St. John Chronicle.

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday morning, by WILLIAM DURANT, at his Office in the Brick Building of Messrs. L. H. Deveber & Son, west side Prince William Street.

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

☞ Papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher.

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All Letters, Orders, Communications, &c., must be post-paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

☞ The Chronicle is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244 Strand, London.

☞ N. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rate as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are:—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets."

Mutual Insurance Company,

Joseph Fairweather, Esquire, President.
J. W. Lawrence, Zachariah Rees, } Directors.
S. L. Tilley, S. K. Foster, }
J. M. Robinson, Esquire, Solicitor.
Isaac Woodward, Esquire, Secretary.

Applications for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary North Market Wharf.

Provincial Insurance Company,

TORONTO, CANADA WEST,
For Marine and Fire Risks.

ST. JOHN N. B. AGENCY:
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Charles McLauchlan, }
George Thomas, } Esquires.
Thomas Beer, }
L. WOODWARD, Agent.

Office—Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street, over the Telegraph Office. Aug. 19.

CHARLES W. WELDON,

Attorney at Law & Notary Public
OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co
Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOODS,

West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

August 29.

WM. SHEETH,

MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND
Architectural Ornaments,
IN MARBLE, STONE AND MARBLE.
may 1 DUKE STREET, St. JOHN, N. B

DOOLEY'S

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Post Office Building, State Street, Boston.

Terms—ONE DOLLAR per day.

We have obtained the Victory.

KENNAY & SCRIBNER,

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£30	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, fluss legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 4-3 Octave to A above.

N. B.—All Instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.

Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

THOMAS GOW,

Plumber and Gas Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERRY'S BRICK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot, Cold, and Shower BATHS; Pumping, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c. on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.

☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.

July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

Landing ex the Middleton.

CRUSHED and Bastard White SUGAR;
Boiled and raw Linseed OIL;
Cases of Salad OIL;
Bags Black PEPPER;
Chests of Tea, and Blue and White STARCH;
Dried CURRANTS and COOKING RAISINS;
Bath Brick and Black Lead;
ARROW ROOT and Caraway SEED;
Canada WICK and BORAX.

For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
April 19. Prince Wm. street.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!
1854.

Per steamer "Arabia" the Subscriber has received from Boston a supply of the following SEEDS warranted fresh and true to their kinds:

BEET—Long Blood and early Turnip;
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn, White Belgian, Yellow Surrey, Long Surrey Altringham;
CABBAGE—Early York, Drumhead, Large Battersea, Green Globe Savoy, Morning Star, King of Denmark;
CELERY—Solid White, Incomparable Dwarf, Early Frame, Long Prickley;
CRESS—Broad Leaved Garden;
CUCUMBER—Prickly, Victoria Cabbage, White Spine, Cut;
NASTURTION—Bush Climbers and Yellow;
ONION—Long Blood, Short Top, Tripoli;
TURNIP—Swedish, Long Scarlet, Yellow Aberdeen, Early Snowball, White Globe;
THYME, Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory, Peppermint with an assortment of FLOWER SEEDS.

For sale by W. O. SMITH.

Also—Just received per Steamer from Boston, a fresh supply of Garden and Cucumber Seeds, which can be relied on as being very superior.

Also—Just received, a fresh supply of Cabbage Plants, which will be sold very low.

ROBT. ARMSTRONG

PIANOFORTE TUNING and REPAIRING.—A further supply of those valuable Instruments received by Steamer from Boston. W. O. SMITH.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Insurance Company.

Incorporated in 1836,
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling,
Ultimately liability of the Stockholders of the Company.

Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.

Instalments called in,	£197,197	16	0
Accumulated funds,	346,972	4	9
	£544,169	14	9

THE 18th annual General Meeting of this company was held at Liverpool on the 16th February last, when the following Report of the business of the Company during the past year was submitted:—

"The increase in the Fire Insurance Business must be satisfactory to the Proprietors, as shewing the rapid and safe progress which the Company is making. The receipts for the first year have increased considerably over those of 1852, while the losses have materially diminished.

