

## England, &amp;c.

LONDON, July 12.

## PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING.

Windor was on Wednesday morning crowded with visitors from all parts of the country to witness this ceremony. Before ten in the morning numbers had collected at all the barriers in the lower ward of the castle, through which the public were to be admitted, but the permission to pass was slow, and hundreds were excluded at the closing of the doors at four o'clock. The public had entered the King's guard chamber, and passed through the Presence Chamber into the State Apartments; these Chambers were entirely hung with black cloth, and illuminated by long silver lamps, the grand stair-case having glass bell-lamps, and wax-tapers. The State Apartment was fitted with grandeur. At the centre, and on the right of the spectators, the canopy was raised; it was covered with purple cloth; beneath the coffin on the funeral car, which was covered with a rich purple velvet pall, edged with silver, the ornaments at the feet of the coffin being only exposed. On the lid were placed the Imperial Crown of Great Britain and the Royal Crown of Hanover. At the head of the corpse sat a Lord of his late Majesty's Bedchamber. On each side of the body stood two Gentlemen Ushers of his late Majesty, with their wands, and two of the Officers of Arms in their heraldic costume. There were likewise stationed at each side six of the Yeomen of the Guard. The Gentlemen Pensioners supported the great banners of the Union, of St. George, of Scotland, Ireland, Hanover, and Brunswick, and over the coffin was suspended the richly embroidered Royal Standard. The richness of the purple canopy, of the pall, and the gorgeous masses of bright and flaming hues, from the golden drapery of the royal standard, the crowns, the heralds' uniforms, imparted a death-like and spectral paleness to the heads of the household mourners, which had an uncommonly interesting effect. They stood perfectly motionless, like statues upon a sepulchre, while the people moved along in a very slow pace, the murmur of breathing being hardly heard in any of the avenues of the State apartment. Nothing could exceed the decorum which reigned throughout the whole ceremony. Hundreds were unable to obtain admission, although every facility was afforded.

## THE FUNERAL.

At a late hour on Wednesday night a party of Artillery, with twelve nine-pounders arrived in the Long Walk, from Woolwich, and bivouacked under the trees of that noble avenue. At four o'clock on Thursday morning they commenced firing, and continued to fire every minute during the day. At the same time the bells in St. George's Chapel and in Windsor Church began to toll, and thus gave notice to the inhabitants of Windsor and its temporary visitors, that the preparations were all but completed for carrying their late Monarch to the tomb of his ancestors.

At six o'clock, p.m. a body of Cavalry began to file the streets leading to the Castle, keeping a space clear for the convenience of those who had tickets of admission to the funeral. Shortly afterwards the different regiments of Foot Guards took their position upon the platform in the lower court.

Before seven o'clock, a battalion of the Foot Guards was marched into the lower court, and placed in close file along the side within the platform on the outside. Strangers were allowed to stand close to the platform. At nearly eight o'clock the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Chester, Lincoln, and Winchester, Sir R. Peel, and the Earl of Radnor, passed up the platform, on their way to the state apartments. At half-past eight the trumpets and kettle-drums announced that the preparations for the movement of the procession had commenced. A band of trumpets and drums were placed at that part of the platform which entered the lower court. They played the "Dead March in Saul," and continued playing until the procession advanced to where they were stationed. It was now past twilight, and a flambeau was given to every fifth soldier at each side along the line, the effect of which when lighted was very imposing. From the moment the trumpets and drums began, the utmost silence prevailed among the spectators.

About ten o'clock the funeral procession entered the choir; nothing could be finer than the performance of the "Dead March in Saul," by the band of the household troops. The choir under the direction of Sir George Smart, took a part in the service as the coffin entered; the Dean, Sub-Dean and Canons of St. George's Chapel, were at the south side to receive the procession. The chorists of the Chapel Royal took their station at the entrance with wax tapers, and Sir George Smart commenced the vocal part of the burial service, aided by Messrs. Knyvet, Vaughan, &c. The music was from Handel, Purcell and Croft. It commenced with the sublimely majestic—

"I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die.—John xi. 25, 26, 27."

I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God: whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another.—Job xix. 25, 26, 27.

We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.—1 Tim. vi. 7.—Job i. 21.

