

Second, the Spurs, by the Lord Calhorne, as Deputy to the Baroness Grey de Ruthyn.
Third, the Sceptre with the Cross, by the Marquis Wellesley.
Fourth, the Pointed Sword of Temporal Justice, by the Earl of Galloway.
Fifth, the Pointed Sword of Spiritual Justice, by the Duke of Northumberland.
Sixth, Curtana, or Sword of Mercy, by the Duke of Newcastle.
Seventh, the Sword of State, by the Duke of Dorset.
Eighth, the Sceptre with the Dove, by the Duke of Rutland.
Ninth, the Orb, by the Duke of Devonshire.
Tenth, St. Edward's Crown, by the Marquis of Anglesea, as Lord High Steward.
Eleventh, the patine, by the Bishop of Gloucester.
Twelfth, the Chalice, by the Bishop of Chester.
Thirteenth, the Bible, by the Bishop of Ely.
The two Bishops who supported his Majesty were then summoned by Deputy Garter, and ascending the steps placed themselves on each side of the King.

Procession to the Abbey.

The second gun was then fired, and the Procession moved on to the Abbey Church; the following Anthem, "O Lord, grant the King a long life," &c. being sung in parts, in succession with his Majesty's band playing, the sounding of trumpets and the beating of drums.

Order of the Procession.

The King's Herb-Woman with her Six Maids, strewing the way with Herbs.
Messenger of the College of Arms, in a Scarlet Cloak, with the Arms of the College embroidered on the left shoulder.
The Dean's Beadle of Westminster, with his Staff.
The High Constable of Westminster, with his Staff, in a Scarlet Cloak.
Two Household Fifes with Banners of Velvet fringed with gold, and Five Household Drummers in Royal Livery, Drum Covers of Crimson Velvet, laced and fringed with Gold.
Eight Trumpets in rich Liveries: Banners of Crimson Damask, embroidered and fringed with Gold, to the Silver Trumpets.
Kettle-Drums, Drum Covers of Crimson Damask, embroidered and fringed with Gold.
Eight Trumpets in Liveries, as before.
Sergeant-Trumpeter with his Mace.
The Knight Marshal, attended by his Officers.
The Six Clerks in Chancery.
The King's Chaplains having Dignities.
The Sheriff of London.
The Aldermen and Recorder of London, Masters in Chancery.
The King's Sergeant at Law.
The King's Ancient Sergeant.
The King's Solicitor General.
The King's Attorney General.
Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.
Sergeant of the Vestry of the Chapel Royal.
Sergeant Porter.
Children of the Choir of Westminster, in surplices.
Children of the Chapel Royal, in surplices, with scarlet mantles over them.
Choir of Westminster, in surplices.
Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, in scarlet mantles.
Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, in a scarlet gown.
Prebendaries of Westminster, in surplices and with copes.
The Dean of Westminster in a surplice and rich cope.
Pursuivants of Scotland and Ireland, in their tabards.
His Majesty's Band.
Officers attendant on the Knights Commanders of the Bath, in their mantles, chains and badges.
Knights commanders of the Bath, not Peers.
Officers of the Order of the Bath, in their mantles, Chains, and Badges.
Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath (not Peers), in the full Habit of the Order, Caps in their hands.
A Pursuivant of Arms, in his Tabard.
Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices of both Benches.
The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
The Vice-Chancellor.
The Master of the Rolls.
The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
The Clerks of the Council in Ordinary.
Privy Councillors, not Peers.
Registrar of the Order of the Garter.
Knights of the Garter (not Peers), in the full Habit and Collar of the Order, Caps in their hands.
His Majesty's Vice Chamberlain.
Treasurer of His Majesty's Household, bearing the Crimson Bag with the Medals.
A Pursuivant of Arms in his Tabard.
Heralds of Scotland and Ireland, in their Tabards and Collars of SS.
The Standard of Hanover, borne by the Earl of Mayo.
Barons in their Robes of Estate of Crimson Velvet, their Coronets in their hands.
A Herald, in his Tabard and Collar of SS.
The Standard of Ireland.
The Standard of Scotland borne by Lord Beresford.
The Standard of Earl of Lauderdale.
The Bishops of England and Ireland, in their Rochets, with their Caps in their hands.
Two Heralds, in their Tabards and Collars of SS.
Viscounts, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hands.
Two Heralds, in their Tabards and Collars of SS.
The Standard of England, borne by Lord Hill.
Bairns, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hands.
Two Heralds in their Tabards and Collars of SS.
The Union Standard, borne by Earl Harcourt.
Marquesses, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hands.
The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, in his Robes of Estate, his Coronet in his hand, attended by an officer of the Jewel office in a scarlet mantle, with a Crown embroidered on his left shoulder, bearing a cushion, on which are placed the Ruby Ring and the Sword to be girt about the King.
The Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, in his Robes of Estate, his Coronet in his hand.
The Royal Standard borne by the Earl of Harrington.
King of Arms of Gloucester King of Hanover King of the Ionian Order of St. Michael and St. George, in his Tabard, Crown in his hand.
Dukes in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hands.

