intaining their own law, a screants, had they been proper encouraged by the local and t is only necessary to add, a ar to the whole world that brave and energetic Lieutes loyalty of the gentlemen a Canada has not been misplan to of this province will not on a celther a part and east g either a part and part United States.

N OF UPPER CANADA. June, 1837.

30,062 24,466 32,631 37,194 12,846 32,523 57,519 46,828 32,296 49,530 19,295

383,119 10,000 City of Toron 393,119 urned, traders and Indians

informed by a gentleman informed by a gentleman winesday last that the chief the lolding forth to a gang of vagurgh on the same day, and the thing of some guns on the salute to Mackenzie, attack ught and Murray with the care airested and placed in cus. The General wanted to have the care at the control of the care at The General wanted drels, the very fashiona ake place and the priso The General v as to have been at Waddi here he intended to rema rangue the mob thought he is at Fort Covin to meet his twin brother i

uis Joseph. Cornwall Observer, Feb. olunteers stationed in this ol. Vankoughnet are getting are they making themsel heir exercise that they beging the with the facility of an old number would have bee there been barracks read

ower Canada,

THE ARMY.
ment of the 34th regiment un
and Lieutenant Lang, cross
evi this afternoon, and march Valcartier, who has been at fall, forwarding the troops, thment, [Quebec Gaz, Feb

es of the 21th Regiment have riday, and the last compa-rencon. The following office enoon. y and Su Lieutenants Harford and Ke nd Quarter-Master Dake. ill proceed to Montreal, it is this week. [Quebec Transcript

ment, now all at Cork, rece ber, orders to remain there hext packet from America, whits be such as to require an force in that country, ash t round to Cork to cor The service companie on the 2nd by Colonel of el expressed his approbal soldierlike appearance ring terms.—[1b.]

the NAVY, hawk". 16 guns, Command the Falkland Islands on the Barnes, the clerk, came to names, the circumstances. He three other officers of that lands, on a shooting exems separated himself from his of e is no doubt, lost himself as jungles. Signal guns were ng the night, and when dayle a sent in all directions to se e sent in all directions to ody was discovered durextinct, and, as his person iolence, it is supposed, the , he lay downware. [ib.]

CAN NEUTRALITY. falo Com. Advertiser, Jan. 20. -We wish to speak of the ee, on all occasions, with pel bound in truth to state ere, he displayed more displayed more trate sworn to execute the trate sworn to execute the

ZI. States.

g the excitement, as he made and compared to execute the made and compared to execute the excitement, as he made and compared to execute the excitement, as he made and compared to execute the excitement, as he made and compared to execute the excitement, as he made and compared to execute the excitement, as he made and compared to execute the excitement, as he made and compared to execute the excitement, as he made and compared to execute the excitement, as he made and compared to execute the excitement, as he made and compared to execute the excitement, as he made and compared to execute the excitement, as he made and compared to execute the excitement, as he made and compared to execute the excitement, as he made and compared to excitement, as he while in this city, were the cost actively engaged in the con this frontier. When the on this frontier. When the in their possession twenty in their possession twenty belonging to the State, as the Commissary General, and those iron, with broken is yeard up. The Commistins of the State, as the Commissary General, and those iron, with broken is yeard up. The Commistins of the State, and the state of the State, and the state of the guns of the State, and the guns of the State, and the state of no value except as identified the with Gen. As the state, we reprivate property, and the conditions suggest the posited them with Gen. Falls, to be retained by him rightful owners, as going on, the really as the State, worth some state, or secreted. It is not all this could be done withsome warmer, was on this frontier.

ov. Marcy, with a large displand, was on this frontier.

culpable manifest neglect of duty, on the part of of orders have also been received for four companies a high functionary, deserves the severest repre-

From the Correspondence of the N, Y. Com- Adv. I am informed, on good authority, that assurances of connivance from the men in power were given to these fellows—that they were encouraged to plunder the arsenals, and were told that they would be openly supported before long. I learn, too, that they suffered on the island for want of the common necessaries of life, and that their newer was nearly exhausted. rder was nearly exhausted.

