

CORONATION BILL OF FARE, &c.

*Hot Dishes.*—163 tureens of soup; 80 of turtle: 40 of rice; and 40 of vermicelli; 160 dishes of fish, comprising 80 of turbot, 40 of trout, 40 of salmon; 160 hot joints, including 80 of venison, 40 of roast beef, with 3 barons, 40 of mutton and veal, 160 dishes of vegetables, including potatoes, peas, and cauliflowers; 480 sauce boats: 240 lobsters; 120 of butter; 120 of mint.

*Cold Dishes.*—80 dishes of braized ham; 80 dishes of daubed geese, two in each; 80 dishes of savoury cakes; 80 pieces of beef braized; 80 dishes of capons braized, two in each; 1190 side dishes of various sorts; 320 dishes of mounted pastry; 320 dishes of small pastry; 400 dishes of jellies and creams; 160 dishes of shell fish; 80 of lobster, and 80 of crayfish; 161 dishes of cold roast fowls; 80 dishes of house lamb.

*Total Quantities.*—7442 lbs. of beef; 7033 lbs. of veal; 20,474 lbs. of mutton; 20 quarters of house lamb; 20 legs of house lamb; 5 saddles of lamb; 53 quarters of grass lamb; 160 lambs' sweetbreads; 389 cow-heels; 400 calves' feet; 230 lbs. of suet; 160 geese; 720 pullets and capons; 1610 chickens; 520 fowls for stock (hens); 1730 lbs. of bacon; 550 lbs. of lard; 912 lbs. of butter; 84 hundred eggs.

All these are independent of the eggs, butter, flour, and necessary articles in the pastry and confectionary departments; such as sugar, isinglass, fruits, &c.

All the extra stock of provisions was given, by his Majesty's order, to the poor of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

*Wines.*—The quantity ordered for the banquet were, Champagne, 100 dozen; Burgundy, 20 dozen; Claret, upwards of 200 dozen; Hock, 50 dozen; Moselle, 50 dozen; Madeira, 50 dozen; Sherry and Port, about 450 dozen; Iced Punch, 100 gallons.

*Ale and Beer.*—100 gallons.

*The Dinner, Porcelain, &c.*—The total supply was 6794 dinner plates, 1406 soup plates, 1499 dessert plates, 288 large ale and beer pitchers.

*Table Linen, &c.*—240 yards of elegant damask table cloths for the hall, and little less than 1000 yards more on tables in different suits of rooms; there were upwards of 150 dozen of napkins used at the different tables, besides nearly half that quantity for waiters, knife-cloths, &c.

The timber work of the Abbey, Westminster-hall, the platform, and the barriers, were 60,000 square feet or 1500 loads. The timber used in erecting theatres and stages indirectly connected with the coronation, has been estimated at 80,000 square feet.

PARIS, AUGUST 2.

Viscount Chateaubriand, has given in his resignation as Minister Plenipotentiary of France at the Court of the King of Prussia.

(Extract from a private letter.)

CRONSTADT, JULY 15.

A great calamity, which has been added to innumerable other misfortunes, at Bucharest, has caused me to make my escape from that unhappy city. There has been an earthquake, accompanied by a more violent storm than the inhabitants ever remembered to have taken place: about 1400 houses have been destroyed; a great number of the inhabitants have perished in the ruins. A shower of hail, as large as a nut, destroyed the trees which the storm had spared, and also some peasants who were in the open fields, with nearly the whole of the crops. The Turkish soldiery, seized with a superstitious terror, exclaimed—"The infidel Ypsilanti, whom we are seeking upon earth, has ascended to the skies to fight with us from thence."

The plains of Wallachia, which I traversed, from Bucharest to the frontiers, formerly so beautiful and fertile, now present the appearance of desolation and ruin; the dead bodies with which they are now covered infect the air; nothing is to be heard but the mournful howlings with which the dogs, having lost their masters, fill the forests and fields: no more men, nor towns, nor villages—the barbarians have destroyed every thing, even the fruit trees, to satisfy their savage fury: more than 20,000 persons, the greater part of them women and chil-

dren, have been dragged into slavery beyond the Danube. Aged men and women are massacred without mercy, and the lives of young women only are spared, destined for the Harem, and those of children, to be brought up in the Mahometan religion: the convents and churches are every where razed from their foundations: in a convent of women, those who were advanced in years were put to the sword, and the young females carried into slavery.

HAMBURGH PAPERS.

From an authentic communication from Constantinople, June 28.

"Very urgent remonstrances have been made to the Ottoman Porte, by all the great European Powers, respecting its severe and cruel conduct towards the Greeks, and the attitude it seems disposed to assume towards Russia, which is the intimate ally of Austria, Prussia, England, and France. Upon all these remonstrances the Reis Effendi expressed himself to all the Ambassadors with the greatest composure and apparent impartiality, but to the English Ambassador with a certain frankness and friendship.