	1853.	1852.
Receipts,	£99,654	£113,612
Losses,	59,091	42,846
Profits,	£39,563	£70,766

These results show, notwithstanding the very numerous and destructive fires that have occurred both in this country and especially in America, that great caution has been exercised in taking risks, on the part of those on whose judgement the Directors must necessarily in a great measure rely. The reserved fund now amounts to £143,712.

The Officers for the current year at Liverpool are:

TRUSTEES:
Sir Thomas Brancker Brancker, Bart., M. P.
Adam Hodgson, Esq., S. H. Thomson, Esqr.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL:
T. Brocklebank, Esquire, Chairman.
Francis Haywood, Esq., } Deputy Chairmen.
Joseph C. Ewart, Esq., }

Thomas Booth, Esq.	Harold Littledale, Esq
Francis C. Bruun, Esq.,	William Lowe, "
William Earle, Esq.,	Alex. McGregor, "
George Grant, Esq.,	John Marriott, "
Francis A. Hamilton, Esq.	Thomas Sellar, "
Thomas Haigh, Esq.,	Charles Saunders, "
Robert Higgin, Esq.	John Swainson, "
Jas. Aspinal Tobin, Esq.,	George Holt, "
Geo. H. Lawrence, Esq.,	Hugh Hornby, "

SWINTON BOULT, Esq., Secretary.

The Agents at St. John, N. B., beg the attention of parties desirous of effecting Insurance against Fire on their property, to the position of the Company, as shewn from the foregoing extract from the annual report, and to the important fact that every Shareholder of the Company is liable to the extent of his means for claims on the Company.

EDWARD ALLISON, } Agents,
ADAM JACK, } St. John, N. B.
August 18, 1854.

S. K. Foster's

HOME MANUFACTURES,
For Spring and Summer Trade.

GENTLEMEN'S best Walking BOOTS—English Leather;
Boys' Calf and Kip BOOTS;
Youths' Calf, Kip, and Grain BOOTS;
Gentlemen's Patent Wellington Dress BOOTS
Gentlemen's Elastic Side Walking Boots;
Gentlemen's Patent Calf Elastic Side Dress BOOTS;
Boys' and Youths' Patent Elastic Side Boots;
Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip, Patent and Grain BOOTEES;
Gentlemen's Calf, Patent, Kip and Grain *Bootees!*
Misses' and Children's Patent and Fancy Boots and Shoes;
Women's and Girls' Strong BUSKINS;
Women's Cheap House SLIPPERS.

Wholesale and Retail.
April 7. S. K. FOSTER.

Dedicated by Special Authority to the Queen of England.

In Parts at 1s. 3d., and Divisions, handsomely bound in Morocco cloth, gilt, 9 4-2

The British Colonies,

THEIR HISTORY, EXTENT, CONDITION, AND RESOURCES:
Illustrated with Maps of each possession, and Portraits of the most celebrated Promoters and Defenders of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.

Adapted for the use of Statesmen, Merchants, Manufacturers, and intending Emigrants, containing the best authenticated statements relating to the geography, geology, climate, animal and vegetable kingdoms, character, customs and social state; religion, education and crime; agriculture, manufactures, mines, and fisheries; the most recent official details concerning the population, government, taxation, and expenditure, imports and exports customs' duties shipping, defences, staple products, live stock, cultivated and waste lands, banks, coins, paper money, weights and measures, wages, &c., with a copious Colonial Gazetteer, and every description of useful and interesting information.

BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.,
Editor of "The Illustrated Atlas, and Modern History of the World."

It has been deemed that full and correct information concerning the Extent, Condition, and Resources of the British Colonies would be acceptable to all classes of the community, and strengthen the natural ties arising from Kindred Common Origin, and Language.

Published by John Tallis 100 London. Office in St. John over Kemp & Adams's Market Square.

ROGER HUNTER, Agent.
Saint John, April 29, 1854.

At Wholesale Only.

300 DOZEN low price Shawl Pins, various patterns; 50 dozen Coat Hooks; 60 gross Agate Buttons; 180 dozen Catholic Pictures, in neat glass frames; 8 dozen Ladies' Leather Satchels; 40 dozen Berlin Bracelets; 10 gross Silk Purses; 720 bundles Fiddle Strings; 1,200 bundles Steel Beads and a variety Steel Purse Fittings, just landed ex Palm Barbour, for sale at the Fancy Arcade, Corner King and Cross Sts.

