

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

THE CORONATION OF King William IV. AND QUEEN ADELAIDE.

[From the London Atlas of September 11.]

PREPARATION.

The great difference between this celebration and that of former days was in the great reduction of expense. The nation paid but one-fourth of the sum on this occasion which the last coronation cost. This spirit of economy was enhanced at the wish of the people, and breathed through every preparation, according to their expressed anxiety to avoid taxation. The peers and rich commoners, however, ought to have subscribed more largely to the amusement of the people assembled, to the support of their sovereign's dignity, and to the becoming splendour of the great national festival. The grand banquet-hall of the ancient palace of Westminster was left bare and deserted. We expected to have seen it hung with tapestry and pictures, subscribed gratuitously by the nobles for this occasion, and spread with tables groaning with beef and ale, old English provision, furnished by the members of the House of Commons, and men of their estate, to old and impoverished housekeepers of Westminster.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The only preparations, then, were at Westminster-abbey. The area of St. Margaret's churchyard, and the adjacent streets, were covered with galleries, but, like the grand stand at a village racecourse, raised at the expense of private speculators, and filled out of the pockets of the patient, curious, and sedentary public who occupied them, and similar boxes along the whole line, from St. James's palace to the corner of Tothill street, Westminster.

The central doorway leads into a passage seventy feet long and nineteen feet wide, painted to imitate stone, with a high wainscoting of oak: the ceiling of oak, in Gothic panelling. High up, on the stone walls, are hung the emblazoned shields of England, Ireland, Scotland, Hanover, Brunswick, Lüneburg, and Saxony. On the spandrels of the inner, such as angels bearing labels, with these mottoes—on one side 'Domine, saluum fac regem,' and on the other 'Decus et tutamen.'

On each side of the passage are richly furnished apartments for their Majesties and suite.

These were the only alterations in the exterior of the abbey—we will not yet enter.

ROUTES.

The royal procession came, en route, from St. James's palace, through Pall-mall, by Charing-cross, down parliament street and king-street, to the building just described at the great west door. The procession kept the right hand side of parliament-street, and came in the following order:

PROCESSION.

A Squadron of Life Guards.
The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and Attendants, in their Royal Highness's two Carriages, each drawn by six Horses, with their proper Escort of Life Guards.
The Duchess of Cambridge and Attendants.
The Duke of Sussex and Attendants.
The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland and Attendants.
The King's Barge Master.
The King's Forty-eight Watermen.
THEIR MAJESTIES' CARRIAGES.
Two Grooms the first Carriage two Grooms walking. Drawn by six bays, walking.
Gentlemen Usher of the privy chamber to the Queen.
Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter to the Queen.
Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to the Queen.
Two Grooms the second carriage, two Grooms walking. Drawn by six bays, walking.
Conveyed.

The gentlemen Ushers to the King.
Two Grooms the third carriage, two Grooms walking. Drawn by six bays, walking.
Conveyed.
Equerry to the Queen.
Page of honor to the Queen.
Page of honor to the Queen.
Two Grooms the fourth carriage, two Grooms walking. Drawn by six bays, walking.
Conveyed.
Groom of the Bedchamber.
Groom of the Robes.
Pages of honor to the King.
Two Grooms the fifth carriage, two Grooms walking. Drawn by six bays, walking.
Conveyed.
Clerk Marshal.—Major-Gen. Sir A. Bernard.
Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen.—Hon. W. Ashley.
Page of honor to the King.
Lord of the Bedchamber.
Two Grooms the sixth carriage, two Grooms walking. Drawn by six Grays, walking.
Conveyed.
Women of the bedchamber.
Vice-chamberlain to the King, Earl of Belfast.
Comptroller of the Household.—Right Hon. Robert Grosvenor.
Two Grooms the 7th carriage, two Grooms walking. Drawn by six bays, walking.
Conveyed.
Maid of Honor.
Treasurer of the Household.—Right hon. Sir W. H. Freemantle, K. G. H.
Keeper of the Privy Purse.—Major-General Sir J. Wheatley.
Two Grooms the eighth carriage, two Grooms walking. Drawn by six Bays, walking.
Conveyed.
Maid of honor.
Lord of the Bedchamber in waiting.
Master of the Robes.—Captain Sir G. Seymour.
Three Grooms the 9th carriage, three Grooms walking. Drawn by six Whites, walking.
Conveyed.
Lady of the Bedchamber.
Master of the Horse, Earl of Albemarle.
Lord Steward of the Household.
Marquis Wellesley.
Lord Chamberlain to the King, Duke of Devonshire.
A Squadron of Life Guards.
His Majesty's Equeries and Aides-de-camp, On Horseback, two and two.
Attended by one groom each; and on either side by the King's two Yeoman Riders.
Deputy Adjutant General, deputy Quarter-master General, and Deputy Adjutant General of the Royal Artillery.
Quarter-master-General, Adjutant General.
The Master of His Majesty's Buck Hounds

