

GOVERNMENT OF THE CHEROKEE NATION

The removal of the great mass of the Cherokee people from their beloved land now partitioned between the States of Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee, was forcibly effected by the United States in 1838, under circumstances of almost unparalleled hardships, disease and suffering. In the succeeding year, they arrived in the present Cherokee country—entered into an act of Union with those of their brothers who had preceded them, and adopted under the style and title of the Cherokee Nation, their mutual Government. Of this government we present here below a synopsis, intending to follow it shortly with the constitution and laws in full.

The government of the Cherokee nation is a Republic—and is composed of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments.

The Executive department consists of a principal Chief, an assistant principal Chief and an Executive Council of five members.

The principal and assistant chiefs are elected once in four years, by a majority of qualified voters of the Nation; every male Cherokee citizen, who has attained the age of eighteen years, being entitled to vote.

It is the duty of the principal Chiefs to see that the laws are regularly enforced, and to discharge those functions usually vested in an Executive head. He is empowered with the veto and the power of pardoning persons convicted and sentenced to punishment for capital crimes, under certain restrictions.

The legislative department consists of the National committee and the council—each of the eight districts into which the nation is divided, being represented by two members of the former branch, and three in the latter. These members are elected in the same manner as the Chiefs, once in every two years.

They meet annually at Tallahassee on the first Monday in October, in General Council, to legislate upon the general affairs of the nation. No bill can become a law until it has received the concurrence of both branches of the National Council and the approval of the principal Chief. In case the principal Chief disapproves of any bill which has passed the National Council, he returns it with his objections to writing to the body in which it originated. A vote of two-thirds of the members of the National Council is necessary to make any bill a law, the passage of which has been objected by the principal Chief.

The power of the National committee and Council are the same, except in cases of impeachment, and appropriations of money. All appropriations originate in the Council, but are subject to approval, modification or rejection by the National Committee.

Impeachment for violations or neglect of duty may be tendered by the council against any public officer of the nation. The National Committee then becomes a special court for the trial of such case.

Members of the National Council receive for their service a per diem of three dollars, while they are in session.

The Judiciary is divided into the Supreme, the Circuit and the District courts, whose respective duties and jurisdiction are as clearly defined by laws.

The Supreme court consists of a Chief Justice and four associates—the Circuit court of a Judge for each of the two Judicial Circuits into which the nation is divided, and the District Court of a Judge for each of the eight districts.

All Judges are elected by a joint vote of the committee and Council.

The Supreme Judges hold their seats for the term of four years, the Circuit two years and the District one year. The first receive a per diem of five dollars while engaged in holding Court; the second, two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and the last one hundred dollars.

In addition to the officers, there is also a sheriff for each district, who is elected by the voters of his district every two years, and who receives for his services a salary of two hundred dollars per annum.

The right of trial by an impartial jury of his countrymen, and of being confronted face to face by his accusers and witnesses, and of legal advice, is secured to every person amenable to, and charged with an infraction of the laws of the Cherokee Nation.

The laws of the Cherokees are not sanguinary, nor unnecessarily severe—murder and treason being the only crimes punishable with death. Theft, arson, and similar offences with stripes.

Debts are recoverable by law. The property of the wife cannot be sold without her consent, to satisfy debt contracted by her husband, and vice versa.

The Cherokees have no system of taxation. All expenses attending the administration of their public affairs, are defrayed out of the annuities received from the United States.

The public funds of the nation are placed in the hands of a National Treasurer, who gives bond and good security for their safekeeping and disbursement according to law. Before the National Treasurer can pay out any funds entrusted to his care, of any account whatever, an appropriation authorizing him to do so must first be made by the National Council, by special enactment, and a warrant be issued thereon by the principal Chief.

All persons holding office under the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments of the Government of the Nation are required, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, to take an oath to support and defend its Constitution and laws.

O. A. Brownson.—The New England Reporter a Catholic paper published at Boston, says that on Sunday, the 29th ult., O. A. Brownson, Esq., was received into the bosom of the Catholic Church. He was baptized and confirmed, by the Right Rev. Fitzpatrick, the Coadjutor bishop of the diocese. The learned prelate is said to have made a most beautiful and touching address on the occasion.

Wagon's majority in the City of New York is 2550.

