POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 12.

To our Friends.

Now that the great battle is over, and the Stars and Stripes, the glorious emblem of Liberty, floats in triumph from the ramparts of *nineteen* out of *twenty-six* States—and the whole country is delivered from the hands of the spoilers—we are happy to announce that we are again prepared for business, and will be pleased to greet the smiling countenances of our numerous friends and customers, and furnish them with any thing in our line of business—such as Printing, Books, Stationary, &c. &c. We also have a Book-Binder employed for the accommodation of the region, who will bind up all kinds of Books in the neatest and most durable manner. We manufacture Blank-books of every description from 6¼ cents up to $20 each, which we will warrant to be equal in quality, and as cheap as they can be procured in Philadelphia, thereby rendering Schuylkill County independent of any other place in this branch of manufactures.

The MINERS' JOURNAL also holds out great inducements to advertisers—its circulation is nearly double that of any other English Newspaper in this section of the State—and there are few papers in the country that circulate so largely among capitalists.—Therefore, by advertising in the Journal, the advertiser derives double the advantage for his money.

To Delinquents.—Some of our subscribers have been so busy in preparing for the victory which they have just achieved, that they have had no time to think about their own newspaper account. And it is only because we area *little* apprehensive that this forgetfulness will settle down into a habit, that we throw out this hint, and say to them, that it will be very agreeable if "*all subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions would please step up to the Printer's office and settle.*"

P. S. It is rumored that OLD TIP, knowing the services rendered by the Democratic Press in the recent contest, will give notice that no person need expect an office from him, unless he squares accounts with the Printer. This will be considered the test of *honesty* in the fulfilment of the duties of their respective stations.

☞ The "Bloody Naval Engagement" in another column, is a capital affair.

Snow Storm.—We had a considerable fall of Snow on Sunday last, covering the ground to the depth of about twelve inches. Our streets have been almost vocal ever since with the music of Sleigh bells, and the Farmers have also embraced the opportunity of supplying our town very plentifully with all kinds of produce. On Wednesday last our streets were literally crowded with sleds of almost every description.

Pottsville Lyceum.—A Lecture will be delivered before this Institution, on Tuesday evening next, the 15th inst., by the Rev. SAMUEL BU[illegible] Schuylkill Haven. Subject—"The original principles of American Liberty."

We are authorised to state that the Directors will be able to judge by the spirit manifested at this Lecture, whether it will be advisable to revive our Lectures during the present winter, or whether like many other good things in this community, they are to be relinquished for the want of proper encouragement after the novelty has passed away. We hope for the credit of Pottsville, this praise-worthy Institution will not be suffered to languish for the want of attention on the part of this community. The citizens, and particularly heads of families, are bound to provide some mode of rational amusement for the rising generation during the winter season, otherwise they may rest assured that they will select amusements for themselves, which may be of a demoralizing character, and destructive to the best interests of Society.

Mr. Crane's Patent.—We have received a very interesting article on the subject of Mr. Crane's patent for Smelting Iron with Anthracite Coal, furnished by that enterprising and indefatigable friend of the Domestic Industry of the country, *Joseph M. Sanderson*, Esq., of the Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia, which we will publish in next week's Journal. It is from the London Mining Journal.

Gen. Harrison will be 67 in February next.

The result of the Presidential Election is as follows:

Harrison Electoral votes,	234
Van Buren,	60
Majority,	174

The popular majority for Harrison is about 142,000. As soon as we receive the official returns from all the States, we will lay them before our readers.

The Snow Storm.—Eighteen inches of Snow fell at Washington City on Friday and Saturday last, and drifted at some places upwards of four feet. A much greater quantity also fell at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, &c. than in this region. The mighty revolution in the opinions of the people seem to have effected a change in the seasons in different sections also. Our hitherto snow-capp'd mountains, with the thermometer ranging from 10, 15, and 24 degrees below 0, are, comparatively speaking, quite bare, and the weather mild, while the citizens on the seaboard, and our national metropolis, are almost inundated with Snow, accompanied with all the severity of stern winter

"To swell the brooding terrors of the storm."

Schuylkill County Iron Ore.—The editor of the Danville Democrat, in an article last week, says:

"When we alluded to our Ore being superior to any in the immediate neighborhood of the Coal region, we meant the Ore found near the Coal mines at Pottsville, and elsewhere."

It is true that the Ore in this region does not yield quite as much as the Ore in the vicinity of Danville, but this difference is more than made up by the facilities we enjoy of obtaining the Ore and Coal out of the same opening. But actual experience at the Anthracite Furnace in this Borough has proven that the Ore found in the Coal region, makes much better Iron, with the use of Anthracite Coal, than that obtained out of the Coal Region—and arrangements are now making by the proprietors, Messrs. *Marshall & Co.* to procure a supply of Ore exclusively from this region.