on Horseback.
Six of His Majesty's Horses.
With rich trappings, each led by two grooms, Marshalmen, in ranks of four.
The Junior Exon and Clerk of the Check of the Yeomen of the Guard, on horseback.
One hundred Yeomen of the Guard, Four and Four.
Senior Exon and Lieutenant of the Yeomen, on Horseback.
Twelve Footmen, Four and Four.
Four Grooms, the State Coach, four Grooms walking. Drawn by eight cream walking col'd Horses.

attended by a Yeoman of the Guard at each wheel, and two Footmen at each door.
The Gold Stick and Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, riding on either side, attended each by two Grooms.
Conveyed.

THE KING. THE QUEEN.

The Mistress of Robes.—Dowager Duchess of Leeds.
The Lady of the Bedchamber in waiting.
A Squadron of Life-Guards.
The general direction of the procession was under the orders of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Gentleman of the Horse to His Majesty, assisted by the officers of the Master of the Horse's department.

OVER NIGHT.

On Wednesday, all was bustle; preparations in all the streets for illuminations; shutting up of shops, and erecting galleries, and boxes, and seats, inside and outside, for spectators, along the line of the procession. At the Abbey the beautiful building we have described was not finished until the last hour if then. The barriers were erected by lantern light in the different avenues, to the great peril of belated travellers, and all bespoke the bustle of the morning.

DAY BREAK.

At this early hour a park of artillery was brought to that part of Saint James's Park, in the angle between the Horse-guards and Westminster Abbey. Tents were pitched, the wagons were picturesquely placed, the horses of the wagon train were in long drawn line by the rails, looking towards the palace, secured by a long rope as thick as a ship's cable; the guns were placed at different distances; the men were grouped most picturesquely, some dressing, others in tents, officers mounted, some near the guns, &c. As the day grew later, a squadron of guards, who were to take in the procession, entered the park—they were dismounted, and mixed blue and scarlet in different attitudes and positions. Later still, officers in full dress, aids-de-camp of the King, generals with their breasts covered with military honors, veterans and aspirants, the hardy old soldier, who looked as if he had seen service, and the youthful fool who enjoyed the idea of a field day, and thought more of himself than the occasion. Groups of spectators were assembled round the royal mews in Pimlico, waiting for the carriages; the Palace-yards and their neighbourhood in the park was crowded. There was a sort of episode to the great event in that part of the town, caused by the partial opening of the new descent into the park from Carlton palace, so called King William's entrance, and the noble flight of steps was trodden by many anxious feet at a very early hour. The magistrates had met at the Home-office on the previous evening, and arranged the police regulations. The whole of that force was early on duty, and the troops who were to keep the line were mounted. The streets on the line of procession, at least in Pall-mall, were gravelled; the seats on both sides were early occupied, and even the pavements were already crowded; The Life-guards were stationed at the Abbey, and the royal horse guards up to Charing-cross. There were bands on the route, and great guns placed at the Abbey and the horse-guards.

THE DAY.