From the Buffalo Cemmercial. This self-styled General Sutherland is a misera-hle vagabond. When we first heard of him, he edited the Black Dwarf, an infamous little paper at Utica. A year or two since he made his ap-pearance in the town of Lancaster, in this county, pearance in the town of Lancaster, in this county, as a practising lawyer, and some time after was indicted for an assault and battery on a poor Dutch girl, was fired twice, and each time convicted of the assault, and then turned patriot—thus affording another proof of the truth of Dr. Johnson's sarcastic definition.

The Werald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1838

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. despatches were received at London from Sir John Colborne, detailing events to the 29th of November, and from other quarters accounts had been received to 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. Sir G. Arthur had taken leave, and was on the point of embarking at the latest dates; but it is stated at New-York that he had changed his route, and would embark in a ship of war for Halifax. If so, and it is very probable, he will not arrive in this Province for some time yet. There is nothing of moment from the continent of Europe.

LATER FROM EUROPE. From the Courier and Enquirer.

The packet ship Silvie de Grasse, Capt. Wieder-holt, arrived yesterday morning from Havre. The Silvie de Grasse, sailed from Havre on the 2d ult., but was obliged by head winds to put into Torbay, (England,) which port she left on the 5th. We re indebted to the owners of the ship for a London paper of the 4th Jan., obtained at Torbay, and have besides received regular files of Paris papers

The disturbances which occurred in Lower Care ada form, as was to be expected, the chief subject of discussion in the London papers. The dispersion of the insurgents at St. Denis and St. Charles was known there, but intelligence of the route of those who collected together at Grand Brule had not yet been received. Of course they had not information of the ridiculous attempt of McKenzie information of the ridiculous attempt of Mckenzie in Upper Canada. We perceive that the Morning Chronicle, evidently writing by authority, endeaveurs to allay public apprehension. That paper says, that the despatches received from Sir John Colbonne, represents the outbreak as in no degree alarming, and that he had not even asked for re-inforcements. The ministers, however, seem deinforcements. The ministers, however, seem de-termined on sending them, as fron various quarters we have accounts of military movements for the British provinces. Mr. Roebuck, formerly agent of the French Canadian party, when in the House of Commons, had addressed a letter to the British public on the state of affairs in Lower Canada, in which he boldly asserts that the catizens of this country will flock in great numbers to the assis-tance of the French Canadians, and that our Gov-crament has not the power to prevent it!

nment has not the power to prevent it!

Not having a regular file of London papers, we not able to place before our reeders much news on the state of the Money Market there; it ap-pears however to be in a state of tranquillity. The French Chambers have organized and M. Dupin has been again elected President of the ties. On the coast of Africa and

Constantine, affairs remain in statu quo.

Den Carlos has reviewed a large body of troops, with which he is again about to march to Castile, and perhaps attack Madrid.

and perhaps attack Madrid.

The confinement of the Archbishop of Cologne by the King of Prussia con inues to afford a subject for comment, particularly as the Pope in an address to the College of Cardinals has approved of the conduct of that prelate. As however neither this occurrence, nor the difficulties between the King of Hanover and the Professors of the University of Gottengen, will be attended with any serious consequences and are of mere local interest, we make no extracts in relation to them. terest, we make no extracts in relation to them.

ENGLAND.

London, Wednesday evening, Jan. 3, 2 o'clock.

Money Market.—There is little to notice in the Consul market this morning. The price for the Account is 92½. In the Foreign market, Brazilian Bonds have rallied to 72½ 73, but in other securities little is doing. Spanish Stock inclines upwards, the price being 19½ 20.

"All officers on leave of absence from regiments at present serving in Canada have had their leave cancelled, and are ordered to proceed forthwith, via New York, to join their respective corps.— ENGLAND.

via New York, to join their respective corps. ieut, Col. Wetherall, who has so disting himself in Canada, is son to General Sir F. A. Wetherall, and brother to Col. Wetherall, late Commandant of the British Legion in Spain. [Globe.]

