

portance of the work are unquestionable. Although the surveys are unfinished, the report presents in strong terms the advantages to be derived from the accomplishment of the work. The Engineer says—

"The coast between Beaufort, North Carolina, and the Chesapeake Bay, for a length of two hundred and twenty or two hundred and thirty miles, is nearly, and, in a few years, will be quite destitute of inlets capable of admitting even the smaller class of coasters. The closing of those which formerly existed, (and there have been as many as ten of them,) has been steadily progressive. In my opinion, (and it is a long and I deliberately formed, and frequently expressed,) the maintenance of a direct navigable communication between either Albemarle or Pamlico sounds and the ocean is impracticable. I purpose, in my final report, to attempt the demonstration of this proposition; and I think I will be able to show that Ocracoke, the only inlet now capable of admitting the passage of coasters, will probably also close in a few years. This inlet, which formerly had thirteen feet at low water upon its bar, was, last summer, reduced to a depth of 6 1/2 feet at ordinary high tides, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to resist the encroachment of the sand upon it. By the storms of August, September and October last, these efforts were paralyzed, and the hope of improving the inlet was abandoned."

The Report recommends a connection of the trade of the Sounds with Beaufort Harbor, asserting that "Beaufort, since the settlement of the country, has never had less than 15 or 16 feet on the bar of its inlet at high tides. It has now, perhaps, 13 feet at high tides. Certainly it has nearly that depth and there are few bars to the southward of it with more; at low water it has 18 feet. A navigable communication for coasting vessels would, therefore, open for the trade of a large part of North Carolina, at least, one of the best, and taking the depth of water at low tides, the character of the bar, and the safety of the coast near it, perhaps the best Atlantic harbor south of the Chesapeake Bay."

The Report also recommends that a Canal be cut, uniting the waters of the Neuse and Cape Fear Rivers, which would suffice to open an inland communication for steamboats from the Dismal Swamp Canal to Wilmington, and to the Ocean. The line of Canal is estimated at 56 1/2 miles in length. We anxiously look forward to the day when these works may be accomplished. It has always been a source of grief and mortification to our citizens, that our sea-coast possessed such limited advantages for commercial business. The produce of North Carolina has heretofore found its way to the sea-ports of the neighboring States, to the great detriment and loss of our people. This scheme of improvement, if accomplished, must operate for the better. Concentrating as it will the whole trade of the Eastern shore, and leading it to the marts of Wilmington or Beaufort, a great disadvantage will be overcome, and the commercial interest of the State be greatly benefited. And if the efforts of our citizens to establish a Rail Road line from East to West, should be consummated, and the fertile productions and mineral wealth of Western Carolina find an easy access to the ocean, our State will assume a new position, a greater energy will be lent to the industry of our people, and the tide of emigration, now draining off their resources, will find a lasting check.—Register.

Manifesto of the Administration.—Nearly six columns of the Globe of Tuesday night are occupied by "an address to the People of the United States" adopted at a meeting held at the capitol, on the 6th of July, at which JOHN M. NILES, of Connecticut, and CHARLES E. HAYNES, of Georgia, presided. This document is in the nature of a manifesto, and is, of course, to be received as an authoritative exposition of the views of the administration. The address, by way of apologizing for the inefficiency of the Legislature of Congress, avows that "too much has been expected from the deliberations of that body." This, it states, is a "fatal delusion" to guard against the progress of which is one of the objects of the address. It then proceeds to show that Congress is not invested with any authority to relieve the commercial distresses or wants of the country, and that the people, in times of difficulty and pressure, must rely upon their own unaided energies for relief. The address of these "Republican members" goes on to denounce a National Bank as unconstitutional and dangerous. But, as their opinions upon this point are of the utmost importance, we quote their own language. "These and many other arguments of great force may be employed to prove the unconstitutionality of a Bank of the United States. But whatever may have been, or are now, our several conclusions upon that point, we unanimously concur in the opinion that the re-establishment of a Bank of the United States is unnecessary, inexpedient, and dangerous to the public liberty."

