

ENGLAND.

THE CALEDONIA SAFE IN ENGLAND.

The steamer Unicorn arrived at Boston March 11, having on board the passengers of the Acadia, which arrived at Halifax, when ten days out from Liverpool, had injured her rudder in a heavy storm, and was obliged to put back.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.

Windsor was this day the scene of great gaiety and rejoicing, which will ever be remembered by all whom the important ceremony of the christening of the infant Prince of Wales attracted to the town.

When the Ministers of State and the Ambassadors had taken their seats in the chapel, when the King of Prussia and his suite, and the Queen, Prince Albert, and their attendants, appeared on the platform, it may be well to suppose that the whole presented a most magnificent and animated spectacle. Sir. W. Newton and Mr. C. Hayter were present, by command of Her Majesty, taking sketches for pictures commemorative of the occasion.

The Archbishop of Canterbury entered the platform by the north aisle door leading to the altar, and stood before the font. His Grace was immediately joined by the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of London and Norwich. At a quarter to 1 the King of Prussia and his suit approached the platform by a corresponding aperture in the south aisle. His Majesty, who was dressed in a field-marshal's uniform, entered first, and took his seat nearest the font. The Dutchess of Kent, who was led by the King of Prussia, took her seat on her Majesty's right hand: next came the Duke, Dutchess, and Princess Augusta of Cambridge.

The Queen, in a few seconds after, made her appearance, conducted by Prince Albert in the costume of the Order of the Garter, and preceded by the Lord Chamberlain and Master of the Household.—The whole company immediately rose and remained standing, the band playing the march from Joseph. Her Majesty was dressed in the robes of Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, and wore a circlet, earrings, and necklace of diamonds of the most costly description. Her Majesty was supported on the left by the Duke of Sussex, Prince George of Cambridge, and Princes Ferdinand and Leopold of Saxe Coburg. The Duke of Wellington stood behind her Majesty's chair, supporting the Sword of State.

The march having been concluded, the Archbishop of Canterbury, standing behind the font commenced reading the usual baptismal service.

The sponsors were the King of Prussia and the Duke of Cambridge, the Dutchess of Cambridge, as proxy for the Princess of Saxe Coburg, and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, as proxy for the Princess Sophia; and when the infant Prince was brought in and given into the hands of the Archbishop, they named him ALBERT EDWARD, by which name he was accordingly christened.

The Britannia arrived at Liverpool from Halifax in 11 days.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

On Friday the 3d, the Queen proceeded in state from Buckingham palace to open the session of parliament.

The following is her Majesty's Speech: *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I cannot meet you in parliament assembled without making a public acknowledgment of my gratitude to Almighty God on account of the birth of the Prince, my son, an event which has completed the measure of my domestic happiness, and has been hailed with every demonstration of affectionate attachment to my person and government, by my faithful and loyal people.

I am confident you will participate in the satisfaction which I have derived from the presence, in this country, of my good brother and ally, the king of Prussia, who, at my request, undertook in person the office of Sponsor at the christening of the Prince of Wales.

I receive from all Princes and States, the continued assurance of their earnest desire to maintain the most friendly relations with this country.

It is with great satisfaction I inform you that I have concluded with the emperor of Austria, the king of the French, the king of Prussia, and the emperor of Russia, a treaty for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, which, when the ratifications shall have been exchanged, will be communicated to parliament.

There shall also be laid before you a treaty which I have concluded with the same Powers, together with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the Turkish empire, and the maintenance of the general tranquility.

The restoration of my diplomatic and friendly intercourse with the court of Teteren, has been followed by the completion of a commercial treaty with the king of Persia, which I have directed to be laid before you.

I am engaged in negotiating with several Powers, which, I trust, by leading to conventions founded on the just principle of mutual advantage, may extend the trade and commerce of the country.

I regret that I am not able to announce to you the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the government of China.

The uniform success which has attended the hostile operations directed against that power, and my confidence in the skill and gallantry of my naval and military forces, encourage the hope on my part that our differences with the government of China will be brought to an early termination, and our commercial relations with that country placed on a satisfactory basis.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The estimates for the year have been prepared, and will be laid before you.

I rely with entire confidence on your disposition, while you enforce the principles of a wise economy, to make that provision for the service of the country which the public exigencies require.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I recommend to your immediate attention the state of the finances, and of the expenditure of the country.

You will have seen with regret that, for several years past, the annual income has

been inadequate to bear the public charges, and I feel confident, that fully sensible of the evil which must result from a continued deficiency of this nature during peace, you will carefully consider the best means of averting it.

I recommend also to your consideration the state of the laws which affect the import of corn and other articles, the produce of foreign countries.

