S. K. Foster's

Cheap Shoe Stores,

Corner of King & Germain streets.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE SUPPLY

OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER WEATHER.

THE subscriber has just received from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and the United States, a part of his Fall and Winter Supply of Ladies' Gentlemen's, Girl's, Boy's, Youth's, Children's, and Infant's Cloth, Prunella, First Cloth, Morocco, Calf'skin, Patent Leather, Satin, Kid, Patent Elastic, Carpet, Web, Chamois, Buckskin, Velvet, and every other description of

BOOTS AND SHOES

that can be required for City or Country Wear, which he offers for sale Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms.—ALSO—200 dozen Infant's Lambs Wool and Worsted Boots, comprising the most elegant variety ever imported.

Aug. 4. S. K. FOSTER.

September 13th.

The Subscriber has received per recent arrivals:—

50 BOXES and 30 qr. Boxes best Muscatel **Raisins**, Also, 25 Firkins prime Cumberland BUTTER. All which are offered for sale cheap for Cash.

Sept 13 ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

Campbelton Whiskey.

Now Lading Ex 'Lady Sale' from Greenock:

3 PUNCHEONS very superior Campbelton **WHISKEY**, For sale by

Sept. 20. RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

SPIKES, &c.

C. & W. H. Adams have received ex New Zealand:—

130 BAGS rose head Ceiling **SPIKES**, 4 to 10 inch:

130 Bags Diamond head Deck do. ditto;

12 superior Blacksmiths' ANVILS;

12 Do. ditto VICES.

sept. 10, 1844.

Sugar, Tea, Canvas, &c.

Just received ex schr. Emily, from Halifax:

27 HHDS, Bright SUGAR;

10 Chests Congou TEA.

—ALSO—

120 Bolts Gourock CANVAS,—ex ship Thetis, from Liverpool—For sale by

Sept. 6. J. R. CRANE.

TO LAND-OWNERS AND AGRICULTURISTS.

McKibben's Improved ROOFING FELT.

IS peculiarly applicable as a substitute for Slate, Zinc, Tiles, and other articles used for Roofing, from its Economy Lightness and Durability. The disadvantages attending other materials used in roofing, preventing, in Agricultural Districts, many useful houses and Sheds being erected, or rendered water proof. It is submitted that the *Improved Roofing Felt* will in a great measure, and in some instances altogether obviate them, and prove most serviceable, from its lightness, durability, and impermeability to water and damp, in covering Houses, Cattle sheds, Pork shops, &c, and for the sides, as well as roofs, of light structures for Plants, besides its economy in repairs, the timber where it is used may be so light as to save the whole expense; it requires no outer coping and may be applied by any person of common ingenuity; being Flexible and Portable, also it is free from breakage, and the expense of carriage is inconsiderable, in comparison with slates, tiles, &c., &c., it is not liable to contraction like Zinc.

Sold in sheets 32 inches by 20 at 7½d each, (being less than 2½ per square of 100 feet) with printed directions for applying them.—In cases where Buildings and Warehouses require new shingling the Patent Roofing Felt will be found more permanent, and a sure preventative against Fire.

Orders will have immediate attention if addressed to SAMUEL STEPHENSON,

Aug. 30. Agent, Saint John, N. B.

St. John, 17th MAY, 1844.

South side of Market Square.

THE subscriber offers for sale, in the Brick store of Benjamin Smith, Esq.

American superfine FLOUR (fancy brand),

CORN MEAL, SUGAR, TEAS,

COFFEES, and a general assortment of best quality GROCERIES, at low prices.

GEORGE H. FORD.

Flour, Pork, &c.

50 BARRELS very fine *fresh ground* FAMILY FLOUR superfine.

50 Barrels heavy MESS PORK,—per schooner Active.

Aug. 2 JOHN ROBERTSON.

Brown Stout, Porter & Ale.

152 CASKS, each 4 dozen, best London PORTER:

206 Do. each 4 do. do. Double Brown STOUT;

10 Do. each 8 do. Pints, do. do. do.

59 Do. each 4 do. Guiness's Dublin do. do.

20 Do. each 8 do. Pints, do. do. do.

111 Do. each 8 do. superior London Pale ALE;

59 Do. each 4 do. FALKIRK ALE;

10 Do. each 4 do. BURTON ALE;

15 Do. each 8 do. Pints superior Pale ALE,

The above are offered for sale by

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

Wine Merchants.