Our Danville friends in their anxiety to induce capitalists to locate in their vicinity must let us alone. Their invidious and unfair comparisons promulgated some time since, called forth some remarks from us, which opened the eyes, and induced one large concern to change the scite for the location of their Rolling Mill, and transfer it to the Coal Region. If they continue to direct their shafts at us, we may be induced to make some further remarks, which may be the means of transferring the Furnaces hereafter to be built to the Coal Region also.

☞ Wm. B. Reed has been nominated for the State Senate, in the city of Philadelphia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator Frailey. An excellent nomination—the election takes place on the 21st inst.

The Coal Trade.—The New York Star, in an article on the subject of the Coal Trade, states that about two hundred thousand tons more Coal has been shipped this year from the principal regions, than any previous year. This is an [illegible], and may be the means of misleading th[illegible]blic.—The shipments this year from these re[illegible] exceed the shipments of last year 20,000 tons, [illegible] short of the shipments of 1837 about 69,000. The quantity in the market for last year's c[illegible]ption was as follows:

Remaining over from the previous y[illegible]ments,	[illegible]
Shipped from the Schuylkill,	[illegible]
" " Lehigh,	22[illegible]
" " Lackawanna,	12[illegible]
	98[illegible]
Supposed consumption in 1838–39, 836,192	

Supply for the present year.

Remaining over from last year,	150,000
Shipped from the Schuylkill,	433,000
" " Lehigh,	224,952
" " Lackawanna,	147,232
	955,184
Consumption last year,	836,192
	118,992

The quantity of Coal in the market this year is less by 31,000 tons, than the quantity of last year—leaving only 118,992 tons in the market this year over the consumption of last year, all of which will probably be consumed by the increased consumption this year—thus giving us a *clean* market with the commencement of Old Tip's Administration next year.

Kicking already.—Our prediction made a short time ago, that in a few weeks scarcely a man could be found that would be willing to acknowledge that he had been a supporter of *Van Buren's reign of terror*, is about to be verified. Already have the Loco press commenced "using him up" which is very unkind, considering his devotion to the party. The following is from the Augusta, (Me.) Age of the 21st ult.

"In every sense, Mr. Van Buren is now a FALLEN STATESMAN. Not only is his administration condemned by the country, but even his own State, that of his birth as well as of his career, has cast him off as recreant and unworthy. With the power to save his feelings, although not to avert his fate, it has abandoned him with the rest, joined the troop of his victorious rival, and added to defeat, the last circumstance of mortification."

Congress.—There was no quorem in Congress on Monday and Tuesday, consequently the President's Message was not delivered until Wednesday. We will probably be in the receipt of it to-day.

The Empire State.—According to the New York Herald, the population of the Empire State is 2,429,476.

☞ The Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, has been elected U S. Senator by the Legislature of New Hampshire for six years from the 4th of March next.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

Pennsylvania Electoral College.—The Harrisburg Telegraph Extra states that this body assembled in the Capitol at 12 M. on Wednesday, and on motion of Thomas M. T. M'Kennan, of Washington, organized by the appointment, unanimously, of John Andrew Shulze, of Lycoming, President, and Alexander Ramsey, of Dauphin, Secretary. Bernard Connelly, Jr., one of the electors, being absent, Thomas P. Cope nominated Thos. H. Burrows to fill the vacancy, which was agreed to unanimously, *viva voce*. On balloting for President and Vice President it was found that the 30 votes were given to Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler. Ex-Governor Ritner was appointed the Messenger to carry the returns to Washington.

☞ Messrs. Mangum and Graham, democrats, have been elected United States Senators from North Carolina, to supply the vacancies caused by the resignation of Messrs. Brown and Strange, locos.

☞ The Legislature of Virginia is now in session. In the Senate there is a tie between the parties. In the House the democrats have a majority of 11. U. S. Senators will be elected this session.

The next Governor.—The following gentlemen have already been named as Candidates for this station by the democratic party.

John Banks,	Harman Denny,
William Ayres,	William Clark,
John Blanchard,	James Merrill,
Ner Middleswarth,	T. M. T. McKennan,
William S. Heister,	Charles B. Penrose,
George Chambers,	Charles Naylor,
George W. Toland,	James Todd,
Col. H. W. Snyder,	Col. Isaac Wayne.

John Banks, of Reading, and Harman Denny, of Pittsburg, appear to be the most prominent Candidates.

