BRITISH NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

THE CORONATION.

The preparations which had been made for the royal procession to the Abbey were of the most perfect and complete description. The convenience of the public was consulted in every respect, and countless multitudes had an opportunity of seeing their King and Queen, and of pouring forth the tribute of their loyalty and affection. Throughout the whole line by which their Majesties were to pass, booths had been erected with a due regard to splendour, as well as convenience. Many of them were elegantly fitted up with festooned curtains; and it was no inconsiderable part of the spectacle to see the countenances of the spectators in the booths. The great proportion of them were ladies; and many were the lovely faces which lightened up with delight and admiration as the magnificent pageant went by. In all countenances, however, one expression predominated,—the rich and poor, the artizan on foot, and the lady fair in her balcony, were alike inspired by love to the patriot King. At five in the morning a salute was fired by the guns in Hyde Park; from that time the streets were in continual commotion. In about an hour the troops arrived at the Palace,—the 9th Lancers, the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, the Scotch Greys, the 7th Light Dragoons, and the Regiments of the Guards, were disposed along the line. The barriers also which were erected at the end of the Strand, at the Haymarket, and various other situations, helped greatly to maintain the regularity of the procession. Nothing could be more delightful than the perfect good humor which subsisted among the crowds; and great credit ought also to be given to the soldiers for the forbearance and gentleness with which they did their duty.

The cavalcade started from the Palace at a quarter past ten. It occupied about an hour; and whenever there was a temporary halt during any part of the progress, their Majesties were greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers. They seemed greatly to enjoy the scene; and His Majesty, in particular, was evidently delighted with the demonstrations of regard with which he was every where received. The order of the procession was as follows:—

[*Here follows a description of the Procession.*]

It is impossible to describe, in adequate terms, the splendour of the interior of the Abbey. Even so early as five in the morning, many of the front seats were occupied! but though the spectators had such a length of time before them, previous to the ceremonial, the perpetually changing character of the scene prevented them from feeling tired. The area of the Hall was, from time to time, enlightened by the entrance of some Peer, in his robes of state; amidst the crowd of Gentleman Ushers, Heralds, and other persons in official character, we occasionally caught a view of the Peeresses, conducted to their seats, with their splendid velvet trains sweeping far behind them on the ground. We were particularly pleased with the regularity with which every thing was conducted. Every one seemed to be as *au fait* at his duty as if a Coronation were a ceremonial of every day occurrence. The entrance by Poet's Corner was closed between eight and nine, and by the latter hour, the choir galleries presented a most animated appearance. Ladies, in court dresses, generally occupied the front seats, and dazzled the spectator, equally with the lustre of their diamonds, and—of their eyes. During all the time previous to the King's arrival, the utmost order was preserved; no demonstration of any political feeling took place. The Duke of Wellington, on being recognised, walked up the aisle, received a few plaudits, but the same respect was paid by the same persons to Earl Grey.

In the lower tier, opposite to where we sat, we recognised a great many distinguished characters. The end of the line towards the centre of the Abbey, was occupied by the Judges,—those of them at least, who are not Peers, and amongst them we traced, under a mass of wig, the keen, intellectual countenance of the Lord Advocate for Scotland. Several Admirals and Generals, in their respective uniforms, with all their honours thick upon them, sat next. Sir John Doyle, General Bowser, Sir Edward Codrington, Sir James Kempt, and other "chiefs of high degree," filled conspicuous places in the front; and, next to them, in all the pride of their civic robes, sat the Aldermen.—About nine o'clock the Hall presented the most splendid coup d'œil that can be imagined. The thrones in the middle of the Abbey, just under the principal tower, had a most imposing effect; and, farther down, the altar, which was most sumptuously decorated with golden vessels, formed a magnificent conclusion to the view. Above the altar, a temporary gallery was filled by the Members of the House of Commons, a conspicuous place in the front being occupied by the Speaker, in his Robes of State, and the mace being laid on a cushion before him. This, during a great part of the ceremony, was the best situation in the Abbey. Their Majesties' thrones were directly in front, and the only time in which the view was obstructed, was during the ceremonies at the Altar.—We must not pass over the splendid appearance presented by the Peeresses. Their benches were now completely full. In the front row were the Duchesses, amongst whom the Duchess of St. Albans was distinguished by the splendour of her dress. Amongst the Countesses we recognised the beautiful form of Lady Harrington; altogether we believe, no country could have produced such a galaxy of beauty as was formed by the female aristocracy of England. On the opposite side to them sat the Peers, who also formed a most imposing sight. Amongst the Barons we saw Lords Lyndhurst and Tenterden, in their legal wigs, which we mention in this place only to remark the curious effect which was produced when the Coronets were placed above them.

