

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.



DEATH OF THE KING.

In the course of Friday evening, before nine o'clock, the physicians intimated to their royal patient their inability to give him further relief, and their own opinion that his last moments were rapidly approaching. To this communication his Majesty replied, "God's will be done!" and in a few moments asked, "Where is Chichester?" The Bishop of Chichester was instantly summoned to the royal chamber, and at his hands the dying sovereign received the Sacrament. During the administration of this rite his Majesty was much less troubled by the cough than he had been previously, and afterwards it gradually subsided, and towards midnight he sunk into a state of apparently quiet repose, which continued until about three o'clock, when he became rather restless, and feebly expressed a wish to have his head placed in a more elevated position. Previous to this, all the attendants had retired, except Sir Matthew Tierney and Sir Wathen Waller; and they instantly attempted to afford his Majesty the relief he had requested; but they had scarcely commenced the attempt when his Majesty suddenly motioned them to desist, and placing both his hands upon his breast, he ejaculated, "Oh! this is not right!—this is death!—Oh, God!—I am dying!" These were the last and only distinct words he uttered after having received the Holy Sacrament; and from that time his dissolution came so quietly and so gradually that the physicians had some difficulty in ascertaining precisely at what moment he ceased to exist. In the mean time the Bishop of Chichester, and all the principal members of the Royal Household, with the pages in immediate attendance, were called in, and, in their presence, without the slightest indication of suffering, his Majesty calmly expired. The principal persons present were the Bishop of Chichester, the Physicians, the Marquis Conyngham, Sir Andrew Bannard, Sir William Keppel, Sir William Knigh-ton, Sir Wathen Waller, Lord Strathven, and Colonel Thornton; and when the physicians had announced that his Majesty had ceased to exist, they retired—leaving the pages in attendance to perform the necessary attentions to the Royal corpse, under the superintendence of the physicians.

The body was removed from the bed to the couch on which his Majesty usually reposed throughout his illness, and covered with a fine linen sheet—turned down so as to expose a part of the bust; and in this state it was submitted to the view not only of the whole of the domestic staff of the Royal Household, but of the out-door servants from the stables, their families, and acquaintance, and the Royal tradesmen resident there. They were freely admitted from about five o'clock in the morning until eight, by which time several hundreds of persons had availed themselves of the opportunity of not only seeing their deceased Sovereign, but of taking him by the hand; and according to the concurrent account of many of them, that hand was warm and pliant three hours after death. It is said this exhibition of the Royal remains was strictly in accordance with a wish expressed by his late Majesty on the evening preceding his dissolution.

Immediately after the decease of the King, the servants of the Conyngham family were sent off to the seat of Mr. Conyngham (the brother of the Marchioness), near Dorset, in Surrey; and that the ladies of the family, between eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, followed in the same direction—leaving the Castle by the private entrance, and going round by the long walk and so away into the great road through Bishopgate.

Sir Henry Hallford, as soon as the Royal corpse had been properly attended to, left the Castle and proceeded direct to Bushy.

About noon Lord Mountcharles came down from London, and, by virtue of some of the offices he holds took possession of the keys of his Majesty's valuable wardrobe, &c. In the evening about eight o'clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, arrived at the Castle, and accompanied by some of the members of the Household, visited the corpse of his Majesty. After which his Royal Highness immediately returned to his residence at Key.

On Saturday evening the Lord Chamberlain issued summonses to Sir Henry Hallford, Sir Matthew Tierney, Mr. Brodie, and Mr. Nussey, to attend at the opening of the body of his late Majesty. After the performance of Divine Service on Sunday morning, those gentlemen all arrived at the Palace from town, as did also Sir Astley Cooper, by whom the operation was to be performed. Mr. O'Reilly also arrived at the Palace.

Those gentlemen having all assembled, Sir Astley Cooper performed the operation of opening the body for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of his late Majesty's sudden demise, in every particular, the expectations of the late King's physicians, both as to the complaint, which has proved fatal to the King, and its melancholy result. The heart was considerably enlarged, and adhered to the neighbouring parts. Some of the valves were ossified, and some water remained in the chest. The immediate cause of the sudden demise was occasioned by the rupture of a vessel near the stomach. This organ contained some ounces of blood, and more was found in the vessels.

When the operation was concluded, spices were introduced into the body, and it was then closed. Four of the late King's Pages were present in addition to the above named six medical gentlemen, viz—Messrs. Fennell, Batchelor, and Loides.

