

TORONTO, AUGUST 1, 1838.

THE
CORONATION.

As it is not likely that we will live to furnish, or many of our subscribers to read, an account of the Coronation of another British Monarch, we present them with the following narrative of the whole ceremony connected with the Coronation of our present gracious QUEEN VICTORIA. May the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland be happy and prosperous under her reign!—may the North American Colonies ever be among the "most precious jewels of her Crown!"—may the sceptre of her Government be a sceptre of righteousness, and be only surpassed in lustre by the splendours of that imperishable Crown with which, we devoutly pray Almighty God, she may be adorned, elevated, and ennobled in the kingdom of Heaven! For the Empire,

"With laws and liberties that rise
Man's noblest works beneath the skies,"
we would earnestly pray—

"O may thy wealth and power increase!
O may thy people dwell in peace!
On thee be all our glory rest,
And all the world to thee be blest!"

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

THE CORONATION.

From an early hour, indeed long before daylight, numbers of persons were to be seen gathering into little knots in the immediate vicinity of Buckingham Palace, and as the day advanced considerable additions to that number continued to be made, until the hour of 8 o'clock had arrived, when the whole line on either side of the road leading up Constitution-hill from the New Palace, as well as the inner side of the iron railing which divides St. James's from the Green Park, was crowded with well-dressed persons, of whom a very large portion consisted of ladies. Within the railing there were erected a series of platforms of various elevations, on which standstills were obtained at a charge of 2s. 6d. per head. This accommodation extended nearly from the Duke of Sutherland's residence up to the triumphal arch opposite to the entrance into Hyde Park, & as far as we were enabled to see, not one was unoccupied. On either side of the arch, and on both sides of the gate, spacious galleries were erected, which were filled principally by elegantly dressed females, many of whom on the arrival of the youthful Sovereign took off their bonnets. It is impossible not to have anticipated where so great an assemblage had congregated that some disturbance would have occurred. Not so in this instance, however, for throughout the whole day not an angry word reached our ears, except such as were rendered necessary every now and then by persons planting themselves in the trees along the side of the roads. Then the commands of the police assumed somewhat a tone of that character.

In the course of the night a detachment of the Artillery from Woolwich had taken up their station in that part of St. James's park immediately behind Marlborough House, the residence of the Queen Dowager. About 7 o'clock the outer line of the footpaths up Constitution-hill were taken possession of by the 20th regiment of foot and the police. Shortly after the interstices between these official persons were filled up by a detachment of the Life Guards. The line towards the arch was made out of a portion of the Rifle Brigade. But so quiet, so peaceable, and so appropriately correct was the demeanour of the anxious spectators, that the presence of these authorities might have been safely dispensed with.

The monotony which at all times attends the waiting for the commencement of the set out of a procession, was yesterday but little relieved by casual occurrences. All was good humor, and it was evident, that so firm was the general resolve to be pleased, and to abstain from acrimonious conflict, that a total abandonment of the procession would alone have induced the slightest deviation therefrom.

It should be here mentioned, that the whole of the eastern and northern sides of St. George's Hospital, as well as the fronts of the roofs of the houses at the upper end of Grosvenor place, presented one mass of galleries, the majority of their occupants being members of the fair sex.

The roof of the palace itself, too, was thickly studded with spectators. Soon after half past 9 detachments of the Blues and the Life Guards, accompanied with their respective bands, arrived opposite the entrance gate of the Palace, and their appearance was quickly followed by that of 12 of Her Majesty's dress carriages together with the state coach. The carriages of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, with those of their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge, Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke of Sussex next reached the Royal residence in rapid succession. The whole of these vehicles drove into the court yard.

During this proceeding the various foreign ambassadors formed into line in the birdcage walk.

The ambassador extraordinary from the Sultan.

His Excellency Marshal Soult (Duke of Palmat), ambassador extraordinary from France.

His Excellency the Duke of Palmella, ambassador extraordinary from Portugal.

His Excellency Count Gustave de Lowenheim, ambassador extraordinary from Sweden.

His Excellency the Marquis de Brignole, ambassador extraordinary from Sardinia.

His Excellency Count Alten, ambassador extraordinary from Hanover.

His Excellency Prince Potho, ambassador extraordinary from Prussia.

His Excellency the Marquis de Miraflores, ambassador extraordinary from Spain.

His Excellency Baron Van der Capellan, ambassador extraordinary from the Netherlands.

His Excellency Prince Schwartzburg, ambassador extraordinary from Austria.

His Excellency Count Stroganoff, ambassador extraordinary from Russia.

His Excellency the Prince de Ligne, ambassador extraordinary from Belgium.

His Excellency the Count Ludolf, ambassador extraordinary from Sicily.

The carriages of the resident Turkish, French, Russian and Austrian ambassadors, were those they were in the habit of using on state occasions newly decorated for the day.

At a quarter before 10 o'clock the final formation of the procession was commenced, and after the necessary arrangements had been completed, it set out in manner following:—

Mr. Lee, the high constable of the city of Westminster.

A Squadron of Life Guards.

Carriages of the foreign resident ambassadors and ministers, in the order in which they take precedence in this country.

The Charge d'Affaires of Mexico.

The Charge d'Affaires of Portugal.

The Charge d'Affaires of Sweden.

The Saxon Minister.

The Hanoverian Minister.

The Greek Minister.

The Sardinian Minister.

The Spanish Minister.

The Minister from the United States.

The Minister from the Netherlands.

The Brazilian Minister.

The Bavarian Minister.

The Danish Minister.

The Belgian Minister.

The Wurtemberg Minister.

The Prussian Minister.

Carriages of the foreign ambassadors and ministers extraordinary, in the order in which they respectively report their arrival in this country.

The Turkish Ambassador.

The French Ambassador.

The Russian Ambassador.

The Austrian Ambassador.

Mounted Band of a Regiment of Household Brigade.

Detachment of Life Guards.

Carriages of the Branches of the Royal Family, with their respective Escorts.

The Duchess of Kent and Attendants.

The Duchess of Gloucester and Attendants.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Attendants.

Mounted Band of a Regiment of the Household Brigade.

The Queen's Household Cavalry.

The Queen's Forty-eight Watermen.

HER MAJESTY'S TWELVE CARRIAGES,

each drawn by six horses.

The Lord Chamberlain.

The Marquis Conyngham.

The Lord Steward.

The Duke of Argyll.

A Squadron of Life Guards.

Mounted Band of the Household Brigade.

Military Staff and Aides-de-Camp, on Horseback.

Three and Three.

