

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF HIS MAJESTY WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

From the London Globe, June 20.

We deeply regret to have to state that his Majesty expired about twelve minutes past two o'clock this morning. The Archbishop of Canterbury was present, as also several members of the King's family. Immediately after the decease, the Archbishop of Canterbury left Windsor Castle for town.

It must be gratifying to hear that his Majesty died without pain; his family took their leave of him about 12 o'clock yesterday, when he was perfectly sensible.

We are enabled to give the following particulars that have taken place this morning:—

Half past 9 o'clock.—Viscount Melbourne having received a communication, attended on her Majesty the Queen at Kensington Palace at 9 o'clock this morning, to have an audience.

The following is the copy of the official communication made by the Secretary of State to the Lord Mayor, of the lamented death of his Majesty, which was posted at the mansion house between ten and eleven:—

Whitehall, half past 10 o'clock, June 20.

My Lord,—It is my most painful duty to inform your Lordship of the decease of his most gracious Majesty King William the IVth. The melancholy event took place at Windsor Castle at 12 minutes past two o'clock a. m. this day, when it pleased Almighty God to release the late King from the sufferings which he had borne with the most exemplary fortitude and patience.

I have to request that your Lordship will give directions for tolling the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's &c &c

J. RUSSELL."

The disease of which his Majesty died was no doubt a general breaking up of the system. Throughout the whole of the past week he was in a very weak state, and it was only by the aid of brandy and other stimulants that he was kept alive on Saturday. Notwithstanding the extreme caution observed in drawing up the bulletins, the medical attendants themselves saw from the commencement that the case of the royal sufferer was hopeless.

Summonses were issued in the course of the morning for the immediate attendance of the Peers in the House of Lords.

St. JAMES'S PALACE.—The Duke of Cumberland (now King of Hanover) slept at Windsor last night, and this day at 8 o'clock arrived at his apartments in St. James's palace. He came unattended in a carriage and four. The King of Hanover has now ceased to be a Peer of the realm, and takes his departure from England in a steam-vessel to-morrow, to assume the throne of his dominions. On his arrival at Hanover the Vicerealty of the Duke of Cambridge, as a matter of course, ceases. The latter Royal Duke is now on his way for England, and hourly expected. His arrival was looked for yesterday.

Shortly after 10 o'clock. Mr Martins, the Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, left St. James's palace express for Windsor, to receive directions respecting the funeral of his late Majesty. He stopped at the garden-gate and conversed for some moments with Sir Benjamin Stephenson, who, we regret to say, was looking extremely indisposed.

At 10 precisely, the Baron Lyndhurst drove into the entire Court-yard, and went into the apartments of his Majesty the King of Hanover, where he remained for some time, no

doubt in consultation on the present aspect of affairs.

Half-past 10.—Up to this time no intimation of the wishes of Her Majesty has been received at the palace: the crowd of persons, most of them respectfully attired citizens, is increasing.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral began to send forth its solemn tones, conveying the mournful intelligence of the King's Death, and the bells of Westminster Abbey, and all the principal churches of the Metropolis, joined in the dismal peal. The Royal Standard floated from several of the public buildings, churches, and the shipping in the port of London, half-mast high.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.—A Cabinet Council assembled this forenoon at the Foreign Office, which was attended by Lords Melbourne, Lansdowne, Holland, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Russell, and all the members of the Cabinet.

At eleven o'clock, the Council Chamber in the Throne room, at St. James's palace was laid out in the form prescribed for holding Privy Councils. The Royal Pages were in attendance, with the Exon and Yeoman of the Guard.

The Privy Council was held at Kensington this day, at eleven o'clock, to PROCLAIM THE QUEEN, which was done in the usual style, and with the usual formalities, but with one exception, viz. that the style and title of the Sovereignty of Hanover was of course omitted.

A number of Privy Councillors were present, amongst whom were the Queen's Ministers, and other great officers of state of the household of his late Majesty: we noticed Sir R. Peel arrive in a carriage with five other Privy Councillors.

Lord Kenyon also paid a visit of some duration, about eleven o'clock, to his Majesty the King of Hanover.