July 12. *Prince Wm. street.*

Fine Brought Rose Head

NAILS, &c.

CASKS of 4d'y, 6d'y, 8d'y, 10d'y, 12d'y, 14d'y 16d'y, and 20d'y;

Ditto 5d'y, 8d'y, 9d'y, and 16d'y HORSE NAILS;

Ditto 5, 6, 6 1-2 and 7 inch SPIKES;

Ditto 4, 5 16, 3, and 7-16 close linked and warranted CHAINS;

constantly on hand, and can be supplied in any quantity required, at equally low prices, if not lower than Cut Nails, allowing the difference in quality.

JOHN KINNEAR,

July 5. 6i. Sands' Brick Building.

Canvas, Spades, Pig Iron, &c.

THE subscriber has just received, ex Bristol.—

100 Tons No. 1 Scotch PIG IRON, 10 pair Forge Bellows, 60 dozen Spades, 20 cwt. best OAKUM, 200 bolts best Navy CANVAS, from No. 1 to 7—*warranted equal to Conrack's*; 6,000 Fire BRICKS, 25 cwt. Ploughshare Moulds.

August 16. THOS. M. CARVILL.

STAVES, &c.

40 M. ASH Hhd. STAVES; 10 do. Oak do.; 20 Cords LATHWOOD; 100 Barrels PORK; 50 do. BEEF; For sale low by

Aug 23. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

CUMBERLAND BUTTER.

JUST RECEIVED, a few Firkins Prime Cumberland BUTTER. For sale low by

13th sept. T. R. GORDON.

PORK, BEEF, &c.

200 BARRELS Mess PORK;

20 do. Clear do.; 60 do. Prime do.

80 Barrels Prime BEEF;

100 Barrels TAR; 10 casks SEAL OIL;

Just received and for sale by

JOHN ROBERTSON.

200 Hogsheads Prime Retailing Molasses.

Apply as above. July 5.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. THE FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1844.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 9. "Nec Rege, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 8.

THE CHRONICLE

is published every Friday afternoon, by Dewey & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.

TERMS:—15s. per annum, or 12½ 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s 6d. extra.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

Oct.		R. Sun.	S. Moon	R.	S.
26	Saturday,	6 44	5 16	Mon 11	21
27	Sunday,	6 45	5 15	5 32	11 58
28	Monday,	6 47	5 13	6 17	morn
29	Tuesday,	6 48	5 12	7 3	0 33
30	Wednesday,	6 49	5 11	7 54	1 8
31	Thursday,	6 50	5 10	8 49	1 45
1	Friday,	6 52	5 8	9 48	2 26

First Quarter 3d day, 5h. 40m. morning.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Etna Insurance Company, and the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, (Conn.)

THE undersigned Agent for the above Companies, continues to effect Insurance on Buildings, finished or unfinished, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, Ships, while in port or on the stocks, and on every other species of Insurable personal property against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution of equal good standing.

The course pursued by these Companies, in transacting their business, and in the adjustment and payment of Losses, is liberal and prompt. And by order of the respective Boards of Directors, the undersigned Agent is authorized, in all cases of disputed claims, under policies issued by him, on which suits may be instituted to accept service of process, and enter appearance for his principals, in the Courts of this Province, and abide the decision thereon.

Terms made known, and if accepted, policies issued to applicants without delay.

Life Assurance.

The "United Kingdom Life Assurance Company of London, and the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society," of London, continue to effect assurance, upon highly favourable terms.

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either document, by application at the Insurance Agency, Duke & Brick Building, Prince William street.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured to sue their claims, or to resort to a court of justice.

The Directors of the company are Elphalet Terry, James H. Wills, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. G. Huntington, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELPHALET TERRY, President.

James G. Bolles, *Secretary.*

This subscriber having been duly appointed an Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all description of property in this city, and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given, on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st March, 1844.

☞ The above is the first agency established by this company in St. John.

"PROTECTION"

Insurance Company of Hartford.

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Company, will attend to the Renewal of Policies issued by the late Agent, W. H. Scovil, Esquire, as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.

A. BALLOCH, *Agent.*

☞ **Notice.**

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. L. Jarvis & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, or to G. R. Jarvis, Esq. their Attorney, at whose Office the Books and Accounts are left for adjustment.

R. M. JARVIS,

EDWARD L. JARVIS.

St. John, June 27, 1844.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Thomas Sandall & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties in debted to the said Firm are requested to make payment to Thomas Sandall.

