'Oh, indeed I do, with all my heart!'

'I always thought you were a fool,'

'Eh?'

'I say you're a fool, and you'd better go home, your mother wants you! O, you—you—you—stupid!' exclaimed the mortified Maria, in a shrill treble, and she gave poor John a slap on the cheek that sent him reeling. It was noonday, and yet John declares that he saw myriads of stars flashing around him, more than he ever saw in the night time. Poor Maria

"Never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' bud,
Preys on her damask cheek."

Thus, alas, how often are the germs of young affection cast away! For it is but too true, as David Crockett beautifully expresses it,

'The course of true love never did run smooth!'

THE ROMANCE OF REALITY.

In one of our late English papers we are told that about four years ago there lived in one of the parishes of the county of Ayr, (we do not wish to be more particular,) a young woman whose charms had captivated a respectable tradesman, and after a sufficient time spent in courtship, the day was named which was to render them mutually happy. The furniture and all other necessary articles of household use were procured, "tribands and pearlins and a'," were lavished on the blooming bride by her enamoured swain, and every thing went on swimmingly toward the consummation of the marriage. The thousand times repeated quotation about "the course of true love," &c., was to be realized in this as in many other instances, for the day previous to the wedding a letter arrived, which stated that the bride and her mother were wanted instantly at the bedside of the girl's father, who was dying, and wished previous to his departure, to see her who had not been acknowledged as his child. Accordingly, off both parties went, after arranging with the bridegroom as to the postponement of the marriage. Before reaching their destination, the old man had died, and the house was filled with expectant relations, each and all striving for the mastery, and alike sanguine of being almost exclusively remembered in the will of the deceased, whose property was worth about £3,800 a year.

The reception of the mother and daughter, as might be anticipated, was not of the warmest description. The various menial offices of the house were performed by both at the command of a vixenish niece of the deceased, during the few days preceding the funeral; and on the afternoon of the day on which it took place, both were sent to see the servants regaled in the kitchen, while the expectant party dined up stairs, and heard the will read. Scarcely, however, had the mother and daughter been well set to work as commanded, when an order demanding their presence, reached them in the dining room. On going thither they were met by not the most pleasant array of faces they had ever seen; and, to shorten the matter, excepting only a legacy of a few pounds each to the relations present, the whole estate was left to the girl alluded to. Several of the unfortunates fainted away—a few stamped and swore hastily—but by far the greater number were unable to speak from sheer astonishment. In due time the girl was served heiress to the estate, but her pretensions rising with her circumstances, her poor betrothed was forgotten, and she, with all her wealth, within a year from the time her fortune changed, threw herself into the arms of an old and shrivelled man of law, who had been factor to her deceased parent. Her neglected lover, from being a remarkably steady man, became a confirmed drunkard. His business went to wreck, and he left his native home and went to England, to hide his sorrow and his shame. About a year ago, an advertisement, dated Bath, appeared in an English provincial paper, offering a reward for any information regarding an individual of the same name. Having been for some time in that neighbourhood, this couple the eye of one of his friends, who, supposing he had the means of gaining this reward; supplied what information he possessed, to the party wishing for it. A message was received by our hero, requesting his attendance, at a given hour next day, at a celebrated hotel in Bath, where he would meet with one anxious to see him. Having borrowed a suit of clothes from a fellow-workman, he set out to meet his unknown friend, and, on arriving at the hotel to which he had been directed, was greatly surprised to meet his old flame, blooming in beauty, and, according to her own confession, as loving as ever.—Our story is almost at an end. The old lawyer had died. First love—that had never been wholly forgotten—again broke out with redoubled vigor, the summary mode of marrying in England followed the parties, and they were united before the expiration of three days from their thus meeting.—[Phil. Saturday Courier.

D——, a small party of rural friends were enjoying themselves one afternoon, over a bowl of reeking Glenlivet in the village. Daylight had failed to "toom the stoup to friendship's growth," and as the candle burned dimly with a gradually augmenting top, it was discovered that the usual appliances for remedying the evil had been forgotten. The bell was rung, and the little girl who acted as waiter, ordered, in a facetious tone, to "bring ben a pair o' the auldest snuffers she could find." "A pair o' the auldest snuffers," quoth the lassie to herself, as she closed the door of the apartment, in considerable perplexity and astonishment at the demand—But woman's wit is "ful' ready," and she did not hesitate long in doubt. After a few minutes passed in a hasty excursion through the village, the girl returned, accompanied by two well known snuff-gatherers, whom she ushered into the presence of the company as "the two auldest snuffers she kent in the hall parish!" The burst of laughter with which the announcement was received, in some measure disconcerted the worthy pair of snuff-takers, who had been led to believe that they were wanted to speak on some important business at the inn. An explanation, however, and an invitation to join the convivality of the party, speedily led to the mutual feelings of merriment.—[Correspondent of the Ayr Observer.

