

## ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Caledonia* arrived at Halifax in 12 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th inst. The *Caledonia* brought over 100 passengers, 10 of them for Halifax.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Britannia* arrived at Liverpool on the 31st ult. in 11 days.

As a boon to British Colonists for the withdrawal of that protection which their products have heretofore enjoyed in the home market, Lord John Russell proposes to remove the imperial duties now levied upon foreign goods on their importation into the Colonial possessions, thus enabling them to buy at convenience in the cheapest market.

The Harvest throughout Great Britain is considered good. The Potatoe disease had again made its appearance in many parts of the country, particularly in certain districts of Scotland and Ireland.

In Ireland the Repeal Leaders of *Conciliation Hall* are at open issue. Messrs. O'Connell adhering to the original constitution of the association, to employ the more peaceful system of moral influence only, while Mr. Smith O'Brien and the conductors of the "Nation" newspaper, lead that section of the association entitled the physical force party.

A deputation connected with Newfoundland had an interview with Sir George Grey at the Home Office. The deputation consisted of Mr. Walter Baine, M. P., Mr. Thomas H. Brooking, Mr. George R. Robinson, Mr. Ewen Stabb, Mr. Robert Gillespie, and Mr. Robert Newman Hunt.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, G. C. B., arrived at Cork in her Majesty's ship *Hibernia*, 110, on the evening of the 13th inst., having met at sea her Majesty's ship *Trafalgar*, and learnt from Captain Nott the change of administration, and also of his *Gazette* appointment as one of the Lords of the Admiralty. Subsequent accounts have arrived, announcing the gallant admiral's determination not to accept the office, and the appointment of Sir C. Adam. It is now understood that Sir W. Parker will take the command of the channel squadron, and put to sea with them in the course of next week. The evolutionary cruise will extend to September, as the vice-admiral does not think it necessary to return to his command at Malta until the end of that month. The squadron to leave Cork will then consist of her Majesty's ships of the line, *Hibernia*, *St. Vincent*, *Queen*, *Trafalgar*, *Rodney*, *Vanguard*, *Superb*, and *Canopus*, with the *Terrible*, *Retribution*, *Rattler*, and *Polyphemus* steamers, (the last two are to try their powers, the one being fitted with the screw, the other with paddles): the cruising ground will be on the edge of soundings the same latitude and longitude as before.

DEATH OF GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE MURRAY, G. C. B., G. C. H., &c.—We have to record the death of General Sir George Murray, who expired on Tuesday night at his mansion in Belgrave-square, after a painful illness of nearly 12 months, which from the first symptoms, gave not the least hope of his eventual recovery. The gallant general, notwithstanding his painful disorder, with the assistance of his son-in-law, Captain Boyce, had throughout his illness discharged the duties of his office of Master General of the Ordnance up to the recent change in the ministry. The diseased was anxious to resign that office soon after he was attacked by illness, but Sir Robert Peel declining to accept his resignation, he remained at the head of the Ordnance Department until his successor the Marquis of Anglesea, was selected by Lord John Russell, to fill that office in the new administration.

DEATH OF LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL.—We have to announce the decease of Lord George Wm. Russell, brother of the Duke of Bedford, and Lord John Russell. The melancholy intelligence was received by Lord John Russell and the Duke of Bedford on Wednesday morning, the news having reached the French Embassy in Manchester square at an early hour, by telegraph despatch. The distressing event took place at Genoa, on the 16th instant.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS.—The ceremony of christening the Royal Infant, Helena Augusta Victoria, was performed on Saturday, at seven o'clock in the evening, in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London and Norwich, and the Rev. Mr. Courtney and the Rev. Mr. Howarth. The sponsors were the Duchess of Kent, (proxy for the Duchess of Orleans,) the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklinburgh Strelitz.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert entered the chapel, followed by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duchess of Gloucester. Her Majesty had the Princess Royal by the hand, the Prince led the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Gloucester the Princess Alice. There were present also Prince George of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell, most of the Ministers, in their full office costumes, and the Ministers of the Corps Diplomatique.

At the conclusion of the Baptism, and at the commencement of the Lord's Prayer, Her Majesty knelt down; the Prince of Wales looked doubtfully in the Queen's face, but at a sign from his august parent, he knelt reverently down, he and his sister, the Princess Royal, on either side of the chair, in front of which Her Majesty was kneeling, and joined their little hands in prayer.