THOMAS SANDALL,

CATHARINE SANDALL.

St. John, August 3, 1844.

Coffee, Candles, Oil, &c.

The subscribers are now receiving from Boston by schr. Tom Cringle:—

TWENTY BAGS Government Java COFFEE,

10 bbls. PEAS and BEANS;

20 Boxes Sperm CANDLES;

10 Barrels Winter Sperm OIL.

—FROM HALIFAX—

200 quintals large Shore CODFISH;

50 boxes Muscatel RAISINS.

Oct. 18, 1844. JARDINE & CO.

Port, Sherry and Madeira WINES.

Now Landing, and for Sale at moderate rates:

9 QUARTER Casks Best Port WINE

12 Quarter casks & 16 Half Quarter *Wrangle's* Best London Particular MADEIRA wine;

15 Cases Brown and Pale *Sherry*—a superior article.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Brick buildings, Nelson street.

A CURE FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Extraordinary Cure of a Case

ARISTONED BY

Guy's, the Metropolitan, King's College, and Charing Cross Hospitals.

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger, of 2, Union street Southwark, London, maketh oath and saith, that he (this deponent) was afflicted with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sores and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was admitted an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April, 1841, where he continued for nearly three weeks. Unable to receive a cure there, the deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May, for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July, for six weeks; and at Charing cross Hospital at the end of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left, being *a for worse condition* than when he had quitted Guy's above. sir BARNSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment had told deponent that *the only chance of saving his life was to LOSE HIS ARM!* The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician, of Guy's, who on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "*I am utterly at a loss what to advise you to do here is half a sovereign, go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Ointment will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again.*" This unprejudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a *perfect cure* effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had failed!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted, I thought that if I ever saw you again alive it would be without your arm. I can only compute this Cure to a charm!!"

Sworn at the Mansion house of the City of London, this 8th day of March, 1842. } WM. BROOKE.

W. Pirie Mayor.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles, the Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected much sooner and more certainly, and in half the time that would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bites of mosquitoes, Sand flies, Chiego-foot, Yawns, and Coco bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

The Pills are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections they will be found of the greatest service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and ought to be used by all!!!

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.—Sold at PETERS & TILLEY'S, No. 1, *King street, St. John, N. B.*

By the "Woodstock," from Liverpool.

3rd July, 1844.

BOAT, Board, and Horse NAILS, Block Rivets, Lamp TACKS, Tea Kettles, Waggon Boxes, Horse TRACES, square Shovels and Ditching spades.

Red Hair, Hair Shafting, Patent skins, Shoe Thread, London GLUE.

Hinges, Locks, Wood Screws, Brushes, Iron Weights—3 only, Garden sheers; Lamp Hemispheres and Chimnies.

Carriage Bolts, Axles, Axle Mounting, Shot, Guns, and Pistols, spring Steel, Cast Steel—(Sanderson's), Putty.

Refined and Common IRON, and various other Merchandise.

July 3. G. T. WILEY.

Hare's

PATENT FLOOR CLOTH.

Received by the Oromocto, and for sale—

6 BOXES containing 4 4, 5 4, and 6 4 wide **FLOOR CLOTHS**,—Handsome Patterns.

A Pattern Book is sent out from the Manufacturers of the above beautiful and necessary article of Household Furniture for persons wishing to order to suit Halls or Floors to any size or dimension, *without seam.* Please apply to

JOHN KINNEAR.

Sands' brick building, Prince Wm street

August 2. 8i.

Lard Oil! Lard Oil!!

Just received by the *Flora* and *Actiee* from Boston on Consignment:—

25 BARRELS LARD OIL, in prime order wholesale and retail at reduced prices

July 5. JOHN KINNEAR.

PIPES, PIPES,

Per "Canmore" from Glasgow,

236 GROSS best quality TOBACCO **PIPES.**

In Store,—2 casks of the best quality Scotch SNUFF, which is offered wholesale and retail at unusually low prices.

September 6 ARCHIBALD HEGAN.

SOAP BOILING & TALLOW

Chandlery.

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced SOAP BOILING in connection with his present business of TALLOW CHANDLERY, and as it always has been his study to have the best article of Candles, so will it be with Soap. He is confident that it only requires a trial to ensure its being preferred to either Glenfield or Glasgow soaps. ANDREW SCOTT.

4th oct. 1844.

Miscellany.

