

# THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT

"Go on," murmured the maniac. "Go on, Black Norris! You should not be angry with me. Did I not tell you it was coming? Go on. 'Tis a fair lovely day; isn't it, Black Norris?"

"Silence, again!" cried the wrecker. "Gold!" exclaimed he to himself, as he emptied into his hand a portion of the contents of a purse, which he had taken from the other pocket—brood, heavy, yellow pieces!—Another laugh from the maniac.

"I tell thee what, mad Kate," roared out the wrecker, "take to thy heels, or abide the consequences, if thou utterest that sound again."

"Silly, softly!" whispered Kate; "he hears you."

"Who, Jack?" cried the wrecker, starting from his knees.

"The owner of the diamonds and the gold. His lips have been moving for the last minute and now they are wide open."

The wrecker just glanced at the shipwrecked man.

"Get thee away, good Kate," said he, in a conciliatory tone. "Go Kate; leave me by myself, and I'll never be angry with thee again. Go, good Kate; go!"

The maniac looked at the wrecker for a moment—spilled—nodded her head significantly, and rose.

"I am gone, Black Norris," she cried. "A good day to you! and a good fair day to us! and a lovely day! Let it, Black Norris! I'll leave you by yourself—I'll not stay. I'm gone!" and starting toward the pathway which led up the cliff, and the commencement of which was sheltered by a screen of rock, she was quickly out of sight.

The wrecker now began to reconnoitre all round him. Every one was engrossed with his own occupation, securing such portion of the wreck, &c. such articles of property as were brought within his reach. His hand approached his knife—grasped it—saw the weapon from his belt; but suddenly replaced it, and now fastened on the axe—the counterpoise to the blades of which was a wedge-like piece of iron, broad and flattened at the end.

In a second the instrument whirled by his side. Once again he reconnoitred toward the beach; thought toward the aquatic man. He thought the boat would be trembled from head to foot. He advanced a step; but he stopped—the fingers were in motion! A low sound—half voice, half breath—issued from the throat, which new evidently began to work. He advanced another step, though a rattling one—another—another! He was now within a foot or two of the head—he sank, or rather dropped upon one knee. The eyes of the seaman moved—they turned to the right and to the left, and at last glared back upon the wrecker! But hands now clenched the axe. Slowly it was lifted, the edge averted, and the light end suspended over the forehead of him that lay. It was raised! It hovered a moment or two, then fell with a short, dull crash—a pause for a moment or two more—limb, eye, everything were still—the wrecker threw his weapon behind him, and wiped from his brow the drops that stood thick upon it!

The wrecker turned, and beheld the maniac standing behind him with the katana in her hand, her eyes flashing.

"Nay, move not, Black Norris!" she continued, "unless you would have me give the corpse a fellow! Let me get farther from thee without forcing me to do thee a mischief, and I will tell thee something!" She retreated about twenty paces, without turning her back; the wrecker now perfectly unnerved not daring to move. "Black Norris!" she resumed, "did I not tell thee that it was a fair, lovely day?—and a fair, lovely day it is, and a bonny one, too! And know you not why, Black Norris? This day you have done!—and this day seven years was the day, the fair lovely day, when you murdered my father, Black Norris! Now, follow me not, but good-by!"

She fled. The wrecker had no power to follow.

(To be concluded in our next.)

[From the Limerick Chronicle of the 20th Feb.]

As so many reports are afloat respecting the force to be employed in Canada, we subjoin a statement that may be relied on:—Cavalry, 500; Artillery, about 900; Brigade of Guards, 1,600; thirteen regiments of 600 rank and file each, 7,800. Total, 10,800.

The army can be augmented nearly 8,000 men without an application to Parliament, the present strength being about that number under the establishment.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH INFANTRY. CORRECTED TO THIS DAY.

From the London Times of February 1.

### In England.

13 Regiments of Cavalry—viz: 1st Life Guards, 2d Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Dragoon Guards, 8th Dragoons, 10th Hussars, 12th Lancers, 15th Hussars, and 17th Lancers.

13 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 2 battalions of Grenadier Guards, 2d battalion of Coldstream Guards, 2d Battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards, 20th, 86th, 97th, and 98th, and the 2d battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

23 Regiments of Regiments—viz: 1st Regiment, (2d Battalion) 5th, 14th, 23rd, 27th, 29th, 30th, 32d, 36th, 37th, 43d, 47th, 52d, 54th, 60th, (1st and 2d battalions) 67th, 68th, 70th, 81st, 83d, 89th, and 90th.

### In Ireland.

6 Regiments of Cavalry—viz: 1st and 2d Dragoon Guards, 1st and 2d Dragoons, and 7th and 8th Hussars.

16 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 1st battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Regiment (2d battalion), 7th, 10th, 13th, 22d, 23d, 25th, 38th, 48th, 71st, 78th, 94th, 95th, 96th, and 99th.