April 28. J. CROUCH.

Tea, Sugar, and Molasses.

50 CHESTS fine Congo TEA, "Beauclerc;"
50 Do. do. do; "Sea Witch;"
25 Chests do; "Hogan;"
50 Do. extra Souchong do; "Living Age;"
50 Do. superior Breakfast do;
5 Cases Madras INDIGO;
75 Dozen Grafton's SCYTHES;
50 Do. American ditto. Now landing and for Sale by

July 7. L. H DEVEBER & SON.

FRESH SEEDS.—Just received per Packet Ship Atlantic, a large assortment, warranted fresh and true to name.

Also—Hartshorn SPAWN. For sale by
April 14. FELLOWS & CO.

Magnificent Ladies' Stockings.

35 DOZEN Paris Ladies' magnificent Black Cotton HOSE—For sale by

A. A. COUGHLAN,
No. 5, Prince Wm. street, south of Queen st
May 12, 1854.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his STONE CUTTING Establishment from Dock Street, to the premises formerly occupied by the Hon. R. L. Hazen, Union street, and immediately opposite the residence of Messrs. Lawton, about twenty rods from his former place of business, and desires of his friends and the public to take notice that he has on hand, in addition to his former Stock, a lot of

MONUMENTS,

varying in price from £3 to £60, suitable for the New Cemetery, or other places of burial in town or country; which he will certainly dispose of at a cheaper rate than any other establishment in the city to parties disposed to make the most of their ready money.

M. FITZGERALD.

St. John, April 29, 1853.

N. B.—All kinds of STONE CUTTING for building and other purposes executed to order at the cheapest possible rates.

May, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.

SEARS' BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STRT.

M. HUNTER,

HAVING Removed his place of Business from the South side of King-street, to his present Stand, and having received per late arrivals from Great Britain and the United States his Spring and Summer Goods, now offers for sale to *Wholesale and Retail Purchasers*, the largest, cheapest, and most varied assortment of Goods ever previously exposed for sale by any Clothing Establishment in this market.

The stock in part consists of—

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Russel Cords, Alapacas, Moleskins, Homespuns, Tweeds, Cassinets, &c. &c.

VESTINGS—A rich and splendid assortment, of various materials.

The clothing Department comprises

COATS, VESTS, PANTS, in every description of material in use, and of all qualities and prices, Cut in the most fashionable styles, and made up on the premises by the best Workmen the city can supply.

OVERALLS, Oil Clothing.

☞ To the FURNISHING Department particular attention is invited, as it comprises a very general assortment of Shirts, Collars, Shirt Fronts, Neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Gents' and Ladies' Carpet Bags, Trunks, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, &c

☞ Gents who would prefer selecting the Cloth and leaving their orders, can have their garments made in the most fashionable style, by the best of workmen, and the shortest notice.

No second price—all Goods marked in plain figures.

☞ Please observe that it is the *Brick Building* you go into.

May 12, 1854. R. HUNTER.

NEW GOODS.

Just received per Ship "Aquatic," and now in course of opening—

LADIES superior Black Cloth BOOTS;
Ladies Spring Instep Merino Walking Boots
Ladies White and Black Satin Slippers;
Ladies Bronze Kid Slippers;
Ladies Black and Bronze "Schottishe" SHOES;
Ladies Enamelled Exhibilition Slippers;
Misses Bronze and Black Kid Slippers;
Misses Enamelled Exhibition Slippers;
Misses white and black Satin Slippers;
Misses Cashmere and Prunnella Boots;
Ladies Bronze Kid Polka Boots;
Children's Bronze Kid Shoes;
Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety;
Gentlemen's Patent Dancing Boots;
Youths' Patent Dancing Pumps;
Boys' Patent Dancing Pumps;
Boys and Youth's Patent Elastic Side Boots.

DOMESTIC WORKS.

The Subscriber would call especial attention to his Gentlemen's Dress BOOTS, City make; also to his Men's Boys' and Youths' BOOTEES, of every sort required for Town or Country wear Women's and Girl's House SLIPPERS; Children's Boots and Shoes, of various styles.

For sale wholesale and retail.

February, 1854. S. K. FOSTER.

