

build thereon a small framed house and shed, and there commenced house keeping, with property worth about £225, the savings of seven years. I raised sixty bushels of wheat the first year, some of which was a little injured by the "rain in harvest." I have camped out thirteen winters and parts of winters, as a lumberer; and wrought twelve springs at river driving; have cleared up many acres of the wilderness, and so had opportunities of becoming practically acquainted with the whole process of clearing and settling the forest lands.

My own case resembles that of hundreds who have come at different periods from the British Islands, and are now scattered over all parts of the Province. Other persons, previously associated, have arrived in groups, and combined together in forming settlements, where they, or their descendants, still remain. Of these I may name the disbanded soldiers of the 42nd Highlanders, after the close of the Revolutionary War, who settled on the banks of the river Nashwaak; the 74th Highlanders, who at the same time settled near the Digdequash and St. Croix; and the Rae Fencibles, who, at a subsequent period, settled in the western part of the County of Charlotte. Add to these, the Arran men on the Restigouche—the Irish on Richibucto—the English in Stanley—and many others: all now in a thriving and flourishing condition.

In the spring of 1837, about thirty emigrant families arrived at St. John, and went to Fredericton, intending to settle on the lands of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company. They were a mixture of English and Scotch, from the banks of the Tweed,—farm labourers, healthy and strong, but without means. Disappointed in their engagements with the Company, they applied to Sir John Harvey, then Lieutenant Governor, who sent a message, recommending their case to the consideration of the House of Assembly, then in Session. At that time, the whole region from Hanwell to Magaguadavic (about thirty five miles) was an unbroken wilderness, and through it a line for a Great Road from Fredericton to Saint Andrews had just been explored and marked out; and a member of the Assembly who had assisted in the exploration, proposed to settle them on this line. He informed the House, that the line passed through an extensive tract of good hard-