Measures will be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the law of bankruptcy, and for the improvement of the jurisdiction exercised by the ecclesiastical courts in England and Wales.

It will also be desirable that you should consider, with a view to their revision, the laws which regulate the Registration of electors of members to serve in parliament.

I have observed with deep regret the continued distress in the manufacturing districts of the country. The sufferings and privations which have resulted from it have been borne with exemplary patience and fortitude.

I feel assured that your deliberations on the various important matters which will occupy your attention, will be directed by a comprehensive regard for the interests and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects, and I fervently pray that they may tend in their result to improve the national resources, and to encourage the industry and promote the happiness of my people.

The Militia—It is said that a bill will be submitted to parliament at an early period of the present session, to remodel and place on the most efficient establishment, the militia, so as to make that force the depot for the standing army.

The Madrid Journal says, that the Spanish army of observation, which is assembling on the frontier of the northern provinces of Portugal, will amount to 12,000.

CHINA AND INDIA.

The ordinary monthly express from Marseilles has brought papers from Canton to the 14th November, from Calcutta to Dec. 22, and from Bombay to Jan. 1.

The intelligence from India, so far as Affghanistan is concerned, is of a disastrous and melancholy character, whilst that from China is favorable.

The Anglo-Indian naval and military expedition sailed from Amoy on the 1st September, and on the 1st of the ensuing month [October] Chusan, which had been very strongly fortified by the Chinese, was re-occupied without any serious opposition; and Ningpo, a city described as two thirds of the size of Canton, containing a population of 300,000 souls, surrendered immediately afterwards, without resistance.

The details are contained in despatches from Admiral Parker and Major-General Sir Hugh Gough, who commanded respectively the sea and land forces. The despatches are addressed to the earl of Auckland, governor-general of India, and have been published at Calcutta in the Government Gazette. The number and length of these despatches have compelled us to abridge them; but every material fact respecting the success of our arms in those distant seas have been carefully preserved.

After giving an elaborate account of the taking of Tinhae, Gen. Gough states that it was determined to push on without delay to Ningpo, and consequently on the morning of the 13th the necessary force was embarked. "On reaching Ningpo (continues the general) no enemy appeared, and it was evident no ambuscade was intended, as the inhabitants densely thronged the bridge of boats, and collected in clusters along both banks. The troops landed on near the bridge, and advanced to the city gate, which was found barricaded, but the walls were soon escaladed, and the Chinese assisted in removing the obstructions and opening the Gate. The little force of soldiers, seamen and marines drew up on the ramparts, the band of the 18th playing "God save the Queen."

The second city of the province of Che-Keang, the walls of which are nearly five miles in circumference, with a population of 300,000 souls has thus fallen into our hands. The people all appear desirous to throw themselves under British protection, saying publicly that their mandarins had deserted them, and that their own soldiers are unable to protect them.

I have assembled some of the most respectable and influential of the mercantile class that have remained, and have assured them of my anxiety to afford them all protection consistent with our instructions to press the Chinese Government. Proclamations have been issued, calling upon the people to open their shops, which I have engaged shall not be molested.—This they have done to some extent, and confidence seems to be increasing.

It affords me very great satisfaction to be enabled to report to your lordship that the orderly conduct of the troops calls for my warmest commendations, evincing the constant attention of the officers, and that true British feeling exists in this little force.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Hamilton—Neil Campbell, 5s.
Dundas—Rev Mr O'Flynn, 5s. William McDonell, 7s6d.
W. Flamboro'.—Arthur Harvey and Henry Higgins, each 7s6d
Wellington Square—Mr Hogg, 7s6d
Nelson—Robert Best, 7s6d
Trafalgar—Lawrence Murphy, 15s
Beachville—John O'Neil, 15s
Maidstone—F. Baby, Esq. 15s
Amherstburgh.—Mr Kevel for Mrs. Arwison, 15s. F. R. Baby, Esq. 15s Jan. M. Deubin, 7s6d. and Tim. Murphy, 7s6d
Perth—Rev Mr McDonough for Simon McEachan, Donald McLellan, Martin Doyle, Bernard Byrnes, Patk Sheridan, and Patk. Tierney (*Smith's Falls*) each 7s 6d.
By Town.—Mr. D. for Rev. Eneas McD. Dawson, Dundee, Scotland, 15s.

Carriage, Coach, and Waggon PAINTING.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public, that he has removed his Shop from Mrs Scobell's to Walton and Clark's premises, on York Street, where he continues the Painting and Varnishing of Carriages, Coaches, Sleighs, Waggon, or any kind of light Fancy Work! Also, the manufacture of OIL CLOTH.

Having had much experience during his service under the very best workmen, he is confident of giving satisfaction.

C. GIROURD.

Hamilton, March 23, 1842.