A LOVE CASE.—The Portland Argus gives quite an interesting account of a love affair which happened in that city recently, and which should be extensively circulated for the benefit of young marriageable damsels who are prone to fall in love at first sight. It appears that a stranger who went to Portland on business, fell in with a very pretty, unexperienced girl, and after a few interviews promised her marriage, and they agreed to start for Boston in the afternoon train to have the knot tied. In the meantime the mother-in-law of the girl got an inkling of what was going on, and she went to the cars to restrain her roving daughter from throwing herself into the arms of a comparative stranger.

The second Act opens at the Depot, with the train about to start. The mother had entered the cars, and confronting her daughter and her lover, by turns entreated the one to return home with her and upbraid the other for stealing away an old woman's daughter. The daughter would not heed her entreaties or tears. The lover was cold and indifferent to her threats. She told him he was a married man and unprincipled—and bade him beware of retribution. To her daughter, she appealed, that she might return with her, and make her home glad, which was now desolate. The passengers' feelings were manifestly on the side of the mother—but her appeals could not draw her daughter out of the cars.

Meanwhile time flew, and the moment of departure came. The mother was still beseeching—the daughter pouting—the lover frowning—when dame fortune once helped the matron and disappointed the maid. The conductor inquired if the girl had a ticket? She had not, and, as the rule requires passengers to be so provided, she was advised to step to the office and obtain one. She stepped out—and the scene being now quite exciting, some of the passengers happened to be very much in the way of the lover, and he could not get out so easily.

Finding his egress through the door stangely prevented, he rushed to the window, and with a *st* bill between his fingers, endeavored to convey it to her. She was evidently leaving home, in this man's company, without money. But he could not reach her. A tall back-driver, laying his thumb by the side of his nose, and twirling his fingers, politely informed him that "he couldn't come it." Here was a situation! The girl without with no means to purchase her ticket; the fellow within, unable to get out—and every body laughing at him.

It is an old proverb, "time and tide wait for no man"—neither does the mail train—not for woman either. At this moment the starting time arrived, bell tolled, the engine let on the steam—the fireman grinned, the spectators laughed—and off went the train, with the itinerant, but without his victim. Then it was that the force of the girl's love broke forth. When she saw the gap every moment widening between them, she could endure the thought no longer, but set off with frantic speed in full chase after the cars! Some shouted, some opened wide their eyes, some unfeelingly cried "put on more steam my dear," a few pitied the poor girl. She soon found that her speed even when impelled by love was not equal to mail train! She returned dejected and in tears; to repeat the thought of the old poet, "the course of true love never did run smooth."

Mr. Glidden, in one of his late lectures at Boston, gave the annexed information respecting the composition of the colors used by the Ancient Egyptians, in their earliest and latest pictorial scenes—colors which, after a lapse of four thousand years, stand unaltered in brilliancy and beauty.

"To begin with white. This is so perfect that after the lapse of 4000 years its lustre is inimitable.—It was found of pure chalk, by pounding the various species of fossil crabs, &c., that abound in Egyptian limestone quarries. Yellow was yellow iron ochre—found of all possible shades in the strata of Egypt and Nubia. Oxides of iron in their natural state; sometimes also burned, to vary the color. Red was red earth, in its natural state—trioxides of iron, in which is classed the color, or 'violet of vitrol.' Blue, comprising the costly 'Ultramarine,' is sometimes an oxide of copper, frequently an oxide of iron, and many Egyptian blues give oxide of cobalt, under analysis. These artificial formations imply extreme chemical skill. Green was compounded of artificial metallic blue, and natural yellow sand and soda, in crucibles or in balls, subjected to the furnace; and as blues and greens abound in the paintings, even of the pyramidal era (or long before Abraham) this not only explains why the Egyptians were well acquainted with glass in those days—but that they knew how to color it, is proved by relics of all kinds of colored glass itself, abounding in Museums, and by glass vessels drawn on the monuments of exquisite colors, produced by arts now lost. Black is sometimes pure bone black—sometimes it is a black earth (oxide of iron) found in Nilotic mines.

These colors, in every shade, reduced to an impalpable powder by grinding, mixed with Gum Arabic, and diluted with water, were those used by the Egyptians, and were applied on the subject to be painted, after the wall had been coated with a layer of stucco, prepared from Gypsum, and the colors were laid on in ordinary fresco. The mummy cases have established, that the Ancient Egyptians also understood encaustic painting—with wax dissolved in naphtha.