It is a remarkable coincidence, that Thursday was the first day of the Jewish year (the feast of trumpets), and this solemn festival was kept, of course, by that large portion of his subjects in conjunction with the ceremonial honors due to the coronation of King William. They say that this day is the first of the creation. It is at the end of the Feast of Tabernacles, appointed by Moses, and is considered as the first day of the year 5592.

The Roman Catholics keep the day in honor of the nativity of the Virgin Mary. The feast was first celebrated in 695. Another curious circumstance is, that this was the day of the year 1087, on which William the Conqueror, the first Sovereign of the name of our present King, received the injury of which he died.

THE MAYOR AND CITIZENS.

The Lord Mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen came in state. At a very early hour their carriages formed a show to the persons along their line, who were almost excluded from the more stirring pageantry of the day. Somebody remarked that the civic train gave a November hue to the day, and their gravities of Guildhall were in some degree blunted by the deluge that followed. The aldermen, it is said, groaned deeply as they passed Westminster hall, at the thought that no banquet was spread there. On their return to the Mansion House the Lord Mayor gave a dinner. As the hour of moving approached, the line of the procession continued to grow more thronged, and the avenues to that line from every quarter of the metropolis were absolutely crowded. The prices of seats, however, lowered gradually, and we think that there were losers by the speculation of fitting up accommodations for an ungrateful and economical public. Lord Brougham, who came in the old fashioned state coach, was mistaken for the Lord Mayor, and there was much laughter both before and after the discovery, at the mistake, and the quizzical look of the Lord Chancellor's coach. His Lordship was most warmly and enthusiastically cheered when he became known. He wore his coronation robes, and looked very pale. We have not heard that the Lord Mayor was mistaken for Lord Brougham.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Was opened shortly after seven o'clock, and a number of members arrived. When prayers were read, there were 400 members present, chiefly in naval or military costume, but partly in court dresses. They left the House according to their counties, the Speaker last, preceded by a Sergeant-at-Arms. Excellent arrangements were made to enable them to proceed to Westminster-abbey without interruption, where they took their places in the gallery allotted to them over the altar. They were all seated by nine o'clock, and, observes a contemporary, 'to one who was not aware of the character of the individuals for whom the gallery was reserved, it would occur that the representatives of the people were a body of military officers, so large was the proportion of the members who wore the military costume.'

DEPARTURE OF THE KING.

At ten, as before stated, the procession moved in the order we have described. The King wore an Admiral's uniform under his coronation robes, and looked extremely well. The Queen was dressed in white, with a train of brilliant and pearls; her Majesty looked pale but in good health. His Majesty sat uncovered, and the Queen sat on the same seat, but more elevated. A salute of twenty one guns announced the departure of the procession from St. James's, and a similar royal salute bespoke the arrival at the abbey. On the line the waving of handkerchiefs, and the cheering of the multitude, were full of energy and enthusiasm, the hands occasionally greeted the royal car with 'God save the King.'

Her Majesty's suite, in procession to Westminster-abbey, was composed of Mistress of the Robes; Marchioness of Westminster, Lady Robes; Lady Beddingfield, Lady Isabella Wemyss, Lady Brownlow, as ladies in waiting; Earl of Howe, as Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of Errol, as Master of the Horse; General Macdonnell, as Principal Equerry; Colonel Wilson and Cotton, as Gentlemen Ushers; Lady Caroline Wood as Principal Bedchamber woman; Misses Boyle, Mitchell, Eden, Bagot, and de Roos, the Maids of Honor. Messrs. Shoemack and Colbran were the Pages in Waiting on her Majesty at the abbey.

Her Royal Highness the Landgravine of Hesse-Homburg and the Duchess of Saxe-Weimer viewed the procession from the residence of Mr. Adair, in Pall-Mall, where they were joined by Prince George of Cumberland, Prince George of Cambridge, and some other branches of the royal family, who left the abbey about half an hour before the departure of their Majesties in order to view the procession on its return.

We leave the royal train on its procession, while we introduce our readers to the scene prepared for them. We have endeavored to avoid the error into which our contemporaries have fallen—printing three times the same matter, with the alteration of tense only—and have endeavored to condense into one view all that can be historically valuable or of temporary interest, in the procession on the eight of September.