25 Depots of Regiments—viz: 8th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 18th, 33d, 34th, 35th, 46th, 53d, 58th, 59th, 61st, 65th, 66th, 68th, 72d, 73d, 74th, 77th, 82d, 85th, 87th, 92d and 93d.

### In Scotland.

2 Regiments of Cavalry—viz: 9th Lancers and 11th Dragoons.

2 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 42d, and 79th Highlanders.

3 Depots of Regiments—viz: 64th, 74th, and 76th.

### In India.

4 Regiments of Cavalry—viz: 3d, 4th, and 13th Dragoons and 16th Lancers.

20 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 2d, 3d, 14th, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 26th, 31st, 39th, 40th, 41st, 44th, 39th, 54th, 55th, 57th, 62d, and 63d.

### In the Mediterranean.

8 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 5th, 47th, 53d, 59th, 69th Rifles (1st and 2d battalions), 77th and 92d.

### In Canada.

8 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 1st Royals (2d battalions), 15th, 24th, 32d, 42d, 62d, 82d, and 85th.

### In the West Indies.

7 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 14th, 36th, 67th, 69th, 74th, 76th, and 89th.

### In Gibraltar.

5 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 33d, 46th, 52d, 81st, and 82d.

### In Jamaica.

5 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 6th, 37th, 56th, 64th and 81st.

### In New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

5 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 21st, 26th, 50th, 51st and 80th.

### In Ceylon.

3 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 56th, 61st, and 50th.

### At the Cape of Good Hope.

3 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 27th, 72d and 75th.

### At the Mauritius.

3 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 12th, 35th, and 87th.

### In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

2 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 24th and 65th.

### At Bermuda.

2 Regiments of Infantry—viz: 11th and 30th.

### At St. Helena.

1 Regiment of infantry—viz: 91st.

### On Passage or under orders for Home.

11th Light Dragoons, from India; 29th Regiment of Foot, from the Mauritius; and 45th from India.

### On Passage to Colonies.

68th, from Gibraltar to Jamaica; 70th, from Malta to Barbadoes; 73d, from Malta to Gibraltar, on route to Canada; 93d on passage to Halifax.

Total—26 Regiments of cavalry; 109 Battalions of infantry.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.—During the past year no less than 35 ensignies have been given for good conduct to men who entered the army as private soldiers; and we understand it is the intention of the Government to bestow at least an equal number yearly, as an inducement for a better class of men to enter the service.

## A VOICE FROM ALBANY GAOL.

[From the Montreal Courier.]

Gen. Van Rensselaer's censure of wreath upon President Mackenzie, the appearance of which in the *Albany Daily Advertiser* of Friday, we noticed in our list, is too long for insertion entire, being an affair of some eight or nine columns of our measurement. We cannot help giving an extract or two from it, to show how famously the two wretches are bent on undeciding whether Jonathan's exploit each other's character.—That a republic, to undertake the superintendance of a crusade against Great Britain!

The letter begins with a long account of the General's acceptance of his high commission, and his cheerful and intensely patriotic motives therein;—of his early faith in William Lyon Mackenzie, from whom in conjunction with the celebrated Dr. John Rolph, President of his Executive Committee, organised before the rising near Toronto, the said Commission emanated.—and of the many "causes of wrath," which, during the dull, wet, chilly month spent on the Navy Island, occurred to damp and cool the first warm feelings of the two great men, the Military and Civil heads of the infant Republic, towards one another, and at last to create an opposite emotion as warm as, or warmer than, ever had been its fiery forerunner. All these, and the embarrasments which ensued, the heroic evacuation of the Island, we pass unquoted. The following *bijou* relates to the Hickory Island scrape, and to that first public declaration of their mighty wrath, by which the world was astonished, in the columns of the *Waterloo Jeffersonian* of the 15th of February.—The General has been exceedingly minute and mysterious, in his narrative of arrangements made to secure the entire cessation of the operations against Upper Canada, and to effect this, he at last sends him to Plattburgh, and orders him thence to Albany. But Mackenzie is so very correct by the public eye, that he gives a full and full account of the "open battle," which was the subject for the "Sabbath." "How dust in the eyes of the American army." An eloquent dissertation on the case with which, but for fate and Mackenzie, Kingston would have fallen before him, follows,—and then comes the following:

"On perusing French Creek I was astonished to hear of M.K.'s return to Waterbury. It seems he had only been as far as Plattburgh, where he had to find the address of the Lower Canada Patriots in order to furnish a condition as he had led the Upper Canadians to believe; that little was to be expected from their cooperation, or that the latter might be cast into sea or on a rock, in consequence of his want of fidelity;—he suddenly turned about, and it is not unreasonable to suppose, connected the magnificent device of overthrowing my expedition; so that the cause should be taken from his shoulders, and placed upon mine. While openly travelling on his backward route, he stopped at various places to deliver public harangues; and thus he was traced and watched, by a party from the other side. At Ogdensburgh he escaped being kidnapped by a mere unfortunate chance. The following is the Patriot officer before referred to, is one link in this chain of his black-hearted villainy.