On Dit.—That since the defeat of Martin Van Buren, and the almost certain defeat of Gov. Porter next fall, JAMES M. PORTER, would have no objections to another Judgeship.

Pennsylvania Hall.—We find the following well-merited notice of this establishment in the last Miltonian. The editor knows how to appreciate good things:

"Having had occasion during the past week to visit Pottsville, we stopped a while in that Borough, at the Pennsylvania Hall, under the care of Mr. D'Estimauville. We were so much delighted with the polite and gentlemanly attention of our host, with the rich and abundant provisions of his table, the order and regularity of the establishment, in every department, that we were sorely tempted to prolong our stay with "mine host," to enjoy the luxuries of his house. This Hotel is one of the very best in the State, and is elegantly furnished, and while every attention is paid to the body, the mind is not neglected. There is in the Hall, a splendid reading room, furnished with the choicest publications of the day, from every section of the United States. To our friends who intend visiting Pottsville, we would say, stop at the Pennsylvania Hall. You will find every one anxious to please, and will be pleased yourself, take our word for it."

Pottsville Engines.—The last Danville Democrat, in speaking of the Engines manufactured by our townsmen, Messrs. Haywood & Snyder, says:

"Better Engines, it is believed, cannot be made any where, and the blowing cylinders of Haywood & Snyder are unsurpassed. The latter gentlemen are now putting up the machinery for the four large Furnaces of Messrs. BIDDLE, CHAMBERS & Co. two of which will be put in blast during the present or following month. It consists of two ninety horse Engines, of 6 feet stroke, and four pair of 40 inch blowing cylinders, also of 6 feet stroke—each pair of which is intended to blow a Furnace, and will produce 4000 cubic feet of blast per minute, at the ordinary speed of the Engines, and may be much increased if required."

These enterprising gentlemen have established a Branch of their already extensive establishment in this Borough, at Danville, which we are pleased to learn, by the above notice, is in a flourishing condition.

Opinions of some of the Loco Press.—Since the Election has terminated as it has, and the scales have been removed from the eyes of heated partizans, some are willing even to condemn the conduct of the vile Globe, and kindred prints—and attribute the great change which has characterised the recent election to the right cause. The following honest and manly article, which we copy from the Oswego, (New York) Commercial Herald, is of that character. The editor was one of the most devoted advocates of Mr. Van Buren during the whole contest. We invite particular attention to the article, because it endorses the charges made against the administration by the democratic press, and admits their *truth*:

"Returns from nearly all the States in the Union show that General Harrison has been chosen President by a larger majority of the popular suffrage, and will have more electoral votes than any other candidate ever received for the same office in a contested election. Gen. Harrison carries at least 20 of the 26 States with a popular vote of more than 150,000 votes. It is worse than idle to ascribe this great political revolution to fraud and bribery. It is a libel on the sovereignty of the people and on their capacity for self-government, and an insult to the public understanding. The causes that have wrought out such a change in the public sentiment are sufficiently apparent to all intelligent men. The most prominent cause may be traced to the financial policy of the government, *and to the doctrines introduced into the United States Senate last winter by the advocates of the sub-treasury, giving to this measure the effect of the reduction of the wages of labor and of every species of property to the European standard.* Mr. Van Buren gave a new reading to the constitution, changing the policy of the government from its foundation down to the time when he disavowed all control over the currency of the country. He thereby threw off a responsibility that had been acknowledged as a constitutional duty by Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, and Jackson. No one will deny, that our government was established as all just government is, for the benefit of the governed to secure the rights of all, protect the great interest of country and promote "the general welfare." It was the undoubted duty of the government to have so far consulted the interests of the people as to have given the incidental aid consequent upon the collection and disbursement of the public revenue in the currency best suited to the exigencies of the commerce and business of the country.

The course of the Administration produced every where a desire for a change, a return to the old order of things under which this country enjoyed *a degree of prosperity unexampled in the history of nations.* The people wanted a more settled and stable policy in the fiscal action of the government, and more respect for the popular will in the councils of the nation. They wanted a more national, and a less proscriptive policy in the administration of affairs—they wanted what General Harrison is pledged to, one presidential term and a better regard for the freedom of political opinion. They wanted repose from the intense political action to which the country has been for years subjected by the agitation of financial questions affecting all the great interests of society.

Their judgment is declared, and according to the republican theory of our government must be deemed and taken as conclusive on the measures upon which they have passed and in effect rejected."

