

owing to the want of... a high functionary, deserves the severest reprobation.

From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Com-Ad. I am informed, on good authority, that assurances of confidence from the men in power were given to the following—that they were encouraged to plunder the arsenals, and were told that they would be openly supported before long.

From the Buffalo Commercial. This self-styled General Subscription is a miserable vagabond. What we first heard of him, he would have acted with propriety in maintaining their own laws.

It is only necessary to add, that the whole of the above and energetic Lieutenant-General Mackenzie, and the gentlemen of the Province will not be misled either a part and parcel of the United States.

The Herald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1838

Table with columns for 'Public Record Office Reference' and 'C.O. 47/58'. It lists various items and their corresponding reference numbers.

Our English news comes down to the 4th of January, and is satisfactory. It will be seen that 5000 troops are coming out. On the 26th Dec. 5000 troops were received at London from Sir John Colborne, detailing orders to the 29th of November, and from other quarters accounts had been received, and on the 4th of December. Hence the next arrival from New-York would inform the British Government of the out-break in this Province, and the troops would consequently be hastened in their preparations for embarking.

There was a great fire in London on the 27th of December, on Davis Quay, opposite to the Tower. The warehouses on this quay contained three thousand barrels of turpentine, with great quantities of other inflammable materials and three brigades of soldiers were also loaded with similar articles. All were destroyed. The fire raged for half past 6 in the morning until 1 P.M. 5000 barrels of turpentine and 600 tons of oil were consumed, besides three brigades and a warehouse full of grain. The oil alone was worth \$200,000. The whole loss was estimated at £120,000, or \$600,000.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, DEC. 23.—New Montreal Pairs continue firm at the late advices, as also Pairs—2 a 300 bns of both sorts have been sold at 6d advice for small parcels. The news from Canada had rendered holders very firm.

We mentioned last week, the account given by Mackenzie of the late rebellion. His narrative, as we before stated, professes to be given in correction of the account which we published at the time, but yet, with some exceptions, Mackenzie's detail of facts differs but little from ours. Mixed up with his statement of facts are "lots of notions," or statements of his opinions on the whole affair with its antecedent and subsequent circumstances, and in these opinions he, of course, differs greatly from us; but his narrative of facts does not vary much more from ours than as any two men would differ in relating the same occurrences, except in some points which we shall soon notice.

Mackenzie strives hard to explain away the reasons of his failure, and represents it as the result of contradictory movements, disunion and cowardice among his party; in short, as arising from any thing rather than the true cause—a large majority of the people and even of his own party through the Province, were opposed to him and his nefarious designs. Of the twelve Districts of the Province, only two were infected with his poison, those two in which his paper circulated. He says that "the presses under his control sent forth nearly 3000 copies of a periodical filled with reasons for revolt;" but they had much less influence than he in his vanity and blindness supposed. Of the reformers themselves, many refused to become revolutionists, and some of them marched to Toronto to assist in suppressing the rebellion. Mackenzie, it is true, says that they marched to Toronto with the intention of joining him, and when they found he was defeated, they pretended that they had come to join the Government. He thus compliments his party by representing them to be as great liars and deceivers as he himself is. But this falsehood will not serve him; because those reformers stated their intentions before they marched at all, before it was known that he was defeated, when, in fact, it was considered very probable that he was in possession of Toronto; yet then they stated their intention of opposing him, so that their opposition could not be an after-thought got up for the occasion of defeat.

And while Mackenzie in this account does his best to explain away the reasons of his failure, he also seems to assume another attitude for the time, and writes in a strain of eagerness and moderation which he could never before display. No one acquainted with the bitter virulence and foul abuse of his writings, would ever imagine that this account of the rebellion was written by him. So different indeed is its spirit from that constantly indulged in by him before, that no one can doubt he has taken this show of moderation and justice in order to impose on the Americans and excite their "sympathy" the more. The foul-mouthed calumniator of every person and thing that in any way opposed him and his designs, has found it quite convenient to wear a mask, smooth his tongue, and lower his tones, in order to impose the better on his credulous allies, and draw ampler supplies from their foolish and unjust charity. No one would recognize the Mackenzie of the Colonial Advocate, and the false Constitution, in the Mackenzie who writes in the Jeffersonian, and the sudden and violent change from bluster and Billingsgate to moderation and decency, is of itself presumptive evidence of deep hypocrisy.