The address proceeds to a general argument against the necessity of a National Bank—using, however, we perceive, not that term, but the words "a Bank of the United States." It declares that a Bank is necessary to the cor-

rection of the exchanges, and predicts that, as soon as specie payments are resumed, the present ruinous rates of exchange will be so modified as to amount only to the cost of transporting specie from one part of the Union to the other. It then boldly argues the "perfectibility of the Sub-Treasury system, and affirms that that is to be the creed of the party that supports the present administration. It manifests the most decided opposition to the Banks, against whose honesty and good faith it makes very unequivocal insinuations. The superiority of the Sub-Treasury over all other schemes is elaborately maintained, and the address concludes with an essay on abolition. Altogether it is a very dull, inane paper, tolerably well put together, but destined to plunge the party into still further troubles.—Bull. Chron.

Dr. Duncan of Ohio attempted on the Saturday night previous to the adjournment of Congress, to inflict upon the House of Representatives a speech of thirteen columns, avowedly in answer to Mr. Bond's, but the thing was unendurable, and the orator was cut short by the universal loathing of the members. It is now spread over the Globe. The Party became very restless under the effect of Mr. Bond's scorching exposure of corruption, and they have made two efforts to paralyze its force. First, Bynum fluttered, and puffed and swaggered, but the facts were too stubborn—and then Duncan undertook to force out from his air pump, the windy mass that had been collected or compounded for him. But all would not do. And how, reader, do you imagine this redoubtable Sangrado undertakes to neutralize the effect of Mr. Bond's physic? Why by showing off piquant offences during the Administration of Mr. Adams—for which that gentleman was in part displaced—the party coming into power proclaiming all the while "retrenchment and Reform!" The present and preceding administrations are convicted of violating every pledge, and of squandering the public money in the most unblushing manner; and when no other extenuation can be found, the abused and betrayed people are pointed to trivial offences committed long since by others!—One abuse is cited to justify another!

The annals of impudence furnish no parallel to this.—Rich. Whig.

We observe that Congress has appropriated twenty thousand dollars for continuing the improvements upon the Cape Fear River. The channel has already been deepened three feet, and is now much wider and straighter than it was before government commenced its operations. Twelve feet may now be brought over the shoalest place in the channel, and we can reason if three feet have been gained why the depth may not be increased ad infinitum. We are assured, too, by the Engineer who has the river in charge, that by blasting the rock which forms the New Inlet Bar any draught of water might be obtained. Wilmington Adc.

Port of Wilmington.—The Harbour Master has kindly furnished us with the subjoined list of vessels which have arrived in the port of Wilmington during the year commencing July 1st, 1837, and ending July 1st, 1838.

5 Barques,
173 Brigs,
260 Schooners,
8 Sloops,
466.

ib.

From the New York American. **Scott and the Cherokees.**—From a conversation with an intelligent gentleman directly from the Cherokee country, we learn that all apprehension of difficulty or disaster from that quarter is now entirely removed—that one fourth of the Cherokees, or about four thousand in number, have already been forwarded to their future residence in the West, and that the residue of the nation, almost to a man, are now quietly encamped under the protection of the United States troops, at convenient places for removal, amply and comfortably provided for; and will be conveyed to their place of destination as soon as the heat of the season will permit. Thus a great and fearful object, though seemingly one of dire necessity, will soon be accomplished, and probably without the loss of a single life. If any thing can atone for the violation of national faith—if any thing can palliate the injustice of removing, by force of arms, an unoffending, and, comparatively, a civilized people, from their native homes to a distant and barbarous region, it is to be found, partly in the compensation offered by the removing power, but mostly in the watchful solicitude, and guarding humanity, by which the act was accompanied. No laurel which Scott has acquired, will live so long, or bloom so freshly round his brow, as that which he has gathered in the bloodless fields of the Cherokee country. He has, in the discharge of the ungrateful duty imposed upon him, gained by his vigilance, humanity, and address, immortal honor.

The heroism of the sword belongs to many—to none more emphatically than to Scott; but, a courageous, enlightened, and self-denying humanity, is a higher attribute, and belongs to but few. Happily for the Cherokees, and happily, too, for the honor of his country, in the character of Scott, they have been found united.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Star. THE CITIZENSHIP OF GOVERNOR BRANCH.