"The Porte denies that the punishment inflicted on several of the Greek clergy proceeds from a spirit of persecution towards the Christian religion, or the Greek nation: relatively to the first point, it appeals to the protection which the Catholics and Armenians enjoy, and to the fact, that the free and public exercise of the Greek worship at Constantinople has not been for a moment interrupted. (From this it should seem as if the reports of the destruction of the Greek churches were false.) The sacrilege committed on some village churches had been severely punished. It affirms, that what was done to the Patriarch would have been done to the Mufti, if he had been guilty of similar crimes. That his perfidy was incontestably proved by eleven letters written by him to the Morea, which are in the hands of the Porte (they were not shown;) that his being executed at Easter was not the effect of design, but because the proofs of his treason had not been obtained till the preceding evening. That the Porte, for its own security, was compelled to use inexorable severity; but that it had not caused a single individual to be executed, of whose guilt it had not the most incontrovertible proofs. Finally, that the Sultan acted as an independent Monarch, who had to account for his actions to God alone.

"To Lord Strangford the Reis Effendi gave the assurance—that the Porte endeavoured to avoid every thing that could lead to a war with Russia, because it was very sensible that, as it was unable to repress the rebels, it was not in a condition to act alone against that power, and well knew that, in the present state of harmony between all the European Cabinets, no state would draw a sword in its defence.

"That all the misunderstandings were consequences of the conduct of Baron Strogonoff, and that it would apply directly to the magnanimous Emperor Alexander himself. (Baron Strogonoff is well known to be a man of distinguished education, polished manners, and noble character.)

FROM BELL'S MESSENGER, August 13.

The Funeral Procession, And embarkation of Her Majesty's remains.

In our paper of Wednesday we detailed the progress of her Majesty's remains towards the place of embarkation until the Procession had left Chelmsford. It was the intention of those charged with the conduct of the Procession to halt at Colchester, a distance of 22 miles, to refresh themselves and horses, and proceed that night to Harwich; but the cattle were so fatigued owing to the lateness of the hour at which their labours of the preceding night or rather of that same morning had ceased, that it was found almost impossible to proceed and no horses of that peculiar description were to be procured in or near Colchester. It was therefore determined to halt there for the night on condition that the journey should be recommenced at an hour so early as to enable them to reach Harwich to commence the embarkation by twelve o'clock. The Royal Body was removed to St Peter's Church in Colchester, between eight and nine o'clock, and the carriages secured in the Three Cups-yard and the Market place. A guard was placed on the Church and the Body, and a greater part of the persons who accompanied the pro-

cession retired to repair the fatigues of the journey. Whilst the Body was so deposited, we learned that at midnight, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Wyld, Lord Hood, Signor Vassali, Sir Robert Wilson, and Alderman Wood, followed into the Chancel where the Executors ordered a person to mount the coffin, and screw upon it a plate brought for the purpose, with the inscription mentioned in one of the Queen's codicils.

Sir George Naylor who officially attended to direct all matters of ceremony, immediately declared such a proceeding to be highly indecent and improper; and he advised Mr. Thomas to remove it. The Executors here insisted that it should remain. A warm discussion arose, the Gentlemen who accompanied the Executors taking the same side with them. The Church, finally was cleared; the offensive plate, was removed and the Executors, thereupon delivered the following protest.

"We her Majesty's Executors solemnly protest against this violation of her Majesty's commands previously communicated to the Earl of Liverpool, and not dissented to by him, about to be committed by taking off the plate placed upon her coffin by the Executors against their will.

(Signed) "STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,

"THOMAS WILDE,

"Executors to her late Majesty."

The procession began its march again soon after day. Up to near seven o'clock at night of Wednesday, though two days on the road, they had not accomplished more than fifty-one miles; although engaged actually 27 hours in traveling, which is not equal to two miles per hour. This will be sufficient to refute the ideas which some entertained that the procession was improperly hurried, or that originally sufficient time had not been allotted for performing the journey with due solemnity and respect to the melancholy occasion.