But, besides this presumptive evidence that Mackenzie is as hypocritical as he is foolish and sanguinary, his account when compared with the papers in the hands of his partisans, gives positive evidence of the same fact. After stating the changes which he expected to effect by taking Toronto &c., he says—"We expected to do all this without shedding blood!" He expected to overturn the government and establish a republic "without shedding blood!" Was there ever such a far-fetched falsehood published to the world? Why if the Lieut. Governor and his officers had expelled them from their fold without shedding blood. And he says, too, that Sir F. Head had perhaps 60 experienced military officers: are they without a struggle, without shedding blood? Sir F. Head had not the tenth of that number of military officers round him, but few or many, military or civil, every body knew, or might have known, that he and his officers would give up Toronto without a struggle, and that therefore blood must be shed to obtain possession of the city.

Orders have also been received for four companies of artillery to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Canada.

Two troops of horse artillery are ordered to Ireland, one of which will relieve the Rocket troop stationed there, which will proceed to Canada. In addition to the above troops, a brigade of guards, two regiments of cavalry, six regiments of the line, and two battalions of the rifle brigade, are under orders for the same destination. These troops are to be augmented by two regiments of the line from the Mediterranean. Great activity among the military is observable in this garrison.

London, Tuesday evening, Jan. 2.—It is understood, that in the addition to the troops we mentioned as being destined for Canada, 800 of the Grenadier Guards, and the same number of the Coldstream, received orders, yesterday morning, to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the same place, it is supposed in the course of the week.

From the London Morning Post. The intelligence which reached London yesterday from Canada and the United States, the most important particulars of which we hastened to lay before the public in a second edition, is of a mingled character—the gloomy and the cheering in relation to the actual position of affairs, and presenting us alternately with sinister and with auspicious omens of the future.

Perhaps the most formidable source of danger brought into view by the late advices, is the disposition manifested by a part of the people, if not also by the Government of the United States, to make common cause with the Canadian insurgents. Should this disposition prevail to any considerable extent in the American Union, it is clear that the struggle in which Great Britain is involved by the imbecility or treachery of her rulers is a struggle from which there is no possibility of honorable retreat, and which can only be successfully maintained by the prompt, unsparring and energetic employment of the utmost powers and resources of the State!

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But how does all this hollow and flimsy pretence of expecting to effect a revolution "without shedding blood," vanish before the well-known fact, that Mackenzie intended to shed blood plentifully, and take the lives of scores, even after he had gained possession of the city. One of the persons taken prisoner by the rebels was shown a list of persons to be put to death, containing above one hundred names, his own among the rest; and this list was drawn up by Mackenzie himself, and in his own hand writing. Several clergymen in Toronto were included in this proscription. Here we see Mackenzie deliberately planning the murder of above one hundred persons whom he supposed to be inimical to his blood-thirsty designs; and now he pretends that he expected to accomplish a revolution "without shedding blood!" And his murderous intentions were known to many if not most of his associates. A reformer, calling himself a gentleman, was in conversation with a conservative gentleman about the time of Mackenzie's outbreak, and before it was generally known thro' the country, and he said to the other with a great deal of glee—"I expect that Toronto is in the hands of the rebels by this time, and then, Mr. so and so," mentioning their names, "will soon be strung up."