First and Principal Aides-de-Camp to the Queen.

Lieutenant General Sir Herbert Taylor, G. C. B., attended by the Equerry of the Crown Stable, Sir George Quendon.

The Queen's Gentleman Usher, J. Fozard, Esq.

Deputy Adjutant-General, Major-General J. Gardner.

Deputy Quartermaster-General, Col. Freeth, K. H.

Quatermaster General, Sir J. Willoughby Gordon.

Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K. C. B.

Adjutant-General, Sir J. Macdonald, K. C. B.

The Royal Huntsmen, Yeoman Priests, and Foresters.

Six of Her Majesty's horses,

with rich trappings, each borne led by two grooms.

The Knight Marshal, Sir J. C. Lamb, Bart.

Marshalsmen in ranks of four.

The Exons of the yeoman of the guard on horseback.

One hundred yeomen of the guard, four and four.

The clerk of the check, James Wilson Curlew, Esq.

Harbinger, Samuel Wilson, Esq.

Esquire Sir Thomas N. Reeve.

Lieutenant, Sir Samuel Spry, M. P.

THE STATE COACH.

Drawn by eight cream-colored horses,

attended by a Yeoman of the Guard at each wheel, and two footmen at each door.

The gold stick.

And the Captain of Viscount Combermere.

The Yeoman of the Guard, the Earl of Hchester, riding on either side, attended by two grooms, each.

Conveying

THE QUEEN.

The mistress of the robes, the Duchesses of Sutherland, the master of the horse,

The Earl of Albemarle.

The Captain-General of the Royal Archers, the Duke of Buccleugh,

attended by two grooms.

A Squadron of Life Guards.

The various members of the royal family were loudly greeted as they passed in succession, and when the youthful Queen appeared the loudest plaudits rent the air. Not a male head remained covered, and loud were most of the assembled multitude in their wishes for Her Majesty's continued enjoyment of good health.

Her Majesty's State Hampercloth

is covered with scarlet silk Genoa velvet, embroidered throughout with gold. The badges on each side and back, the fringes, ropes, and tassels, being of that valuable metal. We understand that it cost £1,000.

Hyde-Park Corner.

Soon after 6 o'clock in the morning Hyde Park Corner became a scene of the most animated and interesting character. The large galleries in front of St. George's Hospital afforded places to a vast concourse of company, and several of the houses along Grosvenor-place were occupied by numerous spectators. An inscription was placed on the front door of the hospital, stating that it would be closed during the day to all but cases of accidental injury. A large proportion of the military employed in the business of this splendid ceremonial passed either along Piccadilly or down Constitution-hill, which of course much increased the bustle, the excitement, and the brilliancy of that neighborhood. Horse guards, grenadier guards, hussars, rifle brigade, in succession attracted the attention and called forth the admiration of a multitude in whom 20 years of peace had not extinguished a sense of the gallant achievements which in time of danger had protected the independence and elevated the character of England. Before 8 o'clock the whole of the footways along Piccadilly and Constitution-hill were filled with a dense multitude, arrayed in their best attire, and fully resolved to enjoy to the utmost this universal holiday. At a very early hour a work of perfect supererogation was performed, namely, the watering of the roads, for there was quite enough of rain to prevent the least inconvenience from dust. The rifle brigade, mingled with police, lined the passage for the procession at this part of its course, the horse guards (red) being stationed at intervals of about 30 yards. Soon after 8 o'clock a few of the peers' carriages who possess the privilege of passing through that gate proceeded down the hill on their way to the Abbey, but from an early hour Grosvenor-place and Piccadilly were crowded with equipages, many of which were distinguished by greater splendor than perhaps was ever displayed on any similar occasion.

Soon after 9 o'clock all apprehension of rain seemed to disappear, and the confident expectation of a fine day to be universally indulged. At length the hour appointed for forming the procession approached, and every individual in the tens of thousands then assembled endeavoured to secure or retain a good position for seeing that which had induced him to forego a night's repose, and caused him to breakfast almost at supper time. Gradually the gorgeous procession advanced up the hill, and the discharge of a gun announced that the Queen had entered the state coach; the band of the Horse Guards playing the national anthem, and the union of expectation and delight was apparent in every countenance. The carriages of the foreign ambassadors formed the first part of the line, and the taste displayed in these equipages was subjected to no measured criticism.

The representatives of foreign potentates at this Court certainly never made a display of magnificence which even in the remotest degree approached that which graced the coronation of Queen Victoria, and those who questioned the chasteness or elegance of those equipages should recollect that no inconsiderable number of them were manufactured in London, and their gorgeousness remarkable as it was, could not be regarded as going beyond what the dignity and interest of the occasion required.

A few of the foreign ambassadors were cheered as they passed through the gateway, the cheers given to the French ambassador extraordinary being by far the most marked; he and the Turkish minister were considered the two great lions amongst the corps diplomatique.

The Duchess of Kent was the first of the Royal family who passed through the gateway. Her royal highness very graciously acknowledged the cheers with which she was received. The Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge were also cordially received, but every manifestation of feeling that even approached the enthusiastic was reserved for her Majesty. At either angle of the gateway on the side next the Green Park a sailor was stationed, holding an union jack, to salute her Majesty as she passed through; but the salutations which appeared most to gratify the young Sovereign, were the shouts with which a people passionately loyal, appeared anxious to ratify, as it were, by anticipation, the solemn compact she was about to make with them. The joy of the multitude, and their desire to testify it, seemed to know no bounds; again and again were the cheers repeated, and slowly as the cavalcade moved, yet the time appeared too brief for that outpouring of loyalty which was all but inexhaustible. The progress of the procession, however, though slow, was sure, and onward went the yet uncrowned Queen, to receive as she advanced fresh manifestations of popular affection and confidence.

Close behind the latter part of the procession there came up the hill a tremendous rush of the mob, but with the discipline and power of combination which give to the police force, such vast advantages, several of that body outstripped in the race the thousands who were running up the hill, and instantly they formed a compact line, drew their staves, and the mob stopped short as if their thousands were as nothing to a handful of police. In the most submissive manner they allowed themselves to be guided into the Green Park, over the wide expanse of which they soon dispersed, and after a little time they were allowed to wend their way into Hyde Park, to occupy themselves with the amusements of the fair till the grand cavalcade should return. The greater portion of the soldiers who had occupied the ground were marched off to dinner, and did not return till past one o'clock.

The crowd in front of the entrance to Hyde Park had become in the course of the afternoon exceedingly dense, and the squadron of Lancers whose duty it was to keep that portion of the line, found it necessary to take very active measures for clearing the passage, which was effected after some delay with great patience and good temper on their parts, and before 3 o'clock every thing was ready for the return of the procession.

