

As whatever relates to the death of the late King of England, to his obsequies or to the proclaiming of his successor, is matter of general interest, we give the following copious extracts. We stated the fact of his having died on the 26th June, in a postscript to our last.

George IV. was born on the 12th August, 1762. In 1795 he was married to his cousin, the Princess Caroline of Brunswick. It was a marriage of convenience and proved an unhappy one. The only issue of their union was the late Princess Charlotte. On the 5th of February, 1811, a bill was passed, appointing the Prince of Wales regent, under certain restrictions, which were to last until the 1st of February, 1812, when he became vested with the full powers of Sovereignty. The unfortunate differences between himself and his consort, and the course he adopted of excluding her from Court, rendered him for a time unpopular. She left England to reside abroad. The Princess Charlotte died on the 16th November, 1817. On the 29th January 1820, George the Third died, and his late Majesty was proclaimed King. The name of the Princess of Wales was struck out of the Liturgy, but no order was made to supply its place with "Queen Consort." From the time when the excitement raised in her favor subsided, the King has been as popular a sovereign with his subjects as any who ever sat upon the Throne of England, and his sufferings and death have been sincerely deplored by the majority of the nation. Resembling Henry the V. in the extravagancies of his youth, he has been more fortunate in the length of his reign, and conferred more benefits on his kingdom. He died, as above mentioned, on the 26th June, aged nearly 68 years.

No change in the ministry or in the present policy of the English Government will probably follow this event. His present Majesty, WILLIAM IV. (born August 21st, 1765) has, it is said by the best authority, expressed his full confidence in the Duke of Wellington. There was a report that Mr. Huskisson would be brought again into the Cabinet. The oath of allegiance to King WILLIAM IV. were administered in both Houses of Parliament on the 26th June. It was reported that the Parliament would be dissolved almost immediately.

The London Courier of the 29th remarks: "We see that some of our contemporaries are indulging in rumors of expected changes in the Government. Such rumors cannot too soon be put to rest: and we therefore state upon the best authority, that his Majesty took the earliest opportunity of expressing his unlimited confidence in the Duke of Wellington, and is determined to give the Government his warmest and most cordial support."

The same paper says: "We understand that his Majesty has been pleased to express his intention of being the chief mourner at the funeral of the late King. After the last duties have been paid to the deceased Sovereign, the King will, probably, visit Scotland, and perhaps Ireland, but nothing appears to have been positively fixed on this subject."

In the course of the evening, before his dissolution, the physicians intimated to their royal patient their inability to give him further relief, and their opinion that his last moments were rapidly approaching. To this communication his Majesty replied, "God's will be done!" and in a few moments after, he 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 Watkin 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 this time his dissolution came on 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 ASCENSION OF WILLIAM IV.

His Majesty William IV. arrived at St. James's Palace a few moments before 12 o'clock on Saturday, and appeared to be in excellent health. The King entered the State room in which the throne is placed about 1 o'clock. His Majesty was habited in an Admiral's uniform, & took his station at the throne. The whole of the members of the late King's Privy Council, who had arrived at the Palace, were assembled in this apartment. His Majesty read the following declaration, viz: "I am convinced that you will fully participate in the sanction which I am suffering on

Cambridge, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, the Cabinet Ministers, and the great officers of State, formed themselves into a semi-circle 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 & 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.

On the 28th the Duke of Norfolk was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. Sir Herbert Taylor has been appointed by his Majesty, Secretary to the privy purse.

The English papers give accounts of the French army before Algiers having carried several batteries at the point of the bayonet, and that the heights in front of the city were occupied by the French troops. They consider the fall of the pirates as certain. Immediately on the landing of the advanced guard, the first battery, mounting sixteen guns, was carried at the point of the bayonet. As this battery commanded the bay, the remainder of the army was covered in its debarkation. When the army had completed the landing, several other batteries were carried, and the heights in front of the peninsula were occupied by the French troops.

The Cabinets of London, Paris and Vienna, have, according to the Quotidienne, signified to the Emperor of Brazil, that they will not consent to the establishment of a Constitutional Government in Portugal. They hint that Donna Maria might marry her uncle, as she would in that case be queen, and her heirs entitled to the throne.

From the Tobago Gazette, we learn that the Governor had to remove all doubt, signified to the houses of the legislature, that act for relieving his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects extended to the colonies.

RALPH REGISTER, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1830.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Wake. Charles L. Hinton, S. without opposition. Nath. G. Rand and Saml. Whitaker, C. Wm. R. Hinton, Sheriff. State of the Poll. For Commons, Rand 820, Whitaker 713, Allen Rogers 596, Thomas Roycroft 498, Turner Poll 458. For Sheriff, Hinton 1225, James H. Kaby 149.