The King was immediately behind the coffin, which was covered with a large star; he walked to the edge of the aperture which led to the tomb, where a chair, covered with black velvet, was provided for his Majesty's use. The Dean and Canons advanced within the rails of the claret, filling off right and left before the communion-table, which was covered with massive plate. The Deacons of Devonshire, Buckingham, St. Albans, Beaufort, &c. took their seats in the stalls in the body of the choir. The Earl Marshall stood

near his Majesty, and the Duke of Wellington, who was in his Field-Marshal's uniform, remained to bind his chair during the service. Upon purple velvet stools at each side of the Royal vault, sat, as mourners with his Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland, Sussex, Gloucester, and Prince Leopold. Their mourning cloaks were richly embroidered, and Prince Leopold wore a general's uniform. A dense mass of Noblemen and Gentlemen filled the body of the choir, and there was a gloom and darkness from the smoke of the tapers and flambeaux of the military and chorists, which was ill calculated to give picturesque effect to such a ceremonial.

The following is an extract from the description of the procession:

**THE ROYAL STANDARD.**  
borne on a Purple Velvet Cushion, by Blane Constable, King of Arms.

**THE IMPERIAL CROWN**  
borne on a Purple Velvet Cushion, by Clarendon, King of Arms.

**THE LORD STEWARD**  
The Lord Steward of His late Majesty's Household.

**THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN**  
The Lord Chamberlain of His late Majesty's Household.

**THE ROYAL BODY.**  
The Royal Body, borne on a Purple Velvet Cushion, by Blane Constable, King of Arms.

**THE ROYAL BODY.**  
The Royal Body, borne on a Purple Velvet Cushion, by Blane Constable, King of Arms.

At half-past ten o'clock the coffin was lowered by machinery into the passage leading to the Royal Vault, where it was received on a platform, upon which it was allowed to remain after the ceremony had ended.

After his Majesty had retired, and at the conclusion of the service, Sir George Naylor pronounced the titles of his late Majesty, and broke his wand of office into the grave. A solemn voluntary was then played by the organist; as it was concluded, before the procession left the chapel, it was followed by the "Dead March in Saul," which was continued until the procession had again returned into the open air.

His Majesty recognized and conversed familiarly with the persons who were around him; and expressed his thanks to the Earl Marshall, and the principal official conductors of the ceremony, as he retired from the choir.

The coffin was only lowered about two feet below the aperture of the subterraneous passage; the splendid pall was removed, as the body was lowered, and the state coffin exposed to view. A number of persons crowded around the vault when the ceremony was concluded; among them were the Dukes of St. Albans and Arbell; the Marquesses of Clanricarde, Salisbury, Hertford, and Conyngham; the Speaker of the House of Commons, &c. The Duke of Wellington left the choir immediately after the King, and joined his Majesty in the aisle of Edward IV's tomb. His Grace conducted the King to his carriage in the lower ward, by the gate leading from the choir, and his Majesty drove off escorted by a party of Lancers.

At an early hour, every avenue near the House of Lords was crowded—Parliament-street was filled with a dense mass. The King passed a few minutes before two o'clock and was hailed with great acclamation. There was a full attendance of both Houses. Great numbers of Peers were present, and below the bar was crowded to suffocation. The King having been conducted to the Throne, delivered the following gracious Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
"On this first occasion of meeting you, I am desirous of repeating to you in person my cordial thanks for the assurances of sincere sympathy and affection which you have conveyed to me on the death of my lamented Brother, and on my accession to the Throne of these Kingdoms."

"I am sensible that with a deep sense of the sacred duty which devolves upon me, with a firm reliance on the assistance of my faithful Peers, and on the support and co-operation of Parliament and with a humble and earnest prayer to Almighty God, that he will prosper my anxious endeavours to promote the happiness of a free and loyal people."

"It is with the utmost satisfaction that I find myself united to a Parliament so united in the general tranquillity of Europe. This tranquillity, it will be the object of my constant endeavours to preserve; and the assurance which I receive from my Allies, and from all Foreign Powers, are declared in a similar spirit."

"I trust that the good understanding which prevails upon subjects of common interest and the deep esteem in which every State must have in maintaining the peace of the world, will ensure the satisfactory settlement of those points which still remain to be finally settled."

"I thank you for the Speech which you have granted, and for the assurances you have made for the several members of the public service, during that part of the present year which must close before a new Parliament can be assembled. I cordially congratulate you on the termination of the session, and on the reduction of the charge of the Public Debt; and on the relief which you have afforded to my People by the Repeal of some of those Taxes which have heretofore pressed heavily upon them. You may rely upon my prudent and economical administration of the Supplies which you have placed at my disposal, and upon my readiness to concur in every diminution of the Public Charges which can be effected consistently with the dignity of the Crown, the maintenance of national faith, and the permanent interests of the country."