THE STRANGETY LUCY WALKER.—The Louisville Journal gives some further particulars of the disaster of this boat. The Rev. Mr. Todd of Louisville, was blown overboard, but was saved by swimming. Fifteen dead bodies have been recovered; and at New Albany, at the last date, there were fifteen or twenty of the wounded. Several persons were dragging for bodies in the wreck. Only the wheel houses of the boat were above water. Mr. Wren of Yazoo, Miss., was blown from the boiler deck, and fell near the bow of the boat in a state of insensibility. When he recovered his senses, he saw his little son, six or seven years old, in the rear of the boat, the flames raging about the boy. The father, unable

to rise, watched the movements of his son with the greatest anxiety. Soon he saw the boy leap overboard. The river was full of planks and mattresses, and the boy went from fragment to fragment, until he succeeded in getting upon the mattress, on which he floated until saved by the Gopher.—The latter saw his rescue with feelings we need not attempt to describe. A man, his wife, and four daughters, were saved without injury, though in different ways and places. Their meeting must have been most joyous. A little girl was found clinging to the wreck when the flames were so near that she had to dash water against one side of her face to protect her from the intense heat. A man was on the hurricane deck with his wife and little daughter, at the time of the explosion; he dropped the former into the yawl, and she was saved, but with a sprained ankle. He threw the latter into the stream and then plunged in and saved it by swimming. Pieces of the boiler were thrown upon the Kentucky shore, and it is said, some portions are not thicker than a half dollar!

THE HERALD.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1844.

THE ELECTIONS

The long agony is over—the battle has been fought! and it would appear that for a time longer, the cause of constitutional law and order—the cause of truth and justice, and the great interests of the people of this country, has fallen before the attack of an unscrupulous party—who by fraud falsehood, and the basest corruptions, have seduced the people of the country into the support of a mere party leader,—and at the sacrifice of principles for which they have so long struggled, and which from their vital importance, have been so dear to all. We must confess that the result of this election has disappointed our most sanguine hopes and weakened our confidence, in the final triumph of any principle however worthy the consideration of the people it may be, and however important to their interest may be its final success. That James K. Polk! should receive the support of the South Carolina 'Chivalry' and all who like them, are the avowed, open and undisguised enemies of the doctrine of protection, and the warm and earnest advocates of the immediate annexation of Texas and the extension and the perpetuity of the Slave power—is not to us surprising. That demagogues and such as have and feel no interest in the welfare and success of the true interests of the country, should have banded with the faction and lent their aid in the overthrow of a party sustaining these interests, was to be expected—but that the 'Tariff States Pennsylvania and New York!' could have been seduced and cheated into the support of a man nominated for no other reason under heaven, only that he was opposed to the policy so long and so vigorously sustained at the north, is a matter not only of surprise but mortification.

The course pursued in this contest by the party claiming all the virtue and the philanthropy of the land, and who affect to be the only real opponents to the extension of the Slave power, is to us past all comprehension and we can at this time say but little of it. It will now be readily seen that to the vote of their party, are the ultra annexationists and Slave holders of South Carolina, indebted for the election to the high office of President, of their chosen friend and leader James K. Polk. By the action of this party, it will be seen that they have virtually sanctioned the course pursued by the South in reference to the nomination of Mr. Polk over Mr. Van Buren, and have sustained a man nominated for the reason that he was in favor of perpetuating the institution of slavery, and have successfully thwarted a party who almost to a man and opposed to it. We believe that it will require the mightiest efforts of the great minds who so modestly assume to be leaders of the sacred cause of abolition, against the venerable and hoary-headed sage and patriot John Quincy Adams and the steady and constant action of his coadjutors in different sections of the country—we say it will require a deal of preaching from these men who cast of Abolitionism, to reconcile to the intelligent and sincere anti-slavery men of Vermont, the consistency of their course of action. We ask not the leaders (for we believe they care as little for the principle of abolition as they do for the success of Mormonism)—but we do ask the men who constitute the strength and life of the Liberty party, and who we have ever believed were governed by honest and sincere motives—to now, look this matter fairly in the face. In the Whig party of Vermont, you have an 'Abolition party' already manufactured to your hands. Will you longer refuse to avail yourselves of their strength and power to do good in this cause—or will you at the dictation of the present leaders of the Liberty party continue in opposition to this party and thus indirectly, aid the Southern Slaveocrats to place the institution of Slavery beyond the reach of all future efforts of abolitionism. If James K. Polk is elected President, it is by the votes of professed abolitionists that it is done. And now if annexation is prevented, we ask is it not to be done by the votes of the whig party against which, all the efforts of abolitionists have been directed? It strikes us that the inconsistency of such

conduct is now rendered too apparent to need further comment.