JOHN BARRY,

Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver,

North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish, challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

—All Kinds of Engraving neatly executed.

Traders, Pedlers, and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported, in all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

ELLISON & CO'S.
Daguerreotype Rooms,

BARLOW'S CORNER, KING STREET.

$10,000 *Worth of Daugerreotype Stock!*

THE Proprietors of the above magnificent Establishment would respectfully invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John, and strangers visiting the City, to inspect their Establishment, where they have opened DAUGERREOTYPE STOCK *to the amount of* $10,000, in the shape of CASES of the most costly description; Frames of various patterns richly carved and gilt; Gold LOCKETS, RINGS, &c. &c.

The Proprietors have spared no expense in fitting up their Rooms. The Receiving Rooms have been furnished with Furniture, &c., at a cost of not less than £500, and has been stated by strangers who have visited their Rooms that they are equal, if not superior to any in the United States.

The latest inventions in the Art of Daugerreotyping, has been secured by Mr. Ellison, one of the proprietors who has lately returned from the United States, and they confidently assure all who favor their Establishment with their patronage a true life-like LIKENESS, and satisfaction.

☞ Daugerreotype Apparatus and Stock, furnished to parties in the Trade, at prices lower, than can be imported.

July 7. ELLISON & CO.

Indigo, Cotton Warps, Grey Cottons, Etc.

Ex Rudessia and Middleton—
CASES Madras INDIGO; 50 bales Cotton WARPS; 10 do Grey Cottons;
100 pieces Bagging CANVAS.

In Store—
120 Chests Congou and Souchong TEAS.

Aug 19—3. L. H. DeVEBER & SON.

Flour and Fine Salt.

Just Received per Brig "Sutcliff," from N. York:

100 BRLS. Superfine FLOUR, in Store;
80 Bags of fine SALT.
Also—20,000 Beech TREENAILS.

July 7, 1854. G. BURNS.

Poetry.

THE MOTHERLESS.

God help and shield the motherless,
The stricken, bleeding dove;
For whom these gushes no rich fount
Of deep and deathless love!
The saddest title grief confers,—
For who so lone as they
Upon whose path a mother's love
Sheds not its holy ray?

No gentle form above them bends,
To soothe the couch of pain;
No voice so fond as her's ensays
To calm the feverish brain:
Oh, other tongues may whisper love,
In accents soft and mild,
But none on earth's so pure as that
A mother bears her child.

Judge kindly of the motherless;
A weary lot is theirs;
And oft the heart that gayest seems
A load of sorrow bears.
No faithful voice direct their steps,
Or bids them onward press,
"And if they gang a-keenin wrang,"
God help the motherless.

And when the sinful and the frail,
The tempted and the tried,
Unspotted one! shall cross thy path,
Oh, spurn them not aside:
Then knowest not what thou hadst been
With trials even less:
And when thy lips would vent reproach,
Think, *they are motherless!*

A blessing on the motherless,
Where'er they dwell on earth,
Within the home of childhood,
Or at the stranger's hearth!
Blue be the sky above their heads,
And bright the sun within;
O, God protect the motherless,
And keep them free from sin!

Miscellany.

THE CHINESE INSURGENTS AND "THE BOOK OF GENESIS."

A supplement to the Overland Friend of China says:—Among the books published by the insurgent chiefs, and brought by the Hermes from Nanking, is the first part of the book of Genesis, according to the translation made Gutzlaff, and and published by him in Hong Kong. There is another edition of Gutzlaff's Genesis printed at Ningpo, but in all those places where the Ningpo edition departs for the one published in Hong Kong, the insurgents' copy adheres to the latter and not to the former. It is difficult to assign why they have stopped at the end of the 38th chapter; perhaps the book when issued in Hong Kong was divided into two parts, and the first part only has fallen into the hands of the insurgents; or perhaps they are intending to print the whole, and this is the first part that was ready when the first part that was ready when the Hermes visited Nanking. There is one circumstance connected with its publication worthy of remark, namely this that the title-page is emblazoned by the imperial arms, consisting of two birds of Paradise paying court to the sun, and supported by two prancing dragoons rising out of the water on either side; over the whole are the words. "A new edition, published in the Kwei-hsow, on the 3d year of the celestial dynasty of Thae-ping." If this first half of Genesis be only the commencement of a series, which the insurgent chiefs intend to continue as soon as they have opportunity, and as soon as the various documents comprising the "Holy Book" come into their hands, we may then expect to see, in the course of time, should the insurgents prove successful, the whole of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures published by authority and circulated throughout the empire. This will do more towards the diffusion of divine knowledge than anything which has been hitherto attempted, and may be the means, in the hands of God, of correcting many erroneous and superstitious notions which, in their partially instructed state, the insurgent chiefs have propagated. The leaves of the tree of life will thus contribute to the healing of the nations, and what man has done imperfectly will be more perfectly accomplished by God's own truth. We rejoice to know that while the Hermes was at Nanking, two copies of the delegates' version of the New Testament were placed in the hands of one of their chiefs, and received with respect and gratitude.