The Guard mounted at the customary hour, eleven o'clock; this spectacle, usually one of an animating nature, was particularly sombre, as they marched in without beat of drum, in slow movement: the form of the relief was gone through in the same gloomy manner. This will be the case, we understand, until after the funeral of His Majesty, which will take place about the middle of next month.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 20.—The House of Lords met this morning at half-past ten, and was occupied a short time in administering the oath of allegiance to QUEEN VICTORIA, until near eleven, when the house was adjourned until three.

The Lord Chancellor was the first sworn, and took his seat on the woolsack. Lords Lansdowne, Strangford, Ichester, Kenyon, and Shaftsbury.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 20.—The Members of this House began to assemble at twelve o'clock. By half-past twelve, from 100 to 150 members had assembled on the ministerial side of the House, but very few were present on the opposition benches.

At a quarter before one the Speaker entered the House, and himself took the oath of allegiance to the Queen Alexandrina Victoria. After which the oath was administered by the Clerk of the House to a large number of members, commencing according to the usual form, with the members for the City of London.

An additional table was placed in the centre of the House, for the convenience of the administration of this oath, and the members advanced around it in lines, and severally took the oath.

Among the sworn were Lord W. Bentinck,

Sir A. L. Hay, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr Roebuck, Mr Wallace, Mr Brotherton, Sir Robert Peel, Sir E. Knatchbull, Sir R. Ferguson, Lord Pullington, Sir F. Wilmot, Sir John Beckett, Sir John Elley, Sir Oswald Moseley, Lord Chandos, Sir J. Y. Buller, Mr Warburton, Mr Hume, Mr Charles Buller, &c. &c. The ceremony of swearing in lasted all the afternoon.

THE PROCLAMATION.—A general expectation prevailed among the populace, that the Proclamation of the Queen Alexandrina Victoria would take place this afternoon, and crowds of people assembled at Charing-cross, Temple-bar, and the Royal Exchange, anxious to witness the solemnity. This formality, however, will not take place until to-morrow.

Windsor, Monday Evening, 8 o'clock.—This has been one of the most anxious and truly melancholy days I ever witnessed at Court. In the early part of the day it was understood that His Majesty was decidedly worse, and that no farther hopes could possibly be entertained of his recovery; and since that time his demise has been hourly expected. The King summoned all his family into his presence in the morning, and took an affectionate farewell of them, and those only who have experienced the loss of a kind and affectionate father can judge of the sorrowful scene. His Majesty is perfectly sensible, and awaits his approaching dissolution with the most Christian resignation and fortitude. All are in tears, from the highest to the lowest of the household, every one being accustomed to regard him not only with the reverence due to a Monarch, but with the feelings entertained towards a dear and affectionate father.

Windsor, Tuesday Morning, half-past two o'clock.—The melancholy forebodings of yesterday have been realized. King William the Fourth has ceased to exist. His Majesty breathed his last within a few minutes of two o'clock. The Queen sustained the last shock with greater fortitude and composure than could have been expected. Her resignation is that of a Christian woman, who has the consolation to reflect that her duty to the deceased has been fully discharged. The Queen has been in the sick Chamber during the whole night, and up to the moment of His Majesty's decease. Her fatigue has been excessive, as for several days past the King has been unwilling to take medicine or nourishment except from her hand on that of Dr Davies. Her strength has been wonderfully sustained. But it is generally apprehended here that now, the trial being over, her Majesty's health will be found to have suffered from the long continuance of mental anxiety and bodily fatigue which she had undergone. A government messenger is just about to set off, to convey the melancholy tidings to the Royal family, who are in town, and to Lord Melbourne.—Post.

THREE DAYS LATER.

By the packet ship Roscoe, from Liverpool, which arrived at New York on Tuesday, we received London dates to the 23d June. Their most important contents relate to the proceedings in consequence of the death of the late King, and the Proclamation of the young Queen Victoria.

The young Queen, who was at Kensington Palace, was informed of the death of the King, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at 5 o'clock in the morning. At 9 o'clock, Lord Melbourne arrived and had an interview with the Queen. Immediately after his departure, summonses were issued for the assembling of the Privy Council, at 11 o'clock, at Kensington. The Council, which by the Common law was dissolved by the demise of the King, is continued by act of Parliament itself, for six months after that event, unless its existence is termina-