THE GENTLEMAN EMIGRANT.

BY THEODORIC BROWN.

While making a tour through Canada a year or two ago, I fell in with a young man who owned a farm in one of the districts that were then only beginning to be settled. He had resided in a part of England in which I had many friends, with some of whom he was himself acquainted; and from talking of scenes in which we had both taken part, and calling up 'old familiar faces,' we became very intimate. During my stay, he gave me a narrative of his experience as an emigrant, and as it may serve to shew what a settler in the station of a gentleman, but with little capital, would have to go through before arriving at even comfort, I shall endeavour to present the main incidents to the reader, without, however, mentioning the particulars of real names or places, as I have no permission so to do.

Henry Robertson, as we may call my friend, was the son of a merchant, who ranked high among his class in one of the large provincial towns of England, and who had risen by his own merit from the station of a friendless and a penniless clerk, to become the partner of his employer; and on the death of that gentleman, was left the sole representative of a well known firm. His partner, when he died was a widower, and left behind him his sole guardianship an only daughter of eighteen years of age, with directions that the former which he had left her should be allowed to remain in the capital of the firm until she had attained her majority, when it was to be invested in the funds. At this time Henry Robertson was at college, studying for the profession of medicine. He had hitherto thought of Mary Hervey merely as a very pretty but spoiled girl, who used to hide away his hat, and put ripe gooseberries in his boots; but on hurrying home upon receiving intelligence of the death of her father, he was much surprised at the change which had taken place in her appearance. He had not seen her before for more than a year, she having been on a visit at his last vacation; and during that time she had changed from a pretty girl to a beautiful woman. It is not my him, however, to speak of love matters. 'Happy is the wooing that is not long a doing;' and this being expedited by the ready consent of friends, the young couple were in due time united in wedlock. No sooner was this irrevocable step taken than the misfortunes of the world broke upon them like a torrent.

The bridegroom's father died of apoplexy, the young wife's dowry was swept away by the ruin of the business; and in a short time my friend Robertson was reduced to poverty. Robertson was very young, and knew nothing of the world, and his pride forbade him to seek employment in any subordinate situation. He had received a letter from an old schoolmate, who, with several relations and a considerable capital, emigrated to Canada a year or two before, and whose descriptions of the country were confined to an account of sporting adventures and of the pleasures of the chase, which, he said, were large, and who consequently need not engage in more hard work than is agreeable to him. Robertson had scraped together a few hundred pounds by the sale of articles that in his present state were useless to him, and he resolved to employ it in forming a little paradise amidst the wilds of the western world. As for his wife, she had some forebodings when she thought of the voyage; but for the rest she considered it very romantic; and, besides she had not been married long enough to begin to doubt the infallibility of her husband. They made up their minds to settle in a part of the country where there were none to know them, on account of the small way in which they would be compelled to begin. Accordingly, the husband purchased a choice assortment of fowling pieces, and the last patent plough; and as they must first live in a homely way, the wife resolved to take nothing with her but useful silk gowns, with the exception of one or two only of a better sort, which were reserved for dress. Knowing that their relations were averse to the step they were about to take, they engaged a passage in a first-class packet-ship, without taking leave of more than a very few friends. I shall pass over the voyage, merely remarking that they fully experienced all the usual sea-going miseries; and if repentance for the step which they had taken was not in their thoughts, yet its place was filled up by doubt and anxiety.

On arriving at New York, Mrs. Robertson was much comforted by observing that its inhabitants did not differ in any material degree from those of civilized countries in general. They spent a day or two here, which made a not inconsiderable inroad into their capital, and then started for Canada; of course going to see the Falls, as these were not much out of the way; and as Mrs. Robertson was in rather delicate health, they travelled slowly and expensively. They were both disappointed and somewhat indignant at not having met with either a deer or a recognisable Indian in the whole four hundred miles of their journey, although they travelled through the locality of many of Cooper's tales—unless a Blackfeet, who was exhibited by a wandering showman, could be taken into consideration. Having seen the Falls, they went to Toronto; and after a week's residence in that place, Mr. Robertson made, as he thought a very advantagous bargain for the purchase of a hundred acres of land in a part of the country which as the agent informed him, was remarkable for its picturesque beauty, and which perhaps would be the most desirable spot in the whole world when it became a little more settled, as its society was at present small and scattered.—The agent also enlarged on the hospitality and good humour of an Irish gentleman, a friend of his, who had an estate in that immediate neighborhood, and who would be happy to accommodate Mr. Robertson until his own house was built. As soon as the terms were agreed upon, and the money paid down—which, however, with some necessary purchases, very nearly amounted to the whole of their little store—the agent wrote, by a farmer who was going that way, to Mr. O'Donohue to make preparations for the reception of the young couple, who were to set out in a few days.