A few minutes past 10 o'clock, a sensation was created by the Heralds ordering each one to his place.—The booming of the cannon gave intimation that the procession had started, and from that moment all thoughts seemed to be turned to their Majesties' approach. Other Coronations we have seen, of, perhaps, equal display; but we have never seen one in which the great and solemn act of placing the Crown on the Sovereign's head, was recommended to the "business and bosoms of men" by the love, and veneration which they bore to the Sovereign himself. On the present occasion the demonstrations of respect were scarcely more apparent than those of affection. A patriot King has endeared himself to the hearts of his people and "honour, love, obedience, troops of friends," are, and, we pray, will long continue to be, the accompaniments of his honoured old age.

At last, the shouts of the populace, and the discharge of cannon told that their Majesties had reached the Abbey. Every eye was directed to the door by which they were to enter. The Pages and Heralds assumed their respective stations, and expectation "stood on tiptoe" to catch the first view of the procession. It was conducted in the following order:—

[*Here follows a description of the Procession.*]

As the procession past along the aisle, the acclamations were universal. The Royal Dukes bowed on each side. The Duke of Sussex was received, on his entrance, with the loudest shouts of applause. Her Majesty, who looked very well, received the homage of the spectators with great graciousness and dignity. His Majesty stopped for an instant opposite the box, where the admirals were, and bowed repeatedly to their salutations. His Majesty was dressed in an Admiral's uniform, and we were delighted to remark the firmness of his gait and the general haleness of his appearance.

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, ascended the Theatre, and stood near the great southeast pillar.

The Princesses and their Attendants were next conducted by the Officers of Arms to their Box.

The Queen, preceded by her Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Chamberlain, and the Noblemen bearing the Regalia, and attended as before mentioned, then ascended her Theatre, and passed on the north side of her Throne, to the Chair of State and Faldstool provided for her Majesty on the east side of the Theatre, below her Throne, and then her Majesty stood by the Chair until his Majesty's arrival.

The Princes of the Royal Blood were conducted to their seats, as Peers, by the Officers of Arms.

The High Constables of Scotland and Ireland were conducted to their places, as Peers.

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 Faldstools,) 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 Lord High Constable on his left; the Great Officers of State, the Noblemen bearing his Majesty's Regalia, the Dean of Westminster, Garter, and Black Rod, standing about the King's Chair, and the Train-bearers behind his Majesty.

The Queen's Officers, the Noblemen who bore her Majesty's Regalia, her Supporters, Train-bearers, and Assistants, standing 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.

THE RECOGNITION.

When the Anthem was concluded, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshall, preceded by Garter, went to the east side of the Theatre. The Archbishop then made the Recognition in the following words: "Sirs,—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?"

The reply to this demand, which was delivered with great solemnity of manner and in a clear and distinct tone, was a general and hearty acclamation of "God save King William the Fourth."

The Archbishop repeated the same form at the other three sides of the Theatre, and was replied to by the same acclamations. His Majesty bowed after each burst of assent. The trumpets flourished long and loud at the last Recognition; and when silence had in some degree succeeded, the King's scholars of Westminster school shouted out, after their ancient usage, a latin sentence, which concluded with vivant Rex et Regina, vivat Gulielmus. Then followed another Anthem taken from Psalm xxi., ver. 1—6, "The King shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord," which was sung by the Choir; their Majesties being seated in the meantime on their chairs of State.

THE OFFERING.