The House of Commons.

About 7 o'clock the House of Commons assembled, and soon afterwards the members began to throng its benches, some dressed in court dress, many in naval and military uniforms, with orders, and a large number wearing Windsor uniforms. Shortly before nine o'clock, most of her Majesty's ministers, and the leaders of the opposition, took their places. At this hour the body of the house and the galleries were filled with members, and presented a truly striking appearance. Scarcely any thing could be conceived more splendid, as a coup d'oeil, than the appearance of the house, when, on the entrance of the Speaker, who took the chair at 9 o'clock, all the members rose to receive him. Prayers having been read, the Speaker informed the house, that in order to secure perfect fairness in the allotment of the seats in the Abbey reserved for the Commons, the counties would be balloted for, and requested that the members for each county, and for each borough situated within the country, should, on the name of the county being called, leave the house and proceed to the Abbey. The balloting then commenced, and having been completed, the house at 10 o'clock was nearly empty.

The Western Entrance to the Abbey.

The area of St. Margaret's Churchyard, facing the northern and abutting the western entrance to the Abbey, the Westminster Guildhall, and the Westminster Hospital, on the opposite side, were covered with galleries and balconies. The seats were let at various prices, according to the excellence of situation, some being as low as 10s., others charged as high as two guineas. It appeared evident to us, when, at a quarter before 4 o'clock in the morning a discharge of 21 cannon from a field battery established in St. James's Park announced the break of day, that a vast number of Her Majesty's liege subjects had not gone to bed on the over night, fearing lest their too great indulgence in the "creature comforts" might cause them to oversleep themselves: for on peeping out of the doors we saw a vast body of persons, male and female, even at that most unusual hour, on the rapid move, directing their steps to a great point of attraction, the immediate neighbourhood of the Abbey. The appearance of the heavens was most discouraging. A cold damp atmosphere and a murky sky gave token of very unfavorable weather. In truth,

"The dawn was overcast, the morning lour'd,
"And heaven in clouds brought on the day."

But these ill omens did not abate the ardor of those who were anxious to be present on an occasion at once so solemn, so interesting and so important. They persevered, and as if to reward that perseverance, the weather became propitious. The remembrance of a few sharp showers that fell in the morning was dispersed by the appearance of the sun about 10 o'clock, and the residue of the day, if not brilliant, was calm and placid. On our arrival at the western entrance of the Abbey, soon after 6 o'clock, we found the galleries, balconies and windows which commanded even a bird's eye view of the procession, almost filled with individuals of both sexes, whose dress and whose decorous conduct during the whole day, fairly stamped them with the character of high respectability. Even at this time the carriages of those parties who had the right of entrée at this portal were approaching in considerable numbers.

As the day advanced, the scene became wonderfully animated. The rapid succession of the equipages of the nobility and gentry, the servants, all decked in their state liveries, some of them exceedingly splendid, formed a moving panorama of uncommon gaiety and elegance, such, we are sure, as no other metropolis of Europe could present.

As the hour of 10 o'clock approached, the eagerness of parties to procure access at the western door was redoubled; but owing to the skillfulness of the drivers, and the excellent precautions taken for preserving order, no accident took place, although the area in front of the western entrance was very much narrowed by the occupation of a large portion of it by bodies of the horse and foot guards. Among the Peers who arrived early was the Duke of Wellington. He was instantly recognised, and was received with honest and well-earned approbation. A little before 10 o'clock the Lord Chancellor appeared in his state carriage, bearing the seals. He was accompanied by his secretary and mace-bearer, but he passed unnoticed, except that some individuals near us declared that he was the Lord Mayor.

Precisely at 10 o'clock, a discharge of 21 pieces of artillery announced that the grand procession had moved from Buckingham-palace; and shortly before 11 o'clock, the sound of the trumpet, and the appearance of a squadron of Life Guards, signified that the grand pageant approached. Great excitement now prevailed, and the cries of "Down, down!" "Off hats!" &c. were heard on all sides, which it was but justice to say, were responded to with a degree of good sense, good nature, and good feeling, which we have rarely observed in large assemblies. As the procession moved on, it appeared more and more to delight the spectators. They were greatly taken with the equipages of the foreign ambassadors, though some of them are more remarkable for gaudiness than simple beauty. With the exception of Marshal Soult, they did not personally notice any of the ambassadors. But with, we think, very good taste, they loudly cheered that venerable warrior.

The Duchesses of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke of Sussex, were each severally cheered with great animation on their appearance.

The Queen, to whom all eyes, and we may add, all hearts were turned, at length appeared, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland (Mistress of the Robes), and the Earl of Albemarle (Master of the Horse). When we say that no Sovereign could wish for, nor hope for a more enthusiastic greeting from her subjects, it is needless to add, that it was heartfelt and enthusiastic. Her Majesty bowed repeatedly. The deepest satisfaction was manifested, not only by her courteous action, but by the kindly expression of her animated features. Having entered the Abbey at half-past 11 o'clock, the solemn and sacred ceremony was proceeded with. At half-past 11 precisely, a discharge of 41 guns announced that the crown had been placed on the brows of Queen Victoria, and a general shout of "God save the Queen!" followed, which lasted for several minutes. The august ceremony was concluded at 35 minutes after 3, which was clearly indicated to those who were outside of the Abbey by the joyous shouts which burst forth from the assembled nobility and gentry within its sacred confines.

On entering at the west door, the spectator observed all, or nearly all, the monuments in the aisle enclosed in boards to preserve them from mutilation or injury. From the west door to the screen over which the organ-loft is placed, and which divides the choir from the nave, there were two rows of galleries erected on each side of the centre aisle, one level with the vaultings, and the other with the summit of the western door. These galleries, of which the backs rested against the walls of the Abbey, had their fronts fluted with crimson cloth, richly draped at the top, and adorned with broad gold fringe at the bottom. They had a very pleasing appearance to the eye, but were of little value, except so far as they enabled one to see the procession pass by into the choir. The seats in them were calculated to hold about 1500 persons. On the floor of the main aisle a platform was erected, about 12 feet broad, along which the procession was to walk. It was painted over and covered with crimson cloth. On a step lower than the platform itself, room was left for the military to stand, who had to flank the procession as it marched into the choir, and who were introduced into the Abbey at an early hour yesterday morning. The screen, under which is the entrance to the choir under ordinary circumstances, was entirely hidden under a construction of wood, which enclosed the organ and the organ-loft. This construction was of a Gothic character, but we were not able to see how it was decorated.

