





England, &c.

DEATH OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE IV.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary—May 26.

Whitehall, January 26.

A Bulletin, of which the following is a copy, has been this morning received by Secretary Sir Robert Peel, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

It has pleased Almighty God to take from this world His Majesty King George IV. His Majesty expired at a quarter past three o'clock this morning, with a happy and easy mind.

HENRY HALFORD, M. J. TIRNEY.

The following letter, from the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, to the Lord Mayor, has been posted at the Mansion House:

Whitehall, June 26, 1830.

My Lord—It is my painful duty to inform you that His Majesty King George IV. has expired at a quarter past three o'clock this morning.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your Lordship's obedient and faithful servant.

ROBERT PEEL.

From the Sun of Saturday.

Report adds that His Majesty's death was attended with considerable pain. At half past seven a special messenger arrived with the news at the House of Commons.

As soon as the mournful intelligence became generally known, the respectable tradesmen in every district expressed their respect for His Majesty, and regret at his decease, by partially closing their shops.

His Majesty, King William the Fourth, just arrived at St. James's Palace.

From the London Courier, Saturday, June 26.

We have obtained the following particulars:

The event, although not unexpected, notwithstanding the exhausted state of His Majesty, there was some reason to think that he would hold out for three or four days; but, however, as the strength of the system diminished, the difficulty of expectation increased, and the accumulation of it put a more speedy end to His Majesty's sufferings than could otherwise have been expected.

It is consoling to state that the latter days of this excellent monarch were less painful than those of the preceding weeks, and that, until the last, His Majesty retained perfect mental consciousness, with a mind in harmony with his state, and in peace with all mankind.

As soon as the first shock produced by the death had subsided, and the necessary attentions had been paid to the body, messengers were despatched with the melancholy tidings to His Majesty's Highness the Duke of Clarence, at Bushy, and the Duke of Wellington, in London.

The news reached Sir Robert Peel at about half past six o'clock. He wrote immediately to Sir H. Hall, and soon after seven o'clock the Honourable Secretary forwarded circulars to all the Ministers, announcing the event, and requesting an instant meeting, soon after ten o'clock, when the Ministers were to assemble in the Privy Council, now in town, and to read the will of His Majesty, and the provisions of the new King, and repeat the ceremony. The Herald, as soon as practicable, will then be sent out to announce it with the customary solemnities to the people.

The procession will issue from the Palace and proceed to Charing-cross, and the other districts where proclamations of His Majesty's death will be made. These ceremonies are the first steps ostensibly taken to announce the beginning of a new reign, and will, probably be performed before the evening.

In the mean time the Cabinet Ministers will have resigned their credentials of office to the hands of the Secretary of State, and the Home Department by which a Court which the new Sovereign will soon afterwards hold, they will be delivered to the King.

At this Court the Lord Chancellor will appear without the insignia of his dignity, and deliver his seals to His Majesty. A new Administration will then be formed, and it is possible that in the course of the evening we may be able to announce the changes which are to take place. The Oaths of Allegiance will then be administered to those who are present, and a Privy Council, by Royal Command, will be held, in which it is customary for the King to explain the feelings by which he is actuated in the course of the ceremony.

The next step, in compliance with the requisitions of law, is for His Majesty to take and subscribe the usual oaths, in the Scottish mode, for the security of the Church of Scotland. The Proclamation of the new Sovereign is then agreed upon, and ordered to be proclaimed in the usual manner.

By the common Law of England, the demise of the Crown operates as a dissolution of the existing Parliament. To prevent the inconveniences, however, which might arise from the want of a Legislative Power on the accession of a new Sovereign, ten Statutes of King William the Third, and one of King George the Third, have been enacted, which empower the Parliament to be continued for six months after the death of the King or Queen, unless sooner dissolved or prorogued by the successor of the Throne; and that if separated by adjournment or prorogation at the time of the demise of the Crown, it shall, notwithstanding, remain in session.

Both Houses of Parliament have been accordingly assembled and adjourned, as will be seen by reference to our reports of the proceedings.

The ceremony of proclaiming His Majesty will, it is expected, take place to-morrow, or perhaps the evening. Orders will be given to the Secretary of State, the Home Office, and the Privy Council, to attend to the duties of the Office on the day following the Royal Demise. The Proclamation will be made by the Officer of Arms, mounted on horseback, at Charing-cross, they will proceed from thence to Temple-bar, where, within the bar, the ceremony will be repeated. The Proclamation will be again made at the end of Wood-street, Charing-cross, and lastly, at the Royal Exchange, with the usual solemnities. It is customary for the Great Officers of State, and a number of the Nobility, to wait during the whole ceremony.