Ulster King of Arms, in his Tabard, Crown in his hand.
Clarence King of Arms, in his Tabard, Crown in his hand.
Norway King of Arms, in his Tabard, Crown in his hand.
The Lord Privy Seal in his Robes of Estate, Coronet in his hand.
The Lord President of the Council, in his Robes of Estate, Coronet in his hand.
Archbishops of Ireland.
The Archbishop of York, in his Rochet, Cap in his hand.
The Lord High Chancellor, in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet in his hand, bearing his Purse, and attended by his Pursebearer.
The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury in his Rochet, Cap in his hand.
Two Sergeants at Arms.

The Regalia.

St. Edward's Staff borne by the Marquis of Salisbury.
The third Sword borne by the Earl of Galloway.
Curtana borne by the Duke of Newcastle.
The second Sword borne by the Duke of Northumberland.
Two Sergeants at Arms.
Usher of the Green Rod.
The Lord Garter, Principal Knight of the Order of the Garter, carrying in his right hand his Baton as Field Marshal, and in his left his Cap and Feathers; his Train borne by his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, in his Robes of Estate, carrying in his right hand his Baton as Field Marshal, and in his left his Coronet; his Train borne by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in his Robes of Estate, carrying in his right hand his Baton as Field Marshal, and his Coronet in his left; and his Train borne by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet in his hand, and his Train borne by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet in his hand, and his Train borne by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in his Robes of Estate, carrying in his right hand his Baton as Field Marshal, and his Coronet in his left, and his Train borne by the High Constable of Ireland, in his Robes, Coronet in his hand, with his Staff.
The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain of England, in his Robes of Estate, his Coronet and his White Staff in his hand.
His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, in the full Habit of the Order of the Garter, carrying in his right hand his Baton as Field Marshal, and in his left his Cap and Feathers; his Train borne by his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, in his Robes of Estate, carrying in his right hand his Baton as Field Marshal, and his Coronet in his left; and his Train borne by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in his Robes of Estate, carrying in his right hand his Baton as Field Marshal, and his Coronet in his left; and his Train borne by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet in his hand, and his Train borne by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet in his hand, and his Train borne by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in his Robes of Estate, carrying in his right hand his Baton as Field Marshal, and his Coronet in his left, and his Train borne by the High Constable of Scotland, in his Robes, Coronet in his hand, with his Staff.
Two Sergeants at Arms.
The Deputy Earl Marshal, with his Staff.
The sword of State, borne by the Duke of Dorset.
The Lord High Constable of England, in his Robes, his Coronet in his hand, with his Staff; attended by a Page carrying his Baton of Field Marshal.