From the London Standard.

Onlets have been assued to add to the strength of every regiment stationed in the Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, I captain, I subaltern, and 100 rank and file, with a proportionate number of non-commissioned officers; and her Majesty's ships Hastings, Pique and Inconstant, have, we understand, received instructions to immediately proceed to Cork, there to embark for Halifax the above draughts, as also the service companies of above draughts, as also the service companies of the 93d Highl inders.

and the 23d and 71st Regiments, are to be at militia regiments, to assist in improving discipline, etc. Many embark by the next

Our contemporary is in error, we believe, in including the Hastings in 'he list of ships about to proceed to Halifax. The service of conveying trops thither will be performed, we understand solely by frigates. The 93d was previously under orders to proceed to the destination mentioned, in order to supply the place of the troops which have already seen sent from other Colonies to Canada. We understand that an additional Major General will, for some time at least, be entrusted to Sir John Colborne, as well as the command of the forces, and we have heard the name of Sir W. Machametrical contents of the strength of the strength of the strength of the forces, and we have heard the name of Sir W. Machametrical contents of the strength of the stre ces, and we have heard the name of Sir W. Machean mentioned as destined to receive this at present very important appointment.—[Courier.]

"Sir G. Arthur, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, had an interview with Lord Glenelg, resterday, at the Colonial Office, to take leave.—Si George, it is expected, will leave town this day for his content of the Colonial Office, to take leave. day for his government. [Globe.]

of artillery to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Canada.

brought into view by the advices of yesterday, is up." This reformer was angry with Mackenzie, the disposition manifested by a part of the people, if not also by the Government of the United States, to make common cases with Mackenzie, with the idea of "stringing up" any of his opposition. 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, unsparing and energetic employment of the utmost powers and resources of the State!

of the State!

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 oil and other inflammable materials and three brigs lying alongside were also loaded with similar articles. All were destroyed. The fire raged from half past 6 in the morning until 1 P. M. 5000 barrels of turpentine and 600 tone of silvers executions.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Dec. 23 .- New Montreal

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 causethat 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 references than he in his vanity and blindness supposed, Of the references than he in his vanity and blindness supposed, Of the references than he in his vanity and blindness supposed, Of the references than he in his vanity and blindness supposed, Of the references than he in his vanity and blindness supposed, Of the references than he in his vanity and blindness supposed, Of the references themselves, many refused to become revolutionists, and some of them arched to Toronto to assist in suppressing the rebellion. Mackenzie, it is true, says that they that a large majority of the people and even of his bellion. Mackenzie, it is true, says that they marched to Toronto with the intention of joining pretended that they had come to join the Government. He thus compliments his party by representing them to be as great llar sand 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 possessio 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 de-

feat. And while Mackenzie in this account does his best to explain away the reasons of his failure, he also seems to assume another nature for the time, ly admits his cowardice when he says—"I bid 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 the 25d and 71st Regiments, are to be sent out to Canada in the spring, so as to increase our present strength by upwards of 5000 men. A number of half-pay officers, of various ranks, have also received orders to proceed immediately to Canada, for the purpose of being a tached to the different militia regiments, to assist in improving Billingsgate to moderation and decency, is of it-

self 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 partizans, 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 bare-faced falsehood published to the world?— Why if the Lieut. Governor and his officers had been so many sheep, Mackenzie could not have expelled them from their fold without shedding blood. And he says, too, that Sir F. Head had perhaps 60 experienced military officers: are they in the habit of surrendering their posts to an enemy without a struggle, without shedding blood ?-

of expecting to effect a revolution "without bours, with all their revengeful feelings roused

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 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 yesterday 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.

