THE SALE-DISK

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anied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, ar preceded by her great officers of state, the Earl Shafesbury bearing the cap of maintenance, if Dake of Rutland earrying the imperial crown on relevat cushion, and the Dake of Wellington bearing the sword of state, entered the house and to her seat on the throne. On her walking to the throne, the Queen bowed to his Majesty the Kin of Prussia and to the Duke of Saxe Cohurg.

Having taken how seat, her Majesty desired the lordships to be seated, and commanded the Usher, the Black Rod to summon the Commons.

There was more than the ordinary partion time suffered to elapse before the Speaker appeare to the bar of the bouse. During the interval an opportunity was given to every one to contemplaths scene that was before them, and anything more shaustive of epithets of admiration could not positly be conceived. Although there appeared not be sufficient space to accommodate another peson, yet the silence that prevailed among the manificent assemblage of majesty, nobility and beaut were as if the faculty of breathing had itself sudder become suspended.

The costume of her Majesty was splendid in the

were as if the faculty of breathing had itself suddly become suspended.

The costume of her Majesty was splendid in the streme. It consisted of a white figured sain dre beautifully embroidered with gold: a small tima diamonds encircled her head; her heir was dress in that chaste and pleasing style which is now familiarly known to her people; and a rich searly wivet robe hung from her shoulders, the train bing borne by the Mistress of the Robes and the first Lady in Waiting. The dresses of the peeress and ladies were likewise most costly, rich and ray Every colour of the rainbow was displayed on the memorable occasion, but the predominent her were pink light and blue, in satin and in sirk. The were not many plumes worn, the feeling which a peared to prevail being that beauty is:

—"When unadorned, adorned the most."

The Lord Chancellor, kneeling, hended the following Speech to Her Majesty, which she immediately read to the assembled Peers and Commons her mail tome of sweetness, but, as it seemed to with, if possible, more than her worted impressiveness and earnestness of manner.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

MER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

I cannot meet you in Parliament assemble without making a public acknowledgment of my gratitude. Lo Almighty God, on account of the first of the Prince, my son—an event which he completed the measure of my domestic happine—and has been hailed with every demonstration affectionate attachment to my person and Government, by my faithful and leyal people.

I am confident that you will participate in the sting of Pressia, who, at my request, ande took the office of Sponsor at the Christening, the King of Pressia, who, at my request, ande took the office of Sponsor at the Christening, 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 have concluded, with the Emperor of Austria, the King of the French, the King of Pressia, and the Emperor of Russia, a treaty for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, which, whe the ratifications shall have been exchanged, will be communicated to Parliament.

There shall also be laid before you a Treat which I have concluded with the same Power together with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the Turkish Empire, and the maintance of the general tranquility.

The restraction of my diplomatic and friend intercourse with the Court of Teheran has beefollowed by the completion of a commercial treat with the King of Pressia, which I have directed to be laid before you.

I am engaged in negociations with several powers, which, I trust, by leading to convention founded on the just principle of mutual advantagent than a careful historic principle of mutual advantagent has a careful historic principle of mutual advantagent has the same and the instruction of a commercial treat with the King of Pressia, which I have directed to be laid before you.

try. Tegret that I am not enabled to announce of you the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the Government of China.

The uniform success which has attended the heatile operations against that power, and my confidence in the skill and gallantry of my naval an military forces, encourage the hope on my paths our differences with the government of Chin will be brought to an early termination, and ocommercial relations with that country placed castisfactory basis.

Gentlement of the House of Commons.

a satisfactory hasis.

Gentlemen of the Honse of Commons,
The estimates of the year have been prepare,
and will be laid before you.

I rely, with entire confidence, on your dispostion, while you enforce the principes of a wieconomy, to make that provision for the serviof the country which the public exigencies require.

quire.
You will have seen with regret that, for sever years past, the annual income has been inadequate bear the public charges; and I felt confide that, fully sensible of the evil which must resurrence, you will carefully consider the best mean of another.

My Lords and Gentlemen. I recommend to your immediate attention it State of the Finances, and of the Expenditure the Country. I recommend also to your consideration the sta of the Laws which affect the Import of Corn, at a of other Articles, the produce of Foreign Com-

of the Laws when alrect the import of Corn, at of other Articles, the produce of Foreign Courties.

Measures will be submitted for your considert tion for the amendment of the law of bankrupte and for the improvement of the jurisdiction exceised by the Ecclesiastical Courts in England an Wales.

It will also be desirable that you should consider, with a view to their revision, the Laws white regulate the Registration of Electors, of Member to serve in Parliament.

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

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

[From the Liverpool Mail, 19th February RETURN OF THE CALEDONIA STEAD SHIP TO CORK, MUCH DAMAGED. Extract from the letter of a passenger on beat o Caledonia steamer, dated off Cork, 15th I

the Caledonia steamer, dated off Cork, 15th I brinty;

For the first three days after we sailed, we go an admirably with a fair wind, but on the morni of the 7th, the wind chopped round, and comme ced blowing very hard. On the 5th, the storm creased from the westward, with a heavy head so It continued throughout the 9th. On the 10th, the was tremendous, and carried away our fore-and board bulwarks and ice-homes; filled the fore-and with water; completely washed out the passenge whose berthe were in that part of the vessel, a thoroughly satorated all the bedding, and spraight the radder. Part of the after-larboard bulwar and the iron-rail on the tailirail were twisted off, twheel house damaged, and the paddle-box par stove in.

\*The gale continued unabated during the 11st.

wheel finite trainaged, and passive passive in.

"The gele continued mashed during the 11 We had to steer by the sails whilst endeavourito secure the radder (the main piece of which we completely twisted in the case), by lashing chaironed, passing iron bots through it, and fix thinks over the stein. At six, p. m., (11th.) berithen in latitude 49 20, longitude 29 W., the capit and officers found it would not be safe to proce on the voyage, as they were all of opinion the reder would not held together for two hours more gainst such a heavy sea. The capitain therefore place head about, for the purpose of running into the