"I cannot put an end to this Session, and take my leave of the present Parliament, without expressing my cordial thanks for the zeal which you have manifested on so many occasions for the welfare of my people."

"You have wisely availed yourselves of the happy opportunity of general peace and internal repose, to review many of the laws and judicial establishments of the country, and you have applied such cautious and well considered reforms as are consistent with the spirit of our venerable institutions, and are calculated to facilitate and expedite the administration of justice."

"You have removed the civil disabilities which affected numerous and important classes of my people."

"While I declare on this solemn occasion my fixed intention to maintain, to the utmost of my power, the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law, let me at the same time express my earnest hope that the amicable union which has existed on account of religious differences may be preserved, and that the decision of Parliament with respect to those distinctions having been favourably pronounced, my faithful subjects will unite with me in advancing the great object contemplated by the Legislature and in promoting that spirit of domestic content and peace which constitutes the strength and glory of our nation."

Upon the arrival of the procession at St. George's Chapel, the trumpets and drums, and the Knight Marshal's men and officers, filed off without the door.

At the entrance of the Chapel the Royal Body was received by the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the chorists of Windsor and of the Chapel Royal (who fell in immediately before the Royal Body), and the procession moved down the south aisle and up the nave, into the choir, where the Royal Body was placed on a platform under a canopy of purple velvet, thereon encircled by the Royal Arms, and surmounted by an Imperial Crown, and two Crowns and Cushions laid thereon.

His Majesty, the Chief Mourner, sat on a chair of state, at the head of the Corps, and the supporters on each side.

The Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cumberland, Sussex, Prince George of Cumberland, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, were seated near his Majesty, the Chief Mourner.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household took his place at the feet of the Corps; and the Supporters of the Pall and of the Canopy arranged themselves on each side of the Royal Body.

The Assistant Monners and others, who followed the Royal Body, arranged themselves behind the Princes of the Blood Royal.

The Peers bearing the Banners were arranged on each side, near the Altar.

The Procession was flanked by the Grenadiers of the Foot Guards, every fourth man bearing a flambeau.

Soon after his Majesty was seated, the following Psalms were sung.

PSALM XXXIX.  
"I said, I will take heed to my ways; that I offend not in my tongue," &c.

PSALM XC.  
"Lord, thou hast been our refuge; from one generation to another," &c.

After the Psalms, the Dean read the Lesson, and the choir performed the first anthem by Kent, as follows:

PSALM LV.  
"Hear my prayer, O God, and hide not thyself from my petition. Take heed unto me, and hear me: how I mourn in my prayer, and am vexed. My heart is disquieted within me; and the fear of death is fallen upon me. Then I said, On that I had wings like a dove; then would I flee away, and be at rest."

And then, immediately before the Collect, "O merciful God!" the second anthem by Handel.

"When the ear heard him, then it blessed him; and when the eye saw him, it gave witness of him. He delivered the poor that cried, the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. Kindness, meekness, and comfort were in his tongue. If there was any virtue, and if there was any praise, he thought on those things. His body is buried in peace. But his name liveth evermore."

Then the "Dead March in Saul."

The Dean of Windsor read the first part of the service from the altar, and the conclusion from the right side of the vault. This solemn and impressive ritual derived no advantage from the Dean's style of reading. The performance of the Psalms and Anthem lasted nearly two hours, and when the fine anthem of "His body is buried in peace" was chanted, his Majesty rose from his seat and retired by the door under the Queen's cloak.

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"Lord, thou hast been our refuge; from one generation to another," &c.

Addresses of condolence on the death of his late Majesty, and of congratulations on the accession of the present King, was reading in from all parts of the Kingdom.

His Majesty has complied with the request of both Houses of Parliament, for the removal of Sir Jonah Barrington from the office of the Judge of the Admiralty Court of Ireland. Sir Sydney Smith, has been appointed Lieut. General of Marines.

The King has nominated three militia officers as his Aid-de-camps, one from each Kingdom. Colonel Wood, of the East Middlesex Regiment, who married a sister of the late Marquis of Londonderry, and is Member for Breconshire, has been selected for this distinguished honour from the English constitutional force, but the names of the other two, from the Irish and Scotch bodies, have not yet transpired.

