

NEW-BRUNSWICK COURIER EXTRA.

SAINT JOHN, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1.

By the arrival, this morning, of the Barque *Mary*, 30 days from Dublin, we are put in possession of papers from that City, to the 29th of June, containing the afflicting intelligence of the Death of our Beloved Monarch—GEORGE IV., which melancholy event took place at Windsor at a quarter past three o'clock in the morning of the 26th of June.—The *Mary*, having the Small Pox on board, will undergo Quarantine; but by the politeness of the Health Officer, who fumigated the papers, we are enabled thus early to lay the distressing intelligence before our readers.

DEATH OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE IV.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary of Saturday, June 26.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 26, 1830.

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:—

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 26.

"It has pleased Almighty God to take from this world the King's Most Excellent Majesty. His Majesty expired at a Quarter past Three o'clock this morning, without pain."

"HENRY HALFORD,
"M. J. TIERNEY."

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 it has pleased Almighty God to release His Majesty from his sufferings. His Majesty died at a quarter past three o'clock this morning.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord,
"Your Lordship's obedient
"And faithful servant,
"ROBERT PEEL."

(From the Sun, of Saturday.)

His Majesty died at a quarter past three o'clock this morning. Report adds that his dissolution was attended with considerable pain. At half past seven a special messenger arrived with the news at the Home Office. A Privy Council was immediately summoned, and met at half-past ten o'clock, at the Foreign Office, for the purpose of issuing the necessary Proclamation, &c. At the hour at which we write this, groups of members are gathered round the House of Commons, with evident marks of anxiety depicted in their countenances. It is presumed the House will sit at twelve o'clock, to take the customary oath of allegiance. The Judges of the different Law Courts are at present in consultation respecting the propriety of sitting to-day. It is concluded as a matter of course, that they will not.

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

Sun Office, Quarter past Twelve.

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

(From the St. James' Chronicle.)

The Reign of George the Fourth has terminated, and his late Majesty belongs to history. His personal kindness, his amiable and high bred manners, and his adoption of Tory principles on his coming into 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 time the most atrocious arts of sedition turned the ever base and worthless rabble of London against the Prince, and the unparalleled use made of a melancholy circumstance in his domestic life, excited their ruffian spirit, to the most insolent pitch of outrage. This however soon passed away. His Majesty had always with him the feeling of the nation as distinguished from that of the filthy part of the town mob; and the country, when he appeared to it, bore him through in triumph. From 1821 to 1829, the late King was decidedly one of the most popular princes that ever ruled. * * * * *

We hope that the petition 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, his soul might have contracted, in the midst of this miserable and naughty world, through the lusts of the flesh, or the wiles of Satan, being purged and done away, it may have been presented pure and without spot before God.

And as upon no public occasion, when the image of death is brought more vividly before the world, should we neglect to inculcate the necessity of recollecting that truth, which we all know, but which we all forget, we shall take the opportunity of directing the attention of our readers to the conclusion of that affecting prayer, which beseeches the Lord to teach us who survive in this and in other like daily spectacles of mortality, to see how frail and uncertain our own condition is; and so to number our days that we may seriously apply our hearts to that holy and heavenly wisdom, whilst we live here, which may in the end bring us to life everlasting, through the merits of Jesus Christ thine only Son our Lord.

(From the Courier.)

We have obtained the following particulars:—

The event, although not unexpected, was rather sudden in its character, for yesterday, notwithstanding the exhausted state of His Majesty, there was some reason to think that he would hold out for three or four days; probably, 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 necessary attentions had been paid to the body, messengers were dispatched with the melancholy tidings to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, at Bushy, and the Duke of Wellington, in London.—The news reached his Grace at about half past six o'clock. He wrote immediately to Sir R. Peel, and soon after seven o'clock the Hon. Secretary forwarded circulars to all the Ministers, announcing the event, and requesting an instant meeting. Soon after ten o'clock summonses were issued to all the Members of the Privy Council now in town, and who assembled in the course of the morning.

The Duke of Wellington left his House in Piccadilly at nine o'clock, dressed in black, in his travelling carriage, and took the Windsor road; but we understand that his Grace is gone to Bushy to pay his respects to his present Majesty. The great Bell of St. Paul's began tolling precisely at 11 o'clock. At nine o'clock the Duke of Wellington left town to attend the Privy Council; at which, according to ancient custom, the Garter King at Arms will announce the death and afterwards proceed to the residence of the new King, and repeat the ceremony.—The Heralds, 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 stations where Proclamations of State are usually made. These ceremonies are the first steps ostensibly taken to announce the beginning of a new reign, and will, probably be performed before evening. In the meantime the Cabinet Ministers will have resigned their credentials of office into the hands of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, by whom, at a Court which the new Sovereign will soon after hold, they will be delivered to the King. At this Court the Lord Chancellor will appear without the insignia of his dignity, and deliver the 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 holden, when it is customary for the King to explain the feelings by which he is actuated in ascending the Throne. 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 promulgated with the usual ceremonies.

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, two statutes of King William and Queen Anne, have enacted that the Parliament in being shall continue 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, assemble immediately. Both Houses of Parliament have accordingly assembled and adjourned, as will be seen by reference to our report of the proceedings.

The ceremony of proclaiming his present Majesty will, it is expected, take place to-morrow, or perhaps this evening. Orders to that effect are usually given at the Heralds' Office on the day following the Royal Demise. The Proclamation will be made by the Officers at 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, Cheapside, 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 attend during the whole ceremony.