Hon. Charles B. Penrose.—The Baltimore American urges the claims of this gentleman to the favorable notice of the new Administration in the following language:

"There are many Whigs out of Pennsylvania as well as in the Commonwealth, who would rejoice to see this gentleman duly honored by the people whom he has so faithfully served. Mr. P. was one of the first conservatives—and at a time when the position of any man renouncing Jacksonism in Pennsylvania was not on a bed of roses. If the rewards of a public servant are to be measured by the sacrifices he has made and the calumny he has endured there are few in the country who merit more than this amiable and able gentleman."

Dreadful Accident by Scalding.—On Thursday eveing last, Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Major Muhlenberg, of Reading, whilst playing, accidentally fell into a bucket of boiling water, the little sufferer lingered in dreadful agony until Saturday last when death put a period to its sufferings.—*Reading Dem.*

Missouri.—The Missouri Argus, of 20th inst., gives the returns of the election for Presidential Electors, from all the counties in the State, except five—viz:

Van Buren,	28,043
Harrison,	21,441
V. B. maj.	6,602

The five counties to be heard from gave a Van Buren majority in August of 300. The majority in the State may be put down at 7,000. The vote now polled is the largest ever taken in the State.

An Anecdote of the Times.—The Governor's proclamation for thanksgiving, says the Boston Atlas of Tuesday last, was read on Sunday in the churches. In one of them was a revolutionary patriot who, when the minister concluded with, "God save the Commonwealth, ejaculated in an audible voice—"he did last Monday." [Being election day.]

[FOR THE MINER'S JOURNAL.]

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to solicit the public notice to the name of HENRY W. SNYDER, Esq., of Selinsgrove, Union county, as a Candidate for Governor. Mr. Snyder has an unblemished reputation and possesses every qualification that characterized his father (*Simon Snyder,*) whe is now acknowledged to be, by all parties, the best Governor Pennsylvania ever had.

A MEMBER OF SHAMOKIN TIPPECANOE CLUB.
Shamokin town, Dec. 6th, 1840.

Business Signs at Pittsburg.—The Pittsburg American of Thursday says:

"A gentleman, connected with one of our largest Iron and Nail Manufactories, stated to us yesterday that the demand for Iron and Nails is much greater, at this time, than it has been for the last three years. He expressed it as his belief, that few factories, if there were any at all, had any stock on hand, beyond what would fill the orders they held.

A Journeyman mechanic came into our office on Saturday, to subscribe for our paper—said he had formerly taken it, but had been compelled by the hard times to discontinue, but the new life which had been given to trade, since the late State and General Elections, had induced him to venture again. My employer, said he, has received orders from Southern men, for five new steam boats, within the last few days, and brighter times seem to be promised us."

The same paper notices the sale of a lot of pig metal at $35, payable April 1st. The common kind is in demand at $31 a $32.

A Sub-Treasurer Decamped.—The Mobile Journal says—The late Postmaster of New Orleans has, according to the reports of the papers of that city, started for Texas, both a defaulter to Government and an absconding debtor to individuals. He has carried off considerable property with him, and his creditors have started in pursuit, with hopes of overtaking him. His name is M'Queen.

Harrison's own County.—Gen. Harrison's majority in Hamilton county, Ohio, is 37. In 1836, the Van Buren majority was 835. In his own township he received a majority of 57.

PITTSBURG.

The population of this thriving city, the Birmingham of America, is 21,296. In 1830, 12,542—increase 8,754.

From Harris's Intelligencer, we are enabled to glean some further highly interesting intelligence; namely, a sketch of the manufactures and general business of Pittsburg, as gathered by the Marshal, for 1839.

In the Iron department alone, the capital invested is $1,931,000. In the glass department, the amount is $580,000; in the Cotton $580,000; in the Mercantile, $4,421,490, and in the Milling department, $797,350. The total capital invested in manufactories, is $5,847,472. No Pennsylvanian can point to these results with other feelings than those of pride and gratification.

IRON DEPARTMENT.	
No. of Furnaces for Cast Iron,	28
Tons produced,	6,584
Value manufactured about	$446,880
No. of Bloomeries, Forges, and Rolling Mills, for Bar Iron and Nails,	12
Tons produced,	45,100
Value manufactured about	$4,500,000
No. of hands employed, including miners,	2,305
Amount of capital invested,	$1,931,000
GLASS DEPARTMENT.	
No. of Glass Houses,	16
do Cutting establishments,	9
Men employed,	515
Value of Manufactured articles, including Looking Glasses,	$520,000
Amount of capital invested,	$580,000
COTTON DEPARTMENT.	
No. of Cotton Manufactories,	5
Spindles in operation,	17,570
Persons employed,	730
Value of manufactured articles,	$511,200
Amount of capital invested,	580,000
COAL DEPARTMENT.	
No. of Bushels of Bituminous Coal raised,	11,539,556
Men employed in same, about	655
Amount of capital invested,	$82,000
PRINTING DEPARTMENT.	
No. of Printing offices,	18
Binderies,	7
Daily Newspapers,	4
Weekly,	11
Periodicals,	10
Men employed,	130
Amount of capital invested,	$98,000
Total amount of capital invested in manufactories, (iron not included)	3,917,472
Iron Department,	$1,931,000
Total capital in manufactories,	$5,848,472
MEANS OF EDUCATION IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.	
Universities and Colleges,	2
No. of Students,	81
Academies and Grammar Schools,	21
No. of Scholars,	1,168
Primary and Common Schools,	181
No. of Scholars,	9,250
do at public charge,	7,112
Total Schools and Seminaries,	212
Total learners in do.	17,911
White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write,	643