Nothing can be more gratifying than the manner in which Sir J. Sinclair was received by his Majesty at his first Court held at St. James's, on Saturday, the 26th of June. After taking the oaths of allegiance (kneeling) Sir John was introduced to kiss hands. His Majesty then said to him, in the most emphatic manner, "Be assured, Sir John, that I shall ever be friendly to the Land of Cakes and to Agriculture" (knowing Sir John's favourite objects.)

The elections in France were favourable to the opposition. The Journal des Debates publishes as a result, so far as they have gone. For the opposition 212, for the ministry 127.

The demand for gold has by no means ceased at the banks of this city, and Mr. O'Connell's advice seems to have taken full possession of the minds of the lower orders. Upwards of six thousand five hundred pounds were drawn from the Savings' Bank on Monday, merely for the purpose of acting upon the great agitator's injunction.—*Waterford Mail.*

A serious hoax had been played off upon the London Stock Exchange, in which it was alleged that a duel had been fought between the Duke of Wellington, and Prince Leopold. The panic which followed the receipt of the letter containing the deceptive news, occasioned some heavy sales of stocks, but it was of brief duration. A committee of the Stock Exchange was engaged in an investigation of the circumstances.

The Duke of Cumberland, it is mentioned, will proceed immediately after the funeral to the Continent to break up his establishment there, and, of course, preparatory to his taking up his permanent residence in England.

Ireland continues in the same melancholy condition as at the date of our last accounts. On this subject, the *Liverpool Chronicle* of 24th July says:

"The elements of disorder are rapidly becoming more and more powerful, and we fear they will shortly be embodied in an effort, or a series of efforts, which we may all deeply deplore. The truth is, there is no reasoning with fanatical provinces; it is neither to be expected nor wished, that a people should submit to starve without making themselves heard and understood. The poor of Ireland must be fed at home, and the land charged with the means of sustaining the population, as it is in England, before the wants of the Irish poor can be adequately relieved, or any reasonable hope of the tranquillity of that wretched country can be entertained."

On the 23d July, says the *London Globe* of that date, Parliament was prorogued, and next day it was to have been dissolved.

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not profit by the advantage. However, every thing was ready to give a good reception.

The batteries had been erected with astonishing rapidity. Among the 26 pieces of artillery mounted in them, there were ten 25-pounders, six 16-pounders, four 10-inch mortars, and six 8-inch howitzers.

All was ready before day-break on the 4th. At four o'clock in the morning, a rocket gave the signal, and the firing commenced; that of the enemy replied in three hours with much briskness. The Turkish gunners, though the wideness of the embrasures left them almost wholly exposed, remained bravely at their posts, but could not long contend against the skill and intrepidity of ours, when General La Hite, animated by his example, commenced at eight o'clock the firing of the fort was silenced; that of our batteries continued to rain the works. The order to make a breach had been given, and was beginning to be executed, when, at ten o'clock, a dreadful explosion caused part of the fort to disappear. Torrents of flame, clouds of dust and smoke, rose in a prodigious height; stones were thrown in all directions, but did not cause any serious accident. Gen. Harcl, who commanded the trenches, did not lose a moment to pass over the space between our troops and the fort, and to place them in the midst of the ruins of it. It seems certain, that about nine o'clock, the troops who defended it, being discouraged, returned into the city, saying that they were sacrificed to no purpose, and that then the Dey ordered the powder-magazine in the fort to be blown up. At 2 o'clock a flag of truce was brought to me on the ruins of the Fort of the Emperor. It was the Secretary to the Dey. He offered me a glass of wine, and said that he was very sorry to see the Dey's Secretary, and that he was very sorry to see the Dey's Secretary, and that he was very sorry to see the Dey's Secretary.