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 gainst the whites, from being conquered, chained 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 his own hand writing. Several clergymen in Toronto were included in this proscription. Here were destination of the chastised by its own folly in first converting these warriors into enemies, and then assembling them in his own hand writing. Several clergymen in Toronto were included in this proscription. Here were destination of the chastised by its own folly in first converting these warriors into enemies, and then assembling them in his own hand writing. Several c The intelligence which reached London yester-day from Canada and the United States, the most of his associates. A reformer, calling himself a gentleman, was in conversation with a conservative gentleman about the time of Mackenzie's makes the most of his associates. A reformer, calling himself a gentleman, was in conversation with a conservative gentleman about the time of Mackenzie's makes the most of his associates. before the public in a second edition, is of a min-gled character—partaking in pretty equal propor-tions of the gloomy and the cheering in relation to the actual position of affairs, and presenting us al-ternafely with sinister and with auspicious omens of the future. Perhaps the most formidable source of danger brought into view by the advices of vesterday, is outbreak, and before it was generally known thro

kenzie was ruining their cause by his folly and dent 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 Goverdment to do any thing to counteract him and his schemes. Thus, for instance, he lays the blame hart past 6 in the morning until 1 P. M. 5000 barrels of turpentine and 600 tons of oil were consumed, besides three brigs and a warehouse full of grain. The oil alone was worth \$200,000. The whole loss was estimated at £120,000, or \$600, 7th. But he conceals the fact that this change was made because the militia were ordered out on Pots continue firm at the late advices, as also Pearls—2 a 300 brls of both sorts have been sold at 6d advice for small parcels. The news from Canada had rendered holders very firm.

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 of 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. Rolph left the city on Tuesday, and he would not have left it if he had retained the least hope of succeeding: so that on

from 20, is laughable enough, and doubtless true, as he writes it in evident mortification. His achim, and when they found he was defeated, they count of the battle at Montgomery's is false enough. The loyalists actually engaged were only 600, instead of 1200, the two wings not having come up in time; their "park of artillery" was only 2 guns; of "first rate European officers" they had none, the whole arrangements for the attack being made by Colonels Fitzgibbon and MacNab. The "choice of a position of attack" is a specimen of Mackenzie's folly, for the loyalists were the attacking force, and therefore could not choose their position, but must attack wherever they found the foe. That his men "killed and wounded a large number of the enemy" is also false: none were killed, and only three slightly them go into the woods, and do their best." He would not go with them: O no! Others might fight but he would not. He kept on horseback all the time, ready to make a precipitate retreat, and he galloped off in such fiery haste that he could not call for his papers-" that was out of the ques- Mr Cooke, the manager of the circus, lost all his tion", though they committed others: but he always preferred his own safety to other mens, even when he had led them into danger. His ex cuse for burning Dr. Horne's house is false, and his reference to the steamers shows him that Providence fought against the rebels. Those steamers could not have been running in ordinary seasons but "the stars in their courses fought against the rebels. His extreme folly and credulity may also be seen in his statement, that the whole Province would have followed the capital. A more

my without a struggle, without shedding blood?— Indians within striking distance of the western Sir F. Head had not the tenth of that number of frontier, is upwards of 300,000, and their warriors military officers round him, but four control of the striking distance of the western frontier, is upwards of 300,000, and their warriors

But how does all this hollow and flimsy pretence and thus forced to become their unwelcome neigh

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 with the idea of "stringing up" any of his oppothe 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

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

of the gang. Some persons who from motives of curiosity, went over from Prescott in the evening, night. When Mackenzie was remonstrated 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.

also be seen in his statement, that the whole Province would have followed the capital. A more egregious misstatement was never made, and yet the 'cute Yankees are hoodwinked and cheated by this blundering charlatan.

On a review of the whole, every person of sane mind must admit that the rebellion was a mad as well as a wicked attempt. But it is not the first time that bad men have been taken in their own craftiness, and have fallen into the pit which they had prepared for others.

