

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, Jan. 7.

LATE & IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

ARRIVAL OF OUR CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

The packet ship Albany, Capt. Johnson, arrived last night. She sailed on the 3rd ultimo. Mr. Barton, our late Charge d'Affaires in Paris, has returned in her.

The dates reached us by this conveyance, are of the 1st from Paris, 2d from Havre, and 30th November from London. We make full extracts.

The character of the news, so far as it relates to French affairs, will, we think, be considered conclusive as regards the payment of the stipulated indemnity. All question as to the intention of France on that subject, must now be removed; and the most sceptical can no longer doubt, that she has determined not to do us justice without a degrading apology from our Executive. It only remains for us, therefore, to resort to a non-intercourse; and if for so doing, France should venture upon a declaration of war, we must abide the consequences. We deprecate as sincerely as any one possibly can, a war with France; but if she will not comply with her solemn treaty stipulations, we are prepared to urge upon our Representatives in Congress the prompt declaration of a non-intercourse. This much is due to ourselves, to our national honor, and to the necessity which exists for every nation to cause itself to be respected abroad.

The whole thus looked exceedingly well, and it was only to be regretted that her Majesty was not able to come forth and see it. It is quite unnecessary to say that the streets were thronged with people of every class; and that notwithstanding the prohibition to the contrary, abundance of fire works were incessantly discharged. We have not heard of any serious accident from this indulgence in pyrotechnics, and they certainly caused much amusement in the crowds. Several fine rockets were discharged from the neighbourhood of the Angel, and blue lights constantly circled through the sky.

Towards midnight most persons began to abandon the streets of the town, and the lights were gradually suffered to go out. The persons who attended the Drawing Room had previously retired, and her Majesty was allowed to retire to the rest of which after such a day she doubtless stood in need.

On Tuesday the Royal party were amongst the first stirring in the town; her Majesty was not only up but before ten o'clock. With her characteristic unostentatious manner, she caused her suite to go out on foot through the stable yard of the Hotel, and thus, without attracting public notice, she was enabled to take a walk round Christ Church Meadow. Her Majesty had not, however, much time for her airing, as a deputation of the county Gentlemen and Magistrates appointed to wait on her at eleven, and punctuality is assuredly the rule of her Majesty's household.

Accordingly at eleven the deputation of the following gentlemen, headed by Lord Maclesfield, had their audience of her Majesty, and presented their Address:— Earl of Abingdon, Earl of Jersey, Lord Churchill, Lord Dillon, Lord Chetwynd, Lord North, Lord Villiers, Hon. T. Parker, Hon. W. Spencer, Sir G. Dashwood, Bart., W. H. Ashurst, Esq., J. Fane, Esq., High Sheriff, G. G. Harcourt, Esq., M. P., Major Weyland, M. P., J. S. Blackstone, Esq., M. P., J. H. Langston, Esq., Charles Pears, Esq., W. F. Lowndes Stone, Esq., Jos. Warner Henley, Esq., P. H. Wykham, Esq., Rev. the Rector of Exeter college, Rev. Mr. Cooke, Rev. Mr. Phillimore, Rev. Wm. Gordon, Charles Lane, Esq., B. J. Whippy, Esq., T. B. Evans, Esq., Thos. Parker, Esq., J. H. Whitmore Jones, Esq., C. B. Mostyn, Esq., Colonel Tilson, J. Cooper, Esq., Under Sheriff, &c.

The dutiful and loyal Address of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy of the County of Oxford, now attending the General Quarter Sessions, to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty:— We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, attending the General Quarter Sessions of the County, at this time holden in Oxford, approach you, Majesty, with feelings of unfeigned loyalty and attachment to the person of our most gracious Sovereign and of your Majesty.

We are deeply impressed with the sense of the high honor conferred on us by your Royal presence in this our county.

We earnestly pray that your Majesty may long live in the affectionate attachment of the loyal and devoted people, who are fully sensible of the many and great virtues possessed by your Majesty, and of the inestimable benefit so bright an example, which must be felt and appreciated, not only by the Court which your Majesty address, but which diffuses its influence through every class of the subjects of these realms.

To which her Majesty made this gracious reply:— My Lord-Lieutenant, my Lords, and Gentlemen, I thank you very sincerely for the loyal and dutiful attachment towards the King which has prompted the Address you have just presented.