POPULATION OF STATES AND CITIES.

The following is one of the most valuable tables that has yet appeared of the new Census. It is copied from the New York Herald.

Population and Increase of several States.

States.	1840.	1830.	Increase.
Massachusetts,	718,592	610,408	108,184
N. Hampshire,	284,481	269,328	15.153
Vermont,	291,848	269,657	11,191
Connecticut,	310,131	297,675	12,456
New Jersey,	372,272	320.823	52,449
Delaware,	78,107	76,748	1,350
Ohio,	1,790,000	935,884	854,116
Michigan,	312,000	31,039	180,361
Missouri,	350,000	140,505	159,545
Aggregate,	4,358,421	2,963,617	1,394,214

Population and Increase of some of the Principal Cities and Towns in the Union.

	1840.	1830.	Increase.
New York,	312,234	202,589	109,845
Philadelphia,	258,922	188,781	70,125
Baltimore,	101,378	80,625	21,753
New Orleans,	106,764	42,310	64,454
Boston,	93,452	61,392	33,060
Brooklyn,	36,283	12,403	24,830
Cincinnatti,	46,382	24,831	21,551
St. Louis,	24,585	5,852	18,783
Washington,	22,777	18,826	3,950
Pittsburgh,	21,296	12,542	8,754
Richmond,	20,152	16,060	4,092
Concord,	4,903	3,727	1,176
Portsmouth,	7,887	8,022	decrease.
Savannah,	7,587	6,351	1,236
Pottsville,	4,337	2,424	1,913
Troy,	19,372	11.405	7,967
Buffalo,	28,356	16,321	12,035
Portland,	15,218	12,601	2,617
New London,	5,528	4,356	1,172
New Haven,	14,390	10,678	3,712
Hartford,	12,793	9,789	3,004
Dover,	3,775	3,416	359
Wilmington, Del.	8,367	6,663	1,794
Middletown,	7,210	6,892	313
Bridgeport,	4,570	2,800	1,770
Norwich,	7,239	5,179	2,060
Newburyport,	7,161	6.388	773
Wilmington, N. C.	4,268	2,700	1,568
Natchez,	4,826	2,790	2,036
Newport	8,321	8,010	311
Gardiner,	5,044	3,709	1,335
Canandaigua,	5,653	5,162	491
Bath,	5,000	3,773	1,227
Dover, N. H.	6,438	5,449	989
Allegheny,	10,090		decrease.
Charleston,	29,253	30,289	1,036

A Warning.—An English paper says, that three Peers of England, who were married to divorced women, died suddenly within the last three years.

Salem.—A writer in the Salem Gazette, says, that three mercantile houses in that city alone, will, by the result of the interruption of the Canton trade, add to their cash capital at least $1,000,000, besides other individuals, who will receive various amounts varying from 10 to 30,000 dollars each.

We cut from the North American, (Philadelphia paper,) the following hard hit at the Washington Globe.

"It ascribes the success of the Whigs throughout the country, to bribery, or, in other words—so many of its own party have sold themselves to the Whigs, that they have been able to carry the election by overpowering majorities in almost every State. When a party has become so corrupt that it can, as the Globe asserts, be bought over in such immense masses, it is evidently no longer fit to be entrusted with the administration of the government.

"In entering a printing office in cold weather, always walk in boldly, *and shut the door after you.*"

No man is ever satisfied with another man's reading a newspaper to him; but the moment it is laid down he takes it up and reads it over again.—*Boston Post.*

From the Lancaster Examiner.

Bloody Naval Engagement.

On board ship "PHILADELPHIA CITY," at sea, Nov. 12th, 1840.

R. WHITE MIDDLETON, Esq.

Dear Sir—"We have met the enemy and they are ours," were the words of the lamented Perry, after the memorable battle on Lake Erie, and in the same spirit, and with the same heartfelt feelings of joy I now address them to you. We have had a most desperate and bloody engagement with the enemy, but thanks to the God of battles, our efforts in the cause of our country have been crowned with the most signal success.