Police Municipal Police—Strange System of Keeping Accounts.—A barber, named Linton, was brought before the Police-court, charged with having customers in his house after midnight. The barber; 'It is the fault of this person, Merlon, who is in the court. As he has not time to be shaved during the day he will come to be shaved late at night.' The President: 'You ought not, at all events, to be disturbing the public peace. There were cries issuing from your house as if you were committing murder.' Merlon: 'He was shaving; that's almost the same thing.' The President: 'Was it you that, Merlon, who were crying out as if you were being flayed?' Merlon; 'Yes, in fact, he was flaying me' (a general laugh)—he has cut me horribly. The barber: 'It is true, but I made a mistake.' Merlon: 'Did you not mean then, to cut me?' The barber: 'I do not say that (prolonged laughter.) I certainly did not mean to cut so deep' (loud and continued laughter). The President: 'Did you then, cut him on purpose?' The barber; 'Indeed, I did in the spirit of my order: you understand one does not like to be below his business.' The President and Merlon to either; 'And why? The barber; 'The whole affair is this; M. Merlon is not to be noted, as he does not pay ready money, he used to cheat me in the number of shaves for which he owed me when he had twelve he used to say that he only had six, so that I lost both my razors, my soap, and my time: at last I devised a mode of keeping a reckoning not to be disputed.' The President: 'How was that?' The barber: 'Every time that I shave him, I make a notch in his clock (general laughter): when we count up, I look at his clock, so many notches, so many shaves (renewed laughter); but the other day the rascal came in my hand, I made the figure too large, and it was this which made him cry out and disturb the neighbourhood.' Amidst the general laughter the barber was condemned to pay the full penalty, and the President advised him to renounce in future, his new system of keeping accounts.

We have of no greater pest of society than a mischief maker, an individual who delights in trusting up the little infirmities of his friends and neighbours, exposing them into serious offences, and then throwing them about with an air of mock gravity, as if they murdered some terrible crime. It seems to be the study of individuals, at least of all who pass for Christian principles and who forbear the more flagrant violations of society, to render as much as possible an ordinary sunshine around them—in other words, to ventilate as much as they can, the happiness of their fellow-beings. These, therefore, would fight to mischief, malice and unkindness, and when an occasion is to take from, rather than add to, the happiness and the circle in which they mingle, we need look no farther for the true purpose of such. But lay aside all disguise, they accumulate a weight of responsibility, which must be accounted for, and fully one day, either here or hereafter.—[Phil. Ledger.

Improvement in Agriculture.—An extraordinary [illegible] was recently seen by the subscriber at Co-[illegible] Mr. [illegible] a piece of [illegible] upon [illegible] ploughing or digging and in one of the worst soils possible; and after having merely walked over the ground to press the grain on the surface, had it covered with fresh straw to the thickness of two inches. The produce was, it is asserted, more abundant and much superior in quality to corn raised from the same seed in the ordinary way. Some ears of corn, the seed of which had been placed upon a window glass, covered with straw, were also exhibited.

From the Journal of Commerce.

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE WATERS OF THE GREAT LAKES.

The difficulty recently experienced in the navigation of the Erie Canal, from the lowness of the waters of Lake Erie, is a matter of no small importance.

In Egypt, the annual rise of waters of the Nile is carefully noted, being determined by what they call a Nilcometer. The Nile rises about the 22d of June in each year. Within the last ten years, I recollect on two years, the overflowing of the Nile did not, as stated by the published accounts, take place at the usual time; and on one occasion the shortness of the crops was the consequence of the water not having risen to its usual heighth, and on another, that the inundation had been greater than usual and destructive.

The rain gauges kept in various places the last forty years, show a great variation in the quantity of water which has fallen from the clouds; the highest I recollect to have noticed in any one year, was 64 inches, and the lowest 18 inches.

The Ohio river rises higher late years than it did formerly. Blannerhassett's Island, I have been informed by persons residing there, was never known to have been overflown until after the year 1806. Since that period it has been frequently several feet under water. I have often inquired of the natives of the western forests as to the rise of the great rivers, and from all the information I could obtain from them and others, I am of opinion that the waters of the rivers rise quicker and higher as the forests become cleared away, and the surface of the earth becomes more fully exposed to the sun's rays.

The persons who reside on the shores of the great lakes express the opinion that the lakes rise and fall every six or seven years.

In the last forty years, I believe there have been but four periods of high water, and these have happened at intervals of from six to seven years, but, if I mistake not, there has been one intermission.

Should it be found on a careful observation for a series of years, that the rise and fall of the waters of the great lakes occur at equal and regular periods, in that case, we must impute the cause to arise from some influence on that portion of the earth's surface from beyond its atmosphere, some attractive or repulsive power.