We saw a few days ago another extra from the office of the Standard containing a letter or certificate of Gov. Branch trying to show that he is not a citizen of Florida.

And how, gentle reader, do you think he proves it? He admits that he has removed his family and property to Florida, where "he spends his winter and springs;" and that he is now a candidate for a seat in their Convention, but that he was born and raised in North Carolina, and on the same plantation to where "a long line of native born ancestors lived before him," and therefore he is still, and of course must continue to the end of his life, a North Carolinian. How amusing! Why, Pat, the Irish bogrotter, who comes over here in search of whiskey and freedom, knows better than that; and that a man, no matter where he is born, may become the citizen of another country.

This reminds us of an old story of a foreigner who came to this country and advertised for an American servant. A raw Paddy from Cork, just caught and brought over, made his appearance, and in the rich brogue of Erin enquired, "Is it your honor that is in want of a serving man?" "I am in want of a servant, but I want an American; pray what countryman are you?" "Och, I am an Amirikin," says Pat. "Indeed; why were you born?" "Inquired the gentleman laughingly.—"In ould Ireland, to be sure, your honor; but if a chicken be hatched in the stable, must he be a horse?"

But to be serious. Does Gov. Branch really insist that he still resides in Halifax? How much of the last four years has he spent there? "He spends his winters and springs in Florida." Does he spend his summers and falls in Halifax? Is his family not now spending the summer at his summer-house in Georgia? When he was a bona fide citizen of that county, we remember his summer and fall residence was in Wake county for health. We have occasionally heard of him in North Carolina, but it was when he was flying through the State on his way to Washington or some Northern City, or on his return home. But he still owns a plantation in Halifax. Now he may do this for a variety of reasons. It may be that it is endeared to him as the depository of the bones of his kindred, and therefore he will not sell it; or, it may be that he and "his long line of native born ancestors" of which he speaks, have worked it so long and so hard that it is worn out, and that nobody will buy it. But can any man not wholly demerited by his hunger and thirst for office, suppose that the thousands of North Carolinians who have removed from this State within the last four years, and who still own freeholds here, and who return now and then to look after their unsettled business, are, within the intrepidity of the constitution or common sense, citizens and residents of North Carolina? A Locomotive citizen, says the Newbern Spectator, will not do. He cannot be a citizen of both countries and of either at the same time, as his interest may suggest.

We once saw a caricature that illustrates our idea. A clerk in one of the Departments at Washington City was, during his residence there, elected a member of Congress from one of the eastern States. A debate arose in the House of Representatives about his residence and eligibility; and the picture represented the poor clerk as thrown "sky high" in the air, with his heels upward, and his hands most imploringly spread out, and the celebrated John Randolph, then a member of the House, and who had joined in the debate, standing in one corner pointing that long fore finger at him, and exclaiming "If he is there, he can't be here."

Where did the people of Leon district, in Florida, think Gov. Branch lived when they nominated him for their Convention? Where did he himself think he lived when he accepted their nomination? But Florida, he seems to think, is no where. It can't furnish a local habitation and a residence at all. It is a mere Territory, a "Plantation of the United States." "A Plantation!" Why really, Gov. Branch, you have been so long away from the plain speaking people of North Carolina, and have been inhaling so much of the royal atmosphere of the palace at Washington of late, that you talk like an English nobleman would about their British East India plantations, and their Canadian plantations. Such an argument does not deserve an answer. And this is what the Standard calls complete refutation, a nailing to the counter as false, a matter as clear as the sun in the heavens.

"Florida a plantation belonging to the States!" and these wories of Uncle Sam entitled in "their infant struggles to every aid" from this great constitutional law-giver and profound statesman!!! Really, Floridians, you must be in a bad fix and hard run for help! In fine, we are pained and mortified that JOHN BRANCH, who once stood so high in our estimation, should now, under the most extraordinary circumstances, be coming out in his own name in handbills and certificates, written by himself, as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of North Carolina, and ad-

vocating his own pretensions by such quibbling. We say nothing here about the politics of Gov. Branch. We look upon this movement of his as downright impudence.