LOCOFOCO REJOICINGS.—THE COON SKINNED.—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.—GRAND RALLY OF THE RUTLAND COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

The Locofoco Pow-wow held in this place on Monday last, in honor of the success of the Polk and Dallas ticket, was entirely characteristic of the party—and was peculiarly marked with all the distinguishing traits and beauties of genuine Locofoco democracy.

It was intended that this should be a full and fair demonstration of the democracy of Rutland County, and therefore we are bound to suppose it was. For several days large and flaming handbills had been posted in all parts of the town and sent to the different sections of the County calling upon all the true blue democrats of all out doors to meet with their fellow democrats, the democracy of Rutland, for the purpose of a general jubilee in view of the election of Polk and Dallas, and to rejoice over the downfall of Federal Coonery. The day came—and altho' it was so long 'coming,' many of the more ardent democrats thought it never would appear; yet it did come and was duly ushered in by the roar of artillery and the ascending shouts of the G or S democrats who had arose thus early to do all honor to this auspicious day. With the day came the democrats, and with the democrats came what was introduced to the company and duly cheered as such, a genuine Hickory pole from the very top of the Green Mountains.—It was soon, however, discovered that this, like their own Young Hickory of Tennessee—was only the semblance of a genuine hickory; and it was at once decided upon with a promptness that no 'semblance,' either of democracy or 'Young Hickories,' were to be on this glorious day 'accredited.' It has been said that when the brains are out, an absurdity will die! But not so in this case. No absurdity to the best of our knowledge and belief, died on the blessed day we chronicle. It was voted *nem con*, that the 'real democracy' of Rutland County should not upon this occasion worship any other spurious Hickory than the Young Hickory of Tennessee; and it was therefore settled that a genuine article should be procured, and that this noble pine—the pride and glory of every true-hearted Vermonter—and with the living emblem of Vermont, the glorious Evergreen, still upon it,—should be erected as a 'gallowstree' upon which should be executed for the especial amusement of the democracy upon this occasion congregated, an inoffensive and unsuspecting Coon, which one of the most valiant democrats announced he had already secured for this occasion.

This important arrangement being agreed upon, a genuine 'Shag bark' was procured and planted—when the business operations of the day commenced; it being now supposed that the Democracy of Rutland County were all present. In point of numbers, the rally was decidedly a failure, and would so have been regarded in the darkest days the party ever saw in Vermont. But looked upon as men ever should be, in point of moral worth, high toned character, talent and stability, they formed an assemblage of men of which any party might well feel proud; they evidently felt proud of each other, as we noticed that many of the more modest of the party felt altogether unworthy of taking a part in the performances which their brethren were engaged in. The procession when formed numbered—exclusively of the Band who are mostly Whigs we believe—between 50 and 60. As this number was so small it might perhaps be regarded as invidious to notice the particular appearance of any one portion of the body and therefore we content ourselves by saying that they all appeared well. They were the representatives of a party who condemn 'mummeries'—and therefore they enacted none themselves. They have always condemned 'bonners,' and consequently they only had eight or ten to use upon this occasion. They have always been disgusted with the noisy whigs—and accordingly they were exceedingly still and quiet. They have ever, at least since 1840, eschewed hard cider!—and no one would believe, to have seen them, that they, upon this occasion used any such article.

After parading the streets for some time under the roar of cannon, and accompanied by the band playing in their accustomed style, 'A life on the Ocean Wave'—Dandy Jim and 'Old Dan Tucker'—they met upon the scales yard to listen to no any distinguished gentlemen from abroad!—but to several distinguished democrats of Rutland. The remarks of the gentlemen seemed to give general satisfaction to the audience and were responded to by repeated cheers—sometimes for Polk and Dallas, occasionally for Henry Clay and in one instance by an Irishman, who in the fulness of his democratic heart, sang out 'three cheers for the Old Country.' We should have laid this up in favor of Native Americanism had we not almost at the same instant heard another son of the Emerald Isle of less doubtful patriotism sing out in reply—'you're a spalpeen whatever Country ye go