Early on the morning of the 30th October, we discovered a large ship and shortly after a number of smaller vessels, which proved to be the Locofoco fleet bound to Kinderhook. The signal was immediately made from our flag ship, the "OLD GUARD," Captain *Peter Reed*, to form in line, and prepare for action. About 8 o'clock our leading ship announced the stranger to be the Locofoco ship of the line, Pennsylvania, carrying 133 guns, and wearing the broad pennant of Commodore *David R. Porter*. Soon after the enemy shortened sail, formed in order of battle, and displayed from their gaffs the motto of "*Sub-Treasury and Johnson—Van Buren and Standing army.*" In answer to this our ships were ordered to fling to the breeze the motto of "*No* Standing Army—Harrison and Reform," which was no sooner done than the sea was rent with the loud and enthusiastic cheers of our gallant crews. Nothing daunted by the formidable appearance of the fire, we cleared for action, the glorious stripes and stars of our country were nailed to the mast, and the crews harangued by the officers of the respective ships, setting forth the justice of the cause we were engaged in and the unholy nature of the war waged by the enemy against the institutions of the country. They were answered with loud cheers and an earnest request to be close along side of the enemy. At fifteen minutes past 9 the action began. Captain Williams led the van in the ALLEGHENY, outsailing the ERIE, Capt. Watts, who for some time disputed this post of honor with him. Each ship as she reached her station, let go her anchor by the stern and presented her broad side to the enemy. The PENNSYLVANIA opened a heavy fire upon the ALLEGHENY which she bravely sustained until the ERIE got into the station. The captains of these two frigates gallantly sustained the conflict with their far superior enemy with the most unflinching bravery. The WESTMORELAND, a heavy double-banked frigate, lay a short distance astern of the flag ship and was soon closely engaged by the BEAVER, *Captain Dickey.* The LUZERNE, NORTHAMPTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, MONROE, and PERRY now opened their fire, which was gallantly returned by the DAUPHIN, *Captain Jones;*—LEBANON, *Captain Gleim,* CHESTER, *Captain Pennypacker,* and MERCER *Captain Pearson;* and notwithstanding the superior metal of the enemy's ships, our heroic tars poured in such a rapid and well-directed fire, that the enemy's soon slackened. The LUZERNE being heavily laden with "PIPE," proved herself a dull sailer—the wheel being shot away, her crew became discouraged, and after four or five destructive "log cabin" broadsides from the MERCER, fell foul of the MONROE, and was soon after taken possession of by Lieut. *Goodwin* and a prize crew from the MERCER. Finding the ALLEGHENY and ERIE suffering seriously in the unequal contest with the 3 decker and having dismasted and silenced his opponent, the NORTHAMPTON, *Captain Gleim,* in the LEBANON, luffed up, and took a raking position on the bow of the PENNSYLVANIA, pouring into her a close and deadly shower of "Tippecanoe" grape shot, which told fearfully on her crowded deck. The first discharge killed Major Patton, of the marines; the gunner, Mr. Barrett, and the Commodore's private secretary, Mr. Piolett. *Captain Geo. M'Keim,* whose station was in the rear of the Locofoco line, perceiving the critical situation of the Commodore's ship, bore up in the "OLD BERKS" to his support, but the discipline of his ship had become relaxed, part of the crew dissatisfied, and the consequence was that the ship being improperly handled, did not get up in time to render any assistance; for, before he had time to open his fire, the smoke cleared away, and he unexpectedly found himself within a few cables' length of the "OLD GUARD." The latter being fresh, and her guns double shotted with "*hard cider*" bolls, opened her Lampeter, and Mountjoy batteries upon him, and poured in such a rapid succession of murderous broadsides as soon made his proud frigate look like a brig. In a few minutes, every man stationed at the Kutztown and Tulpehocken division of guns, was either killed or wounded. The sharpshooting of the New Holland and Manheim riflemen stationed in the "OLD GUARD'S" tops committed dreadful havoc. Captain Keim, finding the work too hot, gave orders to strike the flag, and was immediately taken possession of by *Lieut. Franklin,* of the "*Old Guard*."