Two Sergeants at Arms.
The Sceptre with the Dove, borne by the Duke of Rutland.
St. Edward's Orb, carried by the Lord High Steward in his Robes.
The Patine, borne by the Bp. of Gloucester.
The Bible, borne by the Bp. of Ely.
The Chalice, borne by the Bp. of Chester.

THE KING.

In the Royal Robes, wearing a cap of Estate, adorned with Jewels, under a canopy of cloth of gold, borne by 16 Barons of the Cinque Ports. His Majesty's Train borne by 8 eldest sons of Peers, assisted by the Master of the Robes, and followed by the Groom of the Robes.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in his Robes of Estate, Coronet in his hand.
Gold Stick of the Life Guards, in his hand.
Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, in his Robes of Estate, Coronet in his hand.
Lords of the King's Bedchamber.
The Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Purse.
Grooms of the King's Bedchamber.
Equerries and Pages of Honour.
Aides-de-Camp.
Gentlemen Ushers.
Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries.
Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard.
His Majesty's Pages in full State Liveries.
His Majesty's Footmen in full State Liveries.
Yeomen of the Guard.
Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.
Gentleman Harbinger of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.
Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard.
Clerk of the Cheque to the Gentlemen Pensioners.
Yeomen of the Guards to close the Procession.
The Knights of the several Orders wore their Collars.

On the arrival of the Procession at the Abbey, the Herb Woman and her Maids and the Sergeant Porter, remained at the entrance within the great West Door, the drums and trumpets then filed off to their Gallery over the entrance door. The Choirs of the Chapel Royal and of Westminster immediately proceeded with his Majesty's Band to the Organ Gallery; and on his Majesty's entering the Abbey, the choir commenced singing the Anthem—"I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the House of the Lord," &c.

The Prebendaries and Dean of Westminster filed off to the left, about the middle of the nave, and there awaited the King's coming into church, when they again fell into the procession next before the King of Arms who preceded the great officers.
That part of the Procession preceding the Knights Commanders of the Bath, the Knights Grand Crosses of the said Order and their Officers, the Clerks of the Privy Council in ordinary; the Privy Councillors, the Register of the Garter, Vice Chamberlain, Comptroller and Treasurer of his Majesty's Household and Peers, were conducted to their seats by the Officers of Arms.

The Prebendaries of Westminster went to their places near the altar.
The Sergeants at Arms went to their places near the theatre.
The standards were delivered by the Bearers of them to Pages at the entrance of the choir, and will be resumed and borne in the return.

The Princes of the Blood Royal were conducted to their seats as Peers.
The Prince Leopold to his seat in the Royal Box.
The Barons of the Cinque Ports bearing the canopy, and the Gentlemen Pensioners remain at the entrance of the choir.

The King ascending the Theatre, passed on the south side of the throne to his chair of state on the east side thereof, opposite to the altar; and after his private devotion (kneeling down upon the "fold-stool") took his seat, the two Bishops his supporters standing on each side; the Noblemen bearing the four swords on his right hand, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain and the Lord High Constable on his left; the Great Officers of State, the Deputy Earl Marshall, the Dean of Westminster, the Noblemen bearing the Regalia, Train Bearer with Deputy Garter, the Lord Lyon, the Lord Mayor of London, and Black Rod, standing about the King's chair.