THE ACCESSION OF WILLIAM IV.

The Members of the Royal Family—viz., the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester and Prince Leopold, knelt before the King, and took the oath of Allegiance. Their Royal Highnesses then rose, and were sworn in Members of his Majesty's Privy Council. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of York went through the same ceremony; the other Members of his Majesty's Privy Council, severally knelt before the King, took the Oath of Allegiance, and then rose, and were re-sworn Members of the Privy Council.

The Lord Chancellor administered to the King three oaths, the first to govern this kingdom according to its laws and customs; the King then took the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments, which were witnessed by some of the Privy Counsellors.

His Majesty, in Council, then ordered the two stamps, the one containing George R. and the other, the initials G. R. which had been, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, applied to official papers, as the King's signature, to be destroyed; they were broken accordingly.

His Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the ensign should continue in the same state until further orders.

The Privy Council gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty, with the usual ceremonies, and at the accustomed places, King of these Realms, by his style and title of King William the Fourth.—The ceremony to take place on Monday.

Mr. Butler was the Clerk of the Privy Council in attendance.

After the rest of the Privy Council had retired, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of London remained, and altered the Prayer in the Church Service for King William and Queen Adelaide.

The Lord Mayor arrived at the Palace about 12 o'clock, accompanied by Aldermen Sir P. Laurie, Sir C. Flower, Winchester, Brown, Shaw, Cope-land Key, Venables, Thompson, Scholty, Wood; the Recorder; Sheriff Richardson and Ward; Un-

der-Sheriffs Richardson and Young, and the Common-Sergeant.

The Rev. Dr. Carey, late Bishop of Exeter, was introduced to his Majesty, and did homage on being translated to the See of St. Asaph; as did also the Rev. Dr. Bethell, late Bishop of Gloucester, on being translated to the See of Exeter.

The Proclamation acknowledging the new King having been signed by the Privy Counsellors, was signed by numbers of the Nobility and Gentry, and by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, and by all who attended the Court.

The King gave an audience to the Duke of Wellington, when his Grace kissed hands, as First Lord of the Treasury. The other Ministers and officers, and also the Members of the late King's Household, who attended the Court, kissed hands, on their re-appearance to office.

The Court broke up at half-past four o'clock. The King left the Palace about half-past five o'clock, on his return to Bushy Park, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards.

After the breaking up of the King's Court, the Cabinet Ministers re-assembled at the foreign office; there were present the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Bathurst, Rosslyn, and Aberdeen, Melville, Lord Ellenborough, Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Murray, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Herbert.

The Ministers remained in deliberation about two hours and a half and broke up about 7 o'clock in the evening.

His Majesty accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Errol, arrived at his Palace in St. James's about twenty minutes before ten o'clock on Monday morning, June 28th, from his residence in Bushy Park.

At ten o'clock the firing of a double royal salute announced the commencement of the ceremony of proclaiming his Majesty King William IV. Sir George Naylor, King of Arms, with the Heralds and Pursuivants in their robes of office, and eight officers of arms, on horseback, bearing massive silver maces, were in attendance in the court yard at the west end of the Palace. A detachment of the Life Guards drawn up opposite to the palace. The public were admitted into the Court-yard to witness the ceremony.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock the window of the Presence chamber was thrown open, and the King came forward alone, habited in a suit of mourning, and wearing the ribbon of the Order of the Garter. His Majesty bowed gracefully three times to the numerous assemblage in the Court below, by whom he was greeted by the loudest acclamations.

A band of fifteen trumpeters, who appeared in their splendid state dresses immediately struck up "God save the King." All the assemblage prostrated on the appearance of his Majesty. The Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, the Cabinet Ministers, and the Great officers of State, formed themselves into a semicircle round the window at which his Majesty appeared.

Sir George Naylor, as King of Arms, from his station in the Court-yard, exactly underneath the window where the King stood, then read the proclamation, announcing the decease of the late King and the accession of his present Majesty. Sir George was more than once interrupted by the cheering of the multitude. Sir George repeated the words "King William the Fourth" in an exalted tone of voice; and the acclamation was then redoubled. The band then played "God save the King." His Majesty, who had been agitated during the reading of the Proclamation, bowed repeatedly, and then retired. The procession moved from the Palace, and then proceeded towards the City in the following order: The Deputy High Bailiff of Westminster (Mr. Lee) with a strong body of Officers led the way. Next

Two videttes of the 1st Life Guards. One ditto. The Veterinary Surgeon of ditto. Four pioneers, with their axes in the rest. The Beadles of St. James's and St. Martin's parishes, in full dress, with their staves of office. A detachment of new Police Constables. Band of the Royal Horse Guards, in state uniforms. Eight Marshals on foot. The Knight Marshal and his attendants. The household Troop.