All preparations having now been made, the Bible, Patina, and Chalice, being placed upon the Altar, by the Bishops who had borne them, and a magnificent cloth of gold having been spread upon the steps of the Altar, by the officers of the Wardrobe, who also placed two splendidly decorated cushions for their Majesties to kneel on, the King, attended by two Bishops, as his supporters, the Dean of Westminster, the Great Officers and Noblemen, bearing the four Swords, passed to the Altar. The Queen also, supported by two Bishops, proceeded to the Altar. His Majesty, reverently kneeling, made his first offering, which consisted of a pall, or altar-covering, of cloth of gold, which, having been provided by the Master of the Great Wardrobe, was delivered by an officer of the Wardrobe to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who handed it to the King. His Majesty placed it in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The right Rev. Prelate placed the costly gift upon the altar. The King's second offering was an Ingot of Gold, of the purest metal, and weighing one pound in troy weight. This had been provided by the Treasurer of the Household, and was delivered by him to the King, who placed it in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Right Rev. Prelate put the ingot into the oblation basin.

The Queen's offering was a pall of gold cloth, similar to that of the King, and her Majesty presented it with the same formalities as the King had presented his, kneeling all the while on a cushion to the left hand of her Royal consort.

Their Majesties continued to kneel before the altar, the following prayer was offered up by the Archbishop of Canterbury:—

"O God, who dwelleth in the high and holy place, with them also who are of an humble spirit look down mercifully upon these thy servants, William our King and Adelaide our Queen, humbling themselves before thee at thy footstool, and graciously receive these oblations, which, in humble acknowledgment of thy sovereignty over all, and of thy bounty to them in particular, they have now offered up unto thee, through Jesus Christ, our only Mediator and Advocate.—Amen."

Their Majesties rose at the conclusion of the prayer, and were conducted to their seats. Some Ladies of Honour had at this time gathered round the King's chair, and his Majesty on returning from the altar, motioned them, good-humouredly, away with his hand. They immediately dispersed and left a free passage to his Majesty. The Regalia, except the swords, were delivered, by the several Noblemen who bore the same, to the Archbishop, and by his Grace to the Dean of Westminster, to be laid on the Altar, the Great Officers 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 Faldstool above the steps of the Theatre, in the middle of the east side thereof. The Responses to the Litany, however, were not made by the Choir, owing to the two Bishops being inaudible to the performers. The beginning of the Communion Service was then read. During this part of the ceremony the Queen appeared to labor under some degree of faintness, and it was found necessary to have recourse to an essence bottle, which was procured for her Majesty from the Duchess Dowager of Richmond. After the Commandments were chanted, the Bishop of Llandaff read the Epistle, and the Bishop of Bristol the Gospel.

THE SERMON.

The Sermon was then preached by the Bishop of London, from the text of 1 Peter xi. 13, "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake," &c. It was a remarkably good discourse, and was delivered very audibly and distinctly. In consideration of the length of the remaining part of the ceremony, the Bishop's address was very short: it occupied about a quarter of an hour.

During the Sermon their Majesties reposed in their Chairs of State, at the south side of the altar. The King wore a superb cap of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine; and throughout the sermon, His Majesty was still supported by the Lords who bore the Swords, and by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and other distinguished personages. Her Majesty's supporters, too, continued standing around her chair, and to the number of them were now added several of the Bishops.

The Archbishop of Canterbury took his seat upon a purple velvet chair, on the north side of the altar. The Garter stood beside his Grace; a long bench, covered with purple velvet, extended from the Archbishop's chair, immediately opposite to their Majesties, being placed on the north side of the area. This bench was assigned to the Bishops, most of whom were present. The Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster were stationed on the south side of the area, to the east of the King's chair, and close to the Altar. They remained standing during the whole of the ceremony.

The appearance of the "Sacrarium" was at this moment peculiarly striking. The gorgeous appearance of the Altar, laden with service-plate of massive gold, and glittering with the splendid Regalia which had for a time been deposited upon it, was surpassingly magnificent. The grouping, too, of the Royal supporters, who were clad in the most sumptuous apparel, presented a scene of the most graceful and dignified character.

THE OATH.

At the end of the sermon, the oath was administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the following words:—"Sir, are you willing to take the oath usually taken by your predecessors," the King answered,—"I am willing."