The sun was just rising on a beautiful morning in the beginning of August when the emigrants started to take possession of their location, and to see it for the first time. Their wagon, which was driven by a young Irishman calling himself Tim, was merely a wooden box mounted on four high wheels, and having a couple of 'runners' lashed alongside, which looked something like an enormous pair of skates, and served to convert the vehicle into a sleigh in winter. Immediately behind the Irishman Mr. and Mrs. Robertson were seated, and behind them was a large pile of goods, covered with a piece of canvass to protect them from the weather. It consisted of a small short-handed plough that could be turned among the stumps, the one that had been purchased in London, having by the agent's advice, been sold to an old settler whose land was sufficiently cleared to permit of its use—a cross-cut saw, three axes, and a few augers, which are the only tools used by the backwoodsman in building his house, or in making waggons or sleighs Besides these there were a table, a bed and bedstead, half a dozen chairs, a Yankee stove, which within the space of some two square feet contained an oven and places for three saucepans; while a host of other things of less importance occupied every other available place. The whole was drawn by a span of good trotting horses, cart-horses similar to ours being unknown in America, and our party dashed along the road at some seven miles an hour. Tim having lived long enough among the Canadians to acquire a habit of quick driving. On they went, sometimes with the wheels on one side a foot higher than on the other sometimes bumping against a log that had been placed across a mud hole of unknown depth by some farmer who had been a sufferer by it, and sometimes the waggon making its progress by short leaps as they passed along a corduroy road, or causeway made of round logs placed across the path in some part that had before been impassable. For three days they travelled in this manner, stopping on each of the first two nights a log tavern, and on the third at the house of a settler, there being no accommodation for the public in that quarter. Even in the first part of the journey the roads were very bad, producing a motion in the springless waggon sufficient as Tim said, to have divorced all the butter in creation in five minutes, but as they left the settled districts behind them, matters became much worse, and the whole country bore an aspect of great dreariness. They rode for miles along a narrow winding path through the woods, skirted by gigantic trees whose trunks arose without a branch to the height of some fifty feet before spreading out, the dead stillness only broken when the loud tap of the woodpecker, or the scream of the jay, would be heard echoing from a distance; and only occasionally could be the solitariness of the scene be broken by signs of civilization in the shape of a small clearing reclaimed from the forest. The young couple were rather disheartened at the aspect of affairs, but consoled themselves with the idea, that perhaps the soil of the district through which they had so yet passed might prevent it from becoming more populous, and that the neighbourhood of their own and Mr. O'Donohues farm would present a strong contrast; but as the evening of the third day brought with it no change, and they knew that they could not be far from their location, some faint ideas of the true state of affairs forced themselves into their minds. At last, however, after having ridden for four or five hours through an uninterrupted forrest, they came to a small clearing. It was a piece of ground of about fifteen acres, in the centre of which was a small log house, with a barn of about twice its size, and surrounding them were unfenced fields of wheat, potatoes, and Indian corn, among which, however, black stumps might still be seen; and the whole was backed by the dark gloomy forest. Our travellers had observed thus much of the scene, when their attention was drawn to four figures, who, on the sound of the wheels, rushed from the house in the direction of the road. The foremost was a tall bony man, with a very ragged jacket and trousers, having upon his head a small fur cap, through a hole in the top of which some of his own sandy locks might be seen. As article, on nearing the travellers, he snatched the cap from his head, and shouted out, in a voice of the same time a most unearthly yell. The remainder of the party consisted of two boys, dressed like their father, and whose clothes seemed to adhere to them by magic, together with a fat woman, who bustled along after the rest. As soon as the man came within hailing distance of the waggon, he shouted out, 'Isn't it Mr Robertson?' and upon an answer in the affirmative being given, he indulged himself with another yell, during which our emigrant sprang from the vehicle.

'I suppose you were informed of my coming by Mr. O'Donohue?' inquired he.

'Mr. O'Donohue!' exclaimed the other with a comic expression of countenance, 'sorra a Mr. O'Donohue is there in the whole neighborhood, barin myself, and a cousin of mine livin' fifty miles off up by the lake.'