[The ceremony had proceeded thus far when we were obliged to put our paper to press. Of course we must defer the conclusion of our narrative till tomorrow.]
At half-past six, the most extraordinary sensations were excited by an unusual bustle outside the Hall, intermingled with cries of "Shame, shame!" "Off, off!" and other cries of "The Queen, the Queen!" Attracted by the noise we quitted the Hall to ascertain the cause, and found that her Majesty, in a carriage drawn by six horses, and accompanied by Lady Hood and Lady Hamilton, was approaching the platform. The rush of strangers on the platform, was almost overwhelming, and the soldiers ordered to stand to their arms and clear the stage. While this was partially effecting, her Majesty's carriage drew up nearly in front of the King's Arms Tavern, close to the platform. She was immediately surrounded by a portion of the crowd which had broken in, and who hailed her with loud acclamations and applause. She bowed and smiled, but was evidently labouring under very agitated feelings. Lord Hood now descended from the carriage, and went in search of a way of ingress. He proceeded behind the Champion's stable, where there was a gate leading towards the Speaker's house. He then returned to her Majesty, and communicated to her the discovery he had made. Her Majesty signified her intention to alight, and the carriage door was immediately opened. Her Majesty was immediately handed from her carriage by Lord Hood, and Lady Hood alighted after her. The air now resounded with cries of "shame, shame!" The crowd followed her Majesty, and several of them cheered her. The expressions from the galleries, however, were of an opposite character.

Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of Lord Hood, went to the gate to which we have alluded, but found that it was not intended as a thoroughfare, and she therefore returned with her Ladies of Honour in her train. She was considerably incumbered by the dust and the pressure of the mob, the obstruction of which the constables could with difficulty repress. Lord Hood then led her Majesty to the opening in the platform for Peers' Tickets opposite Parliament Street. Her Majesty ascended the steps and was there asked for her authority. Lord Hood put his hand in his pocket and said he had an authority, pulling out of his pocket at the same time a paper.

Her Majesty was then suffered to pass, and descending the steps on the other side, she walked on towards the House of Lords, still followed by contending cries of "Shame," and acclamations of "the Queen, the Queen!" Following the crowd she, by accident, turned down towards the iron gate leading to the kitchens, and here a notice presented itself to her view stating that no person was admitted without an order.

Lord Hood now said, her Majesty wished to go to the Abbey; upon which a constable, preceding her Majesty, shewed her the way towards an opening in the covered passage leading to Poet's Corner. The guard was at first drawn up to oppose her entrance, but by the command of their Officer, they withdrew respectfully, and let her Majesty pass. One of the attendants of the Abbey now came forward, and, with marked respect, conducted her Majesty to the Abbey door.

Here Lord Hood desired admission for her Majesty.

The door-keepers drew across the entrance, and requested to see the tickets.

Lord Hood—I present to you your Queen—surely it is not necessary for her to have a ticket.

Door-keeper—Our orders are to admit no person without a Peer's ticket.

Lord Hood—This is your Queen; she is entitled to admission without such a form.

The Queen, smiling, but still in some agitation—Yes, I am your Queen, will you admit me?

Door-keeper—My orders are specific, and I feel myself bound to obey them.

The Queen laughed.

Lord Hood—I have a ticket.

Door-keeper—Then, my Lord, we will let you pass upon producing it.

Lord Hood now drew from his pocket a Peer's ticket for one person; the original name in whose favour it was drawn was erased, and the name of "Wellington" substituted.

Door-keeper—This will let one person pass, but no more.

Lord Hood—Will your Majesty go in alone?

Her Majesty, at first assented, but did not persevere.

Lord Hood—Am I to understand that you refuse her Majesty admission?

Door-keeper—We only act in conformity with our orders.

Her Majesty again laughed.

Lord Hood—Then you refuse the Queen admission.

A door-keeper of superior order then came forward, and was asked by Lord Hood whether any preparations had been made for her Majesty? He answered respectfully in the negative.

Lord Hood—Will your Majesty enter the Abbey without your Ladies?

Her Majesty declined.

Lord Hood then said, that her Majesty had better retire to her carriage. It was clear no provision had been made for her accommodation.

Her Majesty assented.

Some persons within the porch of the Abbey laughed and uttered some expressions of disrespect.

Lord Hood—We expected to have met at least with the conduct of gentlemen. Such conduct is neither manly nor mannerly.

Her Majesty then retired, leaning on Lord Hood's arm, and followed by Lady Hood and Lady Hamilton.

She was preceded by constables back to the platform, over which she returned—entered her carriage, and was driven off—amidst reiterated shouts of applause and disapprobation. While this confusion prevailed, the Heralds were busily engaged in the House of Lords, and other appointed places, in marshalling the members of the procession.

