



From the London Courier.

CORONATION.

(Concluded from our last paper.)

The Lord of the Manor of Heydon, in Essex, claimed to hold the basin and ewer, to the King, when his Majesty washes before dinner, by virtue of one moiety of the manor: and to hand the towel by virtue of another moiety of the manor: to have the towel as his fee.

The Duke of Athol, who had taken his seat on the upper bench, by the Dukes of York & Clarence, then rose and presented a petition in his own behalf, claiming, as lord of the Isle of Man, to present two falcons to his Majesty. By acts of the last reign, the sovereignty of this island was purchased from the Duke of Athol, the tenureship being reserved to his Grace—and the service had been performed by his ancestor at the coronation of George II. and by the Duke's grandfather at the crowning of George III. Owing to the informal wording of this petition, much conversation ensued. The Duke of York suggested that a more regular document should be presented. The Duke of Athol said, that the last petition was in the Claims, and that he had been unable to get the words; but on Lord Harrowby observing that no doubt the terms would be given, it was arranged that a new petition should be presented.

Sir G. Naylor, Clarenceux King of arms, appeared with the petition of Thomas Rider, Esq. lord of the manor of Nether Bilsington, Kent, claiming to present the King with three maple cups, by himself or deputy.

Charles Henry, Lord Viscount Maynard, as lord of the manor of Easton, at the Mount, Essex, counter-claimed (against lord Abergavenny, noticed in the former report) to serve the office of caterer and larderer.

Mr. Mitchell, of the vote office of the House of Commons, presented a petition, claiming to exercise, by virtue of his office of chief constable of the verge of the palace, the duties of "cock and crier," during the progress of the royal coronation. Much explanation took place between the petitioner and the commissioners, and the petition was eventually received, although it was considered doubtful whether it was not referable to the board of green cloth.

Mr. Bellamy, (of Bridge-st. Westminster, wine merchant) presented a petition, claiming to be continued in his office of Purveyor of "cider, ale, and spirituous liquors" to his Majesty, an office which the petitioner had exercised for more than 20 years under his late Majesty George III. Rejected, as being within the arrangement of the board of green cloth.

Richard Waldgrave, Esq. for the manor of Great Wymondley, Hertfordshire, claimed to serve the King with the first cup of silver gilt at dinner, and to have the cup for his fee—This property was formerly possessed by the noble family of Allington, but it was a few years since sold, under an act of parliament, by auction.

The Baroness of Ruthven, on behalf of her son, a minor, Baron Grey de Ruthven, claimed that the young Baron might be allowed to carry the King's great golden spurs before his Majesty among the regalia in the procession to the Abbey; the service devolving upon Lord Grey, by descent, from the family of Hastings, Earls of Pembroke, who performed it in ancient times.

The Hon. R. G. Herbert, (brother of the Earl of Carnarvon) by his son counter-claimed, against the Duke of Norfolk, as lord of the manor of Buckingham, Norfolk, the office of chief butler.

The Earl of Exeter, as possessed of the Barony of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, claimed to execute the office of Almoner; and to have for his fees, the silver alms basin, with the distribution of all the silver therein, together with a fine linen towel, and all the cloth spread on the ground on which his Majesty walks; with a ton of wine, &c.

No other claimants appearing, by themselves or deputies, the court was cleared of strangers. The lords commissioners continued in discussion till half past two o'clock. The doors were then re-opened.

THIRD DAY.

On Saturday at 12 o'clock, the lords constituting Court of Claims, met for

the third time in the painted chamber of the House of Lords. The Earl of Harrowby, the lord president of the council, took the chair at the cross table. On his right were the Dukes of York and Gloucester; and on his left were the Duke of Clarence, Leopold, prince of Saxe Cobourg, and the Duke of Athol. At the long table were seated Lords Amherst, Arden, Saint Helens, Winchester and Binning, Sir W. Scott, Sir W. Grant, Sir J. Nicol, Mr. B. Bathurst, Mr. R. P. Carew, &c.

The first petition presented was that of Douglas, Lord Douglas, claiming to appear in the procession of the coronation, and to bear the imperial crown of Scotland amongst the sovereign's regalia.