State band, kettle-drums, and trumpets. Six Pursuivants, at arms, on horseback. The Heralds, mounted. Garter King of Arms, in his splendid surcoat, supported by his Sergeants at Arms, with their maces. A troop of Life Guards.

In this order they proceeded slowly along the Strand, and shortly after eleven o'clock arrived in St. Clement Danes Church, the York Herald was sent forward, and knocking with his baton at the gates, demanded an entrance in the name of our Sovereign Lord King William the Fourth, in order to proclaim his accession to the throne. The City Marshal supported by his men, opened the gates just wide enough to allow the York Herald to enter and then closing them, conducted the Royal Herald to the Lord Mayor, who was sitting in his state coach opposite to the Temple gate. The Herald having delivered his message to the Lord Mayor, his Lordship gave orders to the City Marshal to open the gates, and the cavalcade entered, sword in hand, drums beating, trumpets sounding, colors flying. The populace were not idle on this occasion; they rushed through the bar with terrific violence, and bore down all opposition.

Having arrived at Chancery lane the King at Arms again read the Proclamation. It was received with loud cheering, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, and every other demonstration of loyalty and affection.

The procession then proceeded towards Saint Paul's, the civic authorities in their state carriages, viz:—Two City Marshals. Lord Mayor's Officers. The Lord Mayor. Carriages with the Aldermen. The Sheriffs. Town Clerk—Chamberlain.

The Troop of Life Guards commanded by Capt. Burgh, having arrived in Cheapside, the Proclamation was again read at the end of Wood street, and next at the Royal Exchange. The band of music at the end of each proclamation gave the national anthem of "God save the King." This rare and splendid pageant ended about 1 o'clock, at which time Temple-bar gates were thrown open, to remain so, probably, for some years to come.

The accession of his Majesty has been hailed with great satisfaction in the city, where his presence at the next Lord Mayor's Day and on the opening of the New London bridge, is already anticipated.

At an early hour on Monday morning his Majesty presented himself at the window of St. James's Palace, before which several thousand persons had assembled. By some Jack in office the spectators were ordered to be dispersed, which was speedily done by the Life Guards.—On the arrival of the heralds to proclaim the Accession, the King re-appeared at the window, and finding a vacant space below, which was previously crowded, with some degree of surprise said, "What has become of the people?" On being told they had been removed, "By whose orders?" next enquired his Majesty. The King was so dissatisfied with the answer as to command the gates of the court yard immediately to be re-opened, and the public to be re-admitted,

who soon re-assembled in great numbers, and cheered their Sovereign vociferously.

The Duke of Norfolk was sworn in a member of the Privy Council.

The following biographic sketch of his lamented Majesty GEORGE the IVth, is extracted from a little work entitled "Public Characters." At the present melancholy crisis it will be found interesting.

His most gracious Majesty George the Fourth, has lived through a series of events, as remarkable as the world ever witnessed within the same space of time; and whether viewed as Sovereign, as Prince Regent, or as Prince of Wales, he awakens greater interest in the bosom of every reflecting Briton, than any individual born or raised to the throne since the days of the illustrious Alfred. He came into the world at a most eventful period, when incidents were passing, or occurring, or nigh at hand, of the greatest importance to the national honour and welfare. The long and prosperous reign of George the Second had fixed the House of Hanover in secure possession of the British throne: the welcome accession of George the Third, the first Sovereign of the house born in this country, had crushed every vestige of hope in the few remaining friends of the exiled Stuarts; the multiplied victories of war, of which the people were, notwithstanding, beginning to complain, had opened the way for honourable and promising negotiation; and with the prospect of peace, rendered certain just as the Prince was born, both the character and condition of the country were rapidly improving—improvement which his birth was admirably adapted to accelerate, since it gave to people of every rank and occupation a gratifying assurance that their labour would not be in vain.