for, and I give three cheers for the Whigs!' This for the time being settled the matter as between Native Americanism and us, and we again gave our attention to the speeches. Another more distinguished speaker now mounted the rostrum, and in anticipation of the unusual quantity of pure democratic spirit with which they were now to be surcharged, the body of each individual of the audience involuntarily so expanded as to render it impossible for all to find accommodation on the hay seats and some half a dozen were obliged to step off. But this speech after all was nothing very remarkable and but for a circumstance which struck us as rather ludicrous, we should not allude to it. The gentleman, being in the 'reproachful mood' was pointing out the peculiar grievances which Locofocoism has ever been forced to endure, and the inflictions and persecutions they have ever received at the hands of the cruel and relentless Whigs, and asserted, as an evidence of the fact, that at 'this very instant, a man in the little State of Rhode Island was now incarcerated in a dungeon for no other cause than the fact that he was a democrat! Here three cheers for Rhode Island was audibly called for. The master of ceremonies gave the order, and closing his eyes and laying back his head, so as to give full effect to this interesting operation,—when up went three of the heartiest kind of cheers, for the gallant little whig State. The gentleman opened his eyes in astonishment, but altogether too late—the cheers had gone up, and there was no getting them back.

The speeches being now concluded, the coon, already doomed to suffer martyrdom, was brought forth, and his blood shed, we suppose, as a full expiation of the many wrongs done by the universal Whig party in his name. He was then tied by the heels at the top of the pine and an attempt made to raise it. We do not mean to insinuate that there was a scarcity of people in attendance upon this convention—but one thing was evident—Either there were too few people, or else the tree, or the coon was too heavy. Two unavailing attempts were made to raise this glorious and noble trophy of their valor—when after cutting off as many as two states from the butt of the tree it was finally raised.

Thus ended the business operations of this most interesting day and the scene closed with a triangular dance upon the green by three democrats, to the tune of 'Dorings Hornpipe' performed by the band. It was a glorious day for the democracy of Rutland County, joy beamed in every loco's eye—mirth and good feeling characterized all their acts—nobody was killed—nobody hurt—and long may the recollection of the scenes of this day live in the memory of all present.

THE GRAND RESULT.

The following states are already heard from, to an extent sufficient to ascertain the result in each. The figures denote the number of the Electoral votes to which they are respectively entitled.

	Clay.	Polk.
Pennsylvania,	23	26
Ohio,	6	6
Connecticut,	4	4
R. Island,	4	4
New Hampshire,	8	6
Maryland,	8	8
New York,	7	36
New Jersey,	7	7
Michigan,	—	5
	48	73
States not heard from but conceded.		
Massachusetts,	12	12
Vermont,	6	6
Kentucky,	12	12
Maine,	9	9
South Carolina,	9	9
Virginia,	17	17
Alabama,	9	9
Illinois,	9	9
Missouri,	9	9
Arkansas,	3	3
	78	136
States not heard from nor conceded.		
Delaware,	3	3
North Carolina,	11	11
Georgia,	10	10
Mississippi,	6	6
Louisiana,	6	6
Tennessee,	13	13
Indiana,	12	12
Total number of electoral votes 275. A majority is 138.		

By the above it will be seen that little if any hope now remains for the success of Mr. Clay or the party sustaining him.—This to the intelligent and virtuous Free-men of Vermont will be matter of deep regret & the consequences to the best interests of our State, cannot be but seriously felt by our people. We hope that this defeat will not discourage the indomitable whigs of Vermont, but rather impel them on to a more active duty in the defence of the principles for which they have so long struggled. It will be to us more than gratifying, to learn that Vt. has now in the face of this defeat, rolled up an old fashioned majority for Clay & Freminghuysen—and recorded once more, her vote in favor of the law and order party and in support of the principles founded on the basis of right and justice, and which in the end every true friend of the American Republic must sustain.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOV. ERNOR.

JOSEPH DEBART. M. Carter Hall of Bennington, James W. Hickock of Burlington, Walter Barnham of Barre, Alfred Hubbard of Randolph.

Mr. Polk's Qualifications.—The Globe (authority which the Loco Focos have never questioned) in 1839 used the following language in relation to Mr. Polk:—He is wholly and totally an uneducated man for Vice President of the United States. He possesses no single qualification which should entitle him to the consideration of the party for that high office!—Well we'll take their word for it!

