

**LAUNCHING OF THE BIG SHIP.**—The line of battle ship Pennsylvania, the largest vessel in the world, is to be launched from the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, tomorrow, at 3 o'clock, p.m. The following description of her is from the Philadelphia Gaz. :—

"The line of battle-ship Pennsylvania, now on the stocks at our Navy Yard, under a shelter that cost 45,000 dols. is one of the most splendid fabrics that was ever destined to float on the ocean. Her length on deck is 225 feet, which is 27 feet more than half way from Fifth to Sixth street, in Chesnut-street, and her breadth 85 feet, which is 8 feet wider than Chesnut street, opposite the theatre, including the foot ways. She is large enough to carry 2000 men, which is a larger number than the American army that fought and gained the battle of Chippewa, and greater than the population of a considerable sized country town. She is of the burthen of 3000 tons, and could, if loaded with flour carry the moderate cargo of 30,000 barrels, enough to supply bread for 15,000 people for a whole year. She is to carry 140 guns, 32 pounders, so that every time she discharges a full broad-side, she will dispose of precisely a ton of bullets, to help make iron pebbles for the bottom of the ocean, unless she happens to hit the enemy. She will draw 28 feet water, and thus find it difficult to navigate in shoal rivers. One of her anchors, which is to be seen in the yard, and which is said to be the largest one in the world, weighs 11,659 pounds, which is something more than five tons, and will require some merry piping at the capstan to get it apeak. Her water tanks are of iron, mostly in the shape of large chests, capable of holding from one to two thousand gallons, but having a proportion of other shapes adapted to fit round the sides of the ship, so as to leave no space as happens with casks. The number is probably 150, as far as we could judge from looking at them, as we did a day or two since, under the guidance of some of the polite and attentive officers stationed at the yard.

"A friend has just informed us that the largest anchor in the British Deck Yard at Portsmouth, in 1832, weighed something less than 10,000lb, at which time there were on the stocks, three ships nearly as large as the Pennsylvania."

**POST MORTEM EXAMINATION OF HIS LATE MAJESTY.**

On examination the mortal remains of his late Majesty William the Fourth the following appearances were noticed :—

In the right cavity of the chest there was an effusion of about 14 ounces of serous fluid.

The lung on that side was nowhere adherent, the vessels of the lower lobe were very much tinged with blood, and the air cells contained a mucous and serous fluid having a bloody tinge.

The left lung adhered generally and with great firmness to the surface of the pleura lining the chest; these adhesions appear to have resulted from former attacks of inflammation.

The vessels of this lung was also tinged with blood, and its lower portion was somewhat indurated.

The rings of the trachea and bronchi were ossified to a great extent; and the lining membrane was of a dark colour, in consequence of the distended state of the vessels.

The pericardium adhered universally to the surface of the heart; but these adhesions were slight, and appeared to be of very recent formation.

The heart itself was large, and softened in its texture. Its right side was extremely distended with blood, but exhibited no marks of organic disease.

On the left side of the heart the mitral valves were found to be ossified, and the three semilunar valves of the aorta were in the same state. The ossification was in two of them to such an extent that it must have materially interfered with their functions.

The coats of the aorta were much thickened, and on its inner or lining membrane there were several deposits of earthy matter.

The liver was somewhat enlarged and hardened, and was of a granulated structure throughout.

The gall bladder was extremely contracted, and contained but little bile.

The spleen was increased to double its natural size, and a large portion of its surface was covered with a cartilaginous deposit.

The pancreas was enlarged and indurated.

The stomach and intestines were healthy, except at one part of the large intestine, which was narrowed by a thickening of its inner membrane.

The right kidney was quite sound, but the left was unusually vascular, and exhibited a granulated appearance. The in-

vesting membrane adhered very slightly to it.

The bladder was in a healthy state. Signed by M. J. TIERNEY, Wm. F. CHAMBERS, DAVID DAVIES, ASTLEY COOPER, ROBT. KEATE, B. C. BRODIE.