Chronological account of the principal events in the life of Napoleon Buonaparte.

1769, Aug. 15, born at Ajaccio, in Corsica.
1779, March ---, placed at the Military School at Brienne.
1793, an officer of artillery at the siege of Toulon, and appointed General of Brigade.
1794, Oct. 4, commands the Conventional troops, and slughters the Parisians.
1796, appointed to the command of the Army of Italy.
May 11, Battle of Lodi.
Aug. 3, battle of Castiglione.
Nov. 16, battle of Arcola.
1797, Feb. 4, surrender of Mantua.
March 23, Trieste surrenders.
April 18, Preliminaries with Austria, signed at Leoben.
May 16, French take possession of Venice.
Oct. 17, Treaty of Campo Formio with Austria.
1798, May 20, sails for Egypt.
July 21, battle of the Pyramids.
Oct. 24, Insurrection at Cairo.
1799, May 21, Siege of Acre raised.
August 23, sails from Egypt for France.
Oct. 7, lands at Frejus.
Nov. 9, dissolves the Conventional Government.
Nov. 10, declared First Consul.
1800, Feb. 12, Peace made with the Chouans.
May 14, crosses Mount St. Bernard.
June 16, battle of Marengo.
July 28, Preliminaries with Austria, signed at Paris.
Dec. 3, battle of Hohenlinden.
Dec. 24, Explosion of the Infernal Machine.
1801, Feb. 9, Treaty of Lunéville with Austria.
Oct. 8, Preliminaries with England.
1802, Jan. 25, the Republic seized.
May 27, Definitive Treaty with England.
May 15, Legion of Honour instituted.
August 2, declared Consul for Life.
August 21, Changes the Swiss form of Government.
1803, May 18, English Declaration of War.
June 3, Hanover overrun.
1803, Feb. ---, Moreau arrested.
March 20, Duc d'Enghien shot.
April 6, Pichegru murdered in prison.
May 18, declared Emperor.
Nov. 19, crowned by the Pope.
1805, Feb. ---, writes to the King of England.
April 11, Treaty of St. Petersburg, between England, Russia, Austria, and Sweden.
May 26, declared King of Italy.
Sept. 24, heads his army against Austria.
Oct. 20, Mack's army surrenders at Ulm.
Nov. 13, French enter Vienna.
Dec. 2, battle of Austerlitz.
Dec. 15, Treaty of Vienna, with Prussia.
Dec. 26, Treaty of Presburg, with Austria.
1806, March 30, Joseph Buonaparte made King of Naples.
June 3, Louis made King of Holland.
July 20, Jewish Sanhedrim.
July 27, Confederation of the Rhine.
Sept. 24, marches against Prussia.
Oct. 14, battle of Auerstadt or Jena.
Oct. 27, enters Berlin.
Nov. 19, Hamburg taken; Berlin Decree.
1807, Feb. 3, battle of Eylau, against Russia.
June 14, battle of Friedland.
July 7, Treaty of Tilsit, with Russia.
1808, July 7, Joseph Buonaparte made King of Spain.
July 20, surrender of Dupont's army at Baylen.
June 29, Joseph Buonaparte evacuates Madrid.
Aug. 21, battle of Vitoria.
Sept. 27, Conference at Erfurth.
Nov. 5, Buonaparte arrives at Vittoria.
December 4, surrender of Madrid to Buonaparte.
1809, Jan. 16, battle of Corunna.
Jan. 22, returns to Paris.
April 6, War declared by Austria.
April 19, heads his Army against Austria.
May 10, French enter Vienna.
May 22, battle of Essling or Asperne.
July 6, battle of Wagram.
October 14, Treaty of Vienna with Austria.
December 13, Lucien Buonaparte arrives in England.
Dec. 16, Buonaparte's marriage with Jose-