Courier Office, half past one.

The King has been sworn in by William the Fourth, His Majesty is now in Council at St. James's Palace.

Courier Office, Four o'clock.

His Majesty, William the Fourth, was proclaimed in the Palace of St. James's, with the usual forms and ceremonies. The public proclamation, however, is postponed until Monday.

It is understood that there will be no interruption to the business of Parliament; as since the time of Queen Anne, an immediate dissolution has taken place on the demise of the Crown, and the Session has been allowed to continue until the public business has been done through.

The following interesting letter has just reached us by express:

Whitehall, Saturday afternoon, June 26.

This is now a time of great sorrow. Death, which has struck the Monarch, appears to have paralyzed all else, and every thing is as gloomy as the chamber in which the King lies.

The death of this Sovereign will cause universal regret in the country; but the sorrow in this place, where he was known familiarly to hundreds who have had opportunities of witnessing the benevolence and wisdom of his dispositions, is not to be described. All the gates of the Palace are shut.

His Majesty expired this morning at a quarter past three o'clock; a thought he was considered during the evening as near death, as yet it was not supposed that the dissolution would take place during the night, and Sir Henry Hallford had consequently retired to rest, leaving Mr. O'Reilly, Lord Strathmore, and the Marquess of Conyngham, with the Royal Patient.

His Majesty being attended with violent diarrhoea, Sir Henry Hallford was immediately aroused, and he hastened to the spot, but a human aid was fruitless, and in less than fifteen minutes the King ceased to breathe.

After having performed the last duties to the illustrious deceased, Sir Henry Hallford and Sir Matthew Tierney left the Castle together, and the remains of His Majesty were given in charge to Mr. O'Reilly, the Surgeon, and Mr. Whitting, the Head Page, who have been ever since keeping mournful watch over the corpse, one sitting on each side of it.

At about seven o'clock it was announced by Mr. O'Reilly, to all the Members of the Household, that they were at liberty to enter the room, and view the body of their late Royal Master. About one hundred persons, half of whom were not of the establishment, entered the chamber at half past seven o'clock, and were allowed to look on the right hand of his late Majesty, as he lay on the couch on which he died. The appearance of His Majesty's face was extremely placid, proving that his last moments were easy. It is utterly impossible for me to describe the scene of anguish that ensued. Many of these persons had lived with the King for more than a quarter of a century, and had been attached to him by the warm ties of affection, and duty: to them the King was thoroughly known, and it was with great feeling, by one of the attendants, who has been close to His Majesty's person for 20 years, that those who had had the most opportunities of studying the character of his beloved Master, could appreciate it as it deserved.

After this mournful ceremony had been gone through, orders were given to Mr. Peck to prepare a mansion for the corpse. This took place, who was engaged in his late Royal Master for the rapidly with which he executed his orders, and the enthusiasm with which he entered into his plans, is now daily engaged in performing that melancholy duty.

The shell is to be buried with great pomp, and it is to be followed by the most magnificent funeral, which took place on the dissolution of George III. will form the precedent on the present occasion.

From the St. James's Chronicle, June 26.

The reign of George the Fourth has terminated, and His Majesty's death has been announced to the people. The principles of his ruling and power, all contributed to render him highly popular, and the glorious events which marked the commencement of his Regency naturally increased the affectionate feelings of the nation towards him. For a quarter of a century the nation had witnessed the ever benevolent and worthy labors of London against the Prince, and the unparalleled use made of a melancholy circumstance in his domestic life, excited their indignation to the most insistent plea of outrage. This however was passed away, His Majesty had always with him the feeling of the nation distinguished from that of the fifty part of the town mob, and the country, when he appeared to it, bore him through in triumph. From 1811 to 1820 the late King was decidedly one of the most popular monarchs that ever ruled.

He has died amid the general regrets of all classes of his people, having, we trust and believe, rendered himself fit by sincere repentance, and the devout performance of the sacred ceremonies prescribed by the Church, to approach that great tribunal where there is no respect of persons.