There is no ceremony, however imposing, no display however magnificent, which can exalt the inherent dignity and true splendour of Westminster abbey. Nor can any worldly assembly rob it of its solemn character, nor any frivolous ceremonious trifling take from it the power to inspire a religious and reverential feeling in the breast. Association and observation tend alike to excite such feelings.

The brave have died, the good have died. The beautiful hath past away.

Yet there is this embodied and endearing idea—heroes, philosophers, statesmen, saints, martyrs, the good, the mighty, the attractive sleep, but their remembrance exists to sanctify the spot, to breathe a solemn reverence into the air around it. No place can be better fitted for the taking of a solemn obligation; and no where else could the monarch of a free people so fitly meet them in the sight of God and man, to bind himself to rule them well. Such was the ceremony of the day.

The nave, from the great west entrance, was the path of the procession. In the south transept sat the peers of England, and their noble ladies spread the sunshine of their presence in the north. In the centre of the lantern, or great tower, was raised the platform, or theatre for the ceremony, and the choir at the west end contained the organ and the choristers, the bands vocal and instrumental. Mid-way were seats of relaxation for the royal pair and within the chancel; within the rails of the altar were raised on one side the boxes for the princes of the blood royal, and on the other the seats for the ambassadors from foreign kings and their ladies, with other illustrious visitors. Amongst these were expected the Duke of Orleans and the Duchess Helena of Russia. The former, however did not appear.

The back of the altar was of purple silk, with gold flowers, within a rich frame of gold; the altar and the table of offerings were covered with the same. The carpet of the floor was purple cloth. Galleries were erected in apophthegmatic form to the loftiest height within the choir. These were hung with crimson. The gallery of the House of Commons was immediately over the altar, where the band was placed at the coronation of George IV. In the front centre sat the speaker. The galleries in the nave were fitted up for other spectators, 5000 persons were provided with seats. The screen of the choir is painted by Mr. Paris, and represents the Saracenic style of the middle ages. It is enriched with figures in relief of the founders of the abbey, Edward the Confessor and Henry the Third, with the appropriate shields. The front seats in the side galleries were occupied by the vocalists, Vaughan, Sale, Salmon, Nield, Roberts, Knyvett, and the gentlemen of the choir, the priests of the chapel royal, the sub-dean, the precentor, and Sir George Smart, who presided over the music. The state trumpets were aloft in the vaultings, and their distance mellowed the tone of their solemn flourishes.

The pulpit in the nave, afterwards occupied by the Bishop of London, was chastely but elegantly ornamented. The grey columns and pointed arches of the old abbey, harmonized by contrast with the splendour of the scene.

The throne or theatre was covered with purple and cloth of gold, and the antique chairs or palladium, fresh gilt and burnished, occupied their places on this platform, that of the Queen being about five feet from the King's throne, and rather lower on the platform. An elevated way, covered with crimson, led from the west door to the screen of the choir. At five o'clock great part of the galleries were occupied in the front, chiefly by ladies in full dress, with head-gear of feathers and diamonds. Already the scene was most interesting, as the Earls, Marshalmen and the Yeomen of Garter King at Arms marshalled each peer or peeress to their places, as allotted to them.

Lord Tenterden and the Judges were amongst the early comers. His lordship wore his baronial robes. The justices and the solicitors sat in their peculiar box. The Bishop of London was the first of the Bishops, and was early followed by the archbishop of Canterbury. The first Peeress was the Duchess of Buccleugh; her grace was accompanied by the Duke and a page, who bore her coronet. The heralds, in their tabards, examined the tickets, and passed them to the pages and marshalmen, who were busy in assigning to each his proper place. The earls of Dundonald and Brownlow, Lords Rolle, Plunket, Arden, Howard of Effingham, Byron, &c. were among the distinguished persons who were first to enter. By nine, the Westminster scholars, the members of the House of Commons, the privy councillors in their light blue dresses, officers of dragoons, huzzars, infantry, artillery, and of the navy, in their various costumes; the great foreign lords in their peculiar attire, the peeresses adorned with grandeur and beauty, the bishops, the judges in their robes, the aldermen

with their furred gowns and massive chains and the vast number of undistinguished persons, formed groups of the most extraordinary character—all was animation.