The Archbishop then put the following questions to the King, whose replies were made from a book which His Majesty held in his hands.

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

King.—I solemnly promise so to do.

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

King.—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 inviolate the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established within the kingdom of England and Ireland, the dominion of Wales, the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the territories thereunto belonging, before the union of the two kingdoms? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the churches there committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain unto them, or any of them?

King.—All this I promise to do.

His Majesty then arose out of his chair, and attended by his supporters, went bareheaded to the altar, where, kneeling upon a cushion at the steps of the altar, and laying his hand upon the holy gospels, he said—"The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep, so help me, God."

Hereupon the King kissed the Book, and signed the oath—the implements of writing being handed to His Majesty on a silver standish, by the Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

The King again put on his cap of crimson velvet, and returned to his chair. The anthem, "Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire," was then sung by the choir.

THE ANOINTING.

After the Hymn, the Archbishop read the prayer, beginning, "O Lord, holy Father, who by anointing with oil didst of old make and consecrate kings, priests, and prophets." The Anthem of "Zadok, the priest," was then sung, during which his Majesty was disrobed of his crimson robes by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, which, along with his Cap, were immediately carried into St. Edward's Chapel. His Majesty then sat down in St. Edward's Chair, which had been placed in front of the Altar, and four Knights of the Garter, viz. the Dukes of Leeds, Rutland, Newcastle, and Northumberland, summoned by Garter, held over the King's head a rich Pall or Cloth of Gold, delivered to them by the Lord Chamberlain, who had received the same from an officer of the Wardrobe; and the Dean of Westminster stood by, holding the Ampulla containing the consecrated Oil, and pouring some into the Anointing Spoon, the Archbishop anointed his Majesty on the head and hands, in the form of a cross, pronouncing the words, "*Be thou annointed*," &c.

The King then kneeling, the Archbishop, standing on the north side of the Altar, pronounced the Benediction. The Knights of the Garter returned the Pall to the Lord Chamberlain (to be by him re-delivered to the Officer of the Wardrobe), and returned to their seats.

THE INVESTING WITH THE SUPERTUNICA.

The Dean of Westminster then received from the Officers of the Wardrobe the Supertunica of Cloth of Gold, with which the Dean arrayed his Majesty.

THE SPURS.

The Spurs were given by the Dean to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, who knelt down, and touched his Majesty's heel with them, and gave them again to the Dean, who replaced them on the Altar.

THE SWORD.

The Nobleman who carried the Sword of State, Earl Grey, received in exchange for it another Sword, in a purple velvet scabbard, and presented it to the Archbishop, who placed it upon the Altar, and said the prayer, "Hear our prayers, O Lord, we beseech thee," &c. The Archbishop then took the Sword from the Altar, and gave it to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who girded it on the King, while the Archbishop said, "Receive this kingly sword," &c.

OFFERING OF THE SWORD.

His Majesty now rose up and went to the Altar. He presented the sword (in the scabbard,) to the Archbishop, and returned to his Chair. The Sword was then redeemed by the nobleman who first received it, and was carried by him through the rest of the ceremony.

THE INVESTING WITH THE MANTLE.

His Majesty was then invested by the Dean with the Imperial Mantle, or Dalmatic Robe of Cloth of Gold, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain fastening the clasps.

THE ORB AND RING.

His Majesty was then presented, with the accustomed ceremonies, with the Orb and Ring, by the Archbishop. The Sceptres were next presented to his Majesty, whose right arm was supported by the Duke of Norfolk, as the Lord of the Manor of Worksop. His Grace bore the Sceptre himself in order to relieve his Majesty.

THE CROWNING.

The Crown was then placed upon his Majesty's head by the Archbishop, and immediately all the spectators shouted out "God save King William;" the guns were fired by signal; and the acclamations of the immense crowds without, could be heard even in the Abbey itself. As soon as the King was crowned, the Peers put on their Coronets, which had a very beautiful effect. The King was then presented with the *Holy Bible*, which he returned to the Archbishop. He then knelt, holding both the Sceptres, while the Archbishop blessed him in these words:—"The Lord bless thee, and keep thee; and, as he hath made thee King over his people, so may he still prosper thee in this world, and make thee partaker of his eternal felicity in the world to come."