In the "Book of Religious Precepts of the Thaeping Dynasty," we have frequent reference to "the presentation of animals, wine tea, and rice, which is in the book directed to be offered up to the Great God;" and it is not improbable that they have been led to the inculcation of these offerings, from the perusal of Gen. iv. 3, where it is said "that Cain brought of the fruit of the ground an offering to the Lord, and Abel brought of the firstlings of his flock." The practice also of Noah (Genesis viii. 20) and of Melchisedsek (Genesis xiv. 18), with that of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, might have led them to conceive that offerings would be acceptable to God; while they had not present to their minds the statement of the apostle that Jesus had, by one offering, perfected for them that were sanctified. We find in one of their phamphlets, called "The Proclamation published by imperial appointment," the very phrase used by Gutzlaff as the general title of the Old Testament—viz., the Sacred Scriptures of the Old Testament;" and the phrase "the supreme Lord, the Great God," so often used in the books of the insurgents, is evidently taken from Gutzlaff's translation in Gen. ii. 4, and numerous other places. He has used it as an equivalent for "the Lord God," where the supreme Lord stands, for the first, and the great God for the second part of the first phrase. The practice of Gutzlaff to employ the term Shang-te for God, by way of eminence, has been followed throughout in the insurgent books, while his practice of using Shin for Gods when the Almighty was not designated, as in Gen. iii. 5, has been imitated in the phamphlets brought from Nanking, so that they may be said to have made Gutzlaff's translation of Genesis their text-book.

NAMING A CHILD.

Mr. Frog, a tailor who had left Charleston at the commencement of the war, returned after the capitulation, and got acquainted with a certain J. W. Gibbs, who was requested by Frog to stand as god-father to one of his children. To which Gibbs agreed, provided he should have the naming of the child. As they were going to church the father asked Gibbs if he had thought of a name.

"Yes," said Gibbs, "what do you think of our Lieutenant Governor, Bull?"

The child was accordingly named Bull. Frog did not immediately think of the drollery of the name, but when he did he could have kiked Gibbs for this imposition on his reliance and friendship.

He thought to have recourse to the Board of Police to get permission to re-baptize the child; but when he saw Lieutenant Governor Bull presiding there, he thought it would be an affront to relate the story; therefore he postponed the matter, and the child retained the appellation of Bull Frog!

The following appear *bona fide* in the Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 6th instant:—"A Card—Mr. Simpson returns his thanks to those gentlemen who so kindly volunteered their services at his daughter's funeral. He has now resumed his business, and solicits a share of public patronage."

WOLF HUNT IN TEXAS.

(From "A Stray Yankee in Texas.")

A new phase of frontier life and a scamper across the prairie on a fast wild Spanish horse at breakneck speed, was quite welcome after our toil, and far more congenial to my feelings than felling trees, handling cross-cuts, rolling blocks, or even such a night-hunt as Joe had introduced me to.

This was the first scene of the kind that I had ever witnessed; it occurred in the days of my freshest verdure, and I enjoyed it to the fullest extent.

Here let me drop a word of advice, *en passant*, to any and every one who may try his fortune in a new country. Do not pretend to any knowledge that you do not possess. If everything appears new, and queer, and strange, say so. Ask as many questions as you please; the more the better. You will find the backwoodsman not only willing, but happy to impart any information in his power, and he will take pleasure in showing you everything that may amuse and astonish you; but for the man who would play the Indian, and refuse an expression of either surprise or pleasure, small pains will be bestowed upon his edification.