There was a stand-at-ease a moment's pause of relaxation—a buzz heard of chatting and remark, groups were formed, the officers were listless, when at the coming of the first prince of the blood Royal, the word was 'place,' 'stand to your arms!' and instantly the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, were conducted to their places by the Garter King-at-arms.

The Duchess of St. Albans, and the countess of Harrington (it was the first appearance of the latter in the station she becomes), were objects of considerable interest; the former for her splendid dress, the latter for her unaffected modesty.

Among the personages who attracted most attention on his entrance was Prince Talleyrand; there was a general movement of curiosity as he proceeded along the choir. The Duke of Wellington entered immediately after, and there was 'in the sensation excited by the appearance of the hero of a hundred fights, a most unequivocal demonstration that the warrior was not forgotten.'

A tremendous roar of artillery announced at a quarter before eleven, the arrival of their Majesties. There was a pause of many minutes while the following distribution was made in the Queen's chamber of

THE QUEEN'S REGALIA.
First, the Ivy Rod with the Dove, to Earl Cawdor.
Second, the Sceptre with the Cross, to the Earl of Jersey.
Third, her Majesty's Crown, to the Duke of Beaufort.

THE KING'S REGALIA.
First, St. Edward's Staff to the Duke of Grafton.
Second, the Spurs, to the Marquis of Hastings.
Third, the Sceptre with the Cross, to the Duke of St. Alban's.
Fourth, the Pointed Sword of Temporal Justice, or Third Sword, to the Marquis of Cleveland.

The Pointed Sword of Spiritual Justice, or Second Sword, to the Marquis of Devonshire.
Sixth, Curtana, or Sword of Mercury, to the Marquis of Salisbury.
Seventh, the Sword of State to Earl Grey.
Eighth, the Sceptre with the Dove to the Duke of Richmond.
Ninth, the Orb, to the Duke of Somerset.
Tenth, St. Edward's Crown, to the Duke of Hamilton, as Lord High Steward.
Eleventh, the Partina, to the Bishop of Carlisle.

Twelfth, the Chalice, to the Bishop of Rochester.
Thirteenth, the Bible, to the Bishop of Winchester.
Their Majesties and suite having paused in the robing-room, during this space, the officers in the procession arranged themselves at the great west entrance. The procession was formed.

The ladies of the bed-chamber and other attendants departed. The flower strewers in plain white dresses, began to scatter their treasures on the floor, and as the procession moved forward up the nave, the choristers of the Chapel Royal and of Westminster, accompanied by the great organ, sang the anthem—I was glad when they said unto me, we will go to house of the Lord.

PROCESSION FROM THE WEST DOOR TO THE CHAIR.
Officers of Arms.
Prebendaries and dean of Westminster.
Vice-Chamberlain.
Comptroller of the Household.
Household.
The Lord Chamberlain.
The Lord Privy Seal.
The Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
His Purse-Bearer.
The Lord High Chancellor.
His Purse-Bearer.

The coronet of each Lord borne by a page.
The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in his Rochet, with his cap in his hand; attended by two Gentlemen.
Her royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, in a robe of estate of purple Velvet, a Circlet of Gold on her head; her train borne by a lady of her Bedchamber and Gentlemen of her household, the Coronet borne by Viscount Villiers.

The Duchess of Cumberland, in a like Robe; her train also borne; Coronet by Viscount Encombe.
The Duchess of Gloucester, in a like robe of estate; her train borne in a like manner; Coronet by Viscount Deerhurst.
The Queen's Vice-Chamberlain.

THE QUEEN'S REGALIA.
The Ivory Rod with the Dove, the Sceptre with the Cross borne by Earl her Majesty's by the Earl of Cawdor.
Household.
Jersey.
Two Sergeants. Her Majesty's Crown, Two Sergeants at Arms, borne by the Duke of Beaufort.