At the conclusion of the service, the Princess Helena left the chapel in the arms of her nurse, the choir singing the Hallelujah chorus.

The Queen's procession was then formed, and Her Majesty and the Prince left the chapel, followed by the royal family and the officers of the household.

Her Majesty wore a dress of silver tissue, with one very deep flounce, a wreath of white roses with dark green leaves round her head, and a bouquet of the same flowers in her dress; a diamond necklace, diamond ear rings, and the dark blue ribband of the Order of the Garter, with a magnificent George in diamonds, suspended. Prince Albert wore a field marshal's uniform, with the insignia of the Order of the Garter, and also the collar of the Order of the Bath.

The Prince of Wales had on a plain loose tunic, apparently of the finest white cachmere, without a single ornament or decoration of any kind, and it is impossible to admire too much the classic purity of this costume, or the fine taste which dictated it.

The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice wore white satin dresses, with lace over them.

After the ceremony there was a grand banquet in the Picture Gallery, to which all present at the christening were invited. In the evening there was an assembly, when a grand concert was given.

## PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

To those who are aware of the size and importance of Liverpool, her resources and commercial greatness, it will be a matter of no little surprise to be told that until within the last few months no active steps had been taken to provide for the comforts and preserve from imposition so large a body of men as those who form our mercantile marine.—Sailors are proverbially generous and open-hearted, and it but too often happens, from the allurements with which they are beset, that the hard earned money of perhaps years, is squandered in a single night, for no sooner is a vessel desecrated entering our docks, than she is boarded by what are not inaptly termed "land sharks," who forthwith haul off the chest and bedding of the tar, who is so generally overjoyed at making port, that he is heedless into whose hands he may fall. Having got him safely into their clutches, and the vessel paid off, his money soon disappears, and then, perhaps, it may be supposed they will turn him adrift; but, no—for then the lodging-house keeper, who is in league with the low shipping offices, procure him a vessel, for go to sea he must on any terms. Not being able to make his own bargain, he gets a shipping note for an advance of pay; that is "cashed," minus heavy discount, and the balance paid in the shape of necessary slop clothing, &c., from some other party likewise in the league, so that the unfortunate man may in reality be said, nine cases out of ten, to be the victim of bad management on the part of our local authorities, who, knowing these facts, have for so long a period been apathetic in striking at the root of the evil. The evil being once, however, pointed out, rapidly attracted public attention. Public meetings were held, in which the facts we have stated were made known, subscriptions rapidly poured in, and a committee was appointed to carry into effect the resolutions of the meeting—the main feature of which, we need hardly say, was that a "Sailors' Home," should be erected. Aided by the powerful influence of the local press, the committee soon matured their designs, and a plan for the new building, designed by John Cunningham, Esq., architect, of this town, was selected as the most appropriate for the purposes required. This arrangement being completed, it was thought desirable, if possible, to obtain the consent of His Royal Highness Prince Albert to lay the first stone, and a deputation was accordingly appointed to wait upon His Royal Highness, who at once kindly consented to perform the ceremony if it could be done about the present time.

We now propose to give a brief account of the principal architectural features, and the dimensions of the proposed building. The site selected for the Sailors' Home is bounded on the south by Hanover street, on the east by Paradise street, and on the north by a passage leading from Canning place to Paradise street. The main front will face the Post Office. The extreme length of the building is about 170 feet. The front to the Post Office about 95 feet, while that to Paradise street, the land being irregular in shape, is 53 feet. The style of architecture is purely English, being that adopted in the reigns of James and Elizabeth, and from its exceedingly light appearance, its numerous windows, and ornamented pinnacles, it will form a pleasing contrast with the heavy buildings of the vicinity.

The internal as well as the external portions of the building are purely Elizabethan. In the centre of the building, communicating with the entrance, is a grand hall lighted from the roof, and surrounded by galleries connected with the various floors. The general hall will be heated by two enormous stoves. On the basement story there are steward's rooms, kitchens, pantries, bakehouse, milkhouse, beer cellar, and eight sailors' chest rooms; there is also a storing room. Throughout the whole building there will be hoists, by which chests, dinners, &c., may be sent momentarily to every apartment. On the next floor (the first) there will be a savings' bank, shipping office, registering room, paying rooms, school room, committee rooms, singing rooms, &c.

The institution will be called "The Liverpool Sailors' Home, Registry, and Savings' Bank." Its establishment was first suggested at a Public Meeting at Liverpool in 1841, and by 1844, all the plans had been matured and site obtained.