Nothing can have been more gratifying to my feelings than the reception I have experienced from all classes of society since my entrance into the county of Oxford.

I shall never cease to remember with pleasure and gratitude your hearty welcome and careful protection of my person, and will not fail to convey to the King the assurance of devotion to his family which your Address so expressively conveys.

My best thanks will always attend the inhabitants of this county.

I will no longer detain you from the performance of those important duties which you are now discharging with no less credit to yourselves than advantage to the community.

[To be continued.]

REPORTS having been spread, that the CANADA INLAND FORWARDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY are about giving up the business, they beg leave to assure their Customers, and the Public generally, that these reports are groundless, and that vigour has been taken to prosecute it with greater than ever.

The Canada Inland Forwarding and Insurance Company have had no object in view, the public moderate rates of Freight between Montreal and the Upper Province. They most powerful monopoly, and they have not compensating present losses by future extravagant charges. No, their only aim has been to save themselves from actual loss, and at the same time to be the means of increasing and facilitating the intercourse between the two Provinces. Obtaining this, their highest wishes will be realized. And on these grounds alone do they rest, and rely upon the firm support of the Merchants and Traders of these Colonies, whose interests are closely identified with those of this Company.

For the Committee of Management, ADAM FERRIE, Chairman.

Montreal, Dec. 31, 1855.

Private correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle, Dec. 5.

Paris, Dec. 3.

In considering the American and French question, it is a mistake to suppose that President Jackson breathes nothing but war, and that the French Cabinet is all as ardent for peace. Having taken some trouble to arrive at a clear view of the case, I have learned, somewhat to my surprise, that it is M. de Broglie who threatens to let loose the dogs of war. Although no official communications respecting the amendment of General Valaze and its required explanations were made, from delicacy no doubt on the part of the French Government, yet many unofficial communications have taken place between influential persons on both sides of the Atlantic, which have rendered each party for a long time aware of the consequences which have ensued and which are likely to ensue. After the debt was acknowledged and the treaty signed, payment was deferred and delayed. This called forth from the President a calm statement of what must follow if the payment were still denied. The Chamber of Deputies voted the payment, demanding at the same time reparation for what it considered an insult, but which was a remark sanctioned by the after vote of the said Chamber, acknowledging the justice of the debt. Reparation was impossible, nor was fresh insult intended; but most certainly if payment be still denied, the

statement to Congress of the necessary consequence of such non-payment will be repeated, and unavoiably in stronger language. A bill of non-intercourse will be recommended, and inevitably passed. Take care of what you do (argues the American) by non-intercourse you will lose considerably, we not at all; since we furnish you with commodities which can be got only from us, and which despite of the non-intercourse, you must continue to get from us through England. On the contrary, when the Americans get from France they can get elsewhere. An American cotton will find its way into the French market, which cannot do without it, whilst Lyons silks cannot reach America through England.

Your reasoning is just (replies the French Minister.) So just it is, and so fully convinced are we of its truth, that we will not tolerate your non-intercourse law an instant. We will consider it as a declaration of war.

In reply to this, the Americans urge that the French go upon a most unjustifiable principle, for that every nation has a right to pass commercial restrictions without being called to account for it. The French, they represent, will be the aggressors, in such a war; and that, however unwilling the Americans might have been to rush on their own accord into a contest, the nation is of a spirit not to refuse a challenge. I have seen letters from America of a very recent date, which state, "our President is mad to have been so rude with you, but you are equally mad to force us into a war with you, even if he should succeed in carrying a bill of non-intercourse."

It remains to be seen whether the President will succeed in obtaining this. Most certainly his Address to Congress will point it out as the only remedy for non-payment. Yet, even should so improbable a vote as that of non-intercourse take place, after some delay in America, it then remains with the French Government to decide whether it will persist in the threat which it certainly has made, of considering an act of non-intercourse as a declaration of war. In the mean time the French newspapers are alive, and eager for the fray. The fighting fleets have all returned to harbor, and leave 15,000 hardy seamen at the disposition of Government. "It is the very moment to commence," as the numerous petitions for letters of marque from St. Malo, and such ports, all repeat in union. It is really to be hoped that these amateurs will be disappointed.