His Royal parents were remarkably domestic; in addition, therefore, to the usual solicitude about an infant heir to the throne, their first born became the object of unexampled care. The education of George the Third is allowed to have been defective; it was not so defective, however, as to make him undervalued sound learning, or render him indifferent to his children's proficiency. He insisted upon a much larger portion than he had attained being offered to the Prince, and he rejoiced to find him both able to appreciate it, and ready to make it his own. Perhaps his Royal Highness did not willingly submit to this discipline of his noble governors and reverend tutors. But if the Prince was trained according to the Royal mandate, the agents chosen to execute the decree were well fitted for their work. It is sufficient to remember the official characters of Dr. Markham at Westminster, and of Dr. Jackson, at Christ Church, and to know that the Prince spent his youth chiefly under their control.

Their system was highly beneficial while it was in operation, and so far as sound scholarship was concerned. Confining the Prince to his studies with almost monastic seclusion and severity, it caused his ready mind to accumulate an unusual store of valuable knowledge. But it had too long shut out the world from the view of the Prince, and, by not graduating his advance towards the public scenes of life, rendered those scenes, when at last he was at liberty to survey them as he pleased, too novel and enchanting, too luxuriant and overpowering. On his release from the control of tutors and governors, who had scarcely loosened the rein before they were required to drop it, numbers of a perfectly opposite character were in waiting to celebrate his freedom, and administer to his gratification and delight.

Here we must look for the origin of those painful misunderstandings which took place between the sovereign and the heir apparent. The early friends of the Prince were in avowed opposition to his Majesty's Government, and soon infused their hatred of Ministers and their jealousy of the King into the unsuspecting mind and susceptible heart of their illustrious protégé. On political grounds and the King had reason to be increased in their influence over his son; but when to this we add the morbid jealousy they were inflicting on one, whom the pious father wished above all things to train for God and his Country, we cannot wonder that, wounded by their arts, in his Royal, his Paternal, and Christian feelings, he should have set his face as a flint against the men, and treated with rigour the son who had made them his companions and friends.

The first establishment of the Prince was a welcome event to his numerous flatterers, especially to some among them, whose profligacy and poverty seemed to vie with each other, which should soonest complete his ruin. Deeply did every real friend of his Royal Highness lament that, of this pernicious class, some had obtained entire ascendancy over his ingenious mind, and while they hailed his independence with hollow congratulations, they dreaded nothing so much as for his spirit to become as independent as his circumstances, and his opinions to disdain the restraint which his person had shaken off; hence that course of extravagant folly to which they urged him, and which very shortly compelled the King and Parliament to interfere for his relief.

The mind turns with pleasure from such a subject to the introduction of the Prince to Parliament, and the discharge of his duties as a legislative Peer of the realm; while that pleasure is somewhat diminished by one or two perplexing affairs, which appear to have rendered him less frequent in his attendance in the house, and more silent when he was there, than the nation had reason or disposition to expect. Of these affairs the known connexion of his Royal Highness with a celebrated Catholic lady, and the contending opinions of the nation on the nature and extent of that connection, were in many respects the most perplexing, more so than the debts, with which, both in and out of Parliament, it was improperly and unhandsonly mixed.

The illness of the King, issuing in continued insanity, brought the Prince of Wales still more prominently forward, and while it gave the nation the deepest interest in his character, served to exhibit in that character some new and striking features. The companions, already held responsible for many of his youthful errors, must bear the fresh onus of a proceeding, for which he was at the time considerably, but undeservedly blamed. We allude to the formation of a Cabinet of Whigs—so early and so eager as to deprive of all the qualities of a prudent and patriotic foresight, and which rendered it obvious by the contrast it presented to the melancholy condition of the King, and the disconsolate feelings of the country.

To the French Revolution may undoubtedly be traced the welcome change in the political sentiments and associations of the Prince of Wales.—England did not at first enjoy its happy effects; nor were they fully discerned and appreciated till his Royal Highness came finally into power. Then, when long delay would have provoked an ordinary mind to resolute retaliation, the Prince Regent showed his complete superiority to ancient prejudices, and private feelings, and personal attachments, by voluntarily offering all remains of them upon the altar of the nation's good.

This noble sacrifice arrests our attention, not only for the excellent benefits which followed it, throughout the kingdom and the world; but because men, whom nothing good can please, have reproached it as the first and greatest blemish of the Regent's character. He abandoned, forsooth, his early friends, as though the Regency had transformed him into a private individual, and left no public interests, no official duties, no national security and prosperity, to compete in his affections with a few men who called themselves his friends, while they

were doing him more injury than the entire host of his avowed enemies. Many Princes, and not a few Regents have quenched the last spark of patriotic fire by favouritism and friendship, but the Prince Regent of Britain reversed the scene, and resolved that the fire of patriotism should consume whatever came in its way, not sparing the friends of his youth.