Some years since the Hough family resided in Louisiana, but finding the range for their cattle becoming every year worse, one of the sons (our friend Joe) set forth as a pioneer to explore, and locate himself upon the more fertile plains of Texas, taking with him his wife and children. Here, in the days of the patriarchs, he would have pitched his tent, but having no tent to pitch, or no taste for a life in tents, or being intent upon a more permanent mansion, he set to work, and with the friendly assistance of a few near neighbours, living not more than fifteen or twenty miles distant, put up a log cabin. A sturdy arm, a sharp axe, and a willing heart, require but few days to furnish the backwoodsman with a secure shelter. Joe had travelled in a covered wagon, which contained his small family, and small stock of furniture—the latter probably consisting of an old chest containing the family wardrobe, a coffee-pot, a few tin cups, a steel mill to grind his corn, a skillet to bake his bread in, with a few spoons, knives, forks, pans, and pails.

His farming utensils were even fewer in number, a plough, an axe, and hoe, perhaps, nothing else. As for provisions, a supply of coffee and tobacco was indispensable; for everything else, except a little meal for immediate use, he relied upon his stock of cattle, to sell or to kill. Having completed his cabin, he now made a small clearing in the adjoining woods where to raise the corn for his family's bread. The next year his brother came out; the two lived and prospered. Their cattle grew in numbers. Before long, rumors of the fatness of the land reached the ears of the other members of the family, and out they trooped—men, women, children, and negroes, horses and cattle, until Joe began to imagine the population too dense for health and comfort. In fact, he complained bitterly to me, and expressed a determination of moving further, where he would have room to breathe, and the women could not quarrel about their chickens.

This settlement, whose density of population distressed our friend Joe so much, consisted at this time of five families, and not over forty individuals of all hues, ages, and sexes. Cupid had found his way into the wilds, and tempted a young man to commit matrimony with one of the daughters of the family after a very cute courtship, which was perhaps excusable, as the lover had to ride fifty miles every time he would visit his inamorata. Unfortunately for all who anticipated the fun and frolic usually incident to such affairs, death had been busy in the family but a short time previous, having with his remorseless scythe clipped off its head—and in consequence banjo and fiddle were tabooed, and dancing decidedly vetoed. On the wedding morning, the rain fell as it only falls in Texas, and the happy man, arriving drenched to the skin, was obliged to change his dress before he did his condition. However, as he had ridden in homespun, and preserved his best suit in his saddle-bags intact, he soon made his appearance decidedly renovated. If there was no dancing, there was plenty of feasting. The Houston stores had been laid under contribution, a host of fat things were spread before the assembled guests, and although I cannot affirm, as it is customary to do in similar cases, that the tables groaned under their unwonted burden—since, according to the very best information I have been able to obtain upon the subject, tables never do groan, but are basely slandered in this respect, yet they certainly creaked—and to make up the deficiency, the majority of the guests groaned in concert before morning. The old lady seemed to have taken an exact measure of each one's capacity, and as long as she imagined a stray corner existed unoccupied, so long she continued to heap her luxuries upon the unfortunate proprietor's plate. In the evening songs and stories, nearly as broad as they were long, intimately mixed with whiskey and water, circulated among us, and long ere midnight the majority of the males at least, were in admirable condition for bed.

A bed was prepared—rather remarkable for its longitude, as it extended the entire length of the porch, being formed simply by laying down a succession of blankets and counterpanes, with anything and everything stuck under the end for "heading"—and upon this the males threw themselves down, each man using his own blanket, which no Texan travels without, for cover.

The next morning all were astir betimes, and it certainly appeared to me that had the most of them entertained even a remote idea of the thirst they were to experience, they certainly would have taken a drop more before retiring. A wedding without anything of a frolic connected with it would have been deemed a species of sacrilege, and so, "faute de mieux," the wolf-hunt was declared the order of the day.