Notwithstanding the pains taken by the King to soothe down the old members of the Tiers parti, who might once more entrench themselves behind this question, these gentlemen hold aloof, and seem inclined, as is usual with them at the commencement of each session, to muster up a semi-opposition. M. Passy has fallen off from his temporary adhesion to the D. Ministere. M. Teste and the other third party rally round him. Some bold letters and expressions of M. Philip Dupin have led to the elder Dupin and the Court; and that he might, in consequence, find a competitor for the presidency. But M. Dupin seems to hold aloof from all men, and seeks to isolate himself in the presidential chair, which it is improper as yet that any one will dispute.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS. Paris, Dec. 3.

The Armoricain of Brest gives the following details of the armament going on at that port:—"The levy of seamen is carried on with the utmost activity; 1,600 able bodied seamen are expected to arrive forthwith. The ships already fitted out whose crews are about to be increased to the war establishment are—the Jupiter, line-of-battle ship; the Terpsichore, Dido, Dryade, frigates of the first class; the Asnee, frigate of the second class; and the Palmire, Guirassier, Hussard, Guescree, Iaronstant and Capricieuse. The ships being fitted out in reserve are the Jena and Santi-Petri, of the line, and the Hermine frigate."

Bourse, Paris, Thursday, Dec. 3.—Half past Three.—The business done in the morning at Tortoni's was at depression upon yesterday's (Wednesday) quotations. The first price of the 100 rees per Cent. for the Account was 80f. 50c. and then 80f. 40c., with scarcely a shadow of reaction; 79f. 95c. was done and a momentary recovery to 80f. 15c. to fall again to 80f. 5c. last price. A great deal of business done. For money the Five per Cent. are 35 cents lower, and the Three per Cent. 45 cents lower.—The Foreign securities have been dull, with little movement. The Spanish Active 1/2 lower; the Passive 3/4; the Old Differens 3/4; the Neapolitan 15 cents.

London, Dec. 5.

We have received by express the Paris papers of Thursday. It is stated, on the authority of a letter from Toulon, of the 29th ult., that orders had been received there by telegraph, for the equipment of several ships of war, intended to reinforce the French naval divisions in the Mediterranean and the ocean. The agents of the insurance companies at Toulon have, it is said, refused to insure merchant ships, even for the coast of Africa, and that consequently, vessels for Algiers, Bona, and Oran had sailed, and others were about to sail, uninsured. With the exception of the above piece of intelligence, these papers contain no news of the slightest importance.—[Times.]

Our correspondents 'Mentor' and 'A Lover of Upper Canada' have been engaged in the very commendable task of pointing out the defects in our system of Education in this Province, and we cannot but agree with them in thinking that some essential improvements are truly necessary. Indeed the want of some more efficient and better regulated system is, we believe very generally felt and acknowledged. The little care and judgment exercised in the selection of books used in schools; the incompetency of many persons who are employed as Teachers; and the consequent defective manner in which children are taught, must greatly lessen the value of many of our schools, and materially circumscribe their usefulness. To such prevailing evils it is well to direct the attention of the public.

But while we expose the errors that have crept into the present system, we should not overlook the methods by which these defects are to be removed. Improvement should be the end in view, and as the leading evils of the existing practice have been stated to the public, it may not be improper to give a few hints upon the most feasible and effectual manner of correcting the abuses complained of.

Our respected correspondent 'A Lover of U. C.' will be quite correct in recommending the establishment of District preparatory schools in which our youth might be properly qualified to become Teachers. Such institutions, if founded on a proper basis and judiciously conducted, would no doubt produce the effect proposed, and greatly tend to elevate the literary character of Teachers. But it must be remembered that a measure of this kind would require time to produce its gradual influence upon society at large, while the improvement desired is called for and need now. It must also be borne in mind that District Schools could only confer direct benefit upon the few, whose confidences would admit of their being supported at a school at a distance from

their homes; while the many, to whom such an expense, however light, would form an insurmountable difficulty, could not participate in the benefits offered by the District School. Something is wanting that would come directly home to our common schools, and exert an influence upon every individual member of society. The means of obtaining a good practical education must be put within the reach of every youth, or our efforts to disseminate knowledge will fall far short of the desired effect. We make these remarks not as objections to the suggestion of our correspondent, but merely to show, that although District Preparatory Schools may form powerful and valuable auxiliaries in the common cause, that yet some immediate legislative provision should be made to give efficiency to, and extend the usefulness of our common schools.