Meanwhile another division of the enemy's vessels, viz; the CLARION, COLUMBIA, CENTRE, WAYNE, YORK, and ARMSTRONG, were closely engaged by the BEDFORD, *Captain Barclay,* DELAWARE, *Captain Zeilin,* INDIANA *Capt. Work,* FRANKLIN, *Captain Madara,* and WASHINGTON, *Captain Ewing.* The contest was close and desperate. The ARMSTRONG and WASHINGTON fought yard arm and yard arm. The FRANKLIN laid the CLARION on board, and after a fierce and sanguinary hand-to-hand fight succeeded in carrying her. Captain Miles fought his ship, the HUNTINGDON, beautifully—after exchanging broadsides with the COLUMBIA, and pouring a galling fire into the WAYNE and CENTRE, he fixed himself on the larboard bow of the latter, and when that ship struck, which was soon after, passed on and raked the SUSQUEHANNA. The DELAWARE followed—brought down the COLUMBIA'S main and mizzen masts, and then anchored inside of the YORK, the fifth in the enemy's line. Captain Dickey, in the BEAVER, having dismounted and nearly sunk the WESTMORELAND engaged the CRAWFORD, and such was the severity of his fire that in 8 minutes not a spar was left standing on his opponent's deck, and her crew cried lustily for quarter. She was taken possession of by Lieut. Morton. The PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, Capt. Charles J. Ingersoll, seeing the perilous situation of the MONTGOMERY, which was being raked from stem to stern, by the gallant little BUCKS, Capt. M'Dowell, and the BUTLER, Captain Purviance, bore up to the rescue; but at the same moment the PHILADELPHIA CITY, Capt. Randall, also came to the assistance of the BUCKS, and BUTLER, and opening a terrific fire on the *mercenary band* on board the PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, (which was also encumbered with "*Pipe and Yarn*") soon drove them below, and taught her "TORY" captain that he was contending with freemen, not with slaves.

The "OLD MOTHER CUMBERLAND," *Captain Penrose,* got entangled with the main rigging of one of the enemy's ships-astern, of the CENTRE and suffered severely from the fire of that ship; but she SWUNG CLEAR and closely engaged the CAMBRIA, the next ship on the starboard bow.—The SOMERSET, *Capt.* "*Spoony*" *Ogle,* after disabling her three antagonists, the GREENE, JEFFERSON and CLEARFIELD, bore up—passed through the enemy's line, pouring such destructive vollies of GOLD SPOONSLUGS into the locofoco gun-boats, JUNIATA, LEHIGH, M'KEAN, CLINTON, and WARREN, as in 10 minutes sent the first four named to the bottom and compelled the WARREN to strike her colors to avoid a similar fate. This done, her brave crew gave three hearty cheers for the "Hero of Fort Meigs," and then turned their attention to the SCHUYLKILL and MONTGOMERY, and being nobly seconded by captain Stevens in the Adams, soon taught the foe submission to the banner of the Free.

The battle still continued to rage with unabated fury at the other end of the line. The LYCOMING and TIOGA kept up a heavy fire on the "OLD GUARD," but her captain with a gallantry seldom equalled and never surpassed, being bravely seconded by his faithful lieutenant, returned the fire of the enemy for a long period without a man flinching from his post. Capt. *Middleswarth,* in the UNION, came to his assistance, and soon brought down the red flag of Locofocoism.

