

on his path. Apart from this, communication between him and the elder was difficult and uncertain, and often failed; still it was not so wholly broken off but that he learnt—with long blanks and gaps between each interval of information—all that I have told you now.

'Then, dreams of their young, happy life, happy to him though laden with pain and early care, visited his pillow, yet oftener than before, and every night, a boy again, he was at his brother's side. With the utmost speed he could exert, he settled his affairs; converted into money all the goods he had; and, with honorable wealth enough for both, with open heart and hand, with limbs that trembled as they bore him on, with emotions such as men can hardly bear and live, arrived one evening at his brother's door.

The narrator, whose voice had faltered lately, stopped. 'The rest,' said Mr Garland pressing his hand, 'I know.'

'Yes,' rejoined his friend, after a pause, 'we may spare ourselves the sequel. You know the poor result of all my search. Even when, by dint of such inquiries as the utmost vigilance and sagacity could set on foot, we found they had been seen with two poor travelling shewmen; and in time discovered the men themselves; and in time, the actual place of their retreat; even then we were too late. Pray God we are not too late again!'

'We cannot be,' said Mr Garland. 'This time we must succeed.'

'I have believed and hoped so,' returned the other. 'I try to believe and hope so still. But a heavy weight has fallen on my spirits, my good friend, and the sadness that gathers ever me, will yield to neither hope nor reason.'

'That does not surprise me,' said Mr Garland; 'it is a natural consequence of the events you have recalled; of this dreary time and place; and above all, of this wild and dismal night. A dismal night, indeed! Hark! how the wind is howling!'

Colonial.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

From a Supplement published at the Courier office, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 17.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—FOUR LIVES LOST.

It is with extreme regret we have to announce that Saint John has again been visited by a destructive fire, which has laid in waste eight fine stores on the east side of Prince William street, with several buildings in the rear; and, melancholy to relate, has resulted in the loss of several lives. Between one and two o'clock, this morning, flames were discovered bursting from a building the upper part of which was occupied as a Tailor's workshop, and the under part as a Barn, Stable, &c. in rear of the establishment of Mr. James Howard, Merchant Tailor; and so great was the head way of the fire, when first observed, that notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the Fire Companies, the Citizens generally, and the Military, who were early on the spot, the stores fronting on Prince William street, between Church and Princess streets, were consumed.—The following are the particulars of the other buildings destroyed, with the names of the owners, occupants, &c., which we have collected:

The building, (in rear of which the fire originated), was occupied by M. E. L. Thorne; the lower flat occupied by M. Thorne, as a store, and by Mr. James Howard, Merchant Tailor, as a front shop; the second flat by James Kirk, Esq. Merchant, is an office, and by Duncan Robertson, Esq. Attorney; and the third flat by Mr. D. A. Cameron, publisher of the 'Observer.'

The building adjoining to the southward, known as the 'Victoria House', owned by Duncan Robertson, Esq. and occupied by Mr. Wm. Doherty, jun.—the lower part as a dry good store, and the upper part as store rooms and dwelling apartments.

The large building adjoining, owned by Mr. L. H. De Veber, and occupied by him and Mr. Francis Collins, as store and ware rooms.

The building adjoining, owned by Mr. David M'Millan, the lower part of which was occupied by him as the Phoenix Book and stationery Warehouse, Bindery, &c.; the second flat as offices, one of which was occupied as a counting room by the Hon. Wm. Black, and the others by J. W. Boyd, S. J. Scovil, and W. R. M. Burtis, Esqrs. Attorneys; the third flat as a printing office, Messrs. L. W. Durant & Co. publishers of the 'Chronicle.'

To the northward of M. E. L. Thorne's was the building owned by Mr. James Dunn, and known as the 'Albert House'—the lower part occupied by Mr. A. B. Buxton, dealer in China, earthenware, &c., the second flat by William Jack and John H. Gray, Esqrs. Attorneys, as offices, and the third flat and back buildings, as dwelling apartments, by Mr. Griffiths, tide waiter.