It is plain that while Teachers receive such trifling emoluments, they will be wanting not only in zeal but also in ability. Persons duly qualified will never offer as Teachers, without additional encouragement, and for this, provision must be made, partly by the legislature and partly by the people. Were this done it would not be difficult to find persons competent to discharge the duties of Teachers.

We conceive that it would be comparatively easy to adopt measures that would effectually remedy the present evils, and secure the usefulness of our schools. Let a sum of money be granted to each District in the Province proportioned to the number of schools therein contained. Let this sum, coming to each school, be sufficient to render it worthy of the attention of the teacher. Let a Committee or Board of Education, be appointed for each District, and let all teachers be rigidly examined by this board, and if found worthy, receive a Ticket, by virtue of which they may, at the end of their term receive the public money. Let no person receive any part of the public money who has not been thus duly examined. It would be the interest of the people to employ persons as Teachers but such as were duly examined, as by so doing they would derive no assistance from the public fund. The business of teaching would thus be confined to persons duly qualified, and the public salary joined with the contributions of his employers, would render the annuity worthy of attention. Let this Board of Education examine the different school books now in use, and recommend which should be adopted. Let a Committee of proper persons be appointed to visit schools in their vicinity and observe the progress of scholars, and report to the Board of Education accordingly. If any teacher is found to neglect his duty, let the Board be informed, and the public money be withheld.

A system containing these, and other similar provisions that might be added, if adopted, and reduced to practice, would doubtless contribute materially to the promotion of Education and the true interests of the people.

Melancholy Circumstance.—On Saturday the 2d January, an Inquest was held by Reuben Young, Esq. Coroner, on view of the body of Catharine Monagan, a girl of about twenty years of age, who was found drowned in a well opposite the residence of Thos. McMahon, Esq. in the township of Ameliasburgh. The Jury, after an unwearied investigation of all the circumstances connected with the unfortunate transaction, returned a verdict of "Suicide." As many wrong statements have been made respecting this melancholy affair, the following are the true particulars:—The unfortunate girl had lived as a servant in the house of Mr. McMahon for about ten months preceding the fatal occurrence, and had by some means found access to his Store, from which she had stolen goods to the amount of nearly £11, and had left them in charge of a woman in the neighbourhood, who was of course an accomplice, until a fit opportunity would offer of conveying them to her mother's, a distance of about two miles. On the evening of 1st January, one of Mr. McMahon's neighbors called on him and informed him that he had just detected the brother of his servant girl (a boy about 17 years of age,) with a bag of goods, who, on being questioned how he came by them, acknowledged that he had got them from his sister (the deceased,) and the woman above alluded to, that evening, that he believed they belonged to Mr. McMahon, and that he was taking them to his mother's house, as he was then in the house, overheard the person making this statement to Mr. McMahon, and not waiting to be even accused, immediately went out. Search was made for her in the neighborhood, (it being supposed she had fled to evade being arrested,) all night without finding her; but on the following morning, shocking to relate, a person on going to a neighboring well to draw water, found in it the body of the wretched girl. There is but little doubt that she, on leaving the house, resolved on committing the horrid deed, which it is supposed she put in execution under the impulse of the moment.

For the Chronicle and Gazette.

NEW-YORK THE SEA PORT OF UPPER CANADA.

MR. EDITOR.—The proposed improvement of making New-York the Sea port of Upper Canada, and receiving British Goods through that channel, instead of by the St. Lawrence, has, I perceive, attracted the especial notice of some of the good people of Montreal. The Editor of the Morning Courier has devoted considerable attention to the subject which he conceives would seriously affect the interests of that city. The Editor may be perfectly correct in assuming that the commercial interests of Montreal could, to a certain extent, suffer from the arrangement in question, but he is not quite correct in supposing that this circumstance forms any just and tenable objection to the measure, or that any thing like injustice would be done towards Lower Canada. This Province has suffered greatly from the present cramped and unfavorable condition of its trade. We have been subjected to serious disabilities, have contributed largely in establishing the commercial character of Montreal, and now that we find it to be our true interest to withdraw that support, and direct our trade through a better channel, surely our friends of the sister Province cannot pretend to complain of injustice. If we have long been deprived of the natural profits of our commercial transactions, and enriched the merchants of Montreal by impoverishing ourselves, it furnishes no argument that we would continue to do so. The adoption of the proposed improvement would doubtless affect Montreal, inasmuch as many of the principal Houses in that city, which are now dependent upon the