Philo White, the former Editor of the Standard, once said we were the most gullible people on the face of the earth; but the people of North Carolina can't be caught with such chaff as this. They will re-elect Gov. Dudley by an overwhelming majority, and teach Gov. Branch that she is no old shoe to be worn or kicked off at will by any political gamester.

STATE RIGHTS.

FOR THE "STAR."

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir, in your paper of the 11th inst. appears a letter headed "Windsor. Bertie Co., N. C. June 26, 1838." In that letter, among other (intended to be smart) things, made known to you, and by you to the people of Bertie, in order to dictate to them who they shall give leave to stay at home, and who they shall choose to represent them in the next Legislature of N. C., it is said the "federal whigs have brought out Lewis Bond, Esq., for the Commons;" thus intending, by a combination of offensive terms, without the least regard to truth or honesty, to give the said "Lewis Bond, Esq." leave to stay at home also. If you, sir, had seen fit to let the name of your comical correspondent accompany his presumptuous communication, you would have spared me the trouble of thus noticing his impertinent dictation; and lest any citizen of Bertie should be at a loss to know who this worthy correspondent of the Standard is, it will be sufficient to remark that he may be met with on every muster ground pending the election, yea, and at church too, on the Sabbath, assuming to be leader, and dictator to men of sense and respectability. I will not forbear, however, to notice a sign of improvement in your correspondent.—He seems to have discovered that Bertie has at least one other talented son beside himself; and if he is in earnest in what he says, he thinks seriously about sending him to Congress; but I am afraid he is not in earnest, or if he is, that he will change his mind before the time arrives, especially if he discovers that Lewis Bond, who was "brought out by the federal whigs," would be much gratified to see this magnanimous project of the Standard's correspondent at Windsor carried into effect.

And now, Fellow Citizens of Bertie, permit me to say something about how I was brought out as a candidate to represent this county. To many of you the whys and the wherefores are very well known; but what must be the wonder and amazement of the Editor of the Standard, after the information given him by his Windsor correspondent, thus to be told, without the fear of contradiction, that this most talented son of Bertie, so recently discovered by his correspondent at Windsor, exerted more influence upon the humble individual who now addresses you, in bringing him out as a candidate than any other citizen in the county of Bertie. "And what," it may be asked, "are your qualifications, which should induce one of Bertie's most talented sons so lately discovered by the Standard's correspondent at Windsor, together with many others equally respectable, who have not as yet attracted his notice, to bring you out as a candidate?" This, fellow citizens, is quite a delicate question for me to answer; but as I will not arrogate to myself qualifications which I am aware I do not possess, neither will I by a voluntary humility, withhold those which I believe that my fellow citizen ascribe to me. Then I answer, that there is no doubt it was their confidence in the integrity of my life, the faithfulness with which I have, for a long time, discharged the duties of some of the most responsible county offices, and an honest purpose to promote the welfare not only of my county, but the State of N. C., and my whole country—qualifications which are not likely soon (if I am not greatly deceived) to bring the Standard's correspondent at Windsor before the people, nor to sustain him, should he by other means bring himself before them.

Fellow Citizens, you are truly informed how I became a candidate, and the matter is submitted to you, whether you will give me leave to stay at home, or whether you will choose to send me to Raleigh as one of your Representatives; and in whatever way your will in making the decision, I shall cheerfully acquiesce.

LEWIS BOND.

Windsor, July 21, 1838.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

The Editor of the "Standard," in announcing his intention to support Gov. BRANCH, declares that he "does not regret" the position which he occupied a short time ago, nor does he recall a single sentence that he has uttered, in relation to Gov. DUDLEY. As the reader may be anxious to know what were the position and sentiments which he then entertained, and which, he would have us believe, he still cherishes, we give his own words:—

"It is thought, if the Governor's election is to be contested on party grounds, at every new term, it would greatly distract the repose of the State." "Gov. Dudley has not used his office to promote the growth or influence of his party. He has sent no message nor proposed any measure involving the principles of party—nor assailed any proposal of the Democratic Republicans, so as to put a political question before the people. There is no question of State policy on which he can be hostile to the interests of North Carolina; and in regard to national politics we venture to predict that he will not support an ally of the Abolitionists, let him be called by what name he may." "Time was (though we fear it has gone by) when the orthodox Democratic creed taught that in the selection of State Officers, we should look to their opinions on State matters; in choosing National Officers, what do they hold on National Affairs?"