THE KING'S REGALIA.
The Bishop of London, in his Royal Arch-bishop's Robes; bishop of Winchester, her Majesty's Armagh.
Train borne by the Duchess of Gordon.
Lady Theresa Fox Lady Theodosia Brabazon Strangways.
Lady Mary Pelham Lady Georgiana Bathurst.
Lady Sophia Cust. Lady Georgiana Grey.

Ladies of the Bedchamber.
Countess Brownlow. Marchioness of Westminster Maids of Honor.
Hon. Miss Eden, Hon. Miss Bagot,
Hon. Miss De Roos, Hon. Miss C. Boyle,
Hon. Miss Seymour, Hon. Miss Mitchell.

Woman of the Bedchamber.
Lady C. Wood Lady W. Russell.
THE KING'S REGALIA, viz:
St. Edward's the Golden Sceptre with the Staff, borne by the Duke of Devonshire;
Duke of of Hastings; Alban's the second sword borne by the Duke of Devonshire;
the third sword, borne by the Duke of Devonshire;
borne by the Duke of Devonshire;
Cleveland;
Salisbury;
Devonshire;
Black Rod.
Garter.
The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain of England.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester in his Robes of state, carrying his Baton as Field Marshal; his Coronet borne by the Gentlemen of his Royal Highness's Household; his Train borne by Lord Edward Thyme.

The Duke of Sussex, in like Robes; his Coronet carried by a Gentleman of his Royal Highness's household; his train borne by Lord John Spencer Churchill.

The Duke of Cumberland, in like Robes; his Coronet borne by a Gentleman of his Royal Highness's Household; his train borne by Lord Ernest Bruce.

The high Constable of Ireland, the Duke of Leinster, the Earl Marshal of England, with his Staff.
The high Constable of Scotland, the Earl of Erroll, the Lord High Constable of State, borne by Earl Grey, the Duke of Wellington, with his Staff and Baton as Field Marshal.
The Orb, borne by the Duke of Somerset.
The Chalice, borne by the Bishop of Rochester.
The Bible, borne by the Bishop of Winchester.
The Sceptre with the Cross, borne by the Duke of Devonshire.
The Sceptre with the Dove, borne by the Duke of Devonshire.
The Partina, borne by the Duke of Devonshire.
The Ivory Rod with the Dove, borne by the Duke of Devonshire.
The Sceptre with the Cross, borne by the Duke of Devonshire.
The Sceptre with the Dove, borne by the Duke of Devonshire.
The Partina, borne by the Duke of Devonshire.

THE KING.
The Bishop of Bath and Wells.
The Archbishop of York.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Archbishop of London.
The Archbishop of Exeter.
The Archbishop of Hereford.
The Archbishop of Winchester.
The Archbishop of Salisbury.
The Archbishop of Gloucester.
The Archbishop of Ely.
The Archbishop of Norwich.
The Archbishop of Bangor.

The Marquis of Worcester, Earl of Surrey, Earl of Euston.
The Marquis of Down, Marquis of Tisbury, Earl of Lincoln, assisted by the Master, and followed by the Groom of the Robes.

The Groom of the Robes, the Gold Stick, the Master of the Stole, of the Life Guards, in Waiting.
The Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, the Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.
Earl Amherst, Earl of Denbigh, Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard, Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.

The prebendaries stood at the south side of the altar.
The Dean of Westminster, the great officer and the Lord Bishop of Canterbury, stood near the great south-east pillar.
The princesses and their attendants were conducted by the officers of arms to their box.

The Queen proceeded by His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Chamberlain, and the noblemen bearing her robes, side of the throne.

The gentlemen pensioners who guarded their Majesties, remained at the foot of the steps; the Yeoman of the Guard stood on the outside of the choir door.

The Princess of the Blood Royal were conducted to their seats as peers, by the officers of arms.