On entering the choir from the pathway, under the screen, the spectacle was both brilliant and beautiful. Looking up to the East end of the Abbey, you observed immediately under its central tower a square, formed by the intersection of the choir and transept, extending nearly the whole breadth of the choir. On this square a platform was erected, to which you ascended by five steps. The summit of this platform, and also the highest step leading to it, was covered with the richest cloth of gold. From that step down to the flooring of the theatre all was covered with the most sumptuous Wilton carpets, of a brownish colour, having the border decorated, as far as we could see it, with broad oak leaves in gold. In the very centre of this theatre the chair was placed, in which her Majesty reposed when receiving the

homage of her peers. Crossing the theatre, the eye arrived at the sacristy, which forms a portion of the altar where the coronation chairs were placed. On the right, looking to the altar, which was surmounted by a lofty canopy, supporting various emblematical figures in gold, was the box for the members of the royal family, of which the front was hung and the sides were lined with crimson damask, while the top was decorated with a gilt Gothic cornice. On the left a bench was reserved for the bishops, and above that bench a box for the foreign ambassadors to our court.

The altar itself was surrounded by a beautiful Gothic gilt frame, and the back of it was covered with purple and gold silks. The communion table and the cushions on which the offerings were to be laid, were covered with Genoa velvet, bordered with lace, and fringed with gold, while the floor of the sacristy was covered with a rich purple and gold carpet. Above the altar three galleries were formed, of which two were reserved for the members of the House of Commons, and a third, close to the roof, and not holding more than a dozen of persons, was kept for the trumpets of the orchestra. These three galleries were fringed and decorated like those we have described as existing in the aisle before you reached the screen. Directly opposite to the gallery reserved for the House of Commons, but at the other end of the door, was placed the gallery for the orchestra. The Westminster boys were removed from the situation which before they generally occupied in the organ loft, and were placed in a gallery on the south side of it. It might have been as well had they been banished entirely from the Abbey, for a more murderous scream of recognition than that which they gave Her Majesty Queen Victoria yesterday, was never before heard by civilized ears.

In the choir itself, all the ordinary stalls, reading desks and pews were removed to make way for the works necessary for the coronation. In their place were erected, on each side of the choir, five rows of benches, covered with scarlet drapery and gold. These rows were reserved as seats for the great officers of the state and household. Above them were three rows of galleries, ornamented in a similar manner. The highest row was in the vaultings, from which the seats were advanced several feet forward. In the two transepts two spacious galleries were erected, reaching up to the catharine wheel window in them both. Under, or rather in front of the gallery, in the north transept, the peeresses were ranged upon benches rising gradually above each other, while on the other side the peers ranged themselves similarly, in all the glittering pomp of velvet and ermine. Behind the benches of both peers and peeresses seats were reserved for those on whom they thought proper to bestow their tickets. At the north-eastern end of the theatre a pulpit was erected, from which the coronation sermon was preached. It was ornamented most splendidly with crimson and gold.

At the last coronation it was ornamented with crimson and gold.

We have been informed that on this occasion more than 11,000 tickets were issued. On the last, not more than 8000 were distributed among the public.

ENTRANCE INTO THE ABBEY.

The residents in the neighborhood of the Abbey were disturbed at twelve o'clock on Wednesday night by a merry peal, for so the phrase goes, from the bells of St. Margaret's church, and that peal to their great dissatisfaction, continued without cessation till one. Within an hour afterwards there was a continual roll of carls and carriages toward that spot, and we have good reason for believing, that notwithstanding the announcement that the doors would not be open before five o'clock, many of the best seats in the Abbey were secured at as early an hour as three. A salute of twenty-one guns informed the neighborhood of the hour of sunrise, and shortly afterwards the noise of hammers gave notice of many preparations that were to be completed before her Majesty arrived at the Abbey. At five o'clock the gates were thrown open to all comers with tickets; and in consequence the different parts of the Abbey began to fill rapidly. By six o'clock the arrivals became more frequent, and about seven the officers of the Earl Marshal found that they had enough to do in marshalling peers and peeresses to their respective seats.

At half-past nine o'clock the members of the House of Commons took their seats in the galleries assigned to them, and immediately afterward the doors were closed against all persons but her Majesty, her official attendants, and the foreign Ministers. At ten the great officers of state who were appointed to carry the regalia assembled, as we have stated elsewhere, in the Jerusalem Chamber, to receive the different articles which they had to bear during this momentous day. In less than a quarter of an hour afterward a discharge of twenty-one guns gave notice to the inmates of the Abbey that the Royal procession had started from Buckingham Palace, and if the curiosity of any person had been slumbering, the general enthusiasm which that discharge excited would have awakened it. About eleven the Duke de Nemours arrived in the Abbey, and conversed for some time with the noblemen whom he found in the theatre before he went to the Royal box.

Shortly afterwards the Ambassadors Extraordinary from Foreign Powers began to arrive, and by the number of their suite, excited considerable admiration. The reception of Marshal Soult was particularly striking. Prince Esterhazy was almost as much admired as his diamonds, which, when the sun was on them, glistered, to use a phrase of Scott's, like a galaxy. The Turkish Ambassador was also the subject of admiration. The Duchess of Kent was welcomed with enthusiasm on her arrival, as were also the Dukes of Sussex, and the Duke and Duchess and Princesses Augusta of Cambridge. Not the most enthusiastic reception was reserved for the Duke of Wellington, who was greeted with loud and long continued cheering from all parts of the Abbey. At half past eleven the officers of the army, and the deans and prebendaries of Westminster, habited in full canonicals, marshalled themselves in order to receive Her Majesty. The Guards were put under arms. The visitors of the Abbey and the different persons who had to take part in the procession, held themselves in immediate readiness to fall in.

Another discharge of cannon informed them that Her Majesty was approaching the doors, and immediately afterward the cheers of the people, and the music of the military bands, and the clash of presented arms, gave notice that she was under the roof of the Abbey, though the necessity of changing her robes in her tiring room prevented her from appearing within it till nearly half an hour afterward. At that moment the spectacle was peculiarly glittering and gorgeous. Every part of the Abbey save the choir was filled. The orchestra by itself formed a singular picture with its enriched and red-hooded choirists flanking on both sides a band of instrumental performers habited in scarlet. Opposite to them were the members of the House of Commons, sparkling with plumage, and dressed in every variety of uniform which is known to the military service of our country. In the north transept were the peeresses, making the temple bright by the display of their beauty and the brilliancy of their decorations. In the south

transcript, again, were the peers, a moving mass of glittering grandeur.

