

June 13.		
SUPPLY.		
SUMS VOTED.		
Civil Establishment at Sierra Leone	£89,444	
Ditto for New South Wales	17,081	
Ditto " Newfoundland	6,283	
Ditto " Prince Ed. Island	3,520	
Ditto " Nova Scotia	14,267	
Ditto " New Brunswick	6,757	
Ditto " Upper Canada	11,107	

June 15. Proclamation of the Coronation.

Yesterday being appointed for the public proclamation of the Coronation of his Majesty, a short time before 11 o'clock the Heralds, Sergeants at Arms, &c. assembled at the neither gate of Westminster Hall—The first regiment of Life Guards arrived soon after in New Palace Yard. At half past 11, the Heralds, and other Officers, mounted their horses, and the trumpets having sounded thrice, Windsor Herald, (Francis Martin, Esq.) read the Proclamation in a loud, distinct voice. At the concluding prayer, of "Long live King George 4th!" there were loud cheers—and some amongst the populace vociferated—"And the Queen also!"

The Procession then moved towards Charing Cross, in the following Order:—

Constables, to clear the way,
Two of the Life Guards,
Mr. Lee, high Constable of Westminster, Farriers of the Life Guards, with axes erect,
Troop of Life Guards,
Eight Knights' Marshal's men, two and two,
Drums, two and two,
Trumpets, two and two,
Sergeant Trumpeter, in his Collar, bearing his Mace, (J. Nost, Esq.)
Blue Mantle, (W. Woods, Esq.) and Rouge Dragon (F. Townsend, Esq.)—Pursuivants
In their Tabards of his Majesty's Arms,
Rouge Croix Pursuivant, (W. Radclyffe, gent.) in his Tabard, of his Majesty's Arms.
Two Sergeants at Arms in full Court Dress, wearing silver chains, and their maces, newly gilt, borne on each side of them, (Messrs. Strubel and Gardner.)
Lancaster Herald, (E. Lodge, Esq.) in his Tabard and Collar,
Windsor Herald (F. Martin, Esq.) in his Tabard and Collar,
Two Sergeants at Arms, (Messrs. Ruddock and Nost, junr.) attended and dressed as before.

A troop of Life Guards closed the procession.

The progress of the splendid cavalcade was varied by alternate performances on drums and trumpets.

It proceeded up the Strand, and reached Temple bar a few minutes after twelve. The gates being previously closed, a delay of nearly half an hour took place before the Parties were admitted, in consequence of the Lord Mayor not having arrived. On his arrival, the State Coach was drawn up at the end of Chancery Lane. From thence the City Marshal was sent to the Bar to know who demanded admittance. He was answered by a Herald in the usual manner. The Marshal returned and having obtained his Lordship's permission, proceeded to open one side of the gate, so as to admit one Herald only. This officer being escorted to the Lord Mayor's Court, and having formally delivered his authority for Proclaiming the Coronation, leave was given for the admission of the procession; the Herald returned without the gates, which were immediately thrown open, and the whole party entered in the order described. The cavalcade now moved towards St. Paul's—the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, in their State Coaches, having joined, and taken their places, following the Heralds.

The Proclamation was again read at the Royal Exchange, amidst loud cheers. The procession then went to the end of Grace Church street, and returned by Lombard street in nearly the same order, back to Temple Bar. The Proclamation was not read at Charing Cross, nor at the end of Wood street, as has been erroneously stated.

The weather was extremely favourable throughout the day—The crowds were immense, but happily not a single accident occurred to mar the general joy.

The Commissioners appointed to arrange the ceremonies of the Royal Coronation assembled yesterday at the Council Office, Downing street—Dukes of York, Clarence, Sussex; Lord Harrowby, President; Right Hon. W. Grant; Right Hon. George Canning, &c.

The adjudication of the Claims will not

be complete, till the party possesses the authority of this Council.

THAMES WATER. It was ascertained by the examination of several fishermen, water bailiffs, &c. at the Mansion House, that the water, in consequence of the continual discharge of *poisonous matter* and *gas water*, had become contaminated from Brentford quite down below Rotherhithe, in such a manner as to destroy whole shoals of the fish on entering it; and, in one instance, a horse having drank at the water side by Westminster died immediately after, in consequence of the water being saturated with the residue from the Gasmeter.

The Greek insurrection has extended to Archipelago; and their success has produced the most dreadful excesses amongst the Turks, against the unarmed Christians—thousands have been immolated; and whole streets set fire to and destroyed by those barbarians in Pera—men, women and children, have been indiscriminately sacrificed, with more than brutal ferocity.