The policy of the United States Government in removing the Indians from their territory, and concentrating them on the western frontier, will soon be developed in its true character. While the Indians were scattered in small communities through the States, they were easily kept in order. But now, that they are driven together in wast numbers, as if for the very purpose of concentrating their strength, and exciting their deadly hate and revenge at the same time, they will soon be in a condition to retaliate on their oppressors.—

Nor will the spirit te wanting. The number of Indians within striking distance of the western TO OUR COUNTRY SURSCRIPTERS.

A detachment of the royal artillery, under the command of Lieut. Young, embarked on board the Royal Sovereign, Lieut. Brady, agent, vesterday, at Woolwich, for St. Sebastian; 500 barrels of gun-powder and other munitions of war were also put on board for the protection of that fortress.—

SIT F. Head that not the term of the vormany, military officers round him, but few or many, military

Married. At Quebec on the 31st ult. by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Stephen Walcott, Esquire Civil Secretary to the Earl of Gosford, to France Isa-bella, daughter of John Davidson, Esquire, Commission er of Crown Lands. Dieb.

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 Clarke, son of the Rev. James Clarke, Rector of St. Catharines, in the 24 year of his age.

At Guernsey on the 8th December last, Lieut. Col. John Harper, Gommanding the Royal Engineers in that Island. John Harper, Gommanding the Royal Engineers in that Island.

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

At New York, the 30th ult. suddealt, at his residence in Bond Street, Captain Thomas Barclay, of the Royal Nary, in the 55th year of his age. From an attack of paralysis, his body and nerves became gradually enfeebled, and his mind latterly melancholy. The night before his death, he expressed apprehension that he would be an object of pursuit the following day.—Under this delusion, it is supposed, and with a view to escape, at an early hour the following morning he made his way to the roof of his house, unobserved, whence he fell to the pavement, and survived the shock but a few hours.

Government House, January, 1838. IS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOV N. MacNah, John S. Cartwright, and Henry sherwood, Esquires, Barristers at Law, the distinction of "Queen's Counsel."

PRICES CURRENT IN KINGSTON MARKET (CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

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 battalion have also been discharged, leaving four hundred in service, and the 24th Regiment are on their way to the Lower Province, whither the Glengary 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 Maitland occupies London with 4 companies of the 32nd Regiment, and part of the Colporation of the Mainland occupies London with 4 companies of the 32nd Regiment, and part of the Colporation of the Mainland occupies London with 4 companies of the 32nd Regiment, and part of the Colporation of the Mainland occupies London with 4 companies of the 32nd Regiment, and part of the Colporation of the Mainland occupies London with 4 companies of the 32nd Regiment, and part of the Colporation of the Mainland occupies London with 4 companies of the 32nd Regiment, and part of the Colporation of the Mainland occupies London with 4 companies of the 32nd Regiment, and part of the Colporation of the Mainland occupies London with 4 companies of the 32nd Regiment, and part of the Colporation of the Mainland occupies London with 4 companies of the 32nd Regiment, and part of the Colporation of the Mainland occupies London with 4 companies of the 32nd Regiment, and part of the Colporation of the Mainland occupies London with 4 companies of the 32nd Regiment, and part of the Colporation of the Mainland occupies London with 4 companies of the 32nd Regiment, and part of the Colporation of the Mainland occupies London occupies Lond on Saturday. Col Maitland 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 inroads. 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

CONTENTS OF THE LADIES' COMPANION FOR FEBRUARY, 1838.

cient, but there is great danger in reducing it to the lowest point which some persons may think to be consistent 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 expence, 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 and gives many interesting particulars pre

EMBELLISHMENTS.—The Lost Found; a steel THE NEW-YORK MIRROR.

The following are the contents of the New-York Mirror, published on Saturday, the third of Feb-LITERARY PAPERS.

I.—The Monk of La Trappe. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton. Concluded. II.—The Love-Chase. A Play in Five Acts, By James Sherdan Knowles. Act III. III.—Evening Twilight. By Samuel Wood-

IV .- Rough Notes of a visit to Washington V.—Poetry: The Dream of the Dying Prophet.
VI.—Mesalliances; or the Hussar and the Heir-

in Mankind; 16. Art; 17. Constancy; 18. Domestic Turn; 19. Scolding.