The Editor now takes the ground that "We do not conceive that we have a right to object to any nomination, or to withhold our support, simply because we had no agency in making it." The Editor certainly has a right to entertain any opinion he thinks proper on that question; but we are greatly deceived, if the People of North Carolina are also so much wedded to party attachments; and so blinded by party prejudices, as to support "any nomination" which politicians may attempt to cram down their throats. We cannot believe that they will consent to stigmatize Gov. DUDLEY, merely because the Van Buren leaders have thought proper to attempt his prostration, to advance party interests. The Editor thinks that State Officers should not be opposed solely on account of their opinions on National affairs.—Why then should Gov. Dudley be so strenuously opposed, by those who acknowledge that "there is no question of State policy on which he can be hostile to the interests of North Carolina?" In the correspondence between the Committee and Gov. Branch, no mention whatever is made of State matters; the simple question was whether he coincided with them in support of the Sub-Treasury project. The Standard, a short time since, declared its belief that a "very large majority of the Democratic Republican party were averse to an opposition to Gov. DUDLEY." Whether they will forego that opinion, and now oppose him, because they do not conceive that they have a right to object to any nomination that "the party" may make, or to withhold from it their support, is a question that can only be answered by themselves. We are told that "there is a time for all things," and the Standard seems to act up to the doctrine. We remember that this same print charged, two years ago, that Gov. Dudley's election was procured solely through the agency of the Nullifiers, asserting that his majority throughout the State would not exceed that given him in the Salisbury Nullification District. The Editor, too, thought it his duty to say that the "Nullifying" portion of the Whig party always acted in disregard of political honesty, and were far more odious and unprincipled than their allies."—yet these are the men whom the party now rely on to assist them in their political designs! "Consistency, thou art a jewel!"—Register.

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THE LATEST YANKEE TRICK.

Three French Officers and six men captured by three American Tars.

The town was all agog the whole of yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the arrival of the schooner Lone, Capt. Clark, of this port, from Matamoros, having on board, in apparent captivity, three French naval officers and six men. Everybody we met had such a droll chuckle and grin on his countenance, that it was some time before we could understand what it all meant. However, we went aboard, saw the mate and received from him the particulars of the affair as follows:—

The Lone left this city some time since with a valuable cargo for Matamoros. She succeeded in getting into port despite of the blockade; but in attempting to return was captured by the boats of a French brig of war—the four sailors and a passenger were placed on board the U. S. sloop of war Yandall; and Capt. Clark, the mate and steward were allowed to remain on board. A prize crew took charge of her, consisting of a lieutenant, quarter master, captain of the foretop & six sailors, nine in all—and thus rigged out, the prize was dispatched to the French admiral at Vera Cruz. This capture, &c. took place on the 25th or 26th of June—the mate does not remember which, as he had not the log convenient when we saw him.

After getting every thing in readiness they proceeded on their way to Vera Cruz. The French were strangers, not acquainted with the currents, the coast, the Northerns, &c. and the Yankee prisoners blarneyed them so, that they struck much farther to the eastward than was necessary and actually made a mistake of three degrees in their reckoning. The Yankees, however, knew where they were and what they were about, and kept dark.

At length on the morning of the 4th of July, about 4 o'clock, the three American tars commenced their celebration by a bold stroke for independence, when they were only 50 miles from Sacrificious where the French squadron lay. Capt. Clark, the mate and steward were all on deck. They first took the precaution to lock the door of the cabin, thus fastening in the lieutenant commandant, and put the hatch over the fore-castle—the captain then went up to the man at the wheel, and placing his finger in such a way as to resemble a pistol, swore he would blow his brains out if he did not instantly put the helm down. The fellow obeyed and was tied. Three others, who were on deck, were also "lit on," tied down and secured. The other four who were in the fore-castle, were ordered up and

as they came up one by one, they were tied. The tricolor flag was taken down, the stars and stripes were again hoisted, and Captain Clark, after thus so completely re-taking his vessel without bloodshed, with a force of three men against nine, resumed the command and shaped his course for this port, with his prisoners strung together like so many dried app'es, where he arrived yesterday at two o'clock.