[Letter No. 3.]

Waterbury, Feb. 17, 1838.

To Col. — It was decidedly arranged between you and me that Gen. Van Rensselaer should not interfere in our concerns on this frontier. He agreed to that himself and upon that condition, and that only, have means been supplied under sanction of the names of the refugees. You also told me that Mr. V. had gone west and had no intention of interfering.

(Comment by Col. — "I did not.")

If you are not fully determined to act as we agreed, the expedition and others connected with it, must be abandoned, if for Gen. V. R. is to interfere and direct. I must publicly declare that it is contrary to my determination against my best judgment, and advise all over whom I have influence, to withdraw their countenance.

The means furnished by the committee, at my request, will have to be retained and sold to defray costs, and the public in Canada disabused. I do not say this to convey an opinion of Gen. V. R.'s military control, beyond that of any other volunteer;—but as far as I can judge of the past, it tells

me that the General and myself cannot sail in a boat to be piloted as he thinks fit. These remarks are written in a spirit of good will and friendship; but the resolution I have made, as I told you at White's, I cannot and will not sever from. It would have been as well, I think, if you had candidly stated the agreement made with me to Gen. V. R. when he was last at French Creek, for it would have aided my efforts to prevent misapprehension.

This letter, hastily written, may be read to Gen. V. and he will at once see that if he persist further in controlling this expedition, the effect will be to break it up altogether, and whether he or I have the most interest in the result, I think is a question easily solved.

I think that, upon the broad principle of doing as he would wish to be done by, he will not persist so long in or disturb matters down here. The thousands in jail, and swamps here, the way will lead by apology.

And I remain, yours truly,

Wm. L. McKENZIE.

Mr. V. R. is unacquainted with Canada.

Nearly the whole of that letter, which I took the liberty of copying myself, is a tissue of gross falsehoods. The Col. repeatedly assured me that no such arrangement was entered into between them, although M.K. did propose it. As for the assertion relative to myself, he has no other foundation for it, than to be found in my letter of Feb. 1st. The supplies were given by individuals though the Canadian committee without a single condition. Until within a very few days of the date of this communication to the Col. before he commenced his vile system of intrigue to injure me—I have no doubt that, with the same exertions, I could have procured tenfold more supplies than he. He always acted upon the presumption that it was his personal popularity alone—not the cause—which procured as many favors, and his personal enemies in consequence lectured his friends when ever he went.

Whatever coloring may be put on the matter, the committee at Waterbury, fearful to withhold the supplies and convert the proceeds to his own use, eventually took them out of his charge, and put them into other hands. This appears from his own presentation. Let that be in the character of a volunteer private in the service, has been temporarily with an officer or driver—for this is liable to an arrest. But that he has been seeing the mass of imbecillities in the army, because—firstly, I am not the pilot and he would not be—he is in dereliction of his agreements as one of the Council, and of his various promises, cannot sail in a boat to be piloted as he thinks fit. For this, he is subject to trial. 3d) That he has written to members of the other side, without my knowledge, or consent, and desired them to join the expedition; at a stated time, of course,—which said expedition, and others connected with it, he avows his intention to break up, if I can do direct. Should it appear that he has done so, and that his expressed countenance have engendered new difficulties, or dangers, by interfering in his impolitic adventures, he ought to be condemned as a traitor, and hanged, and damned in the estimation of every honest and honorable man. Let us see how far he has acted to carry out his threats. In the *Waterbury Jeffersonian* of Feb. 15, the annexed appeared:

[We must pass over the sequel of the Hickory Island narrative, in which the 9 Volunteer private] President is throughout handled without gloves. The persecution is too characteristic to be omitted. The "seconded," first honorably mentioned in it, is no other than Dr. A. K. McKenzie of Hamilton, Upper Canada.

To this seconded, in conjunction with his ingrate namesake, I am indebted for the letters of a private confidant after the failure; as also for the necessity of this publication at this time. I have no patience left for them, or any thing else but the most unbounded contempt.

CANADIAN REFUGES AND PATRIOTS! YOU have my request for embarking with you in your perilous struggle for the dearest privileges and rights of men. When I assumed the responsibility of the post you assigned me, it was under a distrust of my own fitness; but as I then thought with a full knowledge of all the difficulties to be encountered. Should the service have suffered because no calculators were made against the dereliction of supposed friends, recollect you were all strangers to me, and that such offences were perpetrated on neutral ground when I had no control. You