The Procession, contrary to general expectation, appeared at 11 o'clock on the Windmill hill, about a mile and a half on the London side of Harwich. The batteries on the inland side, the light house, and the hills round the town, were selected as favourable points from whence to view the procession by several hundred persons, the principal part of whom were habited in mourning. The shops were almost all closed, and the windows of the street leading to the Naval-yard, from which the body was to be embarked, were crowded with the inmates. The procession moved at an excessively slow pace down the hill, and through the town to the water's edge. A guard of Honour composed of the 6th Veteran Battalion were drawn up in the Naval Yard to keep the esplanade clear, which afforded great facilities preparatory to the embarkation of the body. The procession was met outside the town by Major Marston at the head of four companies of the 86th Regiment, a remarkably fine body of men. As the train descended the hill the whole cavalcade, owing to the nature of the ground, was displayed to the greatest advantage. The 86th Regiment fell into the procession immediately after the advanced guard of dragoons headed by their remarkably fine band, and the Mayor on his white charger. The troops immediately reversed their arms, and the band commenced with melancholy effect that fine piece of funeral music, The Dead March in Szul. On arriving at the esplanade, the band heading the dragoons and troops, proceeded across it over the jetty or gun-wharf, which is a gallery of timber supported on piles driven into the sea for the purpose of putting the gurns on board ships of war on ordinary occasions. It is about fifty feet in width, and extends into the sea about two hundred and fifty feet; the termination is surrounded by a heavy crane. The band on reaching the water's edge halted, the troops divided and lined both sides of the jetty from the esplanade down to the sea, which now was near the flood of the tide. The music retreated through the files of soldiery and headed the procession, of which the most prominent features was the Royal Hearse; this together with the royal carriages was closely surrounded by a squadron of the 4th or Queen's Own Dragoons, who were commanded by Major Onslow, a Regiment, which from their housings, had reaped glory in every hard fought field in the Peninsula. The coffin was taken out by the proper attendants, under the superintendance of Mr. Bailey. The Rev. Mr. Winckel, the Rector, and another Reverend gentleman in full clerical habits, pro-

ceeded through the files of soldiery to the sea's edge. The corners of the esplanade were occupied by the executors, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Hume, Sir G. Naylor, bearing the Crown of the Queens of England on a black velvet cushion; immediately followed the musical cortege; immediately afterwards followed ten bearers carrying the superb coffin in which her Majesty's remains were inclosed. This is so very massive and weighty, that it was found impossible not to be injured in the velvet covering on the bottom of the coffin in lifting it in and out of the hearse. The utmost attention had not been able to prevent this; but its appearance was perfectly splendid to any eye which was not, like ours, situated very much beneath it. Nothing could exceed the melancholy magnificence of the scene as the funeral group began to move. The first minute gun was fired from Langard fort—The report and its echoes rolled heavily over the intervening sea. The melancholy march rose as the signal was given to lower the coffin; the dragoons that followed the 86th, which lined the approach to the sea, lowered their ensigns to the ground.

The shrill melancholy wailing of the trumpets was heard in the distance. The heavy minute guns from Langard Fort shook the platform on which all that remained of that illustrious Personage, who had in the most unprecedented manner agitated the public mind during the last few but not uneventful months, was now descending to the elements which first gave her, in all the buoyancy of youth and plenitude of expectation, as a partner of England's throne, in conjunction with the anxious wishes of the British people. Alas! how changed was her return! All were affected in despite of every consideration, by the awful and impressive form which mortality—the wreck of all that was elevated in rank, in title, in dignity at that moment assumed. Every head was uncovered every eye was on the strain, and many a tear trickled down not woman's soft cheek, but the iron visages of veterans, who had often shed their brave blood in the cause of country and of honour. The coffin was soon after it reached the extremity of the platform, which was about a quarter after twelve o'clock, lowered by the attendants into the chief gallery of the Glasgow frigate, under the superintendance of Col. Gosset of the Engineers, who appeared in a magnificent uniform decorated with several military orders.

The Executors, Lord and Lady Hood, Mr. Brougham, Count Vassali, Mrs. Wyld, Lady Anne Hamilton, her Majesty's own maid, Mr. Austin, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Hume and some others, with the domestics followed immediately after the corpse. The chief barge of the vessel, which subsequently received the body (the Pioneer schooner) as soon as it received the coffin hoisted the Royal standard on board. The sailors, habited in white shirts and trousers with black neckcloths, rose in their places and with their faces turned to the coffin, on which the Crown was laid by Sir George Naylor and two attendants, were towed by an eight oared man of war's barge a head through the surge accompanied by seven other boats of the squadron, which appeared in the roads ready to receive the Royal remains. The appearance of the sea which was now slightly agitated by a strong west wind, although the day was excessively fine added even to the solemn seriousness of the Procession, which had all the charm and harmony in it that distinguishes every thing of this kind when executed by the simultaneous movements of the military. Never was a funeral embarkation more magnificent.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—In two letters, addressed to eminent mercantile houses in the City, dated Olessa, 13th July, the writers enter into lengthened details respecting the present situation of Russia and Turkey, and both come to the conclusion, that if a war should take place, it will not be immediate, neither Power being prepared for hostilities. It is stated in these important communications, that the Greeks have met with several decisive defeats in Moldavia and Wallachia and that in several instances they have been pursued to the frontiers of Russia. The following is an extract from one of these letters:—"There are 40,000 Turks on the other side of the Pruth, and 30,000 Russians on this; the former pro-