In a letter which I some years ago received from Col. Long, Topographical Engineer, he states that from the hydrography of that country, which he had then been exploring, he was satisfied that the highest land in North America, is between the head of the waters running into the Gulf of Mexico and St. Lawrence, and those emptying into the Pacific near the mouth of the Columbia river.

The Ohio river almost invariably rises every fall, but I have known one exception. And every autumn but one within my memory, the fall rains have filled the swamps with water before the setting in of winter; but I have known one year in which it was not the case.

An arrival, some weeks since, from the coast of California, brought information that usual annual rains had not fallen, and that the year was far spent and the drought continued, and great fears were entertained of famine; cattle were in a state of starvation, from the want of rain to support vegetation.

The lakes are all rising more or less by other causes which operate at the same time with those of the Sun and Moon, and these causes are sometimes atmospheric, and are sometimes produced by the convulsions of the earth.

The great rivers of the earth have their heads at the base of the great Mountains, which are the mighty conductors of the atmosphere.

But a little elevation of land as a barrier, would throw all the waters which flow from the Rocky Mountains south, into the Gulf of Mexico towards the Gulf of St. Lawrence; as in a very high state of the waters flowing both directions, they unite in the state of ebb, at Akron, near Lake Erie; the waters from the same township flow through the river, into the river Cuyahoga, the lakes and the St. Lawrence river, into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on one side, and on the other, through the Michigan, Ohio and Mississippi, into the Gulf of Mexico. The head waters of the Illinois and those of Lake Michigan occasionally unite.

The great Lakes are of great depth, and should a chasm be cut from them in the bowels of the earth, towards the Gulf of Mexico, and on a level with could not be drained, owing to their depth.

The chain of great lakes, are, in many respects, like a great river, and it is usual for rivers to rise and fall to a very great extent. I have seen a perpendicular rise of water of the Ohio river, at Limestone, in Kentucky, of eighty-five feet.—Here the highlands confine the river on both sides, and this rise is equal to a rise of sixty-four feet on the falls at Louisville, where the width of the river is increased for a great distance.

There can be no doubt that an immense body of water, at some remote period, covered the surface of the country bordering on the great lakes, and these waters at one period remained stationary for a great length of time, and that, at another period these waters gradually receded until they have reached the present state in which they either periodically or occasionally rise and fall. Should these waters continue to recede, and this be occasioned by the destruction or wearing away of the barrier which intercepts their course, then a great difficulty may be apprehended. The subject is one of great importance, and should occupy the attention of the Legislature, that an investigation may be had by scientific men. I have considerable memoranda in relation to the rise and fall of Lake Erie, but I cannot feel satisfied in expressing an opinion.

I have before remarked in the Journal of Commerce, that when I have been travelling through the country, from Little Falls to Schenectady, I have noticed the bed and shores of a once mighty river, which at some distant period must have been deep and wide, and also the mouths of tributary streams emptying into it near its upper surface, and those mouths still remain in the shape of deep ravines, and free from water.

The surface of our earth has undergone great changes, and undoubtedly the greatest change when the Northern Ice rushed in its mighty current swept over its surface, breaking up the icy caps of the arctic and antarctic regions, and forcing their overwhelming mountain with resistless power, and ploughing up the roads on which the mighty deep rolled.

The sacred historian describes the great event with much particularity, although with brevity, and we need not look beyond the cause which he assigns.

E. M.

From the Report of the Secretary at War of the United States.

The defences of the country may be regarded under three distinct heads. First, for the protection of the western frontier against Indian hostilities. Second, precautions against aggressions from the colonial possessions of foreign powers in our vicinity, at the north. And third, the defence of our maritime frontier.

Under the first head, the plan communicated to the Senate, on the 3d day of January, 1838, in pursuance of a resolution of that body, and recommended by the then head of this Department, was approved in its general outlines by the board of officers, who reported on the subject in May, 1840, and appears to be still adapted to the purpose. It contemplated a line of exterior posts advanced into the Indian country, beyond the boundary of existing settlements, for the purpose of ascertaining and repressing hostilities among the Indians, or against our own settlements; and an interior line of posts, as places of refuge in cases of danger or alarm, with depots for arms and supplies. There seems to have been some difference of opinion whether the posts to be established at these posts, should be constructed of wood, as should only be furnished by the country, or of stone or other equally indestructible material.