stated that he was engaged on another, for the use of His Majesty's Ministers, which would already say, 'My Lords and Gentlemen'; and he doubted not, by the next meeting of Parliament, would be able to pronounce the whole of the opening speech.

Captain North exhibited some shavings of the real Pole, and a small bottle which, he asserted, contained similitudes of the aurora borealis, from which he stated he had succeeded in extracting pure gold. He announced that his nephew was preparing for a course of similar experiments, of which he expected to know the result in October. The gallant Capt. then favored the company with a dissertation on phrenology, of which he said he had been a believer for thirty years. He stated that he had made many valuable verifications of that science on the skulls of the Esquimaux; and that, in his present tour in quest of subscribers to his book, his great success had been mainly attributable to his phrenological skill; for that whenever he had an opportunity of feeling for soft places in the heads of the public, he knew to a moment whether he should get a customer or not. He said that whether in the examination of ship's heads or sheep's heads—in the choice of horses or housemaids, he had found the science of pre-eminant utility.

The caricaturist, we observe, has been obliged to the Literary Gazette for not a few of his ideas on this and other subjects. Of newspaper intelligence, the annexed are tastes:—

The Comet, which has been so long looked for, suddenly made its appearance here on the 5th inst., between the hours of four and five in the morning; and the servant maids were pretty particularly astonished, when they arose, to find that its tail had lighted all their fires, and boiled all their kettles for breakfast. For this piece of service they have christened it the 'tail of love.' [American paper.]

Falls of Niagara.—Congress has passed a resolution that a premium should be offered for a machine by which the Falls of Niagara might be rendered portable, to afford those persons who live at a distance, the opportunity of viewing them at their own houses. [American paper.]

Accidents.—We are happy to state that there is a great diminution in the number of accidents in the past week. Only 250 persons have been drowned by steamboats; 320 women and children burnt to death by their clothes catching fire; 560 run over by omnibuses and cabs; 252 poisoned by taking oxalic acid instead of salts; 360 scalded to death by the bursting of steam boilers; 200 blown to atoms by the explosion of powder mills; and about 100, or thereabouts, stabbed by drunken soldiers off duty; all which evinces a great increase of vigilance, carefulness and humanity, highly creditable to all parties concerned.

March 12th.—An elderly gentleman, crossing Fleet street, was driven through by the Perseverance omnibus. He was carried into the nearest shop and after taking six boxes of Morrison's pills, felt so little inconvenience that he expressed his determination to keep the offence open, so as not to be an obstruction to carriages in future.

August 4th.—On Sunday the 2d, Lord II. visited the bear pit in Zoological Gardens, and leaning too far over the wall, fell among the interesting animals, who were so alarmed at the sight that they were seized with convulsions, and have been in a nervous state ever since.

17th.—An old woman was charged with selling apples on a Sunday morning. She was too poor to keep a shop, so was committed to the counter. It appeared that her basket obstructed the people in their way to the Gravesend Sunday loas.

Nov. 15.—The society for the protection of animals held its yearly meeting. The report stated, that in Billingsgate their efforts had met with great success. In the following meritorious cases, the large silver medal was awarded: to Diana Finn, for cracking the necks of a pound of eels before she skinned them; to Simon Soft, for boiling his lobsters in cold water; to Ephraim Harket, for crimping cod with a blunted knife; and to Felix Flat, for refusing to open live oysters. In other quarters humanity was also progressing, and prizes were given to Hans Lever, for drubbing a donkey with the thin edge of his cudgel at the request of an officer of his society; and to Nicodemus Nock for consenting to keep a plaster on his pony's neck, except on pleasure parties, and other occasions requiring extra persuasion. The thanks of the society were voted to Daniel Dazer, Esq. of New River Head, for using dead worms as a bait; and the gold medal to the same gentleman, for his practice of angling without hooking the fish. A premium was also offered by the society for some preparation of ox(hide) of iron, which shall enable a bullock's hide to resist a whacking.