Town of Fayetteville. Louis D. Henry, by a majority of 46 votes over Wm. Waddell.

Death of George IV.—Our paper is filled with copious extracts on this subject. It appears, from all we see on the subject, that the demise of the King will be barren of political consequences. No essential change will occur either in the Administration of the Government or the settled policy of the Country.

There never was a more persecuted man than HENRY CLAY; but it must be a proud triumph to him and a consolation to his friends to know, that there is not now a single individual who is hardy enough to avow his belief in the malicious story of bribery and corruption, gotten up against him by interested partizans, for the mercenary purpose of destroying him in the good opinion of his fellow-citizens.

Virginia.—At a numerous and respectable assemblage of citizens of Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the 20th of last month, at which Lawrence Washington, Esq. presided, HENRY CLAY was formally nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and an address and resolutions were adopted, urging his fitness for the office.

A similar meeting has been held in Delaware, and Resolutions nominating Mr. CLAY unanimously adopted.

Maine.—The Portland Advertiser of the 3d inst. contains the proceedings of the Republican Convention of the State of Maine, which assembled at Augusta, on 30th of July. The Address to the People of the State was reported by Mr. Holmes, and contains a masterly review of the course of the Administration, and of the reasons which require its ejection from office. In their last Resolution, the Convention

Resolved, That in seeking relief from the dangerous and alarming course of the present National Administration, we, in common with the friends of the Union, Liberty, and the Constitution, in every part of the country, turn our eyes to HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, in whom we recognize a veteran Republican, both in name and in principle—in profession, and practice. Having raised himself from obscurity by the force of his own genius—his eloquent voice and energetic mind have ever been devoted to the cause of human freedom—and his public services pre-eminently entitle him to the confidence and affection of the People.

French Elections.—It appears from the intelligence brought by a recent arrival, that the elections in France have gone against the Ministry by overwhelming majorities.

of the South-Carolina Nullifiers, say, "the danger is over. We do not speak idly or unadvisedly upon a subject of this sort. We have information, upon which we can most confidently rely, that no statute or edict of Nullification will be passed in South-Carolina."

The Charleston Mercury, one of the organs of the violent party, intimates that the Equivocal speaks both idly and unadvisedly.

An article in the Constitutionalist, published at Augusta, in Georgia, reviewing the Nullification question, and most forcibly contrasting the former and latter opinions of certain distinguished Southern gentlemen on the subject of State Rights, &c. as connected with that question, concludes, with the following high tribute to Col. Drayton:

"Amid the raging elements of discord and civil strife in South-Carolina, your moral courage, as evinced in your address at the dinner given in honor of General Hayne and yourself, and the sentiments promulgated in that address, have won for you the gratitude and admiration of your whole country; and that country could not more wisely dispose of her highest honors, more to her credit, and your deserts, than by conferring them on you; from all sections of the country we hear but one burst of applause for the patriotic Drayton. With such a master-spirit pervading the element, South-Carolina is safe—the Union is safe. Long may he live to enjoy the reward of his elevated patriotism."

From the "New Olive Branch," published by Mr. CAREY, and addressed to the people of South-Carolina, we take the following passage:—

All insurrections and revolutions are effected by minorities, often by a tenth, a twentieth, or a hundredth part of the population of a country. What they want in numbers they compensate by zeal, ardour, energy, and industry. Five hundred men are in general more efficient in producing convulsion and revolution, than five, aye than ten thousand in preventing it. It is said, and by persons fully competent to judge on the subject, that three months before the declaration of independence, not one man in a hundred of the colonists looked beyond a redress of existing grievances. The revolution of Portugal, if we believe Vertot, was planned by a very small number of persons, not exceeding twenty or thirty—and to the last day, was known to only about three hundred. And of the 25 or 28,000,000 of the population of France, probably not more than one in ten thousand, in the early part of 1789, had the most distant idea of insurrection or civil war, far less of payades and fusillades. In all such cases, men are allured by the leaders, step by step, and rarely, if ever, contemplate the goal to which those leaders are silently, but with unerring certainty leading them, till retrogression is as difficult and dangerous as advancement.

Trale of the Black Sea.—Letters have been received by recent arrivals, which put beyond a doubt the confirmation of a Treaty with the Porte, by which the navigation of the Black Sea is secured to this country.

Imprisonment for debt.—For any debt contracted since the 4th of July last, the laws of New-Jersey permit no imprisonment. Old, or prior contracts, are not affected.

The Cincinnati Advertiser states that the present census will probably find in that town a population of 28,000 inhabitants; and adds—"At present the cities of the Union, in point of population, rank as follows, viz: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, Cincinnati. In fifty years it will run thus: New-York, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and at least half a dozen, with St. Louis, at their head, will be contending for the rank now occupied by our favored city." Upwards of 200 buildings have been commenced the present season, a large portion of which are brick.