From the information which has been received, and from the uniform practice in Indian wars, the better opinion would appear to be, that stockaded forts with log block-houses, would afford sufficient protection against an enemy unprovided with artillery. The rapidity and economy with which they could be erected, in many cases chiefly by the labor of the troops, would give them a decided preference. It is not perceived why the interior line of posts, or as many of them as may be necessary, should not also be used as depots of subsistence and military supplies. Six or eight of the exterior line, and eight interior posts, are deemed sufficient. The following are the posts established, which may be considered future parts of our plan of defence. Fort Jesup, 22 miles southwest from Nachitoches, on the road to Texas; Fort Towson, near the confluence of the Kiamichi and Red rivers, in the Choctaw nation, 35 miles from Fort Jesup, and about 30 miles from the western boundary of Arkansas; Fort Smith, situated on the Arkansas river, partly in Arkansas and partly in the Cherokee Nation; Fort Gibson, about 60 miles southwest of Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river, and 102 miles from Fort Towson; Fort Wayne, on the Illinois river, in the Cherokee Nation, not far from the western boundary of Arkansas, 60 miles from Fort Gibson; Fort Leavenworth, on the right bank of the Missouri river, 296 miles from Fort Smith; Fort Sterling, at the junction of the St. Peter's with the Mississippi river, 512 miles from Fort Leavenworth; Fort Crawford, 300 miles below Fort Sterling, on the Mississippi river, about 5 miles from the mouth of the Wisconsin; Fort Winnebago, at the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, about 150 miles from Fort Crawford; Fort Howard, at the head of Green Bay, 115 miles from Fort Winnebago; Fort Mackinac, on the island of Michilimackinac, at the outlet of Lake Michigan; Fort Brady, on the St. Mary's river, at the outlet of Lake Superior; and Fort Gratiot, on the St. Clair river, at the outlet of Lake Huron.

Barracks are in progress at Turkey river, in the Winnebago country, and at Fort Smith; and at Fort Leavenworth extensive barracks have been completed. As the white settlements advance, and the Indians recede, it will be necessary to push these exterior forts farther into the Indian country. But it is evident that such a line of posts would not accomplish all the objects which should be had in view in relation to that vast portion of our territory which extends from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. It is in immediate contact with numerous wild and warlike Indians, who are capable of bringing into the field a number of warriors, estimated at twenty to thirty thousand. From the intercourse which subsists between them and the traders, and emissaries of foreign nations, they may be rendered as formidable as any description of force that could be brought against us. To secure a proper influence over them in peace, and to counteract and control their disposition in war, to secure our own territory and protect our traders, it is indispensable that a chain of posts should be established, extending from the Council Bluffs to the mouth of the Columbia river, so as to command the avenues by which the Indians pass from the north to the south; and at the same time maintain a communication with the territories belonging to us on the Pacific.

The present state of our relations with these Indians, and other considerations which will readily suggest themselves, seem to demand prompt attention to these views, and the adoption of the necessary measures to execute them.

Second. The defences on the Northern frontier will necessarily be of a different character from those already considered, as they must be designed for protection against a powerful enemy, possessing all the means of warfare along a distance of more than two thousand miles. Naval forces on the lakes would doubtedly afford our chief reliance for defence and offence. To furnish them a shelter from tempests, the harbors must be enlarged and rendered accessible; and to protect them and their supplies, as well as the property and lives of our citizens from an enemy, these harbors, and the most important of the straits and rivers connecting the lakes, should be fortified. The comprehensive and able views of the board of officers on this subject, in their report of May, 1840, already mentioned, cannot be strengthened by any remarks from this Department.

The omission to make the necessary appropriations has prevented any thing more than a partial extension of the defences of the northern frontier. Fort Niagara has been repaired ready for an garrison and a company has been ordered to garrison it. So much has already been done at Fort Ontario, as to justify the belief that, at the end of the season, it will be in a condition for effective service. Under the appropriations made in September last, for the defensive works at Detroit, Buffalo, and the outlet of Lake Champlain, means have been taken to select sites for their construction, which will be commenced as soon as the titles to those sites shall be secured.

The third division of our national defences, those relating to our maritime frontier, presents a subject of the deepest interest.

A board of engineers was organized in 1816, and has continued in existence ever since, to which was specially assigned the duty of preparing a general system of defence for the seaboard. It made personal examinations of every harbor on the whole coast (excepting only a few in East Florida," accessible to sea-going vessels. While the board was first employed, settling the general principles of defence and selecting positions, its number was augmented by the addition of officers of the Navy, generally two post captains. During a portion of this time the functions of the board were extended to embrace the selection of suitable sites for a great Northern and Southern naval depot. Reports of progress were made in 1817, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1821 and 1825; and at two different times, namely, in 1826 and 1836, a summary report was presented to the Executive and sent to Congress, describing the system briefly in its application to the several ports of the coast.

rank in the corps of engineers, long since with General Bernard, during the thirteen or fourteen years he was in this country.

In pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of April 9, 1840, a report from this Department was made on the twelfth day of May in the same year, transmitting one from a board of officers assembled for the purpose of considering the subject, which contains a very full view of the system, in a brief compass, and geographically arranged. It exhibits the various works deemed necessary along the Atlantic coast and along that of the gulf of Mexico, and the order of their relative importance in reference to the time of their construction, with estimates of the expense of each, and of the aggregate cost. The same board also reported upon another plan of defence submitted by a distinguished military commander, and gave their reasons, at large, why it ought not to be substituted for that already mentioned, which had been presented by joint commission of naval and military officers.