He returned to Algiers. Soon afterwards two of the richest Moors of Algiers were sent by the Dey; they did not dissimulate that extreme terror prevailed among the soldiers and the inhabitants, and that all were desirous that negotiations should commence immediately. They desired that I should cause the firing to cease, promising that the fire of the place should likewise be suspended. This suspension of hostilities, in fact took place. General Valdez took advantage of it to open a communication beyond the Fort of the Emperor, and at 3 o'clock the Dey's Secretary returned, accompanied by the Consul and Vice Consul of England; he requested that the conditions of the peace might be reduced to writing. This was done, and I caused a paper to be delivered to him, a copy of which your excellency will find below. The Dey, who was made acquainted with the proposed convention, said that he accepted the conditions, and that he placed implicit confidence in the French honour. I had signed the convention; he put his seal to it, but desired that the armistice might be prolonged till the 5th, at noon, in order that he might have time to summon his troops, and induce them to submit to the conditions prescribed. The firing was suspended till further orders. However, our works were continued, and on the 5th, at day-break, a communication of eight hundred metres connected the Fort of the Emperor with the spot where the battery against the Casbah was to be erected. To-day the two Moors returned. They were commissioned by the Dey to confirm the engagement into which he had entered, by affixing his seal to the convention, but they desired that the occupation should be deferred for 24 hours. I required that the forts, the Casbah, and the Casbah should be delivered up to the French troops at 11 o'clock in the morning. The Dey consented, and at this moment the standard of France is hoisted on all the towers of this city, the subject of which has been for so many ages the object of the wishes of all Europe.

The Dey has retired into his private life, and has submitted before he took up his abode in the Casbah. The promise which I have made to respect his person will be faithfully kept.

[The next paragraph praises the courage of troops, and speaks in high terms of the superiority of the new artillery, both the field piece and the battery cannon.]

The public property has been put under seal. An inventory will be taken, which I shall transmit to your excellency. I have the honour, &c.

COUNT DE BOURMONT.

Convention between the General in Chief of the French Army and his Highness the Dey of Algiers.

The fort of the Casbah, all the other forts depending on Algiers, and the port of that city, shall be delivered up to the French troops this morning at ten o'clock, French time.

The General in Chief of the French army promises his Highness the Dey of Algiers, to leave him his liberty and the possession of every thing that belongs to him personally.

The Dey shall be at liberty to retire with his family and all that belongs to him to the place that he shall fix upon, and as long as he remains at Algiers, he shall be under the protection of the General in Chief of the French army; a guard shall protect the safety of his person, and that of his family.

The General in Chief promises to all the soldiers the same advantages and the same protection.

The exercise of the Mohammedan religion shall remain free. The liberty of the inhabitants of all classes, their religion, their commerce, their industry, shall be inviolable; their women shall be respected; the General in Chief promises this upon his honour.

The exchange of this convention shall be made before ten o'clock this morning, and the French troops shall immediately after enter the Casbah, and successively all the other forts of the city and the port.

Camp before Algiers, July 5, 1830.

COUNT DE BOURMONT.

[Here the Dey affixed his signature.]

ALGERS, July 8.—Notice has been given, to the Turkish subjects to quit the territory of Algiers immediately; that those among them who possess real property had a delay of eight months to sell it, and that at the expiration of that time, the property was to be sold by public auction; and that the said Turkish soldiers should be conveyed by the French vessels out of the territory of the regency of Algiers, with an express prohibition to return.

The French papers now affirm that the treasure found in the Casbah, at Algiers, amounts to about £2,400,000 in gold. The expenses of the expedition were estimated at £4,000,000; the treasure in the vaults of the Casbah will not therefore, suffice for a pecuniary indemnity.

Among the captives delivered at the taking of Algiers, there were some who had been nearly 30 years in captivity. They had been horribly mutilated by the barbarians, who have made them endure dreadful torments during their long captivity.

The Dey of Algiers has selected Leghorn as the place of his future residence, where a frigate was appointed to convey him.

THE EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

The *London Express* quotes, respecting Algiers, a curious document, which is not generally known. It is certain that Napoleon long cherished the idea of seizing the Regency. The secret history of the Cabinet of the empire cites a secret paper on the treaty of Tilsit. It gives a copy of this very singular document, and which unveils the policy of Napoleon I.—

"SECRET TREATY OF TILSIT.

"Art. 1. Russia shall take possession of Turkey in Europe, and shall push her conquests into Asia, as far as she may think fit.

"2. The dynasty of the Bourbons in Spain, that of the Braganza Family in Portugal, shall cease to exist; a Prince of the family of the Emperor Napoleon shall be invested with the crowns of these Kingdoms.

"3. The temporal authority of the Pope shall cease, and Rome and its dependencies shall be united to the Kingdom of Italy.

"4. Russia shall conclude a treaty with the Emperor Napoleon, by which she shall be invested with the crown of the Kingdom of Italy.

"5. The Emperor Napoleon shall be invested with the crown of the Kingdom of Italy.

"6. The Emperor Napoleon shall be