The genius almanac intelligence is as good as the generality; so that we may fairly say that the utile is mixed with the dulce in this composition.

Oxford, Oct. 24, 1835.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT.

[Continued from our last.]

It is scarcely necessary to say that this gracious expression of her Majesty's sentiments drew down fresh peals of applause.

His Grace the Chancellor then took his official seat, and opened the Convocation for conferring the degree of Doctor in Law upon the Prince of Phillipsthal, Lord Howe, Lord Denbigh, and the Hon. W. Ashley.

The Registrar of the University, who on this occasion, acted as Deputy Professor of Law, in the absence of Dr. Phillimore, (who arrived in Oxford from the Continent a few hours after the Convocation,) presented the proposed Doctors. He highly eulogised the Prince of Phillipsthal for his military career, in which the gallant Prince has lost a leg and gained high honours in the Russian service.—From the allusion to the Prince and his brothers, the learned orator turned to a higher theme, and spoke with profuse eloquence of the excellent qualities both of head and heart of her Majesty. He uttered no sentence in this theme, and to that effect in which his audience did not concur, and ardently applauded.—We should observe that her Majesty appeared to follow and appreciate the meaning of this oration, as did also very markedly the Duchess of Saxe Weimar. The German education of both the illustrious sisters embraced, we understand, a knowledge of the classic languages.—

At the close of the oration, the Chancellor, according to the usual form, conferred the Degree of Doctor in Law upon the Prince of Phillipsthal, Lord Howe, Lord Denbigh, and the Hon. W. Ashley.

The whole business of the meeting being concluded, her Majesty retired from the Theatre as she had entered amid the most enthusiastic acclamations.

The royal cavalcade forthwith proceeded to the Town Hall. When it had been made known to the Members of our Corporation that her Majesty's visit to the town was in contemplation, a special meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Council had been called, at which it had been determined to invite her Majesty to the Town Hall, and to pray that she would be pleased to receive an Address from the civic body. Upon receipt of her Majesty's condescending reply, the Hall was prepared for the reception of a considerable number of our town's women, who might be thus enabled to obtain a satisfactory view of her Majesty's countenance. The Council Chamber was prepared for the reception of her Majesty. Red cloth was very judiciously laid along the entire passage from the street to the Council Chamber. The whole civic body had met in full costume before four—our Member, D. Maclean, Esq. also present. Almost precisely at the appointed minute the acclamations in the street announced the arrival of her Majesty, who was quickly ushered into the Hall and Council Room.—The Mayor, preceded by the Council, conducted her Majesty, and the Sheriff, as well as the Lord Chamberlain, bowing for her, and leading her to the state chair of state, which had been prepared for her. The other illustrious individuals of the company took their places at each side of the throne.—The Mayor, Richard Wootton, Esq. then advanced to nearly opposite her Majesty, and made an obeisance, and the Town Clerk, Mr. Robinson, also coming forward, proceeded to read the Address in these words:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Madam,

We, his Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the City of Oxford, beg leave to approach your Majesty with our sincere and hearty congratulations on your arrival in this ancient and loyal City, accompanied by your august Sister, the Duchess of Saxe Weimar, and his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge.

We assure your Majesty that, with the nation at large, we rightly appreciate your amiable qualities, and entertain a due sense of the kindness and condescension uniformly evinced by your Majesty towards the subjects of these realms from the time of your happy union with your illustrious consort, our most gracious Sovereign.

Permit us to avail ourselves of the opportunity which the honour of your Majesty's visit pleasingly affords, to add our fidelity to the throne of this great empire, and our attachment to the person of his Majesty, continue firm and unshaken, and that we ardently hope his Majesty's reign may be long and happy.

Given under our common seal, the 16th day of October in the year 1835.

Her Majesty having received the Address, handed it to Lord Howe, and forthwith read her own answer in a clear voice, and with a pronunciation in which the foreigner was scarcely perceptible.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the city of Oxford.

I return you my sincere and grateful thanks for your Address, and for the dutiful expressions of loyalty and attachment which it contains towards the King and myself.