To be continued.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE CASE OF JAMES W. GEGAN.

Mr. F. Webster to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, Sept. 28, 1841.

SIR: I am instructed by the President of the United States, in the absence of the Secretary of State, to invite your attention to the accompanying evidence of an outrage, said to have been committed on the night of the 19th instant, at the town of Alburg, within the limits of the State of Vermont, on the person of one James W. Gregan, by a party of armed British soldiers, under the command of their officers.

It will appear from these documents, that, on the night above mentioned, between the hours of two and three o'clock, the dwelling house of William Brown, situated in the town of Alburg, was forcibly entered by a party of armed men; and that, in addition to other acts of violence, the said James W. Gregan, after the infliction upon his person of serious injuries, was seized and carried off, and is said now to be detained in close confinement by the military authorities in Canada.

The President cannot but feel the greatest anxiety as to this most extraordinary transaction. He will not permit himself to doubt but that the British Government will institute an immediate inquiry into all the circumstances attending upon an act so well calculated to disturb the peaceful relations which now subsist between the Government of her Britannic Majesty and that of the United States; and that it will immediately, on being informed of the circumstances under which the seizure was made, order the liberation of said Gregan from confinement, and bring to speedy and condign punishment the perpetrators of this violation of the territorial rights of the United States.

I am further instructed by the President, respectfully, but urgently to invite your earliest attention to the subject of this note.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to you the assurance of my high consideration.

FLETCHER WEBSTER,

Acting Secretary of State.

HENRY S. FOX, &c.&c.&c.

Mr. Fox to Mr. F. Webster.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1841.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, with various depositions enclosed, relating to an alleged infraction of the territorial rights of the United States, by a party of soldiers in her Majesty's service, who are represented to have crossed the boundary line, from Canada into Vermont, on the night of the 19th inst., and to have forcibly carried away, into Canada, from the village of Alburg, in the State of Vermont, an individual, named "James Gregan."

I lose no time in transmitting your letter with the accompanying documents, to her Majesty's authorities in Canada, who, I have no doubt, will institute, as speedily as possible, the necessary inquiries into the particulars of this transaction, and furnish me with full information thereupon, and I shall then immediately have the honor of communicating to you the result of those inquiries.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

FLETCHER WEBSTER, Esq.,

Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Fox to Mr. F. Webster.

WASHINGTON, October 21.

SIR: With reference to my letters to you of the 29th ultimo, in the one in reply to your letter to me of the preceding day, upon the subject of the recent capture and arrest of James Gregan, I have now the honor to inform you that Lieutenant General Sir Richard Jackson, administrator of the Government of British North America, had already, previously to receiving through me the representation of the United States Government, had his attention directed to the business, and had caused an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the arrest.

It appears that Gregan, the individual in question, is the same infamous malefactor who was guilty of crimes of deep atrocity (the burning and destruction of dwelling houses, with inhuman treatment of the inhabitants) within the Province of Canada, during the winter of 1838, having fled from the territory of the United States for the commission of those crimes, and retreated again to safety under the protection of the same territory.

As it was ascertained, however, upon inquiry, that the recent arrest of this malefactor had been improperly effected by a British party, at a place beyond the jurisdiction of the province of Canada, and within the territory and jurisdiction of the state of Vermont, orders were given by the administrator of the government for his immediate release.

The man has been taken out of confinement, accordingly; and having been conducted, by the Sheriff of Montreal, to the American line, has been there set at liberty, as near as could be to the place where he was captured.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

FLETCHER WEBSTER, Esq.,

Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Webster.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1841.

SIR: With reference to my recent correspondence with the acting Secretary of State upon the subject of the capture and arrest and subsequent release by order of her Majesty's authorities in Canada, of the individual named James Gregan, I am now further enabled to state to you that her Majesty's Government in England, upon receiving the first report of the improper arrest and detention of Gregan, and before the arrival of any official communication upon the subject, had immediately transmitted orders to the acting Governor of Canada, for the release of Gregan, and for his restoration to the State of Vermont, if the illegality of the arrest should be confirmed.

The acting Governor of Canada had, in the meantime, as you are already informed, anticipated the desire of her Majesty's Government in this respect, and had further directed an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of Gregan's arrest, with the view of visiting with suitable punishment any persons in her Majesty's service who should be proved to have been concerned in the affair.

The United States Government will perceive that the whole proceeding in this case has been the prompt and voluntary decision of Her Majesty's Government. It has arisen from their own sense of justice, and from a desire to make amends where wrong is proved to have been committed.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER, &c., &c.,

Mr. Webster to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, Nov. 27, 1841.