Ed. DUKE MOORE, Apothecary to the Queen

**PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL OF HIS LATE MAJESTY.**—The funeral is fixed to take place on Saturday the 8th (July) and, in pursuance of ancient custom, at 12 o'clock at night. The Royal Corpse will lay in state in the Waterloo Gallery of the Castle, and the coffin will be placed under a canopy with armorial bearings, from the centre of which will be suspended the Royal Standard of England, dependent by the corner. On the coffin, covered with a black velvet pall, with the ends turned up, to allow it to be seen, will be placed two black velvet cushions, one on the breast bearing the Crown of England, and the other at the foot supporting the Crown of Hanover; and at the head an escutcheon, or hatcment, with the Imperial Arms of England in full, with Royal Supporters. To the "lying-in-State, the Nobility, and such Gentry as can command sufficient interest to procure tickets from the Lord Chamberlain, will be permitted a "private view," and on Friday, and during the day of Saturday, the public will be admitted, a certain number at a time, and as soon as that number shall have passed the inner barrier a black flag will be waved as a signal for closing the outer barrier, until room shall have become to a certain extent more cleared. The visitors shall then pass into a long narrow line of almost interminable gloom, dimly removed by tapers projecting from the walls. From these narrow Gothic passages, each hung with black, the party will emerge into three rooms similarly decorated, with the addition of a large number of lighted wax tapers in silver sconces—the course through these rooms lined on either side by Yeomen and Gentlemen-at-Arms, each bearing crape scarves and partisans and staves of office. A Lord and two Grooms of the Chamber will be placed at the head of the coffin, abreast and on each side will be a triple line composed of four Yeomen of the Guard with their partisans hung with crape, two Ushers-in-Waiting in full Court-dress suits and black crape scarves and three Gentlemen-at-Arms, each bearing an armorial ensign, the Union Flag of England, the National Fags of Scotland and Hanover, &c. &c. The funeral procession will be precisely according with the forms adopted at the interment of his late Majesty George the Fourth.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex will be the Chief Mourner.

**PROCLAMATION OF THE QUEEN AT THE TOWER AND IN THE TOWER HAMLETS.**

Conformably to former precedents, and pursuant to an Order in Council, this ceremony took place on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. His Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Constable of the Tower and Lord Lieut. of the Tower Hamlets, arrived at the Queen's-house, where he was received by Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, the Deputy Lieut. Governor, and Major Elrington, the resident Governor, and was joined by Mr. Wm. Ballantine, Chairman of the Sessions, Sir Frederick Roe, Sir John Hall, and several other Magistrates and Dep. Lieuts. of the Tower Hamlets. Having proceeded to the Parade, the Proclamation was read by Mr. J. W. Lush, (Chief Bailiff,) followed by a flourish of the drums and trumpets of the Royal Household. The guns on the batteries were then fired, and the Royal Standard on the White Tower, which, since the demise of the late King, had been only half-mast high, was hoisted to the top. The procession then moved forward in the following order: A body of the metropolitan police to clear the way, and the constables of numerous parishes, all on horseback; next followed the beadles of nearly 20 parishes; then came the warders of the Tower in the uniform of the Tower garrison, and mounted on chargers, carrying their halberds; next came the Duke of Wellington on horseback in the uniform of Lord Lieut. of the Tower, with Majors Elrington and Doyle; and the rear was brought up by the band of the household troops, and a numerous body of the magistracy, headed by Mr. Ballantine, Chairman of the Tower Sessions, in open carriages. The procession was exceedingly imposing, and thousands of persons followed it throughout its route. The battalion of Granadier Guards, under the command of Col. Lascelles, was drawn up on the Esplanade, and saluted the Duke and procession while passing through the fortress. The proclamation

was again read near the site of the old postern on Town-hill, at Whitechapel-bars, Spitalfields-market, and Shadwell-market, and finally at Rauceiffe-cross, at which place the Duke, in a short speech, returned thanks to the gentlemen for their attendance, and the procession separated. Considerable cheering by the populace followed each reading of the proclamation, and the appearance of the Duke on horseback excited great applause.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 27.**

Lord J. Russell brought up Her Majesty's answer to the address voted to Her Majesty upon the demise of the late King and upon her Majesty's accession to the Throne, which, as far as we could collect it, in consequence of the low tone in which his Lordship read it, was to the following effect:

"Victoria Regina.  
"I have received, with the most sincere satisfaction, the loyal and dutiful address of the House of Commons, with the assurance of their great grief at the loss of the nation has sustained in the demise of his late Majesty. The expectations that I have always entertained have been realized by that address; and it will be the study of my life to preserve the liberties and maintain the glory of this great country. I receive with great satisfaction your loyal and dutiful address, in which you state you will without delay proceed to the consideration of such measures and make such provision as the public service may require."