By his Majesty's kindness, I am now enabled, accompanied by several Members of my family, to put into execution a long cherished desire of visiting a City, no less celebrated for the sound doctrines of religion and science inculcated in its University than for the devoted loyalty displayed by all classes of its citizens towards the Sovereigns of these realms.

Be assured that while I shall ever feel grateful for the sentiments of attachment contained in your Address, I shall ever reflect, with pleasure on the cordial reception which has so agreeably welcomed my arrival within your ancient City.

Herupon the Mayor, Aldermen, and the Magistrates advanced, each singly, and had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand. Her Majesty looked all indulgence, and immediately after this ceremonial left the room, and followed by the whole civic body, descended to her carriage.

The Members of the Bench, who had thus the honour of being introduced, were the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Parsons, Alderman Sir J. Lock, Mr. Alderman Ensworth, Messrs. F. Cox, Sheen, and Banting. The company in the Hall were much indebted to the gentlemen who acted as Stewards on the occasion, and made the arrangements for the accommodation of the ladies.

These two great formal acts of courtesy towards the authorities of the City having been gone through as we have described, her Majesty returned to the Hotel, to take a little rest, and prepare for dinner.

Care had been laid for 40 in the grand dining-room, and before seven o'clock all the guests had arrived, and were ushered into the drawing-room.—Soon after seven o'clock, it having been announced that dinner was on table, her Majesty was escorted by the Chancellor to the dining-room, followed by the Royal party. A very elegant dinner was provided by Mr. Griffith, consisting of every delicacy of the season.

Among the distinguished persons who had the honour of dining with her Majesty were the following:—

Prince Ernest of Phillipsthal, the Duchess of Saxe Weimar, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Prince George of Cambridge, the Rev. Mr. Wood, the Countess of Mayo (Lady in Waiting), the Hon. Miss Eden (Maid of Honour), Earl Howe (Lord Chamberlain), the Earl of Denbigh (Master of the Horse), the Hon. William Ashley, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Maclesfield, Earl and Countess of Jersey, Earl and Countess of Abingdon, Lord and Lady Norreys, Mr. and Lady E. Harcourt, Lord and Lady Churchill, Lord Villiers, Lord and Lady Waldegrave, Lord Maidstone, Lord Bishop of Oxford and Lady Harriet Bagot, Lord and Lady Clonbrook, Lord Emlyn, Hon. Mr. Trevor, the Vice-Chancellor, Rev. Dr. Burton, Regius Professor of Divinity, the Warden of New college, the Dean of Christ Church, D. Maclean, Esq., M. P., Rev. Dr. Bliss, Registrar of the University, John Fane, Esq., High Sheriff, &c. &c.

At about nine o'clock her Majesty retired from table, and proceeded to hold a Drawing Room, at which three hundred and fifty persons, were presented to her Majesty. Captain Marshall, the Master of the Ceremonies at Cheltenham, officiated on this occasion as Gentleman Usher, and rendered material assistance to the Lord Chamberlain, by instructing the company as it came in, in the forms of Howe, by whom the presentation to the Queen was then made. Her Majesty stood during the whole of this time. Nothing could exceed the urbanity of her Majesty's manner on this occasion: she was in fact highly pleased with every thing she had heard and seen in Oxford, and, as we have reason to now express her satisfaction at the very little of weariness which she experienced, either after her journey, or from the discharge of the day's regal duty.

In the mean time the town without was brilliantly illuminated. Occasions may have oc-