The Bishops and Peers then in an audible voice answered "Amen."

After another Prayer for the People, to which the Bishops and Peers also responded "Amen," the King rose and went to King Edward's Chair where he kissed the Archbishop and Bishops who were present. Te Deum was then sung by the Choir, while his Majesty reposed on the Chair at the east side of the Throne.

THE ENTHRONIZATION.

The King was now led by the Archbishop and Bishops, and by them enthroned. The Archbishop pronounced the exhortation, "Stand firm, and hold fast," &c. Here the acclamations were renewed. "God save the King," sounded from every part of the Hall. The coronation medals were also thrown about the Hall, and excited a good deal of laughter by the struggles which were made to catch them. The desire to possess them fairly upset the decorum of the legal bench. Their Lordships, indeed, seemed to be determined to make a complete holiday of the event.

THE HOMAGE.

Homage was then rendered by the Peers in succession, beginning with the Bishops. The Duke of Cumberland repeated the words of the Homage for the Princes of the Blood, and the premier Peer of each grade for the rest. Each Peer, however, kissed his Majesty's left cheek. His Majesty said a few words to each of the Peers. There was great applause when the Duke of Wellington went up to kiss the King, as there was also on the appearance of Earl Grey, Lord Lyndhurst, and, above all, the Lord Chancellor.

The *anointing*, *crowning*, and *enthroning* of the Queen excited a great interest in all the assemblage. Her Majesty, who had sat during the previous ceremony, in her chair, at the south side of the Abbey, was conducted through the same ceremonies by the Ladies appointed for the purpose. When the Crown was placed on her Majesty's head, each Peeress put on her Coronet; and after her Majesty had been placed on the throne, heart, voice, and hand of every individual in the Abbey were employed in offering congratulations to the beloved consort of our King. Their Majesties then took the Holy Sacrament, during which profound silence was maintained in the Hall. When their Majesties, however, rose from the Altar, the feelings of delight could no longer be restrained; and when the procession began, it was hailed with the most rapturous plaudits. Her Majesty, in particular, called forth the most enthusiastic demonstrations of regard. Peer and Peeress, Judges and Prelates, heroes by land and sea, vied with each other in the heartiness of their applause. But when his Majesty himself appeared, the enthusiasm of his subjects seemed to know no bounds. He appeared highly gratified with the manner in which he was received, and bowed repeatedly to the company on either side of the aisles. His Majesty looked fatigued, and even seemed to walk with some difficulty; but the ceremonial was, of course, exhausting, if from nothing but its length, and we doubt not that the excitement of his Majesty's mind tended greatly to weaken his bodily strength. He entered into the solemn feelings which, in a well-regulated mind, the more serious ceremonies of the day were so well calculated to inspire. He felt deeply the sanctity of the bond into which he had entered with his people; and it was evident from the devotion of his demeanor throughout the religious portions of the ceremony, that he prayed "not only with the lips, but with the understanding also." Many were the prayers which were uttered for his health and happiness as he passed alo[illegible] which was simultaneous[illegible] the Abbey, was felt to be [illegible] on words, but to be, in spiri[illegible] arm- to the Deity, to pour dow[illegible] majesties hearted and estimable [illegible], with even were greeted by the mul[illegible] more enthusiasm than when [illegible] ceded to the Abbey. They wore their Crowns on their return, and when they heard the acclamations which thundered from the countless thousands which lined the way, and knew that the crowds, who thus gave expression to the loyalty of their hearts, were composed of all classes of their subjects from the highest to the lowest; they must have felt how inferior are all the gratifications of kingly power and splendour, to the possession of their PEOPLE'S love.

We have given ample details of the ceremony of the coronation, which, though divested by the economy of Ministers of much of its splendour, was still very magnificent. We regret to say that all accounts concur in representing his Majesty as looking in very ill-health, and considerably oppressed by the fatiguing ceremonies which he had to undergo. One circumstance connected with the coronation has excited much surprise. The Princess Victoria, the heir presumptive of the throne, was present only as a spectator. Her mother the Duchess of Kent, was not present at all. Many conjecturers are afloat as to the cause of this remarkable omission, which is, we fear, to be attributed to some family dissensions.