SIR,—Your letter of the 21st ultimo, to the acting Secretary of State, was duly received at this Department; and I have now the honour to acknowledge, also, the receipt of your letter of the 26th of the month, in which you say "that Her Majesty's Government in England, upon receiving the first report of improper and arrest and detention of Gregan, and before the arrival of any official communication upon the subject, had immediately transmitted orders to the acting Governor of Canada for the release of Gregan, and for his restoration to the state of Vermont, if the illegality of the arrest should be confirmed."

I am directed by the President to express his sense of the very proper and prompt manner in which her Majesty's Government in England, as well as her Canadian authorities, have acted in the case of Gregan; and he trusts that equal regard to justice, and to what is due by one friendly nation to another, may distinguish every occasion of intercourse between the two Governments.

I pray you to accept renewed assurances of my distinguished consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

HENRY S. FOX, &c. &c. &c.

ANOTHER MANIAC VISITOR TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Saturday night, between 11 and 12, a man [illegible] his extraordinary behaviour had brought a mob about him before he arrived there. Police constable Downey, 33 A., who was going on duty for the night at the Palace, seeing the crowd, went up to learn what the matter was, and found the manikoddled to, who carried a writing desk under his arm, and said he wanted to see the Queen. He was asked, why? and he said he had a box of diamonds for her. He also said he was the Prince of Wales. The constable saw he was deranged, and took him to the station-house in Gardener's-lane, and hither the crowd followed them. What follows is collected from different sources, but it may be relied upon as correct:—

Inspector Partridge was on duty, and took the charge against the prisoner, which was that of being found at Buckingham Palace in an unsound state of mind. The inspector asked his name, and he said it was Charles Mann; that he had been lately butler to Mr. W. Hallmarc, of Benson's-hill, Hertfordshire, and that he had latel lived with a person named Riddiny, of S. Little Marylebone-street.—He also said he had recently come from Leamington, in Warwickshire, to enter in the Royal Horse-Guards (Blue.) that he had been at Windsor castle three nights with the box he carried, and that the box issued the kingdom to the King or Queen forever. That he had sat upon the six three times; and that making one to England, one to Ireland, and one to Scotland, united them. The poor maniac added, had the key been taken into the Palace, it would save the Queen from more trouble. If he had not gone to the Palace on night, the Queen would have lost Windsor court forever. The prisoner was then locked up. In his desk was found a Bible. The prisoner became very violent, tore his clothes off himself, and committed other extravagances, which obliged the police to put a straight-waistcoat on him; this was taken off for a short time on Sunday morning, but he again became so violent, that it was found necessary to replace it.—On Monday, (yesterday) the prisoner was taken by Inspector Russell to the Bow-street Police-Court. Upon the arrival of Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate, the inspector waited upon him, and acquainted him with the nature of his charge. Mr. Hall decided upon hearing the evidence at the Home-office in the course of the afternoon, and directed that in the intervening time the prisoner should be examined by some experienced surgeons. He was then taken back to the station-house. At half-past 2 o'clock Dr. Davies, the surgeon at Tothill-fields, and Dr. Alexander Morrison attended at the station, and, with two or three gentlemen belonging to the Palace and the government, examined the prisoner. The examination lasted a considerable time, and the result was, we believe, the firm belief that the prisoner was mad, and an order was made out for his admittance either at Bedlam or the Royal Lunatic Asylum, subject to the approval of Mr. Hall. About four in the afternoon Mr. Hall went to the Home Office and heard the evidence against the prisoner, as also the statements of several of his friends, who say he has only lately become insane. The examination terminated, we believe, with the temporary committal of the prisoner to Tothill-fields.

Another account says that when he made his appearance at Buckingham Palace with a box under his arm, he requested to be admitted to an audience with her Majesty—a request, of course, most peremptorily refused, on which the unfortunate man (it is said) demanded an entrance, and tried to force himself into the door. On being asked what his business was, he was told that he replied in a wild and frantic tone, "I want the hand of her Majesty. I am as much entitled to have her hand as she is to have mine." (He then behaved in a manner which left no doubt whatever that he was some unfortunate maniac, who had escaped from a lunatic asylum, or was a fit subject for such an abode. He was immediately given into custody of the police, and without delay conveyed to Bow-street police office, where, after a short examination before Mr. Hall, the worthy magistrate was so convinced of the insanity of the party, that he made out an order for his reception into Bedlam. The individual was then conveyed by the police to Gardner's-lane station-house, King-street, until the warrant for his admission into Bedlam was countersigned by Sir James Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department, which signature having been obtained, we understand the unfortunate man was taken to St. George's-fields, and will remain there at all events until further inquiries can be made respecting him. Since the above was written we have heard that the individual alluded to either is or lately has been, in the service of Viscount Hood, and he came up to town by the Great Western Railroad yesterday morning. On arriving near Haswell Lunatic Hospital he jumped out of one of the carriages and ran across a bridge near the spot, and the next that was heard of him was trying to obtain an entrance into Buckingham Palace in the manner above described.