The large building on the corner of Prince William and Church streets, owned by Thomas H. Peters Esq. of Miramichi,—the lower

part embracing the front of Prince William street, and part of that on Church street, was occupied by Mr. James Malcolm, as a grocery, &c. and a shop on Church street occupied by Mr. W. Gilmore, as a retail liquor store; the second flat as offices occupied by Messrs. Crookshank and Walker, Merchants, as a counting room; Messrs. Street and Wardlaw, and Henry Swymmer, and Robertson Bayard, Esqrs. Attorneys; and an office lately occupied by Mr. G. Blatch, as a musical repository; the upper flat was occupied by Mr. George E. Fenety, publisher of the 'Morning News.'

A back building in rear of Mr. James Donnelly's in Church street, and adjoining the building where the fire was first discovered, was also consumed. This house was owned by Mr. Donnelly, and occupied as dwellings by the families of Messrs J. Christie, W. Gilmore, D. Noonan, John Kehoe, Timothy Gibbloken, and Hugh Harrison.

Many of the persons named lost a great part of their effects: we are informed that from one or two of the offices near where the fire originated, but very few articles were saved; the loss of several of the merchants, and others, whose goods had to be hastily removed, we believe is also considerable. The stores, offices, and dwellings, on the west side of Prince William Street, occupied by Messrs. J. & H. Fotherby, Mr. W. Burrill, Mr. J. D. McIntyre, Messrs. W. & F. Kinneer, R. L. Hazen, Esq. Mr. H. P. Sancton (publisher of the 'Herald'), Mesdames Thomson & Wallace, Mr. Wm. Major, Mr. James Stockford, &c. being in imminent danger, the goods, furniture, and effects were hastily removed to a place of safety; but fortunately none of the buildings were consumed, although some of them are much scorched, having been several times on fire.

But we have yet to give the most melancholy details of the catastrophe attending this morning's awful visitation—the death of four individuals.—Mr. Matthew Holdsworth, of the firm of Holdsworth and Daniel, who occupy the stone store of Mr. John Walker, immediately opposite the scene of conflagration, and which is connected with Mr. Walker's brick store fronting on Water street, in proceeding to examine the scuttle on the roof, accidentally stepped into the hatchway on the third story of Mr. Walker's store; and fell to the ground floor; through other hatchways, a distance of about thirty feet, by which he was so severely bruised, that he survived the fall only a few minutes. Mr. Holdsworth was much respected in the community, and his sudden death is very generally lamented. He has left a wife and two children to mourn their unexpected bereavement. The other cases of loss of life occurred in rear of Mr. Donnelly's, which appears to have been occupied by six families: the wife of Mr. Gibbloken (a journeyman tailor), and two children, one of them two and the other five years of age, being unable to escape, perished in the flames.—The building being adjoining to the tailor's shop, in which the fire originated, was soon filled with smoke and flame, and the inmates escaped with difficulty, some of them with only their night clothes on: This unfortunate woman, no doubt, lost her life in endeavoring to rescue her children from impending danger. Their remains were found this morning among the ruins, and conveyed to the Dead House.

All the buildings destroyed were of wood, nearly new, having been erect since January, 1837, on a part of the ground left bare by the conflagration on the 14th of that month. Nearly all their owners or occupants having suffered on both occasions—among whom are the Hon. W. Black, Messrs. Peters, Malcolm, Dunn, Thorne, Howard, DeVeber, Collins, and M'Millan, and our contemporaries of the Chronicle and Observer.—Messrs. Crookshank and Walker were among the number whose stores were destroyed in the great fire in the northern part of the city, on the 17th of August 1839.

