

information on this subject. In all cases, wherever you may be, avoid sporting what little money you may have; it is generally the best plan to let the female part of your family have it secured about their persons; do not keep it in your boxes or trunks. Many give up their money to the clerk of the boat for safe keeping: they generally charge a small per-centage for their trouble. Always bear in mind, before you spend a sovereign, how much land it will purchase when you get to the end of your journey.

"The emigrant, on landing at any of the towns on the Ohio river, if he has a family, had better engage a lodging for his family immediately, or go into some cheap boarding-house. His next object will be, if he intends to farm, or to labour on a farm, to get into the country as soon as he can; for he will there find everything much cheaper, and have a better opportunity of becoming acquainted with the quality and the local advantages of the land. Should the emigrant be possessed of a few pounds, I would advise him to be in no hurry in making choice of land. He had better hire a small farm for a season than make too hasty a purchase; by so doing, he will be better able to know the quality and eligibility of the land. The smallest quantity of land sold by the government is forty acres: this can be purchased for about £10 6s. Those who have the means will find it to their advantage to purchase improved farms: they can be purchased generally for less than their improvements cost. Make no purchase but what you can pay for. Be sure not to run in debt with the calculation of paying the purchase-money by the produce of the farm, without your family is large. This is a rock upon which many are wrecked. I have seen many calculations made of the expense of clearing, and the cultivation of farms, with the amount and price of the produce from that cultivation, and the difference showing that it was a very profitable investment. All this looks very pretty on paper; but many find it, to their sorrow, confoundedly wrong in practice. I would say to all emigrants, Buy no more land than you can comfortably pay for, and leave a sufficiency to purchase a few of the necessaries of life. If the emigrant wants a milch cow, or breeding sow, or provisions for his family, he will be able to obtain the whole by his own labour, or by that of his family. It has been asked, Are there any difficulties relative to the titles to land? The titles to land purchased of the general government are indisputable. There is no difficulty in ascertaining the validity of the title to any piece of land offered for sale by individuals. All that the emigrant has to require from the seller is the clerk and recorder's certificate, which will show in what state the land is held by the seller. There are a clerk and recorder in every county, whose books are open to the inspection of any individual during office-hours, that is, from nine a.m. to three p.m. every day. His certificate completely sets the matter at rest. I would say, Let all those who look to labour as the basis of independence go to the western states, where labour is high, and provisions cheap. This applies equally to the mechanic and the farmer; both are there well paid. The towns on the Ohio river are rapidly improving, and consequently the farms in the neighbourhood of those towns are, and must ever be, more valuable than those situated far in the interior. It is probable that if even the western country becomes a manufacturing one, that the principal manufactories will be situated on the borders of the Ohio. It possesses those qualifications that few countries can boast of. Here are cotton, silk (if cultivated), iron, lead, coal, &c., in the greatest abundance. Is not this a *bonus* for manufacturing, and that on the spot? Though wages are high, provisions are exceedingly low. There is plenty of work, and that well paid for. Labour is the thing most required in the west: few are able to avail themselves of the richness of the country, for the want of labour. There would be thousands of acres of land more in cultivation, if labourers could be found. The great drawback to the west is, that labourers have become proprietors of land in fee-simple so quickly, that, instead of labouring for others, they wish to hire others to labour for them. It is not in any particular district that this want is felt, but all over the western states. If emigrants could only muster a sufficiency of means to take them to the west, they need not be under any dread of obtaining plenty of

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