The "OLD GUARD" being relieved, hauled off to repair damages; after which she ranged up and hauling up her mainsail just astern, passed within ten feet of the PENNSYLVANIA, pouring in a most tremendous fire, killing her 2nd Lieutenant Dallas—sailing master Sturgeon, gunner Page, purser Blythe, and some 40 or 50 of the crew. In vain Commodore Porter urged his men to stand to their guns. In vain her 1st Lieutenant Buchanan promised to advance the pay of the sailors from 10 *to* 15 *cents a day*—all would not do. The destructive fire from the OLD GUARD, together with the hot shot from the ERIE and the "log cabin" hand grenades from the ALLEGAENY—with half his crew killed and disabled, a large number of "*coon skins*" between wind and water—and to add to his distress the ammunition nearly all expended, he was at length reluctantly compelled to give the order to strike the flag to "*Tippecanoe and Tyler too!*" The few remaining vessels which still held out, seeing the fate of their commodore, and being much cut up and crippled, also hauled down their colors, thus rendering the victory complete. The plunder found on board the enemy's ships was very great! In the hold of the PENNSYLVANIA was found a large number of *Extra Globes,* and *wood cuts* representing "Old Tip" selling *an old soldier into slavery for debt,* which being claimed by Lieut. *Buchanan, as private property,* were of course restored. Strange as it may appear, the officers seem to have fared sumptuously on board the flag ship, but the crew had been on *short allowance* during the whole cruise. Many of them solicited permission to enlist in our navy which was at once granted them. The carnage on board the enemy's ships was dreadful. The PENNSYLVANIA alone lost 343 men! Besides the officers already named, she lost Lieutenants Cameron and Broom, of the marines, killed, and her third Lieut. Frazer, received such a severe wound in the mouth, as has rendered him *speechless* ever since. Boatswain M'Elwee also severely shot in the neck. Midshipmen *Forney, Reigart, and* "*Pierce of the Eagle Eye,*" are also among the slain. Among the killed on board the other Locofoco ships, I have only time to mention the officers, which are Capts. *Frailey* of the *Schuylkill; Plumer* of the *Westmoreland; Barstow* of the *Bradford;*—*Church* of the *Crawford; Strohecker* of the *Centre; Colt* of the *Columbia: Parsons* of the *Lycoming; Fleniken* of the *Fayette; Hoge* of the *Greene; Porter* of the *Northampton.* The wounded were *Lieuts. Brown* of the *Philadelphia county; Smith* of the *Berks: Fogle* of the *Lehigh; Heggins* of the *Northumberland;* and Midshipman *Jones* of the *Montgomery; Glossbrenner* of the *York (since dead;) and Anderson* of the *Perry, and Snowden* of the *Venango.* Owing to the precaution taken by our officers in strengthening the sides of our ships with "Log Cabin" timber, our loss is comparatively trifling. Lieut. Ford of the Old Guard, is the only officer severely wounded, and Capt. Reed slightly in the hand. Where all did their duty so nobly, it would be invidious to particularize; but I should be guilty of an act of great injustice not to mention the essential services rendered during the action by Gen. Call, of Florida, and Mr. Bear, the Buckeye Blacksmith, from Ohio. They acted as volunteers on board our flag ship, and were conspicuous for their cool and determined bravery.—In consideration of his valuable services, when the Pennsylvania struck, the Buckeye Blacksmith was deputed to receive Lieut. Buchanan's sword. The Lieut. surrendered it with an air of mortified pride, and a hearty curse on the "*Log Cabin and Coon Skin*" batteries which lost them the day.—Mr. Bear consoled him with the promise, that if he ever again should have occasion to use a sword he would hammer him one out of real *democratic* iron.

Thus ended one of the most memorable battles on record, and one which has covered the democratic Whig arms with imperishable laurels.

I have the honor to remain
Your ob't servant,
BENJAMIN BOWSPRIT.

The Cabinet Discussion.—The following from the Boston Atlas meets our views on this question, and no doubt the views of the people generally.

"It is hardly worth while, we think, for the press to make a Cabinet for Gen. Harrison. He may as well be left to perform that duty himself. He comes into the Presidency with such strength of public confidence and popular opinion in his favor, that whether in regard to the formation of his Cabinet, or other important measures, he has no occasion to regard any thing but the greatest good of the country, and the general wishes of the people. These, we know he will consult, conscientiously and wisely, and we await his decision. We object, therefore, altogether, and from the start, to ALL attempts to 'limit or trammel his discretion. THE PEOPLE have chosen him, on the reliance that when the proper time arrives, he will exercise his own judgment and THAT, we are fully persuaded, HE WILL DO."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, writes—

Mr. Van Buren, in his defeat assumes a philosophic demeanor, which his friends seem but little disposed to imitate. He was stepping out of church, when an officious retailer of news, of his own party, gave him the information which withered his hopes. 'The news to-day, sir, gives the Whigs ten thousand majority in New York, and a small majority in Pennsylvania.' Not a muscle of Mr. Van Buren's countenance changed, but dryly answering—'Then Gen. Harrison is your next President,' he made his usual bow, and turned abruptly from his informant.

The Great Iron Steam Ship.—The New York Sun speaks of the immense iron steamer build to run between Bristol and New York says: to be constructed with iron 5-8ths of an inch thick, tightly joined together with rivets and ribs, and keel of cast iron. It is divided into small compartments, so that should a hole be knocked into any part of it, which seems impossible, only one compartment would fill, and the boat could never sink. But what is the most extraordinary about the construction of this immense boat is the manner of propelling it. It is to work by a screw placed behind, and on the principle of sculling, which is to turn around under water at the stern, thereby saving the use of paddle-boxes. In case this succeeds, it will be of great utility in armed steamships, as then, having no wheels on the side, shot would not injure or impede the manner of propelling them as it would now. The vessel, which is the largest yet made by that company, will be finished in 1842, and is calculated to be the fastest of the line."

The grand jury of Boston, after a long and laborious inquisition, on Friday found a true bill against Mrs. Kinney, for poisoning her husband, George T. Kinney. She was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

The Tobacco dealers of New York city have petitioned Gov. Seward for the removal of Glentworth as Tobacco Inspector.

Six Revolutionary soldiers, whose united ages amounted to 430 years, voted for Harrison in one township of Henderson county, Tennessee.