The above are all the details we have been able to obtain respecting this singular event. It is, however, most satisfactory to know that the attempt was that of a lunatic—a decided madman; and, from the precautions that are taken, and the admirable arrangements observed at the Palace, strangers would find it almost impossible to obtain admission under any pretence, however plausible.

INVITATION TO UNITED PRAYER—FOR THE OUTPOURING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, ON SATURDAY, 1ST OF JANUARY, 1842, BEING THE FIRST DAY OF THE NEW YEAR.

Dearly Beloved in the Lord,

The kind Providence of God has brought us to that interesting season at which for some years past, I have had the privilege of inviting you to unite *on the First day of the new year, in a general concert for Prayer, for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.*

The New Year commences on Saturday, January 1st, 1842, and will thus afford the opportunity of engaging with encreased fervour in this devotional service: for, the following day being the Holy Sabbath, the spirit of prayer granted on the Saturday, we may trust, will be still more abundantly given on the Lord's Day, and thus a double blessing be obtained. May the Lord of his great goodness and tender mercy thus favour us. May He make it a Season of great refreshment to every one who engages in this concert; and of joy in Heaven over many, many sinners, brought to repentance.

We may be the more encouraged to expect a great blessing from the very gracious answer given to the united prayers His people offered on the first day of the present year.

It may be in your recollection that in my last Invitation, exclusively of those reasons which had shewn to all who united in this concert, the unspeakable blessings connected with the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, three special calls for fervent prayer for "the promise of the Father" were then presented to us. 1st, The state of the Jews; 2nd, The condition of the Eastern Churches, and 3d, The Great Enterprise just then going forth for the extinction of the Slave Trade, and for the general Civilization of Africa.

Each of these important subjects were commended to the earnest prayers of those Christians who assembled on January 1st, 1841.

We have only to refer to those delightful events which have since taken place to be convinced that our God does indeed hear and answer prayer.

Instead of the scattered remnant of Judah being as they were last year at Damascus and Rhodes, subject to the most grievous persecutions, the Lord has so inclined the hearts of his people towards them, that Jerusalem is becoming the centre of union, in which Protestant states holding the same faith, though varying in their modes of worship, may act together in harmonious concert. The King of Prussia, with that Christian liberality which does His Majesty much honor, has given a considerable sum towards the endowment of a Protestant Church in Jerusalem; whilst our Gracious Queen has used her influence with the Ottoman Porte to obtain an official promise that the Turkish authorities in Jerusalem, although it be on Mount Zion itself! In connexion with this royal movement, the Spiritual heads of our Church have consecrated the Rev. M. S. Alexander, a converted Israelite, and an ordained minister of our Church, to be the Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland, in Jerusalem; with an Episcopal jurisdiction, extending to Egypt, Abyssinia, Chaldea, and Syria. Surely these events may remind us at least of those animating predictions, "I have set Watchmen upon thy walls, O Jerusalem, which shall never hold their peace day nor night." "Kings shall be thy nursing Fathers, and Queens thy nursing Mothers." "The sons of strangers shall build up thy walls, and their Kings shall minister unto thee."

Whilst these pleasing occurrences regarding the Jews have taken place, the following answers to the prayers offered for the revival of the Eastern Churches have been vouchsafed:—A Society has been formed for the endowment of Colonial Bishoprics, and, amongst others, for a Bishop of Malta, who is to have the oversight of the Lord's cause on the coasts of the Mediterranean. Five Oriental Prelates, namely, one Patriarch and four Metropolitans, have written to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, requesting protection and assistance. The Druses of Mount Lebanon have applied to her Majesty's Government to obtain, under their sanction, such means of instruction and civilization as may also best secure their becoming sincere christians.

The Coptic Patriarch has consecrated as Abuna, or Bishop of Abyssinia, an Egyptian youth, who was educated by a Missionary of our Church; and several of the Coptic clergy have applied to our Missionaries for the Holy Scriptures, and other religious books, and have held friendly communication with them upon spiritual subjects.

The Expedition to the River Niger has since sailed, and by the divine blessing has reached the shores of Africa, after so prosperous a voyage, that not one case of severe illness occurred. After spending the Sabbath at Sierra Leone, and taking with them several persons as interpreters, they proceeded to the Niger, accompanied by the prayers of a very numerous congregation of converted Africans, who assembled at Free Town for this purpose.