'But are you the person to whom Mr. Tims of Toronto wrote about us?'

'To be sure I am, was the reply; did'nt he say that you would stop with me till your own place was built?'

Mr. Robertson made no remark, but turned to his wife, and said quietly, 'Mary this is the Mr. O'Donohue.'

'What do you mean, Henry?' inquired she in a tone of astonishment.

'This is Mr. O'Donohue,' he repeated, 'and I suppose this is his estate which we see; is it not?' turning to that gentleman.

'What else is it?' responded the Irishman.

Henry said nothing but, with his hands behind his back, walked up and down for a minute or two. At last he stopped, and taking Mr. O'Donohue by the hand, said, 'I am sorry to have given you so poor a return for your kind reception, but the fact is, I was misled by the agent as to the character of the district. I expected to have found it a more settled place, and from his description of you, I fancied that you were a gentleman farmer.'

'And isn't it a gentleman farmer that I am—what else? Why, we're all gentlemen farmers in these parts: never a servant is there in the whole country anyhow. But if the lady will come out of the waggon, the boys will take it into the barn beyant there, and we'll have a bit of a bite ourselves comfortable. There is nothing that makes a man hungrier than disappointment, I know.'

Mrs. Robertson and Tim accordingly descended and the whole party walked towards the house, Mrs. O'Donohue hastening on first to see if every thing was decent, and to expedite the culinary operations that had been hurriedly commenced on the first glimpse of the strangers.

The building upon the outside looked much neater than the generality of such dwellings tenanted by the Irish in Canada. In the front it showed a door and two windows, while a third had been commenced among the shingles of the roof but remained unfinished for the want of glass, and in the meantime was closed up with boards. Several of the panes in the other windows were wanting, and their place was supplied by some ancient articles of clothing; but this was owing not so much to the dearness of glass, as to the distance of any place from which it could be procured. The door opened in the only apartment, unless a sort of loft beneath the roof could deserve the appellation of a second one. One end of this room was separated from the remainder by curtains composed of deerskins and blankets thrown across a line. The principal object was the fireplace, which was quite a little room of itself; and although the weather was warm, there was as many maple logs as two men could carry blazing on the hearth, and on little heaps of hot ashes raked out from the fire were one or two iron pots, a small iron oven, and a frying pan, emitting an odor grateful to the senses of the hungry and wearied travellers. A roughly-made table occupied the centre of the apartment, presenting a strong contrast to some half dozen well finished chairs, the manufacture of the Yankees, and which by this ingenious people are formed by machinery, even to the seats. These, together with a bedstead and a Connecticut clock, formed the whole of the furniture contained by the visible portion of the room. By Mr. and Mrs. O'Donohue seemed impressed with the idea that the travellers must be starving; the lady alternately engaging herself in laying out the table, and in hurrying to the fireplace in order to assist her daughter, a barefooted damsel of about fifteen; while her husband was employed in filling a large jug from a keg of whiskey which stood in a corner, and in superintending the cookery of some dried venison, which he seemed to consider his exclusive province. The meal was prepared in a wonderfully short time, and our emigrants fell to with appetites of which they would have been ashamed a few months previously, but which did not appear to satisfy their kind entertainers, who very earnestly pressed them to persevere. After they had eaten heartily, whiskey and cider were passed round the former, however, to the surprise of Mr. O'Donohue, being but slightly partaken of, with the honorable exception of Tim who very satisfactorily proved, before the evening was over, that he at least was no teetotaller. The Robertsons were tired and sleepy, the length of their journey, with the constant change of scene, having deadened their minds even to the sense of their disappointment; and accordingly they were introduced behind the before-mentioned curtain, where there was another bed. For the next morning Mr. O'Donohue and Tim were rather uproarious, in spite of the whispered remonstrances of the hostess; and the curtain being partially opened while that lady was removing some article of clothing from it, those two gentlemen were discovered seated upon the ground in a corner, very affectionately embracing each other.

The next morning the male inmates of the log house walked out to inspect Mr. Robertson's land. After proceeding for two miles along the road, bounded on either side by the forest, Mr. O'Donohue stopped where a stream crossed the road, and pointing to the woods on the other side, he said, 'That's your lot lying along the burn there, and its about as good a piece of land as you'll see anywhere in these parts, or, for the matter of that, in Canady rather; not to talk of the water power, which will be worth something in its day. It's all beech and maple.'