The richness and variety of the spectacle it is impossible for words to compass; but those who saw it know how to appreciate it, and no description of their complete with the glorious reality they then witnessed.

Under such circumstances Her Majesty entered the Abbey, and immediately a hundred instruments and more than twice as many voices rang out their notes at once, and the loud anthem blended with the applauding shouts of the spectators, echoed to the very roofs of the Abbey.

The Regalia.

A short time before 10 o'clock, the great officers of state, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the noblemen appointed to carry the regalia, all in their robes of estate, and the Bishops, who were to support Her Majesty, as well as those who were to carry the Bible, the chalice, and the patina, assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, adjoining the Deanery. In that chamber the regalia had been previously laid out on a table. They were delivered by the Lord Chamberlain of the Household to the Lord High Constable, and by him to Lord Willoughby d'Ereshy, as Lord Great Chamberlain, and by his Lordship to the noblemen by whom the same were to be borne in the following order:—

1. St. Edwards Staff, to the Duke of Roxburgh.
2. The Spurs, to Lord Byron, Deputy to the Baroness Grey de Ruthyn.
3. The Sceptre with the cross, to the Duke of Cleveland.
4. The pointed sword of temporal justice, or third sword, to the Marquis of Westminster.
5. The pointed sword of spiritual justice, or second sword, to the Duke of Sutherland.
6. Curtana, or sword of mercy, to the Duke of Devonshire.
7. The sword of State, to Viscount Melbourne.
8. The Sceptre with the dove, to the Duke of Richmond.
9. The orb, to the Duke of Somerset.
10. St. Edward's Crown, to the Duke of Hamilton, as Lord High Steward.
11. The Patina, to the Bishop of Bangor.
12. The Chalice, to the Bishop of Lincoln.
13. The Bible, to the Bishop of Winchester.

The Entrance into the Church.

The Queen, on entering at the west door of the church, was received with an anthem sung by the choir.

The Queen meanwhile passed up through the body of the church, through the choir, and on to the stairs to the theatre; and having passed by her throne, she made her humble adoration, then, kneeling at the footstool before her chair, used some short private prayers; and after sitting down (not in her throne, but in her chair before and below her throne,) there "reposed herself."

The Recognition.

Th Queen being so placed, and the anthem concluded, the Archbishop of Canterbury advanced from his station at the Southeast pillar to the east part of the theatre, accompanied by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal, (Garter King of Arms preceding them, and made the Requisition thus:—"Sirs, I have present to you Queen Victoria, the undoubted Queen of this realm; wherefore all you who are come this day to do her homage, are you willing to do the same?" The Archbishop and the Great Officers of State then proceeded to the other three sides of the theatre—south, west, and north, the Queen meanwhile standing up by her chair, "opposing freely."

"The beauty of her person to the people," on each side as the recognition was made; and the assembled people attesting the joyful loyalty and devotion by loud, simultaneous, and most enthusiastic shouts of "God save Queen Victoria!"

As the last recognition the trumpets sounded, the drums beat, and the band struck up the national anthem. Her Majesty then resumed her seat, and the great officers their position near Her Majesty. The bearers of the regalia during the recognition remained standing about the Queen.

The first Oblation.

The Bible, paten, and cup being brought by the bishops who had borne them, and placed upon the altar, the Archbishop went to the altar, put on his cope, and stood on the north side of it. The bishops who were to read the Litany also vested themselves in their copes. The officers of the wardrobe then spread a rich cloth of gold carpet and cushions for Her Majesty to kneel on, at the steps of the altar.

The Queen, supported by the bishops of Durham and Bath and Wells, and attended by the Dean of Westminster, the great officers, and the lords that carried the regalia going before her, proceeded to the altar, and kneeling upon the steps made her first oblation of a paten, or altar-cloth of gold, delivered by an officer of the wardrobe to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him kneeling to Her Majesty; and an ingot or wedge of gold of a pound weight, which the treasurer of the household delivered to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and he to Her Majesty, kneeling. The Queen delivered them to the Archbishop, standing, [in which posture he received all other oblations,] one after another, the paten to be reverently laid upon the altar, and the gold to be received into the oblation basin, and with the like reverence put upon the altar.

The Archbishop then said this prayer, the Queen still kneeling:

"O God, who dwellest in the high and holy place, with those who are of an humble spirit, look down mercifully upon this thy servant Victoria, our Queen, here humbling herself before Thee, at thy footstool, and graciously receive these oblations, which, in humble acknowledgment of thy sovereignty over all, and of thy great bounty unto her in particular, she hath now offered up unto thee, through Jesus Christ, our only mediator and advocate, Amen."

The Queen having thus offered and so fulfilled His commandment, who said, "Thou shalt not appear before the Lord thy God empty," proceeded as before to the chair of state on the south side of the altar.

In the meantime, the Lords who bore the regalia, except those who carried the sword, went in order near to the altar, and presented each what he carried to the Archbishop, who delivered them to the Dean of Westminster, to be placed on the altar.

The great officers of state (with the exception of the Lord Great Chamberlain) and the noblemen who had borne the regalia deposited on the altar, went to the respective places appointed for them, the Bishop of Durham standing on the right hand of Her Majesty, with the noblemen

carrying the sword on his right hand; the Bishop of Bath and Wells on Her Majesty's left hand, and near him the Lord Great Chamberlain.

The noblemen bearing the sword [except the Sword of State] continued to stand on the south side of the area until the enthronement.

The Litany.

Then followed the Litany, read by the Bishops of Worcester and St. David's, vested in copes, and kneeling at a faldstool above the steps, on the middle of the east side of the theatre; the choir did not read the responses, in order, we presume, conveniently to curtail the service. The Bishops having read the Litany, resumed their seats on the bench along the north side of the area.

Previous to the commencement of the Communion Service the choir sang the Sanctus:—

"Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Hosts: Heaven and earth are full of thy glory: Glory be to Thee, O Lord most High, Amen."

The Archbishop then began the Communion Service.

The Epistle was read by the Bishop of Rochester, from 1 Peter ii. 13.

The Gospel.

The Gospel was read by the Bishop of Carlisle, the Queen with the people standing. St. Matthew, xii. 15.

The service being concluded, the bishops who had assisted returned to their seats.

The Sermon.

was preached by the Bishop of London, who before the conclusion of the creed had ascended the pulpit, placed against the pillar at the north-east corner of the theatre; the Queen sitting in her chair on the south side of the altar, over against the pulpit, with the Bishop of Durham standing on her right, and beyond him, on the same side, the noblemen carrying the sword; on her left hand the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Lord Great Chamberlain.