The King ascending the theatre, passed on the south side of his throne, to his chair of state on the east side of the theatre, opposite to the altar; and their Majesties, after their private devotion (kneeling on their falstools), took their respective seats; the Bishops, their supporters, standing on each side; the noblemen bearing the four swords on his Majesty's right hand; the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain and the Lord High Constable on his left; the great officers of state, the noblemen bearing his Majesty's regalia, the Deans of Westminster, Garter, and Black Rod, standing about the King's chair, and the trainbearer behind his Majesty.

The Queen's officers, the noblemen who bore her Majesty's regalia, her supporters, train-bearer, and assistants, stood near her Majesty; her Lord Chamberlain on the right hand, her Vice Chamberlain on the left; and the ladies attendants behind her Majesty's chair.

At the conclusion of the anthem, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal, preceded by Garter, moved to the east side of the theatre, where the Archbishop made the recognition, and repeated the same at the south, west, and north sides of the theatre; during which time his Majesty turned towards the people on the side at which the recognition was made; the people replying to each demand with loud and repeated acclamations of 'God save King William the Fourth;' and at the last recognition the trumpets sounded and the drums beat.

The words of the recognition were—'Sir, I here present unto you King William IV. the rightful inheritor of the crown of this realm; wherefore all ye that are come this day to do your homage, service and bounden duty, are ye willing to do the same?'

His Majesty was now seated, and the bible, the chalice, and the partina, were carried to and placed upon the altar by the bishops who had borne them.

Two officers of the wardrobe then spread a rich cloth of gold, and laid two cushions on the same, for their Majesties to kneel on, at the steps of the altar.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops who read the Litany, then put on their copes.

THE OFFERING.
The King attended by the two bishops his supporters and the Dean of Westminster, the great officers and the noblemen bearing the regalia, and the four swords going before his Majesty, proceeded to the altar. Then the Queen, supported by the two bishops, and preceded by the noblemen who bore her Majesty's regalia. His Majesty, uncovered and kneeling upon the cushion, made his first offering of a pall, or altar cloth of gold, delivered by an officer of the wardrobe to the Lord Chamberlain; by his grace to the deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him to the King, who delivered it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom it was placed on the altar. The Treasurer of the Household then delivered an ingot of gold, of one pound weight, being the second offering, to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, who having presented the same to the King, his Majesty delivered it to the Archbishop, to be by him put in the oblation basin.

The Queen, kneeling on the left hand of his Majesty, made her offering, namely, a pall of gold, with the same ceremony. Their Majesties continuing to kneel, the prayer, 'O God, who dwellest in the high and holy place, was said by the Archbishop. At the conclusion of the prayer their Majesties rose. The King was conducted to the chair of state on the south side of the area, and her Majesty to the chair on the left hand of the King. The regalia, except the swords, were delivered to the several noblemen who bore them to the Dean of Westminster, to be laid on the altar; had borne the regalia, and the noblemen who had borne the regalia, going to their respective places.

The Litany was then read by the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry and Lincoln, vested in copes, and kneeling at a falstool above the steps of the theatre, in the middle of the east

The high Constable of Ireland, the Duke of Leinster, the Earl Marshal of England, with his Staff.
The high Constable of Scotland, the Earl of Erroll, the Lord High Constable of State, borne by Earl Grey, the Duke of Wellington, with his Staff and Baton as Field Marshal.
The Orb, borne by the Duke of Somerset.
The Chalice, borne by the Bishop of Rochester.
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The Sceptre with the Cross, borne by the Duke of Devonshire.
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The Partina, borne by the Duke of Devonshire.
The Ivory Rod with the Dove, borne by the Duke of Devonshire.
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The Partina, borne by the Duke of Devonshire.

THE KING.
The Bishop of Bath and Wells.
The Archbishop of York.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Archbishop of London.
The Archbishop of Exeter.
The Archbishop of Hereford.
The Archbishop of Winchester.
The Archbishop of Salisbury.
The Archbishop of Gloucester.
The Archbishop of Ely.
The Archbishop of Norwich.
The Archbishop of Bangor.