These great blessings the God of all goodness has bestowed since our last concert. Nor can it be forgotten that among many other tokens of divine mercy in this year, our Archbishops and several of our Bishops have voluntarily become the Patron and Vice-Patrons, of our Church Missionary and Jews Societies; thus removing whatever scruples any persons might have had in assisting those excellent institutions in fulfilling the command of our blessed Saviour, "that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, *beginning at Jerusalem.*"

It is thus encouraged my beloved Christian Friends, that I am once more privileged to invite you to join this union for Prayer on the first day of the New Year;—a year which opens upon us as no previous year has done since the destruction of the second temple,—A year in which a converted Israelite will probably have arrived in the holy city, as a spiritual representative of the United Protestant Church of England and Ireland, and it may be ere it closes, have consecrated the building in which prayers will be offered according to the Liturgy of the Church of England; the pure word of God will be preached, and the Sacraments be duly administered, according to Christ's ordinances;—A year also, when the nations who profess the faith of Christ are all in amity with each other; indeed, when the only part of the world in which the sound of war is heard, is on the distant coasts of China;—A year, still further marked by this favorable circumstance, that God in his providence has granted to Her Majesty so strong a Government, that whatever plans, dependant upon legislative enactment, they may propose, for promoting the spiritual benefit of our own country or the general good of mankind, they will, if the Lord permit, have the power to carry their measures.

At such a crisis, what language can express the vast importance of Her Majesty's counsellors being under the special guidance and direction of the God of all grace!—of his granting to them the spirit of wisdom and godly fear—that heavenly wisdom which will enable them to see the high position in which He who is "King of Kings and Lord of Lords" has placed our country! That such is the powerful influence the Almighty has granted to our Protestant Queen, who, and her infant son, our Protestant Prince of Wales, may God preserve! that through the instrumentality of her Majesty's government, the most distant regions may receive unspeakable blessings.

Surely the sincere followers of our Lord, in whatever land they may at present sojourn, bearing this in mind, will entreat the outpouring of the Spirit upon our Rulers in Church and State.

This earnest prayer is more loudly called for from the peculiar activity of the church of Rome at this moment. For, laying aside all disguise, we behold a prelate of that church publicly advocating a union between the church of England and the church of Rome, and using this as one of his strongest reasons, that such a union is much desired by *many* of our clergy. Alas! that there should be even one amongst us who should have given the least countenance to such a charge, or one who should have so lamentably departed from his ordination vows, as a minister of our protestant church.

Let, however, these unhappy delusions, and the artful sophistries used to entrap the younger clergy and other members of our church, rouse us from our slumbers; make us more earnest in prayer that the Lord would in his tender mercy restore those who have fallen, preserve the simple from being taken in the snare, keep us steadfast in the faith of our Protestant forefathers, and make us willing rather to lose the last drop of our blood, than neglect the solemn warning given to us from Heaven, "Come out of her my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues;" above all, that "The Mighty God" would grant that when "the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord may lift up a standard against him."

There are other very important subjects which I would gladly notice, as calling for special prayer; but this address requires brevity. Referring, therefore, to invitations given in former years, in which many of these subjects are set forth, and requesting you still to bear upon your hearts the state of churches; the expedition to Africa; the crisis in which Christendom is now placed; and the extension of the kingdom of our Lord, both among ourselves and among the unconverted Heathen.—Entreating you to bear these and other interesting topics in remembrance, I would now affectionately invite all who love our Lord Jesus Christ, in sincerity, *To commence the New Year by uniting in the General Concert for prayer* FOR THE OUTPOURING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, *on Saturday, the 1st of January.*

The following suggestions are respectfully offered to assist those who are desirous of doing this.

1st. Let Christians follow the example of our blessed Lord (Mark i. 35), who rose up a great while before day for secret prayer. Let them thus secure the blessing of Him who says, "pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly."

2nd. Let them call upon the Lord in their families, for his Spirit to be poured upon themselves and their households, their neighbours, their country, the ministers of the Lord, the Churches of Christ, the remnant of scattered Judah, and outcast Israel, and upon the gentile world.

3rd. Let the ministers of the Lord afterwards privately meet with their brethren of their own communion, in earnest prayer for themselves, their flocks, the whole body of Christ, and the world at large; and then specially consult together upon the most effectual means for hastening the coming of the Lord's kingdom, and particularly for the continuance of such a general concert for prayer, that the year may proceed according to this devout commencement.

4th. Where circumstances will admit of a morning service, let the congregation be assembled, and in addition to the appointed prayers and a suitable sermon, let all who are devoutly disposed partake together of the supper of the Lord; or

5th. As may be more convenient, let the whole congregation meet in the evening for public worship, and let an appropriate discourse be preached.

May the Lord accompany these means of grace, or such others as may be adopted, with his abundant blessing. Oh! may it indeed be a season of special refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

Let this be the prayer of all who read this paper, and, as the new year is now approaching, it would be a great kindness if those who approve the object, and have influence over