We hope that the petitions of the commendatory prayer, in that beautiful office, the Visitation of the Sick, may have been heard, and that, washed in the blood of that immaculate Lamb, that was slain to take away the sins of the world, he will be able to rest in peace, amidst the most of this miserable and sinful world, through the merits of the Lamb of God, who has purged and done away, it may have been presented pure and without spot before God.

And as upon a public occasion, when the language of a king is of great importance, it is the duty of a monarch to incite the necessity of collecting that truth, which we all know, but which we all forget, and which we all neglect to attend to, that we shall take the opportunity of directing the attention of our readers to the conclusion of that affecting prayer, which he has left to us, to teach us, who survive, in this and other like daily spectacles of mortality, to be lowly and to be serious, and to be earnestly applying our hearts to that holy and heavenly wisdom, which we live here, which may be in the end bring us to life everlasting, through the merits of Jesus Christ, whose only Son our Lord.

From the Globe.

The reign of George IV. has ended. The knowledge from a very early period of his illness, which all persons well informed as to its nature possessed, that his recovery was not possible, and the sufferings and exhaustion which have marked the last stages of his disease, have for some time caused this event to be expected without dread, and heard of without grief, as a relief from hopeless suffering of an aged monarch.

The Reign of his late Majesty lasted about ten years and a half, but, including his Regency, he was at the head of the Government more than sixteen years. A general view of the changes which have taken place in the external affairs of the Kingdom during that period will entitle him to be called a fortunate monarch.

He found the country engaged in a war, of which there seemed no near prospect of a happy issue;—to say nothing of a glorious termination. The commencement of his Regency was almost contemporaneous with the commencement of a series of cheering, and at last decisive and brilliant successes, which have added new glory to the British name. He had the happiness of terminating gloriously the most dangerous war in which the country has for ages been engaged—free, too, from the doubtful merit of having commenced it. He has left the country, after a space of 15 years, in settled relations of friendship with all foreign powers.

The latter part of his reign has not been less fortunate in internal affairs than the beginning of it in our foreign relations. The one great source of dissension between the different parts of the kingdom has been removed, and though the country now labours under difficulties, the results of our former exertions, or of economical changes of which the consequences are not understood or are not yet sufficiently guarded against, there has seldom been a time when the nation has been more powerful, more respected, or more safe, or when within itself it has had fewer of the seeds of fatal dissension.

In the production of the great and beneficial changes of our condition since 1810, it would be absurd to say that George IV. has been the main agent. The ebb of the power of Napoleon, the natural consequences of his extravaganza, was not much accelerated by any march of Europe; and the glory of the British army was the consequence of the circumstances which directed the genius and activity of the nation to land warfare. Neither can it, we believe, be said with truth that the King contributed to the settlement of the Catholic question by any strenuous exertions; he yielded rather to the advice of his Ministers; though the merit may be claimed for him that he resisted the suggestions with which he was actively assailed

to interrupt the progress of the measure after he had sanctioned the attempt to carry it. On the general peace, too, which has prevailed during the last fifteen years, a part only of the praise falls to his share; it belongs in common with him to the other sovereigns of Europe, who have been taught by the wars of the French Revolution more forbearance than monarchs have always possessed.

But if such of the glories of his reign is to be attributed to fortune, there was nothing in his character or conduct to counteract the factors of fortune. He was a mild monarch, and though naturally vain of the warlike successes of his Regency, a lover of peace and of the happiness of his people.

His private errors have been atoned by his private misfortunes. He had the sorrow of seeing his only child, and all hopes of royal successors, perish before him; and if he committed mistakes and injustice in his domestic relations, he had certainly great excuses, which this is not the time to forget.

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Yesterday had the melancholy duty of announcing to our readers the demise of our late gracious Sovereign, George IV. In addition to the particulars appearing in this hourly expected event in our preceding columns, we give the following affecting account from a long and intimate acquaintance of Saturday—

COURTESY AND AFFECTION.—It is a melancholy circumstance, that His Majesty expired at a quarter past three o'clock this morning, with a happy and easy mind, and that he was considered during the evening as near death, as yet it was not supposed that the dissolution would take place during the night, and Sir Henry Hallford had consequently retired to rest, leaving Mr. O'Reilly, Lord Strathmore, and the Marquess of Conyngham, with the Royal Patient.

His Majesty being attended with violent diarrhoea, Sir Henry Hallford was immediately aroused, and he hastened to the spot, but a human aid was fruitless, and in less than fifteen minutes the King ceased to breathe.