Directly in front of the house, at a distance of four miles, is an "island of timber," known as Lake Island. It is one mile in length, and through it runs or stands, as the case may be, a narrow, shallow, and muddy strip of water. Four miles again beyond this, is another and a smaller "island," called from its usual inhabitants "Wolf Island." I would here beg the reader to remark, that in speaking of "Islands," clusters of trees are meant to be implied—the same relative terms being applied to prairie and woodland as we use in speaking of land and water—a strip of prairie extending into the woods is known as a "Cove" or "Bay," while a projecting piece of wood is called a "Point"—a cluster of trees, an "Island," &c.

It appears that among the innumerable wolves that ravaged the prairie, one had acquired for herself a very unenviable notoriety, and had been long marked for destruction. Her size was great; in fact, she was represented as being a monster in her way. She had had the audacity to venture boldly into the cow-pens, and drive off all the dogs of the settlement except the old veteran, Bose, with whom she respectfully declined measuring her strength. Our plans were easily arranged, the caviarde of horses driven into the pen, and we were soon very busy catching and saddling—each man paying particular attention to the fastenings of his girth, in the anticipation of a hard race over a bog-wallow prairie. Among the more prominent actors were our friend 'Joe,' his younger brother 'Dave,' mounted upon a fine blooded animal, and the brother-in-law, 'Sam,' who, being almost as much a Johnny Newcome as myself, and considering himself "some punkins" in hunting, must needs bring his rifle into the field, for which he was well laughed at. The rest relied for offence and defence upon their long cow whips—an implement consisting of a short eighteen inch handle, to which a very heavy lash from twelve to eighteen feet long is attached, and usually carried over the shoulder with the lash trailing upon the ground—the "caviarde" or hair rope, and, in cases of emergency, their stirrups, which, weighing from three to five pounds, and easily unshipped, as a sailor would say, make very efficient instruments of destruction.

All were ready, and, with a shout, [illegible] ed at a rattling pace; but our notice [illegible] a burst of a mile, we cooled down to a [illegible] Bearing to the right of Lake Island is a [illegible] almost impassable in the wet season, but at [illegible] time in good order for travelling, and [illegible] into its high grass we dashed a [illegible] as ever gladdened a hunter's eye. [illegible] not lost upon our friend Bose, who [illegible] rowels into the sides of his young [illegible] off in hot pursuit. "Look out, Sam!" [illegible] "look out; that critter won't [illegible] you sits directly." The caution came [illegible] a shout of exclamation from Sam had [illegible] buck to the right about, [illegible] curiosity of his kind, to know what in the world that unearthly noise might mean; and [illegible] fied, Sam was within range; in an instant, [illegible] the least check of his horse's speed, [illegible] at his cheek, and off went the gun, Sam, [illegible] "unanimous," as Mr. George Christy [illegible] "upon that last note." The buck evidently [illegible] the best of it. With his fine [illegible] he scowed over the prairie, [illegible] above the high grass at every [illegible] The rider, the parent of all the mischief, lay [illegible] upon the ground, and Sam, well bruised, and almost stunned, fist upon his back, was hobbling on to one end of his "caberos," endeavoring to restrain his horse, who, fastened to the other, was prancing, snorting, and trying his best to escape his human anchor. A fall from a horse being too trivial a thing to occasion anything but a laugh at the expense of the fallen, without more ado we secured the animal, righted the man, and quietly went our course to the Island. On arriving there I found it to be a cluster of trees covering about two acres, with a hunty thicket of underbrush—and an admirable place to shelter all kinds of "varmint."

The best mounted men were selected to guard the Island, and if the wolf or wolves should break through our formidable pack of dogs, to cut them off from taking shelter in Lake Island. Dave and myself were posted without upon one side; we had dismounted for a moment to tighten the girths, and I was just securing mine, when a shout from him brought me to saddle in an instant, and looking round I espied the identical wolf not more than one hundred yards ahead, making the best of her way across the prairie, and maintaining a running fight with "old Bose," while the rest of the pack of hounds and curs were scouring along after them as near as they might.

We gave chase immediately. It was just noon, on an intensely hot day in the first part of September; the ground we were riding over, of the description known as "hog-wallow," being a succession of small mounds and corresponding hollows—the wold, gaunt and in fine running order. In short the chances were decidedly in her favor, yet we dashed, shouting like madmen. Dave right on the trail of the wolf, and I striving to head her off from Lake Island.