Grand Almoner.—Mr. Vizard presented a petition from Wm. Henry Whitbread, Esq. (M. P. for Bedford) setting forth that, as eldest son and heir of the late Saml. Whitbread, Esq. he was seized and possessed of certain parts of the Barony of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, (jointly with the Marquis of Exeter) and thereby claiming to execute the office of grand almoner of England; to attend the coronation, and be the distributor in alms of certain money collected in a silver dish, and of all the blue cloth upon which the king walks between the Hall and Abbey; and as the fees of that office to have the silver alms basin, with the fine linen towel or napkin which covers it, together with a ton of good wine. The petitioner, as part proprietor of the Barony of Bedford, claimed the moiety of these fees.

Some decisions were afterwards pronounced by the lords commissioners, and, to avoid repetition, it may be here stated, that the claims of W. H. Whitbread, Esq. and the Marquis of Exeter were pronounced to be severally allowed. Reference will be made to the king to name which of them he may be pleased to appoint to attend at the coronation, *pro hac vice* (for that duty) with a *salvo jure* (saving the right) to the other party. The allowance to the lord almoner, who attended at the last coronation, the Earl of Exeter, was 305 ounces of gilt plate in two large gilt chased basins; but the silver dish, and the cloth from the throne were not allowed.

The Canopy.—Henry Banks, Esq. M. P. George Banks, Esq. M. P. &c. as Barons of Corfe Castle, on behalf of themselves and the other barons, put in a claim similar to that preferred at a former court by the barony of the Cinque Ports—to carry over the king in his procession a canopy of cloth of gold or purple silk, with a gilt silver bell at each corner supported by staves covered with silver, four barons to every staff; and to have for their fees the canopy, bells, and staves, with the privilege of dining at a table on the king's right hand.

Some conversation arose amongst the lords commissioners as to the right to prefer such a petition. The agent who presented the petition was asked by Lord Harrowby, whether such a claim had ever been presented? The agent was not prepared with a satisfactory answer; and on the decisions being subsequently mentioned, this claim was declared to stand adjourned till the next court; that further evidence might be adduced.

The King's Champion.—Considerable surprise was excited in the court by the presentation of a counter claim to the King's Championship, the most perfect, perhaps, and certainly the most striking relique of feudalism that has come down to us from the ages of chivalry: This counter-claim was preferred on behalf of T. Dymocke Wells, Esq. an elder son, and the heir of Lord Marmion, descended from the

— Lord of Pontenaye,
Of Lutterward and Scirevelhaye,
Of Tamworth Tower and Town
Scott's Marmion.

The Championship was claimed by tenure of grand serjeantry, Robert de Marmion, Lord of Fontenay in Normandy, being appointed hereditary champion by King William I. called the Conqueror, together with the Castle of Tamworth and the Manor of Scirevelsby. On the failure of male issue, the property became divided on the marriage of the daughters; the Castle of Tamworth passing into the family of Freville, and the Manor of Scirevelsby, with a younger daughter, to Sir T. Ludlow, descending to the

family of Dymocke. This division of the inheritance was referred to as frequently giving rise to contests for the service of the championship, and the services were traced from the time of Charles II. The petitioner claimed as the lineal heir of Lord Marmion, and prayed to be admitted to establish his claim by the production of proof.

The Lord President expressed some amazement at this curious counter-claim, according to which one founded his right on the title, while the other claimed as lord of the manor of Scirevelsby; so that if possession of the manor, held on the tenure heretofore set forth, did not decide to whom the service belonged, there must be two champions! This view of the case produced much entertainment at the board.

Mr. Wilbraham, the Deputy Clerk of the Crown office, afterwards announced, that the court had adjudged that this petitioner had no right to prefer any claim; and that it was therefore deemed to be unnecessary to go into any examination of the evidence, the particulars of which the claimant had detailed in the memorial. From that detail the court came to such judgment.

Mr. Butler, Clerk of the Council, handed to, and Lord Harrowby delivered in, a petition from the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, who claimed "of old custom" to assist the King in the procession, walking on his Majesty's left hand.—[The Bishop of Durham walks on the King's right hand.] The Bishop of Bath and Wells' petition was subsequently declared to be allowed.

Chief Butler of Ireland.—Sir G. Naylor, attended by the Hon. C. Butler, (the petitioner's brother) presented a petition on behalf of the Marquis Ormond, claiming to act at the coronation as chief Butler of Ireland, and as such to serve the King with the first cup of wine, and to have the cup for his fee—thus counter-claiming the right of the Lord of the Manor of Great Wymondley, Hertfordshire, William Wiltshire, Esq. Judgment deferred.