Paris papers received this morning state, that the Turkish troops still occupy the fortress of Negropont, of Athens, Lepanto, Patras, Novania, Madona, Caroni, Napoli and Tripoli. Two Turkish frigates of 50 guns each, 2 Corvettes, and four brigs, proceeding to the Morea, are said to have been given up by their crews—principally Greeks—and 900 Turks on board put to death by them.

The Emperor of Russia was at Watsaw, May 24, on his way to St. Petersburg.

THE CORONATION.

London, June 12.

The labourers employed in the repairs of Westminster Hall, were on Monday last removed from thence, and every exertion has since been made to complete the arrangements for the coronation; additional workmen have been engaged in the various departments, and every thing is proceeding with all necessary dispatch.

The frame work of the throne on which his Majesty is to sit, is in a forward state. It is to be of a square form, surmounted with a square canopy, formed of crimson velvet, richly trimmed with gold fringe, bearing on the festoons escutcheons of the Royal Family beautifully embroidered in gold: the royal arms will be embroidered on the back. There is now a large square table in front of these preparations, on which the royal regalia is to be laid previous to the departure of the procession for the Abbey. On the return of his Majesty to the banquet, this table will be increased in dimensions by means of temporary leaves, and thus afford additional accommodation for the Royal Dukes, who will dine with the King.

The royal platform, which we have already alluded to, is approached by a succession of steps; the first landing place is approached by six steps, the second by five, and the royal presence by three. There will be distinct ceremonies on surmounting each landing place. There will not be, as at the last coronation, any railing in front of the platform; but the whole will reach from one side of the hall to the other, and present an uninterrupted view of the King's table, and of all the forms observed in paying him the customary attentions.

The galleries are complete, and are now receiving their linings of matting, preparatory to their being covered with scarlet cloth, the frame work of which is also completed. The fronts of the galleries will be prepared with Gothic pannels, which are now printing from blocks carved for the purpose; and the tops of those fronts on which the spectators will lean, will be covered with scarlet cloth cushions and gold lace fringe. As a further security to prevent the possibility of accident, an iron rail has been added to the fronts, of about twelve inches in height, which will be covered with scarlet cloth, in harmony with the rest of the decorations.

The mode of approaching these galleries will be most convenient, and the directions on each ticket of admission will be such as to prevent the possibility of mistake. Every attention has been paid too to the private accommodation of the visitors; retiring rooms, with proper attendants, will be appointed, together with rooms for refreshment: the latter, we understand, will be let to different persons, who will sell every description of viands. Those visitors high in rank, will, as a matter of course, be

entitled to places nearest the throne, with the exception of the individuals who take part in the procession. None will have the opportunity of quitting the hall, when once they have been admitted, till the ceremonies of the day are completed. Those desirous of witnessing the splendid pageant must, therefore, make their election between the Abbey and the Hall, as they cannot have the means of seeing both.

The tables in the hall are six in number, placed lengthways, three on each side. Each table is 25 feet long, and will dine 26 persons on each side. The whole number who are expected to dine, therefore, independent of the Royal Family, will be 312. The King's table, our readers are already aware, will be served with peculiar state. Each course will be attended by the Lord High Steward, the Earl Marshal, and the Lord High Constable, on horseback, with several of the officers of his Majesty's Household, and the Sergeants at Arms. The other tables will be served in a manner which will prevent the possibility of confusion.

The ceremony of the entrance of the champion will take place between the first and second courses, so that ample time will be afforded for the requisite changes.

Rails will separate the spaces allowed for the tables, from the centre of the hall, leaving an avenue of nineteen feet in width, which will be first covered with matting, and afterwards with blue cloth.

The last coronation feast took place by candle light; but on the present happy occasion, the whole will be finished by daylight. The hall, from the introduction of the windows in the roof, is infinitely lighter than ever it was before; and from the manner in which that light is admitted, the effect of the whole will be surprisingly grand.

The services allowed by the Court of Claims will be performed after the second course.

It is expected that the platform, on which the procession is to move from the Hall to the Abbey, will be commenced to-day: it will extend over a line of 1500 feet. It was originally proposed to take it by a short direction over the square or garden in front of New Palace-yard; but, upon consideration, the circuitous and ancient route was preferred. The canopy over this platform will be so high as in no respect to obstruct the view of the procession; and a covering of an ingenious nature has been invented, which by mechanical means, may in a very few minutes be spread over the whole, so as effectually to shut out the shower, if it should unhappily rain.

A stable will also be erected without delay, in New Palace-yard, for the horses of the Champion, and the Lord High Steward, the Earl Marshal, and the Lord High Constable. These horses are now training for the performance in which they are to be engaged. The principal art will be to teach them to move backwards with celerity, as both in coming and going, their riders must keep their faces towards the King.