XVIII.—Poetry. Lines written under the Portrait of Mr. Hazlitt. By J. S. Knowles.

XVIII.—To Readers and Correspondents.

XIX.—Editorial Remarks: 1. Tweedle-dum and ITweedle-dee; 2. The young Augusta; 3. The Dependency of Genius: 4. Dramatic Scene; 5. The American Monthly; 6. Fine time for the Girls; 7. Epigram; 8. Sporting jeu d'esprit; 9. Editorial Courtesy; 10. An Address delivered before the New-York Historical Society, by Samuel Wood iun. Weod jun.
XX.—Poetry: Love's Telegraph.
XXI.—The last instance of Benevolence.

MONTREAL HERALD. Mr. P. W. COOPER from this office will speedily call on our Subscibers in Upper Canada for payment of their accounts, and as we cannot afford to give such long credits as hitherto, and wish none but paying Subscribers on our list, we will strike those off who are not punctual.

Newspapers with which we exchange will pleas notice this.

NOTICE.

MEETING of the Stockholders of the A Steamer Sir James Kempt will be held at the office of the Subscriber, on Thursday, the 15th Inst. at noon HENRY GILDERSLEEVE, Agent.

Kingston, 12th Feby. 1838.

THE SUBSCRIBER having made arrangements for a constant supply of WHISKEY dwing 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

R. M. R. h s also for sale, 100 Kegs Best Rappee Snuff, at Montreal price
20 Barrels White Fish,
10 " North Shore Herrings,
4 Hhds. Coufish,

2 Tons Long I. Cheese, choice quality.

A T the Yearly Meeting of the Stockholders of A the Cataragui 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. Chambers, and

MAJOR LOGIE.

MAJOR LOGIE was re-elected President.

A dividend was then declared of 4 per cent. for the half year ending the 31st Dec. 1837, payable at the office of J. B. Marks, Esq. the Treasurer.

NOTICE. THE KINGSTON MARINE RAILWAY having obtained an Act of Incorporation, all persons having claims against the Company are requested to present the Same at the Office of the Company previous to the Subscription Books being opened for the additional Stock, and the dividend paid for the past year's operations.

J. COUNTER.

Sec'y and Treasurer Kingston, 21th Jan., 1838. MEW GOODS 3 MEW GOODS33

COLLINS, HAINES, & Co. COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, STORE STREET, KINGSTON ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of

DRY GOODS, AND GROCERIES. CONSISTING IN PART OF
Superior Double milled Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres Superior Double milled Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins, Pilot Cloths, Flushings, Camblets, Cambleteens, 3-4 and 6-4 Merinoes; Red, White, Yellow and Green Flannels, Serges, Baizes; Sattinets, Fulled Cloth; Blankets, Counterpanes; Tartan and Merino Shawls, Tartans, Druggets; Scotch Bonnets, Red Caps, Comforters, Guernsey Frocks, Light and Dark Chintzes and Calicoes, Moleskins, Factory Cottons, Shirting Stripes, Apron Checks, 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, Linen and Cotton Tick, Osnaburghs, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Batting and Wadding.

B L A N K E T S of every description; and a choice assortment of the most fashionable FUR

choice assortment of the most fashionable FUR CAPS. Also,—SOLE & UPPER LEATHER, of a very superior quality.—Together with many other articles too numerous to detail, and to which C. H. & Co, would call the attention of their friends in the country particularly.

N. B. As their terms are C A S H, their prices will be as usual, extremely low.

Kingston, November 9, 1837.

FOR SALE By the Subscriber, 400 Barrels Salt,
1000 Galls. Superior U. C. Whiskey,
Lamp Black, Cables,
Chalk,—Putty,
Double, Cooking and Single Stoves.
Will be sold Low for Cash.
JAMES LINTON,

NOTICE.