A new invented Gold Washing Machine.—The Richmond Whig mentions that a company of gentlemen acquainted with the Arts and Mineralogy, have invented and put in operation, a Model of a Machine for washing Gold, which is more perfect than any thing of the kind in this or any other country. Among its many and incalculable advantages are the following. The Machine discovers in a very few moments, whether or not there is any gold in the soil, and separates the purified gold from every kind of substance, such as stones, gravel, clay, sand, &c. &c. without the expense of chemical process, and without losing one single atom of the gold contained in the ground; and the rapidity of the machine is so great that it will wash an immense quantity of ground in the course of the day; and in the proportion of the power employed, which may be either man, horse, water, or steam, so in proportion will be the quantity washed

made with this machine, a few days since in Richmond, which fully justify public expectation. Persons desirous of using it are requested to address Lewis Eisenberger, Richmond or J. G. Ritter, Philadelphia, who are alone authorized to make contracts, and who will contract on very liberal terms, for a proportion of the net proceeds—and they are not disposed to contract on any other terms—considering it fair, when they say, no profit—no pay.

A locomotive engine, upon a new plan, has been recently completed at the establishment of the West Point Foundry Association, in N. York. It is said to be adapted to the use of anthracite coal, and capable of carrying fuel and water sufficient for a trip of seventy miles without the aid of a tender. It is intended for the Rail Road now building, between Charleston and Annapolis.

Drowning.—As many cases of drowning occur at this season of the year, it may be well to notice, says the N. Y. Courier, that a young woman recently picked up in the port of Hull, supposed to be drowned, was restored to life, after experiments of the usual kind were made for one hour and twenty minutes.

It is mentioned in a London paper, as a remarkable "coincidence," that the Duke of Wellington is the only one living, of all the Chiefs, who were at the Battle of Waterloo.

Sir Walter Scott says, in one of his novels, that it is the privilege of an Englishman to bet upon every subject. It would seem, from the following account of a wager, that they make the most of their privilege. A bet was made by a gentleman on the 2d May, that he would from that day, drink a glass of water, every 13 minutes, from 6 o'clock in the morning till midnight, until the death of the King of England. The wager was for 4,000 pounds sterling, and the last accounts state that the individual in question held out, notwithstanding his antagonist presented him the glass of water with frequent precision.

The Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, in reply to the questions propounded through our columns, by Vox Populi, on the subject of the election of Sheriffs by the people, says:—

"The answer of the Editors of the Register is good as far as it goes. But besides the view they have taken, we would ask 'Vox Populi' if he considers the extension and perpetuation of the dreadful mode of electioneering as now practised, no evil, or a trifling one? For our part, we think it outweighs all the good that ever can arise from the change. And even if every Sheriff in the State be re-elected, it will be no proof that the new system is not injurious. It will inevitably render the Sheriff's less exact and prompt in the performance of their duties for it makes them dependent for their offices upon the favor of those against whom they are bound to execute the law. It is for these reasons, and not that we have ever said or believed that 'the majority of the people can not do right,' that we deprecate the change that has been made."

A friend in Surry county thus writes to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer: "Hamptonville N. C. July 29, 1830."

Sir:—You will please notice in your paper, a distressing casualty which took place in Wilkes county a few days ago. A young man named Edmund Hurt, son of widow Hurt, returning from near near Hunt's Store, engaged in a Horse Race along the road; his horse bobbed at a bend in the road, and threw the young man against a tree, and instantly deprived him of life—his brains being literally dashed out, and scattered at a considerable distance. He was a steady and respectable young man, and the darling and solace of a very respectable, aged, and widowed mother. This adds another to the many striking evidences of the folly and danger attending such sports.

Also.—An affray took place in the store of Mr. Hamilton, at the Old Fields in Ashe County, between Nathaniel Church and Joseph Morris. There had been some previous falling out, but a reconciliation had taken place. They met at the store and Church attempted to renew the quarrel, but Morris said he would have nothing to do with him. He immediately raised his rifle and said he would shoot him any hour. Morris seized the gun at his breast and put it from him; as he did this Church fired, and the ball entered the fleshy part of his thigh, and passing through the center between two other men's legs, lodged in the wall. Church was immediately secured and lodged in jail. Morris's case is doubtful, as inflammation has taken place to such an extent that the wound cannot be probed. This took place about a week since.

Folly.—The New-York Evening Post mentions that a person in that City, made a wager that he could draw a Sulkey 12 miles in four hours. He accomplished the greater part of the distance in less than the proportional time, when he sank down from exhaustion. Though he did not show himself as strong as a Horse, he exhibited all the wisdom of the Goose.