"The period when the matrimonial troubles of his Royal Highness commenced, form too prominent a feature in his life, and enter too deeply into the question of character, to be omitted in the briefest sketch. His Royal Highness was known to be averse to marriage, and candour will attribute his aversion to the impossibility of choosing his own wife. The Princess chosen for him was extravagantly praised, beyond all precedent and propriety; an act of great injustice to her as to him. The policy began its operation on his ingenious mind, when deep and desperate embarrassments had unfitted him to examine its tendency, or question its truth. And to crown the calamitous enterprise, his complete emancipation from debt was offered as the reward of his compliance, leaving him of course to apprehend a continuance of the thralldom as the consequence and punishment of his refusal.

"For the subordinate actors in this national tragedy, we have not a line to spare; and of the principal characters we wish not to write a word beyond some fair apology for their offences and errors. Were there strong appearances of guilt in the conduct of the Princess? Let her separation, her exposure, her enemies, and especially some of her friends, be considered; let her origin, her education, her prospects, her disappointments, her provocations, be taken into the account. On the other hand, did the Prince, the Regent, the King, appear stern and harsh in his treatment of one whose guilt could not be substantiated? Let his exalted yet secluded situation, his numerous and often interested advisers, his solicitude joined with his Ministers' responsibility for a pure succession, his provocations from some of the most paltry intermeddlers of the day, his obligation to proceed in an inquiry which they had compelled him to commence, be remembered. In fact, these considerations, with many others to which they conduct the candid mind, have been entertained to a most happy effect. The cloud has passed away, and posterity is already beginning to do justice to both parties.

"The accession, and particularly the coronation of the King, was too closely allied to the most painful part of the proceedings against the Queen, to produce so joyous an effect as might have been anticipated. But, if his Majesty did not receive his crown amidst perfectly unanimous congratulations, he has won it with advancing honour and applause, until the nation now scarcely contains a single instance of disaffection to his person or his Government.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, AUGUST 25, 1830.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE. Commissioner for next week, H. G. CLOPPER, Esq.

Saving's Bank.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

MR. PETER FISHER.



By Authority.

His Honor the President having received by the English July mail (which arrived here late on Saturday evening.) Official accounts of the demise of His late Majesty, of blessed and glorious memory, and of the accession of His present Majesty KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH, to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging—directions were immediately given, by His Honor the President, for the proclaiming of the King, with the requisite solemnities and ceremonies. Preparatory thereto, at 10 o'clock this morning, minute guns commenced firing from the Artillery Park (and continued for two hours; the Church bell tolling the whole of the time, in honor of the memory of our late Most Gracious and dearly beloved Sovereign. At 12 o'clock, His Honor the President went in state to the Province Hall, where the troops in garrison were paraded, and then stated that it was his duty to communicate to those present, a dispatch which he had received from the Right Honorable Sir George Murray, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, announcing the demise of his most Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth, and the accession to the Throne of William the Fourth. The Dispatch was then, by His Honor's Command, read by the Acting Secretary of the Province. After the members of His late Majesty's Council had taken the Oaths of Fidelity to His present Majesty, and the like oaths were administered to His Honor the President, His Honor took his seat in Council, in presence of a large assembly of the Magistrates, Clergy and Officers of Government, Civil and Military, and of the principal inhabitants of the Town and vicinity; when the following Proclamation was then read:

Proclamation.

WHEREAS it has pleased ALMIGHTY God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord KING GEORGE the FOURTH, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and all other His late Majesty's Dominions, is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence and Saint Andrews, and Earl of Munster;—We the President and Commander in Chief, and the Members of His late Majesty's Council, the Judges and principal Officers of his said late Majesty's Government of this Province and numbers of others, Magistrates and principal Inhabitants, being here assembled, therefore do now hereby with our full voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence and Saint Andrews, and Earl of Munster, is now, by the death of our late Sovereign of happy and glorious memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege Lord WILLIAM the FOURTH, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and Supreme Lord, &c. of this Province of New-Brunswick, to whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince WILLIAM the FOURTH, with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given at Fredericton, this 23d day of August, in the Year of our Lord 1830.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