This reformer was angry with Mackenzie, yet not for his blood-hirstiness, for he was pleased with the idea of "stringing up" any of his opponents, but because he was convinced that Mackenzie was ruining their cause by his folly and obstinacy. Mackenzie is aware that this charge is brought against him by many or even most of his friends, and therefore his whole account is drawn up so as to exculpate himself and throw the blame of his failure on others. This design is self-evident throughout his narrative. He labours hard to show that if his advice had been duly followed their plans must have succeeded. So great is his infatuation either real or affected, that he all along assumes that it was a thing impossible for the Government to do any thing to counteract him and his schemes. Thus, for instance, he lays the blame of the failure chiefly on the reformer's executive committee, who ordered the rising to take place on Monday the 4th Decr. instead of Thursday the 7th. But he conceals the fact that this change was made because the militia were ordered out on Monday by Sir F. Head, and therefore it was necessary for the rebels to strike sooner than they intended, or they would not strike at all. The rebels were forced into a few days premature rising by the action of the Government, and for Mackenzie to condemn that rising now is only another specimen of his fatuity, by which he seems to have thought it impossible for the officers of the Government to do any thing to oppose him. His whole plan was constructed on the supposition that they would stand still, and allow him to put his halter round their necks without moving a finger against him. The events which Mackenzie complains, and to which he ascribes the failure of his plans—as the executive committee not corresponding with him and informing him of the state of the Town, and the departure of the leading reformers from Toronto, "but not to join him,"—are all explained and accounted for by the resolute bearing and action of the Government, by which it was soon evident to every man that the rebels' case was hopeless. Dr. Roper left the city on Tuesday, and he would not have left it if he had retained the least hope of succeeding; so that on Tuesday the case was desperate, notwithstanding the tale of the Government having only 150 men and boys to defend the city.

The election of a Member for the first riding of York resulted in the return of J. W. Gamble, Esq. in the stead of Mr. Gibson expelled.

The Theatre and Circus at Baltimore has been burnt down with some adjoining buildings, and of 52 horses in the establishment, only 5 were saved. Mr Cooke, the manager of the circus, lost all his wardrobe and other stage property, besides the horses; his loss is therefore great, and no insurance. The total loss is estimated at \$120,000, and only \$3000 insured on the buildings.

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald. MA. EDITOR.—Really when we hear some snapping curs, who have lost the esteem of every honorable and good character they can, endeavour to calumniate every right minded man, it is despicable. For instance, the other day I observed a paper in Town from the Whig Office, respecting the Cavalry; of condolence to our worthy and well beloved Sir F. B. Head, and an insinuation against the character of Capt. Herchmer, and a falsehood about the Dragons. In the first place, were I the commander of the Dragons, I would certainly force the Editor to let the author of that scandalous article. As to our Lieut. Governor, it would be degrading his honest name by putting it for a moment in connection with such a black sheep. And were I Capt. Herchmer, unmindful of all consequences, I would kick and horse-whip the said Whig, up and down Kingston, till I was tired, and we, the Militiamen, will bear him out in so doing. Now for a man to allow such things to be published in his paper, especially at the present eventful period, shows that he cannot be a good subject.

I would merely caution the said fellow, for gentleman no man can call him, that if such things happen again, let him look out. I can find lads enough amongst us to make him scarce, and, in consequence, in spite of his spectacles and meanness, to give him a good beating. What can the coward mean?—"Be wary!"

A MILITIAMAN ON SERVICE.

TO OUR COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS. As there is now good sleighing, those of our Subscribers who intend paying in wood, will oblige us by bringing it as soon as possible. Good fires are now among the necessities of life; all kinds of provisions will be acceptable at the market price.

and thus forced to become their unwelcome neighbors, with all their revengeful feelings roused against the whites, from being conquered, chained and driven from their homes and the graves of their ancestors," will soon meet its reward, and be chastised by its own folly in first converting these warriors into enemies, and then assembling them in armies to take revenge.

The value of merchandise imported into the United States has risen from \$2 millions in 1834, to 117 millions in 1835, and 141 millions in 1836. These facts are a curious commentary on the doctrine of Mackenzie, on which he hung the changes so long that his readers in the end believed him. It was his constant theme and greatest grievance that this Province was not allowed to buy in the cheapest market, meaning in the United States. But we see, as we before have seen that the Americans buy in the same market as we do, and therefore that market is the cheapest, or they would not buy in it. Mackenzie knew very well that we did buy in a cheap market, knew that, with a very few exceptions, all we buy is cheaper with us than with the Americans. But it was a part of his policy to deceive by falsehood, and he therefore turned the few exceptions into the general rule, and uttered ceaseless clamour as if he had discovered a mighty grievance.