SEPT. 11.—The absence of the Duchess of Kent from the coronation ceremony is accounted for in the *Globe* of last night, on authority, by the sickness of the Princess Victoria at the time of the publication of the programme, and the fear on the part of her affectionate Mother and her Royal Uncle, that the fatigue might injure the youthful Princess.

The following is a list of the new titles, from the Gazette of yesterday evening:—

The Earl of Cassillis, K. T. to be Marquis of Ailsa, of the isle of Ailsa, in the county of Ayr.—The Earl of Breadalbane, to be Earl of Ormelie and Marquis of Breadalbane.—Ear Grosvenor, to be Marquis of Westminster.—Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish, to be Baron Cavendish, of Keighley, in the County of York, and Earl of Burlington.—Robert Dundas Viscount Duncan, to be Earl Camperdown, of Lundle, in the county of Forfar, and of Glencagles, in the county of Perth.—Viscount Northland, to be Earl of Ranfurley, of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.—Thomas Marquis of Headfort, to be Baron Kenlis, of Kenlis, or Kells, in the county of Meath. John Chambre Earl of Meath, K. P. to be Baron Chaworth, of Heaten-hall, in the county of Hereford. George Earl of Dunmore, to be baron Dunmore, of Dunmore, in the forest of Athole, in the county of Perth.—General George James, Earl of Ludlow, G. C. B. to be baron Ludlow.—Robert Montgomerie, Lord Belhaven and Stenton, to be Baron Hamilton of Wishaw, in the county of Lanark.—General John Francis Lord Howden, G. C. B. to be Baron Howden, of Howden and Grimston, in the County of York.—The Hon. William Maule, to be Baron Panmure, of Brechin and Mavar, in the county of Forfar. The Hon. George Codogan, to be Baron Oakley, of Caversham, in the county of Oxford.—Sir George Warwick Bampfylde, Bart. to be Baron Poltimore, of Poltimore, in the county of Devon.—Sir Robert Lawley, Bart. to be Baron Wenlock, of Wenlock, in the county of Salop.—Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart. to be Baron Mostyn, in the county of Flint.—William Fitzharding Berkely, Esq. to be Baron Segrave of Berkeley Castle, in the County of Gloucester.—Lieut. Colonel Arthur Chichester, to be Baron Templemore of Templemore, in the county of Donegall.—William Lewis Hughes, Esq. to be Baron Dinorben, of Kenmellpark, in the County of Denbigh.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—An Agent of the French Government is at present in London, treating for the purchase of 500,000 stand of arms. He has already been furnished with 100,000.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the cholera had entirely disappeared. *Te Deum* had been sung at Riga and Cronstadt for deliverance from the disease.

Pera, the Suburb of Constantinople, was destroyed on the 2d ult. by a conflagration, which broke out at 8 o'clock in the morning. The residences of the French and English Ambassadors became a prey to the flames. Every thing was consumed except the Austrian Palace and Russian chancery.

The Emperor Nicholas, whose health is much impaired, not having sufficient confidence in his own medical attendants, sent for some from Berlin. The King of Prussia despatched to him Webel and Rusto. Dr. Horne has also been for the last two months at St. Petersburg.

SEPTEMBER 10.—From Poland we have nothing decisive as yet. The armies continue to be in presence of one another, but no active operations are taking place. It is generally believed that negociations are going forward on a somewhat reasonable basis.

General Baudrad, who came here on a special mission from Louis Philippe, has had several interviews with Lord Palmerston on the subject of Poland.—The General, in the name of the King of the French has urged the British Government to address a remonstrance to the Emperor of Russia, in stronger terms than have yet been employed.

KING LEOPOLD.—Letters from Brussels, of Tuesday last, state that it was reported that Leopold intends to abdicate, being weary of the confusion which exists in the settlement of the peace with Holland.—His close attention to business has much injured his health.

M. Peyronnet, one of the ex-ministers of Charles X., has published a letter, in which he declares that the fortress of Ham, in which himself and fellow prisoners are confined, is unwholsome, that they can scarcely take any exercise, and that instead of having a well-furnished table, he has himself been obliged to make his dinner of a morsel of bread.