After which it was immediately signed by the President, the Members of His Majesty's Council, Colonel Norcott, Commandant, the Principal Officers of Government, the Magistrates, Clergy and other Officers, Civil and Military, and a great num-

ber of the Inhabitants. His Honor then advanced to the Portico of the Hall, where the Herald at Arms, standing upon His Honor's Right, proclaimed His present Majesty—all uncovered—the Troops presenting arms—and the Music playing the "National Air of 'God Save the King.'" under a Royal Salute from the Royal Artillery Park—Colors hoisted. The Herald, then, mounted on horseback, and accompanied by the Sheriff, Coroner, Attorney-General and Secretary of the Province, together with the Officers of the York Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle Company and other Officers of the Militia, and a large escort of the Military, proceeded to different parts of the Town, where the proclamation was again read—the troops presenting arms, and the rest of the Procession uncovered.

By Authority.

By the Honorable WILLIAM BLACK, [L. S.] President and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. W. BLACK.

A Proclamation.

REQUIRING all Persons being in Office of Authority or Government at the decease of the late King, to proceed in the Execution of their respective Offices.

WHEREAS by an Act, made in the sixth year of the reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An Act for the security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of Great-Britain, in the Protestant Line, it was enacted, that no Office, Place or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of Great-Britain or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, or any of His Majesty's Plantations, should become void by reason of the demise of Her said late Majesty, Her heirs or Successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, but that every Person and Persons in any of the Offices, Places and Employments aforesaid, should continue in their respective Offices, Places, and Employments, for the space of Six Months, next after such Death or Demise, unless sooner removed and discharged, by the next Successor, to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was limited and appointed to go, remain and descend: And whereas by an Act, made in the fifty seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third intituled, An Act for the continuation of all and every Person or Persons, in any and every Office, Place or Employment, Civil or Military, within the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark and Man, and also, in all and every of His Majesty's Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, which he or she shall hold, possess or exercise, during the pleasure of the Crown, at the time of the Death or Demise of his present Majesty, until removed or discharged therefrom by the Succeeding King or Queen of this Realm, it was enacted, that all and every Person and Persons, who upon the day of the Demise of His said late Majesty, should hold any Office, Civil or Military, under the Crown, during Pleasure, should, under and by virtue of the said Act, and without any new or other Patent, Commission, Warrant or Authority, continue, and be entitled, in all respects, notwithstanding the Demise of His said Majesty, to hold and enjoy the same.

But nevertheless the same should be held or enjoyed only during the pleasure of the King or Queen, who should succeed to the Crown upon the Demise of His said late Majesty, and the right and title to hold and enjoy the same, under the authority of the said Act, should be determinable, in such and the like manner, by the King or Queen, who upon the Demise of His said late Majesty, should succeed to the Crown, as the Right or Title to any Office, Place or Employment, granted by such succeeding King or Queen, during Pleasure, would by Law be determinable: I therefore, with the advice of His Majesty's Council, declare His Majesty's Royal will and pleasure to be, and do hereby direct and command, that all and every Person and Persons, who, at the time of the Demise of His said late Majesty, of Glorious Memory, duly and lawfully held, or were duly and lawfully possessed of, or invested in, any Office, Place or Employment, Civil or Military, within this Province, do, severally, according to their Places, Offices or Charges, proceed in the performance and execution of all Duties belonging to their respective Offices, whilst they shall hold the same respectively, during His Majesty's pleasure; And I do hereby require and command all His Majesty's Subjects to aid, helping and assisting, at the Commandment of the said Officers and Ministers, in the performance and execution of their respective Offices and Places, as the said every of them tender His Majesty's Utmost Displeasure, and will answer the contrary at their Peril.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal, at Fredericton, the Twenty Third day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty, and in the First year of His Majesty's Reign.

JOHN SIMCOE SAUNDERS, Acting Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

Published by Authority.

WILLIAM R. Additional Instructions to our Right Trusty and Right Well Beloved Cousin George Earl of Dalhousie, of that part of our United Kingdom called Scotland, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieut. General of our Forces, Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Province of New-Brunswick, in America; or in his absence, to our Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of our Province of New-Brunswick.

WHEREAS we have been pleased by our Order in Council of the 28th June last, (a copy whereof is hereto annexed) to declare our pleasure that in all the Prayers, Liturgies and Collects for the King instead of the word "George" the word "William" be inserted, and that in all the Prayers, Liturgies and Collects for the Royal Family, the words "our Gracious Queen Adelaide" be inserted before the words "all the Royal Family." Our Will and Pleasure, therefore, is, that