'Yes,' said the new landholder despondingly, 'that is the worst of it—it is all beech and maple, and I am sure I don't see how I am to get rid of it.'

'Nonsense, man,' said the Irishman; 'didn't myself and the boys clear our farm betwixt us, and it isn't often you'll see a handsomer sight than it is now; and it's a hard case if you, and Tim, and as three, can't make a good clearing before the winter sets in.' The first thing they did was to walk round the lot, in order to ascertain the boundaries, which were marked out by the trees being chipped at certain intervals, and to find the best site for a log-house. This they determined at last should be on a small rising some forty or fifty yards from the banks of the stream, and to mark the spot, three or four trees were cut down with an axe they had brought with them. This instrument—which in the hands of the backwoodsman opens, as if by magic, a path for the progress of civilization, and which also in many cases is the only tool he uses in building his house or making his furniture—resembles a wedge, or perhaps a better idea of its shape might be given by supposing it to be a cross between a hatchet and a duchies long, of a gigantic size, and this illustration is still further carried out by the keenness of its edge. The handle, which is slightly curved, is about two feet and a half in length, and although made of tough ash, it looks so slight, that one would suppose it would break in two at the first blow. Robertson, as is the case with all choppers on their first trial, was soon worn out and dispirited. After working a couple of hours, he found it almost impossible to hit the tree twice in the same place. Mr. O'Donohue, however, gave him much advice and consolation, and pointed to his son, a weakly boy of thirteen, who by a little practice was now able to chop in one day without fatigue, as much as would suffice to have knocked up entirely the strongest man who was accustomed to this work; and assisted by Mr. O'Donohue's advice, he found that in the course of a few days the labour became much easier for him.

However, in spite of all encouragement, he became exceedingly dispirited and enraged with himself for his carelessness in not properly ascertaining his real chances of success as a farmer before he laid out his money in land, and exposing his wife to what would be considered hardships by even the poorest class in the country where she had lately lived in affluence. He now repented of his weakness in refusing the assistance of friends, because he should have been first obliged to fill a subordinate situation, although one far superior to that in which his own father commenced life. His wife, however, acted like a sensible woman, and instead of reproaching her husband, which would inevitably have made him cease all endeavours at the first difficulty, and rendered her own life miserable by souring his temper, she cheered him on by the good humored manner in which she treated the many little disagreeables to which she was exposed;—when by herself, she shed many bitter tears, perhaps not so much from the change in their circumstances, as from the effect it had on her husband; but when he came in after a hard day's chopping, he always found her neatly dressed and in good spirits, the supper ready, with dry stockings and slippers airing before the fire, and everything at hand that she thought would administer to his comfort. And then she built such delightful castles in the air that although Robertson shook his head doubtfully at them, it was always with a smile; and in whatever mood he might have come home, he always departed in the morning in good spirits, and full of hope for the future.

In the course of a fortnight, great progress was made in clearing the farm; but Mrs. Robertson could not help seeing that although her husband had got over his first disappointment, his health was suffering much from his hard and unwonted labour. Every evening he seemed to be paler and more exhausted; and yet, in spite of her remonstrances, he persisted in allowing himself no rest. At length, having one day been exposed to the rain, and looking more exhausted than usual, the O'Donohues joined with his wife in insisting that he should stop at home the next day, and he reluctantly consented. But it was now too late; for, on awakening next morning, his teeth were chattering, and he complained to his wife of cold, while to her feeling his brow was feverish and hot. He had the fever and ague.

The poor lady now began to experience real troubles. Her husband was laid up helpless in bed for the whole of the long winter, without the possibility of obtaining medical advice. She had now good cause for tears, although her lot was happiness itself compared with that of many wives of poor emigrants, who, if their husbands were ill, had neither money to support them nor assistance in carrying on the farm as she had. But it was a sad trial to her, as this was the first sickness that had taken place since their marriage; and she was without a friend to talk with or feel for her, if we except the rude but well-intentioned consolations of Mrs. O'Donohue. Her own health began to suffer from anxiety and the little rest she gave herself; and it was owing to this, that she was confined with her first child near the end of the winter, we may conceive that our young couple did not gain a very favourable idea of the life of an emigrant. However, affairs began to present a more favourable appearance after this; the husband's health improved every day, and the rapidity of his convalescence was increased by knowing that he had now another incentive to exertion, and by the accounts that Mr. O'Donohue gave of the goodness of the land and of the excellence of its situation, and in a short time he was able to walk about, and in a few days after that, to chop for an hour or two at a time.