ARTILLERY HORSES. DERSONS having HORSES fit for Her Majesty's Service, & who are desirous of disposing of them, will please take them for inspection, to the Commanding Officer's Office, in the Royal Artillery Park, during the hours of 9 and 11

o'clock in each day. Commissariet, Kingston, Jan. 16, 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALE. IN THE KING'S BENCH. Town of Kingdom House, in the TLL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the 24th day of February next, the following lands, belong ing to Robert Palmer, deceased, in the hands of Catherine Palmer, Executrix, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of Her Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Peter McGregor, viz:—South West Quarter of Lot number one hundred and forty-eight in the Town of Kingston. Sale at 12 o'clock, noon.

All persons having claims against the above land or any part thereof, are required to present the same to me on or betare the day of sale.

JOHN McLEAN.

985

VI.—Mesalliances; or the Hussar and the Heirst of Sale at 12 o'clock, noon.

All persons having claims against the above land or any part thereof, are required to present the VII.—The Beauty of Nations.

IX.—A new way of "Doing."

X.—The Family Circle: 1. A Knowing Clersyman; 2. Providence; 3, Delay.

XI.—Destry: The Wanderer's Reply.

XII.—The Dead Alive.

XII.—Early Disadvantages.

XIV.—Ancient Epigrams: 1. An admirer of the Ancients; 2. The a versatile young lady; 3 at yabrier; 4. A spendthrift; 5. In pessimos conjuges; 6. Self-love; 7. In ebrium; 8. A promiserator. The total loss is estimated at \$120,000, and only \$3000 insured on the buildings.

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald.

Kingston, Feb. 9th, 1838.

Ma. Editor, Feb. 9th, 1838.

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald.

XV.—Literary Notices; 1. The Blind Girl; 2. The Confessions of an Elderly Lady and Gentleman; 3 Yankee Notions: 4. Holgade's Chart; Lives of the Cardinal De Retz, John De Witt, etc. XVI.—Scraps from the German of Jean Paul: Luknown Talent; 2. The Reading Publick; 3. A Dream; 4. Impatience; 5. Taste in Public good character they can, it is despicable. For intown from the Whig Office, respecting the Cavally again I read in that paper an article on Addresses of Condidence to our worthy and well beloved Str. F. B. Head, and an insuration against the chards.

XV.—Literary Notions: 1. An admirer of the Ancients; 2. The a versatile young lady; 3 at large to the Ancients; 2. The anterior of the Ancients; 2. The aversation of the Ancients; 2. The Appenditure of Alexander in 14. De patria Homeni.

XV.—Literary Notions: 4. Holgade's Chart; Lives of the Cardinal De Retz, John De Witt, etc. XVI.—Scraps from the German of Jean Paul: Luknown Talent; 2. The Reading Publick; 3. A Dream; 4. Impatience; 5. Taste in Public and Proseption of the Ancients of Tartity of the deed thereof from the Proprietor of said Island, to the said

50 or 100 acres, to suit purcha

WHITE FISH FOR SALE. A QUANTITY of SUPERIOR QUALITY.—
Apply at the Office of this paper, or to the

WILLIAM CLARKE, Kingston, 12th Jan., 1838. NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice, that all debts due him, either by note, book account, or otherwise, which are not paid on or before the first of March next ensuing, will be placed in the hands of the proper authorities for collection.

THOMAS WILSON. Kingston, January 22, 1838.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF THOMAS DIXSON, a lad about 13 years of age, with light hair, who is supposed to have left Kingston in the steam boat Traveller on the 18th of December last, and since which time he has not been heard of. Said boy had on when he left a pair of dark pantaloons, a fustian jacket, and a brown cap. He has a scar on one of his cheeks, His father has died since he left. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his afflicted mother in Kingston.

ELIZA DIX ON. ELIZA DIXON,

Kingston, Jan. 25, 1838.

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