It was an animated scene—the wolf right ahead, running side by side with "old Bose," and gaining ground every moment; the space between us dotted with dogs of all colors and sizes, and scattered from us to the starting-ground, some twenty riders, every man of them making the best possible use of both lungs and spurs.

Whether it was owing to the heat of the day, the roughness of the ground, or the fact that the wolf was contending for life, and we only for her skin, I know not, but in a heat of four miles she certainly beat us fairly over a quarter.

Upon reaching Lake Island not only the old hound, but the smaller fry, abandoned all idea of the chase, and rushed indiscriminately into the water, whence they refused most doggedly to stir. They were completely done over and used up, and most of our horses in no better condition.

After beating the bush vainly for a while, we called a council of war, and determined to ride our reeking, panting steeds homeward, procure fresh ones, and other dogs, and return again, feeling very sure that "Sir Isengrim" would not dream of leaving his quarters for some time, unless cavalierly ousted; and that we should find him waiting us, stiffened with his morning's work, and in no condition to make the same "time" again.

On our homeward route Dave and myself, to whom the escape of the wolf was imputed, caught it finely from all quarters. "Look hear, Dave, what's this 'Jack ov Dimins' you was gwine to hunt on, that could give a wolf fits directly?" "I say, stranger, that's a powerful smart lookin' chunk ov a poney you've got atwixt yer legs that, but poneys is mighty onceratin."

"Now, boys, just cum out squ and say if yer did run ater the varment, or if ye took a sorter skear and put out tother way."

"I tell what is, boys said a fourth, "ye all barkin' up the wrong tree. I smell a bug. Dave and that ar stranger's only playin' possum, an want to get a quarter race out on us, but they can't pull the wool over this child's eyes; he's got 'em both skinned."

"Shut up," replied Dave, "and let the stranger and me alone. Thar warnt one ov ye in half a mile ov the tail ov our horses. I'll dar ye now to run a race over that same hog-wallow, and ketch ten cows and calves on either the stranger or me, and I'll bet a ping ov tobacker I hev a saddle cover off that varmint's back afore I camp down."

On nearing the plantation we perceived a number of dark objects perched upon the fence, which at first I mistook for buzzards, but they proved to be a general assortment of all the young darkies in the place, chattering like so many magpies, their white eyes and teeth glistening in their setting of jet, who had assembled to get an early view of the "varmint" we had gone forth to do battle with.

As soon as we arrived at the house, one of the young darkies was dispatched to the river with an invitation for a man who was there living to come up and bring all his pups; two or three more were mounted, and sent into the prairie in search of the "caviarde" of horses—and we went to dinner.

To use a very expressive Westernism, "Dave's fust was up," and every possible preparation was made to preclude a failure. The dogs that had returned were cared for, the very best new horses (horses trained to cow hunting) selected, a complete and well digested plan of the campaign devised and explained. It was, however, thought that the difficulties of the chase had very much increased since morning. In the place of a small island that might be easily drawn, the wolf was now in a dense thicket a mile in length, with a stream of water in its midst, which the cunning old rascal might use to great advantage in washing his trail, and throwing the dogs off the scent.

Four o'clock found us all prepared for a start, and half an hour's sharp riding brought us to the hunting-ground. One person was now stationed at either end of the island, and one on each side, all of them at a sufficient distance from it to permit their glance to take in everything from the outpost to another.

We then commenced advancing in line from each end, spreading ourselves over the entire surface, and forcing our way slowly and cautiously back the dogs; and at the same time [illegible] party riding even with our line upon the outside.

In this way we proceeded through the [illegible] but no "sign" of wolf could we see. Dogs [illegible] started all sorts of game, but not the [illegible] we were in search of. Dave was in despair. "[illegible] mustn't gone across again," said he, [illegible] reckon not," replied Joe, "[illegible] his clar with the critter, ef he [illegible] so. He's pretty much dead [illegible] then he knows we're arter him [illegible] catch him shorein' his [illegible] dark, and of that's a [illegible] tell nigh cum up, and then [illegible] tell you what, gentlemen, [illegible] ye that. The critter's been [illegible] clar across the path, jump the [illegible] ties—we've been [illegible] would get up and go to [illegible] but these durn [illegible] and so we must do the [illegible]