On the north side of the altar the Archbishop of Canterbury sat in a purple velvet chair; near the Archbishop stood Garter King of Arms, and on the south side, east of the Queen's chair, near to the altar, the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster.

The text was taken from 21 Chronicles, c. xxiv. v. 31.—"And the King stood in his place and made a covenant before the Lord, to walk after the Lord, and to keep his commandments, and his testimonies, and his statutes, with all his heart, and with all his soul, to perform the words of the covenant which are written in this book."

The Oath.

The sermon being concluded, and her Majesty having on Monday, the 20th day of November, 1837, in the presence of the two Houses of Parliament, made and signed the declaration, the Archbishop advanced toward the Queen, and standing before her, addressed her Majesty thus:—

Madam, Is your Majesty willing to take the oath? And the Queen answering, "I am willing."

The Archbishop ministered these questions; and the Queen, having a copy of the printed form and order of the coronation service in her hands, answered each question severally as follows:—

Archbishop.—Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on, and to the respective laws and customs of the same?

Queen.—I solemnly promise so to do.

Archbishop.—Will you to your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?

Queen.—I will.

Archbishop.—Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion established by law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the united church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established within England and Ireland, and the territories thereto belonging?

Queen.—All this I promise to do.

Then the Queen arose out of her chair, attended by her supporters, and assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the sword of state alone being carried before her Majesty, proceeded to the altar, where kneeling on the cushion placed on the steps, and laying her right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the procession, and was now brought from the altar by the Archbishop, and tendered to Her Majesty, she took the coronation oath, saying these words:—

The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep. So help me God, to keep the oath set her royal sign manual, a transcript of the oath set her royal sign manual, the Lord Chamberlain of the Household holding a silver standish for that purpose delivered to him by an officer of the Jewel-office.

The Anointing.

The Queen having thus taken her oath, returned to her chair on the south side of the altar, where Her Majesty had sat during the ceremony; while kneeling at her faldstool, the hymn *Veni, Creator Spiritus*, was sung by the choir, the Archbishop of Canterbury reading the first line.

The hymn being ended, the Archbishop read the prayer preparatory to the anointing:

The choir then sang the anthem: Zadok the priest, and Nathan the prophet, anointed Solomon King; and all the people rejoiced and said: God save the King, long live the King, may the King live forever. Amen. Hallelujah.

At the commencement of the anthem the Queen, rising from her devotions, went before the altar, attended by her supporters, and assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the sword of state being carried before her, where the mistress of the robes, assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, divested her Majesty of her crimson robe, which was immediately carried by the groom of the robes into St. Edward's Chapel. The Queen then proceeded to King Edward's chair, which was placed in the midst of the area over against the altar, covered with cloth of gold, with a faldstool before it, and sat down to be anointed. Fourknights of the garter—namely, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marquis of Exeter, and the Duke of Buccleuch [summoned by deputy garter], holding over Her Majesty a rich pall of silk, or cloth of gold, delivered to her by the Lord Chamberlain, who had received it from an officer of the wardrobe. The anthem being

concluded, the Dean of Westminster, taking the ampulla and spoon from off the altar, held them ready, pouring some of the holy oil into the spoon, with which the Archbishop then anointed the Queen, in the form of a cross, on the crown of the head, and on the palms of both the hands, pronouncing the words:—

Be thou anointed with holy oil, as kings, priests and prophets were anointed:

And as Solomon was anointed King by Zadok the priest, and Nathan the prophet, so be thou anointed, blessed, and consecrated Queen over this people, whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. The Dean of Westminster then laid the ampulla and spoon upon the altar, and the Queen kneeling at the faldstool, the Archbishop standing on the north side of the altar, pronounced this prayer or blessing over her: Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who by his Father was anointed with the oil of gladness above his fellows, by his holy anointing pour down upon your head and heart the blessing of the Holy Ghost, and prosper the works of your hands; that by the assistance of this heavenly grace you may preserve the people committed to your charge in wealth, peace, and godliness; and after a long and glorious course of ruling this temporal kingdom wisely, justly and religiously, you may at last be made partaker of an eternal kingdom, through the merits of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

This prayer being ended, the Queen arose and resumed her seat in St. Edward's Chair. The knights of the garter having returned the pall to the Lord Chamberlain, who delivered it again to the officer of the wardrobe, went to their proper seats.

The Spurs and Sword, and the Oblation of the Sword.

The spurs were brought from the altar by the Dean of Westminster, and delivered to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who, kneeling down, presented them to the Queen, who forthwith returned them to be laid on the altar. Lord Viscount Melbourne, who carried the sword of state, now delivered it to the Lord Great Chamberlain [who gave it to an officer of the jewel house, to be deposited in the traverse in King Edward's chapel], and received in lieu thereof, by the Lord Great Chamberlain, another sword, in a scabbard of purple velvet, which he delivered to the Archbishop, who, laying it on the altar, said the following prayer:—

Hear our prayers, O Lord, we beseech thee, and so direct and support thy servant, Queen Victoria, that she may not bear the sword in vain, but may use it as the minister of God for the terror and punishment of evil doers, and for the protection and encouragement of those that do well, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Then the Archbishop took the sword from off the altar, and (the Archbishops of York and Armagh, and the Bishops of London, Winchester and others going along with him.) delivered it into the Queen's right hand, saying:—

Receive this kindly sword, brought now from the altar of God, and delivered to you by the hands of us the Bishops and servants of God, though unworthy. With this sword do thou, O Queen, grow up iniquity, protect the holy church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss, and confirm what is in good order; that, doing these things, you may be glorious in all virtue; and so faithfully serve our Lord Jesus Christ in this life, that you may reign forever with Him in the life to come.—Amen.

Then the Queen rising up and going to the altar, offered the sword there in the scabbard, and delivered it to the Archbishop, who placed it on the altar; after which the Queen returned and sat down in King Edward's chair. The sword was then redeemed for 100 shillings by Viscount Melbourne, who, receiving it from off the altar by the Dean of Westminster, and drawing it out of the scabbard (which he delivered to an officer of the wardrobe), bore it unhesitating before Her Majesty during the remainder of the solemnity.

The Archbishops and Bishops who had assisted during this oblation returned to their places.

The Investing with the Royal Robe, and the delivery of the Orb.