POLAND.

"WARSAW, Aug. 13.

"ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Head-quarters of Bolinow.

"Soldiers!—Called by the choice of the nation and your confidence, to exercise the command-in-chief over you in the sacred cause of our country, I share at your head in all the glorious privations and dangers to which you have been exposed. Far from all feeling of self-love, I never sought the power which was confided to me; I accepted it, and have hitherto exercised it. Though I was sensible that it was accompanied with many and great difficulties, it was not my intention to yield to those difficulties, but I was resolved to be the first to give the example of that perseverance of which we have so much need in our present situation.

"A Deputation, named by the Diet, found it advantageous for the good of the country, to confide the Chief command of the army to other hands.—While I submit with resignation to this interference, I will address you for the last time, to testify to you the entire esteem with which I am filled for your bravery, your devotedness, and zeal. Your country judges by what you have hitherto done, of what it may expect from you in future. The commander, whom the representatives of the nation have placed over you, is already known to you by his bravery and his resolution, since by overcoming the greatest difficulties he saved your comrades from that destruction which, for a less resolute man, would have been inevitable. Let us surround him with the confidence and affection his merits deserve. Implicit confidence, obedience, the first virtue of a soldier of every rank, will be a powerful support on our side to the new commander; and I, who had the honor to be at your head, may now be allowed to aspire to another, that of fighting in your ranks, and giving you an example of the discipline which I have hitherto required from you, and to which I will with you willingly submit. Soldiers, let us always unite magnanimity and obedience with courage and zeal, and with God's help Poland will still rise from its ruin—Poland forever.

[illegible] Commander-in-Chief of the armed National [illegible]rce, "SKRYZNECKI."

"ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Head-quarters, Bolinow, Aug. 12.

"Soldiers! Called by the will of the Diet from your ranks to your head, I take on me this post full of confidence and hope. The exercise of the chief command is not difficult where all are animated by one feeling—that of sacrificing themselves for the deliverance of the country. Yes, it will certainly find it in your courage, and in the perseverance which is able to conquer every thing. Citizens and Soldiers, I have served among you during this national war; I therefore know the spirit that animates you, and will not exhort you to obedience and order; so much only I will say, that extraordinary efforts are required—only one thought shall direct all our movements, that of renouncing every thing that men prize most highly in order to secure our independence. Whatever these movements may be, the zeal which inspires you in battle must not cool during the preparations for it.—If my military life hitherto, and bringing back to their families some thousand of your brethren whom you perhaps already gave up as lost, can give me any title to your confidence, I claim it of you in the name of God and our country. I know that I can only be strong through your own strength; I know also the demands of the nation and the army, and will not disappoint your expectations. You shall see me every where partake in your hardships and dangers; but I most also be allowed to hope that when we go altogether to the combat, you will depend on me as I do on the country and you. Its deliverance alone guides your steps as well as mine. Let us keep away every thing that might weaken the moral strength of the army, and weaken ourselves, and we shall leave to our posterity a free country.

"Commander-in-Chief, *ad interim*, of the armed national force, "HENRY DEMBINSKI."

MANIFESTO OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT AGAINST PRUSSIA.

"There are extreme circumstances which will not permit men to observe the conduct which otherwise they would willingly pursue.

"Can it be a reproach to the weak, that when on the point of perishing, they expose the false pretences of those, who, under the cloak of legal conduct, would effectually ensure their destruction, by aiding their adversary?

"The Poles have a right to say that the faith of nations is but an empty name, and that treaties and conventions have been invented only to cover the crimes of the powerful with the mask of justice. The principle of non-intervention, for what does it serve, but as a pretext in the selfish policy adopted by the cabinets of the present day? How Austria has applied it in the disarming of Dwernicki's corps is known to Europe, and Europe remains silent. Prussia has violated, in a manner still more striking, a principle which, once adopted, ought to be adopted by all, or applied impartially.

"Often have we addressed to the Cabinets, the guarantees of our rights, the most pressing representations; and all have been deaf to our voice. We cannot indeed demonstrate by judicial process the wrongs which we have suffered on the Prussian territory. They are, however, sufficiently proved by the most circumstantial details; of all proofs the most convincing is that furnished by the present position of the Russian army.