Great Chamberlain.—Mr. Stirling, jun. (son of the coroner for Middlesex) presented a petition on the part of Hugh Percy, Duke of Northumberland, who claimed through the relationship (we think the petition stated) of John de Vere, an Earl of Oxford, the rights, privileges, and fees attached to the ancient office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, to have livery and lodgings in the King's court at all times; to bring, on the day of the royal coronation, his Majesty's shirt, cap, and wearing clothes; to have, after the king has gone forth by him apparelled, the bed and all the furniture of the chamber in which his Majesty shall sleep the night before the coronation. This counter claim was in form of a memorial. I further set forth that the claim was not now urged for the purposes of the present coronation, and against petition preferred on a former day by Lord Gwyder, claiming to be the Lord Great Chamberlain; it was presented with a view only of obtaining a *salvo jure*—a saving of the right. After some discussion, the petition or memorial was received.

Lord Harrowby then inquired whether there were any other claimants who had petitions to prefer; but none answered to the call.

Decisions on the Claims.

The Lord President said, as there was no other petitioner on the present occasion, the court would now proceed to hear evidence, and to decide on the claims already preferred, taking the petitions in the order in which they had been presented.

Sir G. Naylor appeared with documents, deeds, &c. to establish the claim of the Duke of Norfolk to the manor of Wyrksope or Worksope, in Nottinghamshire: held of the King *in capite*, by the service of the tenth part of a Knight's fee; and by the service of finding the King a right-hand glove at his coronation; and to support his right arm that day, so long as his Majesty should hold the sceptre.

No person appeared in support of the claim preferred by the Hon. R. G. Herbert, (the brother of the Earl of Carnarvon) as lord of the manor of Buckingham, in Norfolk, to perform the office of chief butler of England.—A counter claim against the Duke of Norfolk.

Chief Larderer.—Mr. Vizard appeared to support the counter claim of Mr. Estcourt, M. P. to perform the office of chief larderer; and to have for his fee the provisions remaining in the larder after dinner, namely, "the beef, mutton, bacon, &c." The virtue of tenure by grand serjeantry, and as holding an estate called Le Moyné, in Gloucestershire, under the same title? but it did not appear that this claim had ever before been preferred.

Mr. Rowland next presented himself to the court on behalf of the first petitioner, the Earl of Abergavenny, who claimed, as lord of the manor of Scoulton, alias Bourdelies, in the county of Norfolk, to perform the office of chief larderer, by himself or his deputy, the said Mr. Rowland. Mr. R. adduced proofs that the ancestors of Lord Abergavenny, in right of this manor, had performed this office in the reigns of Edward I. and III; Richard II. when Ralph Neville, Lord of Raby, was created Earl of Westmoreland; Henry IV; Edward VI; James II; Queen Anne; and George I. II. and III.

Mr. Beltz, Portcullis, college of arms, attended with Mr. Wade, steward of the manor of Easton at the Mount, in the county of Essex, and proved the possession on the part of Lord Viscount Maynard, who counter-claimed against Lord Abergavenny. Lord Maynard holds the estate by the same tenure; but appeared to have performed the office only in the reign of Charles II. at the coronation of that monarch, the then Lord Abergavenny being then ill.

Lord Abergavenny's title, and that of Lord Maynard, were admitted; but Mr. Escourt's claim was deferred till next court, further evidence being required.

High Constable of Scotland.—Mr. Beltz then appeared with proofs in support of the claim which had been preferred by the Earl of Errol (a minor) with consent of his guardian, the Marquis of Tweedale and Viscount Melville, to walk in procession of the high constable of Scotland (by his deputy, the Marquis of Huntly,) with coronet and staff.—Proofs received, but we did not hear any judgment pronounced.

Chief Cup-bearer.—Wm. Wiltshire, Esq. as lord of the manor of Great Wymondley, appeared in support of his claim to present the King, at the coronation dinner, with the first cup of drink; the cup to be of silver, gilt, &c. The manor descended to the noble family of Allington; and the present owner purchased the manor (it being sold under an act of parliament) of the Earl of Grosvenor. In support of the title, Mr. Wiltshire produced parchments bearing date in the reign of Edward I. which had been handed to him by Lord Grosvenor. Claim allowed. The lord of the manor, attended by his assistants, at the coronation festival, goes to the cupboard, and brings his Majesty his first cup of drink in a silver bowl, gilt, which he presents to the King on his knee, and his Majesty having drunk thereof, returns the cup to him, which he receives for his fee.