Then, the Queen rising, the Imperial Mantle, or Dalmatic Robe of cloth of gold, lined or furled with ermine, was, by an officer of the wardrobe, delivered to the Dean of Westminster, and by him put upon the Queen, standing; the Queen having received it, sat down. The Orb with the cross was then brought from the altar by the Dean of Westminster, and delivered into the Queen's right hand by the Archbishop, pronouncing this blessing and exhortation:—

"Receive this Imperial robe, orb, and the Lord your God endow you with knowledge and wisdom, with majesty and with power on high; the Lord clothe you with the robe of righteousness, and with the garments of salvation. And when you see this orb set under the cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the power and empire of Christ our Redeemer: for he is the Prince of the Kings of the earth, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. So that no man can reign happily who derives not his authority from him, and directs not all his actions according to his laws."

The Queen delivered her orb to the Dean of Westminster, to be by him laid on the altar.

The investiture per annum et a baculum.

An officer of the Jewel-house now delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, who delivered to the Archbishop, the Queen's ring, in which a table jewel is enclosed; the Archbishop put it on the fourth finger of Her Majesty's right hand, saying:—

"Receive this ring, the ensign of kingly dignity, and of defence of the catholic faith; and as you are this day solemnly invested in the government of this earthly kingdom, so may you be sealed with that spirit of promise, which is the earnest of a heavenly inheritance, and reign with Him who is the blessed and only potentate, to whom be glory for ever and ever.—Amen."

Then the Dean of Westminster brought the Sceptre and Rod to the Archbishop, and the Lord of the Manor of Worktop (who claims to hold an estate by the service of presenting to the Queen a right-hand glove on the day of her coronation, and supporting the Queen's right arm whilst she holds the Sceptre with the Cross) delivered to the Queen a pair of rich gloves, and, as occasion happened afterward, supported Her Majesty's right arm, or held the sceptre by her side.

The gloves being put on, the Archbishop delivered the Sceptre with the cross into the Queen's right hand, saying:—

Receive the Royal Sceptre, the ensign of kingly power and justice.

Then he delivered the rod with the dove into the Queen's left hand, saying:—

Receive the rod of equity and mercy, and God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed, direct and assist you in

the administration and exercise of all those powers which he hath given you. Be so merciful that you be not too remiss; so execute justice that you forget not mercy. Judge with righteousness, and reprove with equity, and accept no man's person. Abuse the proud, and lift up the lowly; punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just, and lead your people in the way wherein they should go: thus in all things following his great and holy example, of whom the prophet David said, "Though lovest righteousness, and hatest iniquity; the sceptre of thy kingdom is a right sceptre," even Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.

The putting on the Crown.

The Archbishop, standing before the altar, then took the crown into his hands, and laying it again before him upon the altar said:—

O God, who crownest thy faithful servants with mercy and loving kindness, look down upon this thy servant Victoria, our Queen, who now in lowly devotion boweth her head to thy divine majesty [here the Queen bowed her head]; and as thou dost this day set a crown of pure gold upon her head, so enrich her royal heart with thy heavenly grace, and crown her with all princely virtues, which may adorn the high station wherein thou hast placed her, through Jesus Christ, our Lord, to whom be honour and glory for ever and ever.—Amen.

The Queen still sitting in King Edward's chair, the Archbishop, assisted by the same Archbishops and Bishops as before, left the altar; the Dean of Westminster brought the Crown, and the Archbishop taking it of him, reverently placed it upon the Queen's head.

Immediately Her Majesty was crowned the peers and peeresses put on their coronets, bishops their caps, and kings-of-arms their crowns.

The effect was magnificent in the extreme. The shouts which followed this part of the ceremony were really tumultuous, and all but made "the vaulted roof rebound."

A signal being given the instant the Crown was placed on the Queen's head, the great guns at the Tower fired a royal salute, which gave an additional but somewhat startling solemnity to the occasion.

The acclamation ensuing, the Archbishop said:—Be strong and of good courage; observe the commandments of God, and walk in his holy ways, fight the good fight of faith, and lay hold on eternal life; that in this world you may be crowned with success and honor, and when you have finished your course, receive a crown of righteousness, which God, the righteous judge, shall give you in that day.—Amen.

The Anthem followed.

The Proceeding of the Holy Bible.

The Dean of Westminster then took the Holy Bible, which was carried in the procession, from off the altar, and delivered it to the Archbishop, who with the same Archbishops and Bishops as before going along with him, presented it to the Queen, saying:—

Our Gracious Queen; we present you with this book, the most valuable thing that this world affords. Here is wisdom, this is the royal law; these are the lively oracles of God. Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this book; that keep, and do, the things contained in it. For these are the words of eternal life, able to make you wise and happy in this world, may wise unto salvation, and so happy for evermore, through faith which is in Christ Jesus, to whom be glory for ever.—Amen.

The Queen delivered back the Bible to the Archbishop, who gave it to the Dean of Westminster, to be reverently placed again upon the holy altar, the Archbishops and Bishops who had assisted returning to their seats.

The Benediction and Te Deum.

And now the Queen having been thus anointed and crowned, and having received all the ensigns of royalty, the Archbishop solemnly blessed her Majesty; all the bishops, with the rest of the peers, following every part of the benediction with a loud and hearty amen.

The choir then began to sing the Te Deum, and the Queen went to the chair on which Her Majesty first sat, on the east side of the throne, the two bishops her supporters, the great officers and other peers attending her, every one in his place, the two swords being carried before her, and there "reposed herself."

A gleam of sunshine, which now broke through the south great rose window, lighted right on her Majesty's Crown, which sparkled like a galaxy, and lent a still more dazzling brilliancy to the scene.

The Enthronement.

The Te Deum being ended, the Queen ascended the theatre and was lifted up into her throne by the archbishop and bishops, and other peers of the kingdom, and being enthronized or placed therein, all the great officers, those who bore the sword and the sceptre, and the rest of the nobles, stood round about the steps of the throne and the archbishop, standing before the Queen, said:—

Stand firm, and hold fast, from henceforth the seat and ensign of royal imperial dignity, which is this day delivered unto you in the name and by the authority of Almighty God, and by the hands of us the bishops and servants of God though unworthy; and as you see us to approach nearer to God's altar, so vouchsafe the more graciously to continue to us your royal favor and protection. And the Lord God Almighty, whose ministers we are, and the stewards of his mysteries, establish your throne in righteousness, that it may stand fast for evermore, like as the Sun before Him, and as the faithful Witness in Heaven. Amen.

The Homage.