**Windsor.**—Every thing remains here in the same state. The hurried visit paid to the Castle by her Majesty yesterday and her sudden departure, have given rise to a good deal of conversation. The Queen's carriage was ordered so suddenly that the servants had not time to prepare it before the horses were ordered to be put to. The Queen Dowager's health is far from satisfactory, and her physicians were of opinion that it would have been advisable for her to have removed immediately after the decease of his Majesty; but she appeared so excited that they feared the additional excitement occasioned by the removal might lead to most serious consequences. The Queen Dowager will, however, leave the Castle immediately after the funeral.

The Queen Dowager has been pleased to intimate her intention on her retirement to Bushy, of retaining all those individuals who were attached to the establishment when the late lamented King and herself lived there as Duke and Duchess of Clarence. There have, however, been two seceders, in the persons of the Queen Dowager's first and second dressers. The vacancy of the former of these ladies, both of whom were Germans and sisters, was instantly filled up by the appointment of the lady who had for some years acted in a capacity subordinate to the foreigners in question, who composed part of the late Sovereign-consort's household since her marriage.

In the House of Commons last night (Thursday), the Marquis of Clanricarde having asked the Premier what was to be done with the Irish Bills—Poor Law, Tithe, and Corporation—Lord Melbourne replied, they must stand over for another session; upon which the Duke of Wellington said, that "he wished to see a conclusion put to all discussions

upon those measures, and was perfectly ready to consent to any proposition for the alteration of the state of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, grounded upon a fair representative principle. He should be prepared to concur with Government in any reasonable measure they might introduce, or support them in any reasonable course they might pursue at a future period.

Directions have been given for preparing a statue to the memory of the late lamented King William IV. to be placed in the vacant niche at the Royal Exchange next to those of George III. and IV.

The "Moniteur" announces that, on the occasion of the death of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, the King of the French will go into mourning for 21 days, commencing on the 25th inst.

The King of Hanover announces it as his fixed resolution to spend two months of every year in England.

Hanover ranks fifth in the scale of the German Powers; and the Duke of Cumberland is the first independent King of that Country.

It appears from the 17th report of the committee of public petitions, delivered on Saturday that up to the 25th of May there had been presented to the House of Commons 8,370 petitions.

The reservation which has been introduced in the oath of allegiance, will of necessity prevent her Majesty from being crowned till after March next.

The Duke of Sussex is the only son of George III., who, under the three successive reigns of his father and two brothers, has received no appointment or emolument from the crown beyond the Rangeship of Hyde Park. Though we differ from his Royal Highness in political opinions, we shall not with the less satisfaction hail any fit distinction, however late, which is bestowed upon a Prince who, in addition to his talents, has at least the rare merit of undeviating political consistency.—*Morn. Herald.*

Among numerous amiable traits in the character of the youthful Queen which have already obtained currency, the following may be mentioned:—It was naturally to be expected that her late preceptor (the Duchess of Northumberland) would be among the first visitors to her Majesty. On being informed that the etiquette of her new office required that, as the Sovereign, she should receive the duchess sitting, her Majesty expressed some reluctance to this, but at length acquiesced, making it, however, her request that the duchess should be previously apprised of the circumstance. No sooner, however, had the duchess entered the room than the Queen, regardless of the arranged and stated ceremony, rose from her seat, and running up to the duchess, threw her arms round her neck and kissed her most fervently.

One of the last acts of our late lamented monarch showed his munificence, and at the same time his attachment to the Established Church, and anxious wishes for the spiritual welfare of the inhab-

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