The Marquis of Worcester, Earl of Surrey, Earl of Euston.
The Marquis of Down, Marquis of Tisbury, Earl of Lincoln, assisted by the Master, and followed by the Groom of the Robes.

The Groom of the Robes, the Gold Stick, the Master of the Stole, of the Life Guards, in Waiting.
The Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, the Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.
Earl Amherst, Earl of Denbigh, Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard, Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.

The prebendaries stood at the south side of the altar.
The Dean of Westminster, the great officer and the Lord Bishop of Canterbury, stood near the great south-east pillar.
The princesses and their attendants were conducted by the officers of arms to their box.

The Queen proceeded by His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Chamberlain, and the noblemen bearing her robes, side of the throne.

The gentlemen pensioners who guarded their Majesties, remained at the foot of the steps; the Yeoman of the Guard stood on the outside of the choir door.

The Princess of the Blood Royal were conducted to their seats as peers, by the officers of arms.

The King ascending the theatre, passed on the south side of his throne, to his chair of state on the east side of the theatre, opposite to the altar; and their Majesties, after their private devotion (kneeling on their falstools), took their respective seats; the Bishops, their supporters, standing on each side; the noblemen bearing the four swords on his Majesty's right hand; the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain and the Lord High Constable on his left; the great officers of state, the noblemen bearing his Majesty's regalia, the Deans of Westminster, Garter, and Black Rod, standing about the King's chair, and the trainbearer behind his Majesty.

The Queen's officers, the noblemen who bore her Majesty's regalia, her supporters, train-bearer, and assistants, stood near her Majesty; her Lord Chamberlain on the right hand, her Vice Chamberlain on the left; and the ladies attendants behind her Majesty's chair.

At the conclusion of the anthem, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal, preceded by Garter, moved to the east side of the theatre, where the Archbishop made the recognition, and repeated the same at the south, west, and north sides of the theatre; during which time his Majesty turned towards the people on the side at which the recognition was made; the people replying to each demand with loud and repeated acclamations of 'God save King William the Fourth;' and at the last recognition the trumpets sounded and the drums beat.

The words of the recognition were—'Sir, I here present unto you King William IV. the rightful inheritor of the crown of this realm; wherefore all ye that are come this day to do your homage, service and bounden duty, are ye willing to do the same?'

His Majesty was now seated, and the bible, the chalice, and the partina, were carried to and placed upon the altar by the bishops who had borne them.

Two officers of the wardrobe then spread a rich cloth of gold, and laid two cushions on the same, for their Majesties to kneel on, at the steps of the altar.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops who read the Litany, then put on their copes.

THE OFFERING.
The King attended by the two bishops his supporters and the Dean of Westminster, the great officers and the noblemen bearing the regalia, and the four swords going before his Majesty, proceeded to the altar. Then the Queen, supported by the two bishops, and preceded by the noblemen who bore her Majesty's regalia. His Majesty, uncovered and kneeling upon the cushion, made his first offering of a pall, or altar cloth of gold, delivered by an officer of the wardrobe to the Lord Chamberlain; by his grace to the deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him to the King, who delivered it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom it was placed on the altar. The Treasurer of the Household then delivered an ingot of gold, of one pound weight, being the second offering, to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, who having presented the same to the King, his Majesty delivered it to the Archbishop, to be by him put in the oblation basin.

The Queen, kneeling on the left hand of his Majesty, made her offering, namely, a pall of gold, with the same ceremony. Their Majesties continuing to kneel, the prayer, 'O God, who dwellest in the high and holy place, was said by the Archbishop. At the conclusion of the prayer their Majesties rose. The King was conducted to the chair of state on the south side of the area, and her Majesty to the chair on the left hand of the King. The regalia, except the swords, were delivered to the several noblemen who bore them to the Dean of Westminster, to be laid on the altar; had borne the regalia, and the noblemen who had borne the regalia, going to their respective places.

The Litany was then read by the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry and Lincoln, vested in copes, and kneeling at a falstool above the steps of the theatre, in the middle of the east