As the parties interested in other claims were not in attendance to adduce the evidence required, lord Harrowby ordered the court to be cleared. Strangers were absent from 2 to 3 o'clock. On the re-admittance of strangers,

Lord Harrowby stated that the Deputy-clerk of the Crown-office would name those claims which had been allowed.

Mr. Wilbraham then read the list of claims upon which the court had pronounced judgments. [To avoid repetitions, as already mentioned, some of the judgments are given above, following the claims in the order of their being preferred.]

Amongst these decisions it was declared that W. Campbell, Esq. as Lord of the Manor of Leston, in Essex, was entitled to bring in and present to the King, as he sits at the coronation dinner, five or more wafers; and to have for his fee all the instruments of silver, &c. used about the same, together with certain proportions of ingredients, and liveries for himself and two men.

That the Duke of Montrose, as Master of the Horse to the King, was entitled to attend the coronation as ser-

geant of the silver scullery, the fees being, to have all the silver dishes and plates served on that day to the King's table, &c.

That the Lord Mayor and Commonality of the city of London were entitled as claimed;—the Lord Mayor and twelve citizens, to be by them chosen, to attend the coronation dinner and assist the Chief Butler; and to sit at a table next the cupboard on the left side of the Hall. The Lord Mayor (Bridges) to serve the King after dinner with wine in a gold cup, and to have the cup and its cover for his fee. The gold cup and cover will weigh twenty ounces of pure gold.

The Lord Gwyder was entitled to act as Lord Great Chamberlain of England.

That the Barons of the Cinque Ports were privileged to carry the canopy over the King.

That Thomas Rider, Esq. as Lord of the Manor of Nether Bilsington, Kent, was to perform the service of presenting the King with three maple cups on the day of his coronation.—It was afterwards declared that this claim would be further considered.

That Peter Soam, Esq. as Lord of the Manor of Heydon, Essex, held one moiety of the said manor by the service of holding the towel to the King washing before dinner, and the other moiety by the service of holding the basin and ewer; the claim of fee being only allowed as to the towel only.

That the Baroness Grey de Ruthyn (a minor, and who claimed thro' and with the consent of her guardians) was entitled to carry the King's golden spurs among the regalia, in the procession to the Abbey; claimed as the descendant of the family of Hastings, Earls of Pembroke, who performed the service in ancient times.

That the claim of Edward J. Dymocke, as Lord of the manor of Scirevelsby, to appear as the King's Champion, was established and allowed; to perform the office by his Deputy, William Reader, Esq. son of the Barrister.

That the Mayor and Burgesses of Oxford, by charter, were entitled to serve in the office of butlership to the King, with the citizens of London, &c.; to have three maple cups for their fee; and (*ex gratia regis*) to the Mayor of Oxford, a high gilt bowl and cover, richly chased, of 110 ounces, as a gift from the King to that city, with his Majesty's arms engraved on it.

That the Duke of Athol, who retains the tenureship by Grand Serjeantry, the Crown having purchased the rights of Sovereignty of the Isle of Man, was to perform the honorary service of presenting two falcons to the King on the day of his Coronation.

That the Dean and Chapter of Westminster were allowed their claim to instruct the King in the rights and ceremonies used at the coronation; to assist the Archbishop of Canterbury in the performance of the service, &c.

Mr. Wilbraham then stated that the consideration of the other claims would be resumed at the next court, further evidence being required; namely, (besides those already mentioned) in the cases of the Duke of Norfolk, as Lord of the Manor of Kenninghall, Norfolk, to perform the office of Chief Butler of England; the Hon. R. G. Herbert, as Lord of the Manor of Buckingham, Norfolk, for the same office; and Lord Douglas, to appear in the procession and bear the Imperial Crown of Scotland.

The Lord President of the Council then declared that this Court would adjourn to Friday, June 16; and the deputy serjeant-at-arms, in the customary form, announced the Court to be accordingly adjourned till that day.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

As it is my intention to settle in the out-part of the City, I wish to dispose of my Town Property.

The improved Lot on which I live, is one of the most desirable in the City for a dwelling, and at the same time, public enough for any Business. I have two other Lots, very valuable on account of their relative situation and of the handsome sites they afford for Building.

Purchasers are invited to view the premises.
Raleigh, June 1
H. POTTER.
891