SENSIBLE WOMAN.—A Millerite, down East, concluding that the end of all things had arrived, resolved to work no more, and no more to gather the fruits of the earth. After a long morning's walk, to meditate he returned home and asked his wife if breakfast was ready. "No," said she, "I have prepared none. You say it is not your duty to work; if so, it is not mine, if the fruits of the earth may not be gathered, they may not be cooked. I am resolved to abide the consequences with you." The man walked out to meditate, and returning shortly, said, "if you will get some breakfast I will go to work."

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF TEXAS.

The popular impression is that Dr. Anna Jones, the new President of Texas, was elected because of his hostility to the Annexation of Texas to the United States, seems to be an error. A letter was published in July from Dr. Jones, excusing himself for not attending the political meetings, and explaining fully his views on the various important questions before the people, from the fact that his duties as Secretary of State at that peculiar crisis, rendered it impossible to desert his post. In that letter we find the following distinct and unequivocal avowal:—"I am not yet without hopes of annexation, and as I have a great deal to do in the matter, I have some pride in wishing to go through with it. The charge that I am inimical to further negotiations with the United States for the re-annexation of our country to that, is wholly without foundation in fact, and a base slander."

Death of Gov. Rannels.—The Brandon (Mississippi) Advocate says that Gen. H. G. Rannels, formerly Governor of this state, who emigrated to Texas, about two years since, has met a violent death. Report says that he was assassinated by a band of lawless rascals, who waylaid and shot him. It is said that Rannels and some other respectable gentlemen, were sent by the civil authority to arrest a parcel of men who were committing various acts of violence under the authority of 'Lynch,' or as they styled themselves 'Regulators.' They or a part of them were secured and lodged in jail, as Rannels & his associates offlaw & order, were returning home, they were fired on, and several others besides himself, killed. It was hoped this report would prove unfounded.

GOOD FORTUNE.—A young Yankee, named Coleman, who used to play the accordion in some of our cities for subsistence and who patented some improvements on that instrument, has suddenly sprung into affluence and fame. In New York, \$100,000 has been agreed to be paid him for the improvement of the piano; and in London, where he is now, he has become the Lion of the day, and it is said that he will recover half a million of dollars for his patent there, besides being patted by the nobility of Great Britain.—[Philadelphia paper.]

We happen to know, and we are happy to say, that this "young Yankee" deserves all the success he is likely to receive, abundant and overwhelming as it is. His improvements on the piano, for which he is now receiving such high reward and distinction, is of a most striking character, and cannot fail to be universally adopted. It consists in what he calls the "Eolian attachment," and converts the piano instantly and at will, into the softest and sweetest toned organ we ever heard. The principle of the invention is in the introduction of air to the string of the piano, so that the sound is prolonged indefinitely. It makes two instruments out of one—the piano remaining single until the performer chooses to convert it into the organ, which is done by touching a pedal.

One of these instruments was exhibited at the Scientific Convention held at Washington some months since under the National Institute; and it excited the keenest curiosity, and the most marked delight of all who heard it. It has never been publicly exhibited in this city, though a few have been put up in private parlors. The "Eolian attachment" may be applied to any piano, at a cost of about one hundred dollars—new ones made with reference to this improvement, will cost about \$50 additional.

Mr. Coleman is a native of Nantucket—a genuine Yankee—and 'fall to the brim' of mechanical and musical genius. When a mere child he was perpetually astonishing his townsmen with some new 'contrivance.' This great invention, which gives him fame and fortune to his heart's content, was the amusement of a sick chamber—into which he was confined for some months. He has others in petto which, we predict, will give the world cause for astonishment. His parents reside at Saratoga. He is now in England. We heartily rejoice in his extraordinary success.—[Courier Enquirer.]

SWEDEN.

Coronation of the King.—A letter from Stockholm of the first instant gives the following account of the coronation in that city:—The coronation of their Majesties was celebrated on the 20th ult., in the Cathedral. The morning having been rainy, the cortage could not proceed to the church in the order agreed on. Their Majesties not wishing to delay the ceremony, went there in their carriages, and were greeted with loud expressions of joy. After the divine service, the coronation took place. When it was concluded, the prince royal and his brothers, the Dukes of Uppland and Ostrogothia, took the oaths of fidelity to the king, who embraced them both. The Duke Dalcarlia and the Princess Eugenia were present at the coronation in a tribune apart. The diplomatic corps and the foreigners of distinction, on leaving the