Although the loss of property is very heavy, yet under Providence, the preservation of one half the city may, on the present occasion with safety be attributed to the plentiful supply of water which was obtained from the fire Company's Water Plugs. Our Engine, Hook and Ladder, Axe and Saw, and other Companies, we are convinced, did all that men could do on the occasion, and were zealously seconded by the Military with their engines, and by those from Carleton and Portland; yet, breaking out, as the fire did, in the dead of night, with the thermometer somewhat below zero, and at low tide, it would have been impossible, without the aid of the inexhaustible supply of water afforded by the Water Company, (and that too, without the trouble or delay of handing it,) to have prevented the flames from crossing Prince William Street and sweeping all the wooden buildings between that and the water's edge, between the Market Slip and Lavett's Slip, and also from extending Eastward and spreading to a great distance in the upper part of the city. It is, therefore, due to the gentlemen who have so zealously and perseveringly laboured to bring the Water Company's Works to their present state of efficiency to bear testimony to the great good they

had performed in several times being the means of staying the progress of the devouring element, when without the resource they had thus provided, the help of man would have been of little avail.

We understand that nearly all the buildings destroyed were insured, as were also some of the merchant's stocks.—Mr. James Malcolm was insured to the amount of £2000.

Owing to the general gloom which pervades the community on account of the sad events of this morning, the St. Patrick's Society have very properly concluded not to celebrate their Anniversary, by dining together at the St. John Hotel this evening, as previously proposed.

St John Courier, March 3.

Some alarm appears to be felt in the U. S. lest the British capitalists, who are owners of upwards of twenty millions or more of the United States Bank Stock, would, on hearing of the stoppage of specie payments by that and other establishments in Philadelphia, sell out at once for what they can get, and quit the concern. The steamer of the 4th or 10th March, would be likely to bring information on this important point, which causes much uneasiness throughout the Union, as if British capital were withdrawn, the resources of the Americans would be completely paralysed, and their country for a time, comparatively ruined.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, February 8.

MR M'LEOD'S CASE.

The Earl of Mountcashel wished to draw their lordships' attention to the case of Mr. M'Leod, a British subject who had been seized by the authorities of the United States, on a charge of piracy, for having assisted in destroying the steamboat Caroline, during the late Canadian troubles; he had been taken into custody by the American authorities on a charge of murder and arson. He had learnt from the public papers that a correspondence had taken place between Mr. Fox, the British minister at Washington, and Mr. Forsyth, the American Secretary of State, but, of course, their lordships had no official information before them, respecting the liberation of Mr. M'Leod, and the American Government had refused to deliver him up. Most violent speeches had been made on the subject in American Congress, not only against this country, but attacking Mr. M'Leod himself, so that it would be impossible almost but that he should fall a victim to the prejudices excited against him. He (Lord Mountcashel) considered it his duty, and he regretted the subject had not fallen into more able hands, to bring the matter before their lordships, to call the attention of Ministers to it; but he much feared that what passed in that house that night might not be in time to benefit Mr. M'Leod. He (Lord Mountcashel) had the authority of Capt. Drew for stating that Mr. M'Leod was not one of the party engaged in capturing the Caroline, but that he was on shore at the time in the execution of his duty with the militia. He trusted the Government would act in such a manner as to uphold the dignity of the country: if they did not, we should be degraded, and British subjects would be liable to all sorts of insults in the United States—(hear, hear.)

The facts of the case relative to the destruction of the Caroline, their lordships, no doubt, recollected.—She conveyed a party of marauders, who came from the United States and took possession of an island belonging to Great Britain. She also had on board arms and ammunition for the rebels in Canada. Nay, more, she had been previously engaged as a smuggler. He would here ask, had she letters of marque or authority from her Government? No: she had no such thing. She was acting the part of a pirate throughout the matter. If an English vessel on the seas, and without letters of marque, were to be so engaged, and if she were taken by a French man-of-war, or a Russian man-of-war, would this Government have interfered to prevent the parties from being brought to trial and tied up to the yard-arm? He was persuaded they would not. In the year 1818, two British subjects in the Florida were hanged for interfering with some Seminole Indians against the United States. So that America had given as a precedent, and this country had not interfered to protect them, as they were engaged in an unlawful act; but the United States seemed to have one law for themselves and another for other nations. He wished to ask the noble lord if her Majesty's Government had received any information of the arrest of a British subject named M'Leod, by the authorities of the State of New York, on a charge of murder and arson for being concerned in the capture of the steamer Caroline, and what steps had been taken by the Government in consequence?