These three gallant fellows appear to have met with but little resistance. They were determined to have possession of the vessel.—This, we presume, the Frenchmen perceived at the commencement of hostilities, and concluded that it would be as well to submit with the best grace possible. The prize was worth about \$25,000—of which \$15,000 was in specie and the remainder in hides. This was too paltry a matter to fight for, and we think it was well enough that the blockaders declined to shed blood for such a trifle.

The Lieut. Commandant, we understand, retained possession of the papers of the Lone, but whether he has yet given them up to the Custom House officers, we have not learned. At all events, we cannot think that any national difficulties, will grow out of the affair. Our French friends should forget it all, or only laugh at it as a cute trick—of a nature which the Yankees are always up to. It is indeed a most laughable joke, to think of three men capturing nine!—N. O. Picayune.

FOREIGN.

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 25.

The British Steam-ship Royal William, Capt. Swainson, was announced by telegraph about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and about 6 o'clock we received by her files of the London Sun, Morning Herald, Times, and Shipping Gazette, to the 4th inst. inclusive, and Liverpool papers of the 5th. The Royal William, we understand, had eleven days of head winds and gales, and accomplished half the passage in seven days.

The Coronation took place June 28th, and of course occupies a great space in the papers, as well before as after the date of the transaction.

Of general news, there is not much, notwithstanding the advices are twenty days later than before received. The Government forces in Spain have gained several fresh successes, and there seems now to be some prospect that this ruinous war may be at length brought to a close.

A declaration of independence was reported to have been made by Mehemet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, heretofore tributary to Turkey. The latest accounts go rather to discountenance the rumor.

The cholera, or something similar to it, has re-appeared at Berin.

It was reported in Naples that the King of Sardinia had been visited with insanity.

There was an attempt at revolution in Portugal on the 14th of June, but without success.

THE CORONATION.

Liverpool, July 5.—Before dawn on Thursday (June 28th) the metropolis [London] was alive to the interesting and important transactions, of the day, which was ushered in by the firing of a royal salute of twenty-one guns at a quarter before 4 o'clock; streams of persons were soon after seen hastening to the point where was to be exhibited the gorgeous spectacle, and joyousness, happiness, and loyalty, appeared to fill every breast. At 5 o'clock the doors of the Abbey were opened, and many of those having the privilege entered shortly after that time, and carriages continued to arrive in rapid succession, and set down their company, for several hours. So anxious were parties to secure seats, that the galleries erected in the open air, in the precincts of the Abbey, were partially occupied as early as half past four.

Troops and the police were brought out during the morning, to occupy the line of route. The procession started from the New Palace a few minutes after ten. The varied costumes of the foreign ambassadors and the other individuals who formed the procession excited much admiration. The approach of Her Majesty's state carriage was the signal for the kindest and most affectionate demonstrations, and a shout, deep, fervent, and enthusiastic, was sent up from the immense assemblage; many were the fervent blessings uttered as Her Majesty gracefully bent forward, acknowledging these many and touching demonstrations of loyalty and affection; and she was visibly affected with these marks of devotion and attachment. Throughout the whole line of route but one desire seemed to actuate all present—that of best exhibiting loyalty towards their sovereign.

In about an hour after leaving Buckingham Palace, Her Majesty arrived at the west entrance of the Abbey, and was received by the great officers of State, the noblemen bearing the regalia, and the bishops, when Her Majesty repaired to her robing chamber.—Her Majesty having been robed, advanced up the nave into the choir, the choristers in the orchestra singing the anthem. "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord." When Her Majesty took her seat in a chair before and below the throne, the spectacle was truly magnificent. Then followed the recognition, Her Majesty's first oblation, the Lita-