"Prussia, confident in our weakness, has done well to give evasive answers to all the Governments who would seek to maintain, *bona fide*, the principle of non-intervention. She could not better disguise her conduct from incredulous Cabinets, that they might be required to see the French at Warsaw, before they would believe in the concert subsisting between the cabinets of St. Petersburg and Berlin.

"The National Government has received a report from the General in Chief, announcing that the army of Paskewitsch is concentrated on the lower Vistula, and extended in Echelon, on the right side of the river, and resting on the Prussian frontier. [Here follows a minute description of the then position of the army, since changed.] It results from the plan of operation adopted by general Paskewitsch, that in case of a check more or less severe, he could without difficulty regain the right bank, and, by consequence, must have the certainty of a secure retreat in Prussia, into which the quarantine will not hinder him long from penetrating, and where no Russian corps will experience the fate of General Dwernicki. This conduct of Prussia destroys all the advantages which we have acquired by so much devotion, and so much blood spilled all over the soil of Poland. It renders useless, we are bold to say, all the miracles of our courage.

"Our struggle has been an appeal to God; why attempt to influence his decrees, and lend to the strong more terrible arms for the purpose of crushing the weak? Let it be known that it is not with Russia only we are engaged in combat. There was a time when the spectators of a conflict would have thought themselves guilty of a crime if they did not assist the weaker party—the world calls that time barbarous.—At present two powers are seen conspiring against an unhappy nation, and the contest is looked upon with *sang froid*. The attacked nation has not even arms to defend itself, for Prussia, not content with having surrounded our frontiers for a long time with a factitious quarantine, checks the transport of every thing necessary for our defence. Such are the means resorted to in order to reduce us; this is the fair battle offered us by Russia, assisted by the Prussians. Their princes invoke the name of God in their proclamations—God is justice and equity, and invoking him to testify falsehood is committing perjury. Who can foresee the future? The princes who wish for our destruction may, perhaps, hereafter be pursued by misfortune, and placed in situations of difficulty. Let them then recollect their conduct to Poland. How can we be silent while we experience such injustice? Our complaints must be published, that they may be a solemn manifesto against the conduct of Prussia. The world must know what we have complained of—what are the difficulties we have to conquer; and perhaps then the Governments which are deaf to the voice of justice and humanity, will be forced to admit that a people who had the courage to support itself single-handed against such powerful enemies, combined to annihilate it, is worthy of a free and independent existence."

PORTUGAL.—On the 21st Aug., a part of the 2d regiment of infantry having rebelled against the King, seized the colours of the regiment, and fired upon the Miguelites, were attacked by the royal police guard and the the 4th regiment of infantry, and soon reduced to subjection and obedience.—The reports of the killed and wounded are various, it is stated to be 150 to 200. By daylight or a little after, 374 of the 2d regt. were sent as prisoners on board the St. Sebastian hulk.—Mr. Grundy, a British subject, received two sabre cuts, and seven bayonet wounds.—The British Consul made a spirited remonstrance to the Secretary of State, Santarem, but received no answer, in consequence of which he ordered the British corvette Despatch, to anchor in front, and as near as possible to the commercial square, to give all protection to British subjects in case of need.—The Gazette of the 25th ult. contains a decree for the immediate trial, or rather execution without trial, before a military commission, of all who have taken part in the insurrection.

UNITED STATES.

FLOUR.—In the last 26 years, there have been exported from the United States to foreign countries, twenty-five millions one hundred and forty five thousand, three hundred and eighty-one barrels of flour, and two millions, nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand, nine hundred and seventy-three bushels of wheat, valued at one hundred and eighty-eight millions, four hundred and sixty-five thousand, seven hundred and ninety-one dollars. The greatest year of exportation of flour was in 1817, when it amounted to 1,479,198 barrels, valued at 7,751,376 dollars. The smallest year, 1814—193,274 barrels—734,000 dollars, The average value of the flour, 7 1-5 dollars per barrel. Value in 1817, about 12 dollars per barrel—in 1826, about 4 7-10 dollars.—*Salem Gazette.*