It was about this time that I paid them a visit.—Having heard at a farm-house where I passed the night that a young couple of the name of Robertson had arrived the autumn before, I came some distance out of the way to see if they were my quondom acquaintances. I was received by them and their kind hearted hosts as if I had been brother to every one of them; whereas, if we had met in a more civilized part of the world, we should have bowed to one another, and sat down stiffy on our chairs, talked about the weather, or inquired about friends, and on taking my leave I should have been informed that they dined at five, and should be happy to see me any day that was convenient. Here it was quite different. In five minutes we were calling one another by our Christian names; knew everything about each other; and I had expressed my determination never to leave them, or of stopping with them for a week. However, in Canada venison are few and provisions cheap, whereas in England acquaintances are much more plentiful than legs of mutton. The last time I had seen the Robertsons was on the day of their marriage, when I was among those who were invited to a ball in the evening. It was in a splendidly furnished house; the bride was dressed in the first style, and hundreds of friends were surrounding her wishing her all kinds of happiness. She had a different appearance now; her dress, though neat, was of plain stuff, purchased of a pedler, and her face was pale, and had an anxious appearance. Still, every now and then a gleam of happiness would flit across her countenance as she pressed her infant to her breast, or looked at her husband, who, as she told me, seemed in rude health compared to what he had been a few days ago; although, for my part, I fancied he was about as sallow as it was possible for mortal to be. However he was in good spirits now, for he began to hope that, after he had got over the effects of his illness, he would make a good backwoodsman.

The morning after I arrived Mr O'Donohue and Tim reported that enough of land was cleared to commence with, and that this was a favourable opportunity to build a log house. Accordingly, Tim went with his waggon and horses to the saw mill, some nineteen miles off, for boards and shingles, and at the same time to inform the neighbors that the raising would take place that day week as it is customary for all the male inhabitants within an available distance to assist on such occasions; while the rest of the party at home cut the trees of trifling size into proper lengths, with a cross cut saw, or squared and dovetailed them with the axe according to Mr. O'Donohue's directions, who arranged everything so that there might be no trouble at the last. On the afternoon preceding the day determined upon everything was in perfect readiness, and in the evening a wagon arrived containing four young men, who came to assist, and the same number of ladies, to partake of the rejoicings that usually follow a raising. As the accommodations for sleeping were not very great, the ladies occupied the beds, while we of the other sex lay down on the floor before the fire. Hard boards do not make a very comfortable bed to one unaccustomed to sleeping on them; but on a subsequent occasion I had a months trial of this method of passing the night, and can safely say that, after one becomes used to it, it is quite as easy to go to sleep on good dry boards as on a bed. and it is much more refreshing when one awakes. As soon as it was daylight we had breakfast, and after it was finished we set out in a body to raise the log house, accompanied by the two boys each of whom bore a large jug of whiskey punch, of the kind generally known by the name 'two thirds' (referring to the whiskey, not the water). On arriving on the ground, as is customary on all such occasions, each man solemnly took a drink of this beverage, at the same time saying to the owner of the future house, 'here's luck,' and when this ceremony was finished, we all set to work as if life depended on our exertions. For the rest of the day we were straining ourselves lifting up heavy logs, or fastening them down in their places with wooden pins, sawing holes for the door and windows, and putting on the roof and interspersing these employments with appeals to the 'two thirds', without which it is generally considered impossible to raise a log house.

At length when it became dusk, nothing remained to be done except a few things that could be easily finished without the assistance of the neighbors, and so we all walked home arm-in-arm, while one of the party gave out 'The Farmer's Boy' at the full pitch of his voice, and the rest took up the chorus. The song seems to me to be the most popular in the English language, next to 'Auld Langsyne;' there is not an agricultural district in England or North America where it is not well known. When we came in sight of the house, three cheers were given to let the inmates know that we had finished, and that none of those accidents had occurred which are very common on such occasions. On opening the door, every man stopped involuntarily to stare at the sight that met his eyes. It had been supposed as a secret, that the evening would be passed in the first-rate backwoods style, and my expectations had been aroused by the mysterious air and the whispered conferences which had lately taken place between the O'Donohues and Mrs. Robertson after everybody else was in bed, but I never even dreamt of the grand scale on which things were to be carried out. The table by some unknown means, was three times its usual length, and was covered with two