curred when a greater glare of light appeared at an illumination in Oxford, but we believe more taste was never displayed than on this. The mixture of evergreens and flowers with beautiful edicts—a breath of wind was stirring, so that of the thousands of lights which were in the open air, not one was extinguished.—The High-street appeared to the greatest advantage, as there was a considerable number of devices in it, figured both in variegated lamps, as was also St. John's, and both were much admired. University, we should say, distinguished itself by its profuse display of candles. All Souls was also very tastefully lighted. The gate of Trinity was elegantly festooned with lamps and greenery, and Magdalen gate was the admiration of the whole town. The Angel Hotel was conspicuous above all other houses by its splendid gas stars and crown, and word "Welcome" in large letters. We believe the spirited proprietor had these ornaments expressly down from Messrs. Rundell and Bridge's in London. The Star Hotel was also chastly illuminated with stars in gas. The Principal of Brazen Nose had the Queen's name on his house in large letters.—The house of Mr. Tawney, at the Swan Brewery, had a handsome appearance, having the name of "Adeleide" in variegated lamps, surmounted by a splendid Crown; and we understand the men employed in the brewery were all regaled with roast beef and plum pudding, and a quart of strong ale each man to drink her Majesty's health. The houses of the Old Bank, Messrs. Wyatt, Loder, Spiers, Sadler, Slater, Ploughman, Holdell, Bartlett, and many others, were also admirably well ornamented.—The whole thus looked exceedingly well, and it was only to be regretted that her Majesty was not able to come forth and see it. It is quite unnecessary to say that the streets were thronged with people of every class; and that notwithstanding the prohibition to the contrary, abundance of fire works were incessantly discharged. We have not heard of any serious accident from this indulgence in pyrotechnics, and they certainly caused much amusement in the crowds. Several fine rockets were discharged from the neighbourhood of the Angel, and blue lights constantly circled through the sky.

Towards midnight most persons began to abandon the streets of the town, and the lights were gradually suffered to go out. The persons who attended the Drawing Room had previously retired, and her Majesty was allowed to retire to the rest of which after such a day she doubtless stood in need.

On Tuesday the Royal party were amongst the first stirring in the town; her Majesty was not only up but before ten o'clock. With her characteristic unostentatious manner, she caused her suite to go out on foot through the stable yard of the Hotel, and thus, without attracting public notice, she was enabled to take a walk round Christ Church Meadow.—Her Majesty had not, however, much time for her airing, as a deputation of the county Gentlemen and Magistrates appointed to wait on her at eleven, and punctuality is assuredly the rule of her Majesty's household.

Accordingly at eleven the deputation of the following gentlemen, headed by Lord Maclesfield, had their audience of her Majesty, and presented their Address:—

Earl of Abingdon, Earl of Jersey, Lord Churchill, Lord Dillon, Lord Chetwynd, Lord North, Lord Villiers, Hon. T. Parker, Hon. W. Spencer, Sir G. Dashwood, Bart., W. H. Ashurst, Esq., J. Fane, Esq., High Sheriff, G. G. Harcourt, Esq., M. P., Major Weyland, M. P., J. S. Blackstone, Esq., M. P., J. H. Langston, Esq., Charles Pears, Esq., W. F. Lowndes Stone, Esq., Jos. Warner Henley, Esq., P. H. Wykham, Esq., Rev. the Rector of Exeter college, Rev. Mr. Cooke, Rev. Mr. Phillimore, Rev. Wm. Gordon, Charles Lane, Esq., B. J. Whippy, Esq., T. B. Evans, Esq., Thos. Parker, Esq., J. H. Whitmore Jones, Esq., C. B. Mostyn, Esq., Colonel Tilson, J. Cooper, Esq., Under Sheriff, &c.

The dutiful and loyal Address of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy of the County of Oxford, now attending the General Quarter Sessions, to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty:— We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, attending the General Quarter Sessions of the County, at this time holden in Oxford, approach you, Majesty, with feelings of unfeigned loyalty and attachment to the person of our most gracious Sovereign and of your Majesty.

We are deeply impressed with the sense of the high honor conferred on us by your Royal presence in this our county.

We earnestly pray that your Majesty may long live in the affectionate attachment of the loyal and devoted people, who are fully sensible of the many and great virtues possessed by your Majesty, and of the inestimable benefit so bright an example, which must be felt and appreciated, not only by the Court which your Majesty address, but which diffuses its influence through every class of the subjects of these realms.

To which her Majesty made this gracious reply:— My Lord-Lieutenant, my Lords, and Gentlemen, I thank you very sincerely for the loyal and dutiful attachment towards the King which has prompted the Address you have just presented.

Nothing can have been more gratifying to my feelings than the reception I have experienced from all classes of society since my entrance into the county of Oxford.

I shall never cease to remember with pleasure and gratitude your hearty welcome and careful protection of my person, and will not fail to convey to the King the assurance of devotion to his family which your Address so expressively conveys.

My best thanks will always attend the inhabitants of this county.

I will no longer detain you from the performance of those important duties which you are now discharging with no less credit to yourselves than advantage to the community.

[To be continued.]