After having performed the last duties to the illustrious deceased, Sir Henry Hallford and Sir Matthew Tierney left the Castle together, and the remains of His Majesty were given in charge to Mr. O'Reilly, the Surgeon, and Mr. Whitting, the Head Page, who have been ever since keeping mournful watch over the corpse, one sitting on each side of it.

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He has died amid the general regrets of all classes of his people, having, we trust and believe, rendered himself fit by sincere repentance, and the devout performance of the sacred ceremonies prescribed by the Church, to approach that great tribunal where there is no respect of persons.

We hope that the petitions of the commendatory prayer, in that beautiful office, the Visitation of the Sick, may have been heard, and that, washed in the blood of that immaculate Lamb, that was slain to take away the sins of the world, he will be able to rest in peace, amidst the most of this miserable and sinful world, through the merits of the Lamb of God, who has purged and done away, it may have been presented pure and without spot before God.

And as upon a public occasion, when the language of a king is of great importance, it is the duty of a monarch to incite the necessity of collecting that truth, which we all know, but which we all forget, and which we all neglect to attend to, that we shall take the opportunity of directing the attention of our readers to the conclusion of that affecting prayer, which he has left to us, to teach us, who survive, in this and other like daily spectacles of mortality, to be lowly and to be serious, and to be earnestly applying our hearts to that holy and heavenly wisdom, which we live here, which may be in the end bring us to life everlasting, through the merits of Jesus Christ, whose only Son our Lord.

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the usual proclamations. The Members of the House of Commons were sworn in the Long Gallery of the House. The new patents were laid on the table of the House, but they had not yet received the signature of His Majesty.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Quarter to Four o'clock.

The Lord Chancellor arrived at a little after three o'clock, and immediately passed into the House of Lords. Up to this time, however, strangers were entirely excluded. It is understood the only business going on is the administration of the Oaths of Allegiance to our present gracious Sovereign.

House of Lords—Four o'clock.

The House assembled for the purpose of swearing in such Peers as were in attendance. Strangers were not admitted, as we were informed, that on such a solemn occasion it was not customary to indiscriminately admit the public.

The Lord Chancellor was sworn in by Mr. Courtney; after which, his Lordship administered the oath to the following Peers—Marquesses—Sligo and Downshire; Lords—Eden, Sheffield, Auckland, Romney, Harewood, Grantham, Caledon, Tenterden, Radnor, Strangford, Blakeney, Gifford, Duffin, Gairloch, Cathcart, De Vere, Mays, Delaware, Belhaven, Portferry, Galloway, Berford, Clarendon, Beaufort, Clancarde, Richmond, Harwicke, Ormond, and several others.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, HALF PAST FIVE.

About ten minutes before four o'clock the gallery doors were thrown open, and strangers admitted. We found the Speaker in the Chair, and a cluster of members round the table, to whom the Clerk was administering the oath. At four o'clock the Speaker rose, and addressed the House as follows—

"As the Act of Parliament only allows till four o'clock for administering the Oath, I wish to inform those gentlemen who have not arrived in time to take the Oath, that I shall sit for the purpose of administering it from two o'clock on Monday morning till four o'clock in the afternoon."

The Speaker then sat down, but after a pause again rose, and said—"Those Gentlemen who have been sworn will not quit the House till they have signed the book."

The Speaker moved that the House now adjourn. Mr. Bouverie immediately rose; he said it was with pain that he felt himself called on, as an observer upon the proceedings adopted on this melancholy occasion by the Lord High Steward. He held it to be the bounden duty of that officer, in the first place, to consider the accommodation and convenience of that House. It was not because he held the high office of Lord High Steward, as he has enjoyed the favour of his late Majesty, that he was called on to perform the duties of his office. If no motion were made to that House upon the subject, it would not be because they were not sensible of having received from him almost an insupportable loss; but because it was barely possible that other important official duties might have required his attention. He trusted he had spoken to the House with respect to the subject, or even with more warmth than it was viewed by every other member of that House, who had been waiting in the Long Gallery all the morning, and up to half past four o'clock, for the time when it might be possible for him to attend them. If the other members who had been waiting as well as himself, did not tell the Lord Steward what their opinion of his treatment was, they would never act fairly to the House, or to his late Majesty. He held it to be the bounden duty of that House, in which he had been placed, to become that House to look vigilantly to the maintenance of its dignity and privileges, upon which an attack could be more dangerous than one coming from an officer of the Household. It was with pleasure that he pointed out, in contrast with the conduct of the Lord High Steward, the gracious and considerate act of his present Majesty, who, he understood on purpose to consult the convenience of his faithful Commons, had come to London earlier than he otherwise would, to take the oath. He was informed that the Lord High Steward did so for the express and declared purpose of consulting the convenience of that House. It was a most pleasing fact, and one that left no doubt that the present reign would be marked by the most gracious and considerate conduct on the part of his late Majesty towards his Commons, and that the country at large. There was another feeling—and that not one of satisfaction—which he should not do his duty if he were to suppress. He considered that as a subject on which the most lively interest was excited, the country had from his Majesty's late Majesty, and that the House were framed, and from which no one could entertain an idea that his late Majesty had been seriously ill, whereas he understood he was no more. It was impossible that this country could be governed by fraud and deception. He was sorry one of the Ministers were present, or he would have said that it was impossible—frank and truly—could long be used without receding upon those by whom it was employed; and its sure consequences would be to alienate the confidence and affections of the people from their rulers.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, June 26, 1830.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning to-morrow (Sunday the 27th inst.) for our late most Gracious Sovereign King George the Fourth, of blessed memory, viz—

The Ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin or long lawn linen, wrap boots, slaty shoes, and gloves, and gowns of black cloth, without buttons; the gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons, on the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and neckers, shawly shoes and gloves, crape hat bands, and black sword and buckles.

Westminster Hall, ten o'clock.

The long anticipated death of our lamented Sovereign caused a great sensation throughout the town. The Judges arrived at the usual hour, and retired to their room to await the arrival of the Lord Chancellor. Westminster Hall was more than usually crowded, and exhibited an unusual bustle. The Lord Chancellor is expected in the House of Lords at eleven o'clock. The Commons will assemble at twelve o'clock to take the Oath of Allegiance.

CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—About nine o'clock this morning was the first arrival from Windsor with the mournful intelligence of the death of King George the Fourth. In about an hour the news had spread generally throughout the city, before any communication had been made to the Lord Mayor or any public office. About eleven o'clock the bells began tolling, and immediately all the houses in the principal thoroughfares were half shut up, which is the usual custom when the nearest friend of the inhabitant has died. This mark of respect to the illustrious monarch, however general throughout all the City, and in all the principal places of resort, could not be learned the particulars from Windsor, and to discuss the consequence proceedings of the high officers of state, the proclamation, &c.

From Southey's (Dublin) News Letter, June 29.

Our fellow citizens seemed to participate deeply in the general feelings of regret which pervades the British Empire on the demise of our late beloved Sovereign, George the Fourth, of most gracious memory. At an early hour a communication was made by Mr. Gregory, to the Lord Mayor, of the melancholy event. Several shops in the city were closed, and the mournful appearance of those which remained open, hung with all the symbols of woe, exhibited a striking contrast to their gay and summer-like appearance on the Saturday previous. The Theatre was closed for the evening. The Royal Hibernian Academy, as a token of respect to their revered patron, closed their exhibition room. All the vessels in the river had their flags struck half-mast high, as is customary on such occasions. Never did a British monarch depart from amongst a loyal and faithful people who had more of that sincere regard, which flows purely from the heart, accompany him to the tomb, than our late lamented Sovereign.

Intelligence from Toulon, is conveyed to Paris by telegraph in 20 minutes—a distance of 388 miles.

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM ALGIERS.

The following details relative to the operations of the expedition against Algiers have reached Government: Report of Admiral Duperré to the Minister of the Marine.

On board La Provence, Bay of Torre Chica, June 14, 1830.

"Monsieur— Providence has favoured with complete success the first operations of the blockade, since I have obtained by His Majesty's Order, the King's flag on the Fort of St. Eustache, and the Fort of St. Pierre. On the 10th inst. I left the bay, and on the 11th I approached the coast of the bay, under my command, and on the 12th, the morning of the 13th, the fort of St. Pierre was again obliged me to take the fort together. Yesterday the fort was still fresh from the assault, but the weather fine. This first operation of the blockade, since I have obtained by His Majesty's Order, the King's flag on the Fort of St. Eustache, and the Fort of St. Pierre. On the 10th inst. I left the bay, and on the 11th I approached the coast of the bay, under my command, and on the 12th, the morning of the 13th, the fort of St. Pierre was again obliged me to take the fort together. Yesterday the fort was still fresh from the assault, but the weather fine. 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