name and such titles as now do or hereafter may belong to him. "A supplement to the Gazette states that her Majesty has appointed Prince Albert to be a field mershal in the army; commission to be dated the 8th of February, 1840.

The Ministers, having "felt the pulse" of Parliament, having very wisely withdrawn the " prec dence clause," leaving it to be settled hereafter-though, at the same time, Lord Melbourne refused to give any pledge that her Majesty would not attempt' to create Prince Albert King-Consort by the exercise of the royal prerogative, alone. This only shows how strong an influence others have over the Queen besides her proper and constitutional advisers. Ought Minister what the intentions of the Crown are on such a subject and at such a time?

The only answer Lord Melbourne, would give to the searching questions of Lord Brougham, was muttering, in a very low tone, " that nothing was vet determined on!" If this was translated into true English, it would mean, that the Premier was uncertain whether he should be able to persuade Her Maiesty to abandon her foreign advisers in this matter, and follow wiser and more constitutional counsels. The Coburgs have set their hearts on the King-Consortship; and though the House of Lords threw such cold water on the propositions, and would have negatived it absolutely if it had been pressed, yet the purpose is not abandoned.

The gossip is, that Lord Melbourne has been so much annoyed by matters at Court, and so mortified by his Government being defeated so signally in one House, and thwarted in the other, that he has serious thoughts of resignation—that is as far as his Lordship can have serious thoughts on any subject; in which case Lord J. Russell is to be Premier, having Lord Durham as a colleague. The Parliament to be dissolved, with the repeal of the Corn Laws as a Cabinet question. Whether all this is true it is impossible to say, but one thing is quite certain, that Lord Melbourne does feel exceedingly uncomfortable under existing circumstances, and he is not a man to sacrifice his ease for any length of time - Cheltenham Looker-on.

His Serone Highness Prince Albert has beer, made sor about half past 7. The distance, 22 miles, while Field Marshal-a military companion of the Duke of Wellington! Just before his marriage with the Queen was brought about, his Highness had for him. Lieutenantcy in the Austrian Dragoons!! The Queen Regent of Spain has bestowed on the Prince the order of the Pleece. This is one of the most distinguished orders of Knighthood in Europe. It is the only foreign decoration ever worn by the Duke of Wellington, though he is a member of some thirty