The Exhortation being ended, all the Peers did their homage publicly and solemnly to the Queen upon the theatre. The Archbishop kneeling down before Her Majesty's knees, the rest of the Bishops on either hand and about him, did their homage together, for the shortening of the ceremony, the Archbishop saying:—

I, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, [and so every one of the rest, I, Bishop of —] repeating the rest audibly after the Archbishop, will be faithful and true, and faith and truth will bear, unto you our Sovereign Lady, and your heirs, kings or queens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. And I will do, and truly acknowledge the service of the lands which I claim to hold of you as in the right of the church. So help me God.

The Archbishop then kissed the Queen's hand, and the rest of the Bishops present after him.

Then the other Peers of the realm did their homage in like manner.

The Dukes first by themselves, and so the Marquises, the Earls, the Viscounts, and the Barons, severally; the first of each order kneeling before Her Majesty, and the rest with and about him, all putting off their coronets, the first of each class beginning, and the rest saying after him:—

I, N., duke or earl, &c. of N., do become your liege man of life, and limb, and of earthly worship

and faith and truth, I will bear unto you to live and die against all manner of folks. So help me God.

This part of the ceremony was peculiarly affecting especially when the Duke of Sussex embraced her Majesty, and was obliged to be led off the theatre by the peers around him; but there was no indication of popular feeling until the Duke of Wellington presented himself before Her Majesty to do homage for the Dukes, when the shout of enthusiastic recognition was immediately raised, and prolonged even after his Grace had descended from the theatre.

The Peers having done their homage, stood altogether round about the Queen, and each class or degree going by themselves in order, putting off their coronets, singly re-ascended the throne, and stretching forth their hands touched the crown on Her Majesty's head, engaging by that ceremony to be ever ready to support it with all their power, and then each kissed the Queen's hand.

Lord Rolle (we believe,) in attempting to ascend the theatre to greet Her Majesty, stumbled, and fell back from the second step to the floor. He was immediately raised and supported by two noble lords in the area. The Queen seemed to view the occurrence with emotion, and on the noble baron's again prostrating himself, her Majesty rose from the throne of state, and advancing several paces, took the noble lord by the hand, which was a fresh signal for renewed and most hearty acclamations.

While the peers were thus doing their homage, the medals were thrown about. This part of the ceremony produced something approaching to disorder in several parts of the cathedral. During the performance of the homage the Queen delivered the sceptre with the cross to be held by the Duke of Norfolk; the other sceptre and rod with the dove was borne by the Duke of Richmond, who had carried it in the procession, and the choir sang the

Anthem.

When the homage was ended, the drums beat, the trumpets sounded, and all the people shouted,—God save Queen Victoria. Long live Queen Victoria. May the Queen live forever.

The solemnity of the coronation being thus ended, the Archbishop left the Queen in her throne, and went down to the altar.

The Queen, descending from her throne, attended by her supporters, and assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the sword of state being carried before her, proceeded to the steps of the altar, where taking off her crown, and delivering it to the Lord Great Chamberlain to hold, she knelt down. The Queen then offered bread and wine for the communion, which being brought out of King Edward's Chapel, and delivered into her hands, the bread upon the paten by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the wine in the chalice by the Bishop of Carlisle, who were by the Archbishop received from the Queen, and reverently placed upon the altar, and decently covered with a fair linen cloth, the Archbishop first saying the prayer:—

Then the Queen, kneeling as before, made her second oblation, a paten of gold, which the Treasurer of the Household delivered to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and he to Her Majesty. And the Archbishop coming to her, received it into the basin, and placed it upon the altar.

Then the Queen went to her chair on the south side of the altar, and kneeling down at her faldstool, the Archbishop said:—

Let us pray for the whole state of Christ's Church militant here on earth.

Then followed the prayer, the exhortation, the general confession, the absolution, the prayer of address, the prayer of consecration, and finally the anthem.

The Recess.

The whole coronation office being thus performed, the Queen, attended and accompanied as before, the four swords being carried before her, descended from her throne, crowned, and carrying her sceptre and rod in her hands, proceeded into the area eastward of the theatre, & passed on through the door on the south side of the altar, into King Edward's Chapel, and as she passed by the altar, the rest of the regalia lying upon it were delivered by the Dean of Westminster; to the lords that carried them in the procession, and so they proceeded in state into the chapel, the organ and other instruments all the while playing.

The Queen having gone into the chapel, and standing before the altar, delivered the sceptre with the dove to the Archbishop, who laid it upon the altar there. The Queen was then disrobed of her imperial mantle, and arrayed in her royal robe of purple velvet, by the Lord Great Chamberlain.

The Archbishop, being still vested in his cope, then placed the orb in Her Majesty's left hand. The gold spurs and King Edward's staff were given into the hands of the Dean of Westminster, and by him laid upon the altar. Which being done, the Archbishop and Bishops divested themselves of their copes, and left them there, proceeding in their usual habits.

Her Majesty then proceeded through the choir to the door of the Abbey, in the same manner as she came, wearing her crown, and bearing in her right hand the sceptre with the cross, and in her left the orb; all peers wearing their coronets, and the Archbishops and bishops their caps.

The Queen, on leaving the theatre, was loudly and most enthusiastically cheered.

Her Majesty went through the long, and even to those not actively engaged in them, most fatiguing services of the day, with the most perfect composure, self-possession, and dignity. Indeed, as far as we could judge from her appearance and manner, we should say Her Majesty not only evinced the utmost coolness, composure and command, but kept up, unflagging, an eager interest in the whole proceedings.

The crown in which Her Majesty appeared at the ceremony of the coronation, was made by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge. It is exceedingly costly and elegant; the design is much more tasteful than that of the Crown of George IV., and William IV., which has been broken up. The old crown, made for the coronation of the monarchs, weighed upward of 7 lbs., and was much too large for the head of her present Majesty. The new crown weighs little more than 3 lbs. It is composed of hoops of silver, encasing a cap of deep purple, or rather blue, velvet; the hoops are completely covered with precious stones, surrounded with a ball covered with small diamonds, and having a Maltese Cross of brilliants on the top of it.

The following is an estimate of the value of the jewels:—

20 diamonds round the circle, 1,500, each 30,000

Two large centre diamonds, 2,000, each 4,000

54 smaller diamonds placed at the angles of the former, 100

Four crosses, each composed of 25 diamonds 12,000

4 large diamonds on the tops of the crosses 12,000

18 diamonds contained in the fleur-de-lis 10,000

15 smaller diamonds contained in the same 2,000

Pearls, diamonds &c. on the arches and crosses, 10,000

141 diamonds on the mound 5,000

26 diamonds on the upper cross 3,000

Two circles of pearls about the rim 300

£111,000