The return of tranquillity to the Province has enabled the Government to lessen the amount of the Militia force in actual service. The cavalry on the Niagara frontier have been discharged, with the exception of one troop, three hundred men of the volunteer battalions have also been discharged, leaving four hundred in service, and the 5th Regiment are on their way to the Lower Province, whither the Glenary volunteers to the number of about one thousand have also gone. The prisoners in Gaol at Montreal are to be tried forthwith, and Sir John Colborne wishes to guard against any attempt to rescue them.

Part of the Perth Volunteer Artillery company which had gone to Toronto, returned to this post on Saturday. Col Matland occupies London with 4 companies of the 32nd Regiment, and part of the 83d are in St. Thomas.

We hope that due care will be taken against reducing the force on service so low as to tempt the bandits to renew their incursions. The Province has already suffered by this petty policy, this "penny wise and pound foolish" system, and it cannot be renewed without encouraging renewed attacks from the pirates. The present force may be sufficient, but there is great danger in reducing it to the lowest point which some persons may think to be consistent with safety. At the commencement of the war, we warned the people of U. Canada not to trust to American good faith, and if that warning had been taken the Province would have been spared a world of trouble and expense, and some loss of life. Are some persons not yet sufficiently punished for disregarding warnings?

Although we have previously given some accounts of the proceedings against the pirates in the Western District, our readers will be pleased with the farther account which we have extracted from the Scotsman, as it is a clear and connected narrative of events from the commencement to the close of the campaign in that quarter, and gives many interesting particulars previously unknown. The bravery and good conduct of the gallant Militia at Amherstburgh, and the base behaviour of the American authorities at Detroit, are detailed in a plain and convincing manner. The glory of the one and the infamy of the other are now matters of history, and stand out in striking contrast on the same page.

On Monday the 5th inst. Mackenzie was at Ogdensburg, with Gibson, Wells, and some others of the gang. Some persons who from motives of curiosity, went over from Prescott in the evening, were arrested there, and kept in confinement all night. When Mackenzie was reconstituted with and told that the detention of a British Subject was illegal, and that he should be forthwith liberated, "No!" said Mackenzie, "lynch him!" He and his associates would do the same to us if they had the power."

He gave an inflammatory address to the people, speaking two hours and a half. His whole aim seemed to be to arouse the worst passions of his auditors. He still pretends to say that he can revolutionize Canada, and he will spout away in every place, so long as he can spunge any thing from the soft, pumpkin-headed Yankees.

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At Quebec on the 31st ult. by the Right Reverend the Archbishop of Montreal, Stephen Walcott, Esquire, the office of the Secretary to the Earl of Gosford, to France, as held by the Rev. James Clarke, Esquire, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

In this Town, on Sunday morning last, Mr. James Nickalls, Senr. aged 72. In St. Catharines on the 20th ult. after a long and trying illness, Mr. Jerome Clark, son of the Rev. James Clarke, Rector of St. Catharines, in the 24th year of his age.

At New York, the 20th ult. suddenly, at his residence in Bond Street, Captain Thomas Barclay, of the late Capt. Andrew Lett, 29th Regt. aged 21.

At Richmond, on the 18th ult. at the residence of Dr. J. Stewart, Mr. Stephen Lett, eldest son of the late Capt. Andrew Lett, 29th Regt. aged 21.

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NOTICE. A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Steamer Sir James Kempt will be held at the office of the Subscribers, on Thursday, the 15th Inst. at noon.

HENRY GILDERSLEEVE, Agent. Kingston, 12th Feb. 1838.

THE SUBSCRIBER having made arrangements for a constant supply of WHISKEY during the winter season, is now ready to execute orders at the lowest market prices. The quality of the Whiskey is unequalled in strength and flavor.

Cash will be paid for Rye and Barley at his store, R. M. ROSE.

R. M. R. h & also for sale, 100 Kegs Best Rappes Sauff, at Montreal price 20 Barrels White Fish, 10 North Shore Herring, 4 Hhds. Coughlin, 2 Tons Long L. Cheese, choice quality.

AT the Yearly Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cataragi Bridge Company, held at Kingston on the 22d of Jan'y inst., for the purpose of choosing Directors, &c. for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: The Ven'ble ARCHDEACON STUART, MAJOR KREIN, MR. DENN, MR. CHAMBERS, and MAJOR LOGIE.