Viscount Melbourne said he would not enter into the statement and arguments made use of by the noble lord, but simply confine himself to answer the question—(hear.) Her Majesty's Government certainly received information that an individual of the name of M'Leod a British subject, had been arrested by the authorities of New York, on a charge of arson and murder, stated to have been committed by him on the occasion of the destruction of

the steamboat Caroline. Immediately on hearing the charge made against this individual, Mr. Fox, our Minister at Washington, had demanded his liberation from the general Government. He had received a reply stating that the matter entirely rested with the authorities of the state of New York, and that it was neither in the power, nor was it the intention of the general Government to procure his liberation. That was the position in which the matter stood. As to what her Majesty's Government meant to do under these circumstances, he (lord Melbourne) was sure their lordships would not, in the present state of the subject, consider that he was called upon to give any answer—(hear, hear.) At the same time, he could assure the noble lord and the house that her Majesty's Ministers had taken every means in their power to secure the safety of her Majesty's subject, and the preservation of the honour of the British nation.—(Hear, hear.)

THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

Manchester Chronicle, Feb. 10.

YANKEE OUTRAGE.

We have elsewhere given at full length the correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth on the seizure of Mr. M'Leod. A more ruffianly and abominable outrage was never committed on the face of God's earth, and if a hair of Mr. M'Leod's head is injured, a reparation must be exacted by British arms, such as would be due from buccaners and pirates, beyond the pale of social or international law.

The seizure and destruction of the piratical schooner Caroline, was the act of her Majesty's officers, acting under her Majesty's commands. For an alleged participation in this act, Mr. M'Leod, who was at the time deputy-sheriff of the Niagara district, has been imprisoned, and is now threatened with trial by the New York State Government.

Our readers will see by the correspondence, that the Federal Government treats it as a question involving the State Government only. But if England declare war against the State of New York for an outrage on a British subject, will not the Federal Government support the State?

The embarrassment appears to have arisen from the circumstances of Lord Palmerston having delayed for three years to declare the sentiments of the British Government on the question of the Caroline.

When Mr. Fox declares that M'Leod acted with the sanction of the British Government, Mr. Forsyth is able to answer, that—'If the destruction of the Caroline was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service, obeying the order of their superior authorities, this fact has not been before communicated to the government of the United States, by a person authorised to make the admission.'

The transaction took place in 1837, and if this statement be true, it implies a dereliction of duty on the part of Lord Palmerston, altogether inconceivable.

ORIGINAL.

ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

NO. V.

A FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mr Editor,

It has often been to me a matter of surprise, that, in some of the larger towns and cities of the British American Provinces, Female Seminaries upon an extensive scale, have not been more generally encouraged. The people of the United States, (though from that country, in many respects, I would not borrow examples,) seem to have more justly appreciated the subject. In that country, Female Academies, in great numbers, are zealously and efficiently supported, as well as many valuable institutions for youth of the other sex. The most beneficial results, as may be seen from the many highly educated and talented ladies in that quarter, have flowed from the establishment of these institutions; and I see no reason why they might not be patronized more generally and effectively in these Colonies. It is not for want of means; for if we wish to furnish our daughters with a competent education, the encouragement of such institutions is decidedly the most economical method. The reason, perhaps, may be found in the fact, that the subject has not been sufficiently and maturely considered. Every one in a community, wishing to confer upon his daughters the benefits of a thorough education, instead of combining with his neighbours, to found a useful seminary, pursues his own course, and either employs a governess, or sends his children abroad. The many disadvantages of this mode, and the advantages of the one designated by the heading of this article, I will illustrate in a subsequent letter; and in the meantime will describe the Institution which the wants of this