THE CROWN.

His Majesty will be crowned with the ancient crown of England. The new crown is intended to be worn immediately after that, solemn form has taken place. The former has, however, received several improvements and embellishments, and for many false jewels real ones have been substituted. The crown, made expressly for his present Majesty, presents an appearance of one unvaried mass of diamonds. The curve of its branches, which meet at the top to support the ball, is not so sharp as the old one; it is more extended and graceful, and the whole is consequently much higher. The velvet with which it is ornamented is unlike the old one, which is purple; it is a beautiful crimson colour. The whole is surmounted by a pearl of immense value.

Besides the regalia which have been already described, the following have been prepared for the purpose of being used in the solemn forms of the approaching coronation:—

THE SCEPTRE WITH A DOVE.—This differs materially from the sceptre with a cross, which was described in the last article. It is not wreathed, but of an even surface; it is pure gold, 3 feet 7 inches in height, 3 inches in circumference at the handle, and 2 inches and a quarter at the top: the pommel is adorned by a fillet of diamonds and precious stones of different

sorts; the ball or globe at the top is ornamented by a band or fillet of rose diamonds; upon the ball is a small cross, which is surmounted by a dove with extended wings, as the emblem of mercy. For this sceptre, his Majesty, in the course of complying with the different forms required, will exchange the ball or globe of empire. The sceptre with the dove will then be held in the left hand, while the right bears the sceptre with the cross.

Three swords will be borne naked before the King in the procession, besides the Sword of State which has been already mentioned. The latter will be carried singly and the nearest to his Majesty's person, but will be immediately preceded by the Sword of Justice to the Spirituality on the right hand, the sword of Justice to the Temporality on the left, and the Sword of Mercy in the middle. The sword of mercy, or point of sword, known in the heraldic account by the name curtana, is the principal of the three swords in dignity: the length of its blade is 32 inches, the breadth almost two inches; the handle, which is covered with fine gold wire is four inches long, besides the pommel, of an inch and three quarters, which, with the cross or guard, is plain steel gilt; the length of the cross is almost 8 inches. This sword for the purpose of answering allegorically to its name is made to appear as though its point were broken off. The scabbard is covered with rich brocade cloth of tissue, with a gilt ferrule, hood, and cap.

The second sword in dignity, that of justice to the Spirituality, is a pointed sword, but considerably more obtuse than the third: the length of its blade is forty inches, the breadth an inch and a half; the handle is covered in a similar manner to the former, with fine gold wire; it is also of the same length, and in all other respects (not mentioned) it coincides.

The third sword in dignity, the Sword of Justice to the Temporality is an extremely sharp pointed sword, the breadth of its blade is one inch and three quarters, the length forty inches; and in every other respect it resembles the Sword of Justice to the Spirituality.

DEMERARA.

GEORGE-TOWN, APRIL 4.

We are informed that a plantation settler on her passage from Essequibo, on Sunday evening last, providentially fell in with several white persons who were struggling to buffet the waves, at a considerable distance from land. And in imminent danger of their lives. The men in the schooner were fortunate enough after some exertion, to pick them up, and they proved to be the Captain of a merchant vessel, and five other individuals, who had been upset in a ship's boat returning from a vessel outside the bar. We are sorry to state, that a seventh person, who had also been in the boat, was unfortunately lost before the schooner fell in with the party.

Whilst noticing this circumstance, it is painful and mortifying to add, that the persons thus rescued from a watery grave, have not even had the common civility, much less generosity, to return thanks to their preservers. Conduct like this, bespeaks an entire insensibility to every manly principle and liberal feeling. Is it that their preservers were of a different colour? They might have learned that the service of the poor, and the protection and encouragement of the rich, are reciprocally necessary in the intercourse of life:—and that the whole course of nature, indeed, is a mutual exchange. Of all men living, we had thought that sea-faring persons—exposed as they are, to the hazards and dangers, and perils of the ocean—were the most likely to be drawn together, and warmed by one common sympathy for each other; whether in risking their lives to preserve these in distress at sea, or in manifesting the most cordial gratitude and thanks to their preservers and benefactors. We do not know the names of the individuals alluded to in this article, who have betrayed such frostiness of heart; and it is as well that we do not perhaps, but if they possess a particle of shame, it must shame them to know, that the proprietors of the *scribbling* conduct of their negroes in a highly meritorious light, have not, like them, suffered it to go without acknowledgements, but have bestowed upon them such recompense as may fairly be expected to encourage them in future to relax none of their efforts