Courier Office, half-past One.

The King has been sworn in as 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 this afternoon, in the Palace at 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, no 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 gone through.

The following interesting letter has just reached us by express:— Windsor, Saturday afternoon, 2 o'clock. This is now in truth a place of sorrow. Death, which has struck the Monarch, appears to have paralyzed all here, and every thing is as gloomy as the chamber in which George the Fourth is laid.

The death of this sovereign will cause universal regret in the country; but the sensation in this place, where he was known familiarly to hundreds who have had opportunity of witnessing the benevolence and kindness of his disposition, 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: although 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 Halford had consequently retired to

rest, leaving Mr. O'Reilly, Lord Strathaven and the Marquis of Conyngham, with the Royal Patient.

His Majesty being attacked with violent diarrhoea, Sir Henry Halford was immediately aroused, and he hastened to the spot, but all 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 Halford 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. Whiting, the Head Page, who have been ever since keeping mournful watch over the corpse, one sitting on each side of it.

At about 7 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 a quarter past seven o'clock, and were permitted to touch 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 warmest ties of affectionate duty; to them the King was thoroughly known; and it was observed, with great feeling, by one of the attendants, who has been close to his Majesty's person for twenty years, that those only who had had, like him, 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. Tebbott to prepare a mahogany shell for the corpse. This gentleman, who was long a favourite of his late Royal Master, for the rapidity with which he executed his orders, and the enthusiasm with which he entered into his plans, is now busily engaged in performing that melancholy duty.

(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 suffering 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 nineteen 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—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 peace 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 disunion. 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 consequence of his extravagances, was not much accelerated by any Monarch 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. Of 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 much of the glories of his reign is to be attributed to fortune, there was nothing in his character or conduct to counteract the favours 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 lineal 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. 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 11 o'clock. The Commons will assemble at 12 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 lies dead. This mark of respect to the illustrious deceased is now general throughout all the City, and in all the principal places of resort, groups are assembled to learn the particulars from Windsor, and to discuss the consequent proceedings of the high officers of state, the proclamation, &c.

Funded property is little affected by the news from Windsor, as the fatal event has long been anticipated. Consols for Account fell from 92½ to 92¼, and are again at the former price.

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 are entirely excluded. It is understood the only business going on is the administration of the Oaths of Allegiance to our present gracious Sovereign.

DUBLIN, JUNE 29.

We yesterday had the melancholy duty of announcing to our readers the demise of our late gracious Sovereign George IV. In addition to the particulars appertaining to this hourly expected event, in our preceding columns, we give the following affecting account from a London cotemporary of Saturday:—

(From the Globe.)

CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS LATE MAJESTY'S DEATH.—In the higher circles it is stated, that his Majesty retired to rest about his usual hour, eleven o'clock, that he slept an hour and a half. At three o'clock in the morning, his Majesty had occasion to rise, and we understand that the immediate cause of his death was the breaking of a blood vessel near the heart. His Majesty is said immediately to have perceived the evacuation of blood; he then said—"This is death," and expressed a wish that Sir H. Halford should be sent for.

About ten, orders were sent to the Duke of Wellington to prepare St. James's for William IV., who arrived about twelve, and the Duke of Wellington soon after, in regimentals, followed by the Members of the Privy Council, in mourning. The King was in deep mourning. He intimated a wish that Mr. Bunting, of Pall-Mall, should bury the remains of his late brother, as he had done those of his father. Soon after the Lord Mayor and City Officers arrived. The King then held a Council, attended by the great Officers of State, the Judges, Archbishops, Bishops, and several Members of the Commons, with the Speaker.

The Cabinet Ministers having been admitted in their full dress costumes to his Majesty, to congratulate him upon his accession, they afterwards delivered up to him their Seals of Office. King William the Fourth, however, was graciously pleased to return all of them in succession.

His Majesty having been so fully occupied, has not been enabled to send the usual autograph letter, announcing the demise of his predecessor, to the different Sovereigns of Europe; but it is understood that that formality will be fulfilled immediately.

The Marquess of Conyngham being Governor of Windsor Castle, and obliged to attend on the corpse of his late Majesty, William IV. will not be proclaimed till Monday next.

Great numbers of persons have been collected round the King's Palace all day, and many of the nobility and gentry have paid their homage to his Majesty, King William the Fourth. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London also had audiences of the King, for the purpose of administering the usual oaths to him.

We have just seen a private letter, dated Windsor, one o'clock, which states that his Majesty's death has created the most intense pain and anxiety in that town, and the greatest desire was manifested to obtain a sight of his remains. Crowds had assembled round the Castle, the entrance to which had been closed.

The following order for Court Mourning has just been issued:—

"Lord Chamberlain's Office, }
June 26, 1830."

"Orders for the Court's going into Mourning to-morrow, (Sunday the 27th instant,) for our late most Gracious Sovereign King George the Fourth, of blessed memory:—

"The ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin or long lawn linen, crape hoods, shamoy shoes, and gloves and crape fans.

"The gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape handbands, and black swords and buckles."

Private advices state that a telegraphic communication has been received from Algiers, which has not been published in the Monitor, the substance of which is, that a battle has been fought in the neighbourhood of Algiers, in which the French lost 100 men. It is also stated that there has been a good deal of fighting along the sea coast, with continual skirmishing, as the Algerines were repeatedly attacking the invading force in small divisions. The French army was gaining ground, though as they advanced the resistance was of course of a more obstinate character.