

against him, and one Samuel Estey, in the Office of the Register of Deeds and Wills for the County of York, in favor of the Administrators of the late Ezekiel Sloat, to-wit, on the 23d day of December, 1841, or at any time since that period, to the undermentioned Lots of Land in the Parish of Douglas, known as the Lots numbered 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, in the Nashwasis Grant, granted to Leonard Reed, Elias Queveau, and others, together with all other the Real Estate of the said Aaron Estey, in the County of York, with all Mills, Houses, &c., erected thereon: The same having been seized by virtue of several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court, against the said Aaron Estey.

Also, at the same time and place:

Will be sold all the right, title and interest, property, claim and demand, of Richard Powers, to a Lot of Land on which he now resides, in the Parish of Kingsclear, known as the southwestern half of the Lot No. 29, on the southeast side of the Hanwell Road, containing 90 acres, more or less: The same having been seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favor of William A. McLean.

Also, at the same time and place:

Will be sold all the right, title and interest, property, claim and demand, of Isaiah Parent and John Lint, to the Lot of Land on which they now reside, in the Parish of Queensbury, fronting on the River Saint John, known as Lot No. 136, or "the Glebe Lot." The same having been seized by virtue of two Executions issued out of the Supreme Court, one against Isaiah Parent, in favor of George W. Turner, the other against John Lint, in favor of Peter Fisher.

Fredericton, May 12, 1846.

E. W. MILLER, SHERIFF.

County of Sunbury.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday the twenty sixth day of June next, at the Court House in Burton, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon:—

ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, of Joseph F. Estabrooks, of in and to that Farm or tract of Land situate in the Parish of Manguerville, and abutted and bounded as follows, viz:— Southerly by the River Saint John; northwesterly by Land owned by Charles Good and Edward Miles; in the rear by Crown Lands; and southeasterly by Ruben Cowperthwaite's Farm; being Lot No. —, containing 500 acres, more or less, with all buildings and other improvements thereon: The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Enoch Lunt against the said Joseph F. Estabrooks.

Burton, 16th December, 1844.

J. HAZEN, SHERIFF.

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until Friday the 24th day of October next.

Burton, 26th June, 1845.

J. HAZEN, SHERIFF.

☞ The Sale of the above Property is further postponed until the twenty fifth day of February next.

Burton, Oct. 22, 1845.

J. HAZEN, SHERIFF.

☞ The sale of the above property is further postponed until the last Monday in June next.

Burton, Feb. 23, 1846.

J. HAZEN, SHERIFF.

☞ The sale of the above property is further postponed until the last Monday in October next.

Burton, 29th June, 1846.

J. HAZEN, SHERIFF.

County of Albert.

To be sold at Public Auction on the second Tuesday in January next, at the Sheriff's Office in Hopewell, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon:—

ALL the right, title, interest and estate of James Gildart, of, in and to all that certain Farm, or tract of Land, situate on the Pollet River, so called, in the Parish of Harvey, in the County of Albert, and now in the occupation of the said James Gildart; bounded Southerly by Land in the occupation of Richard Golding, Easterly by Land granted to William Colepitt, Northerly by Land in the occupation of John Constantine, and Westerly by vacant Crown Land; containing by estimation one hundred acres, more or less: The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Robert Stiles, against the said James Gildart.

Hopewell, June 30th, 1846.

THOS. GILBERT, SHERIFF.

GENERAL AGENCY,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having recently erected a new and spacious Building in one of the most central situations of this City, and completely adapted for the purpose of conducting the

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

begs to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive consignments of goods to any extent, and to transact business upon liberal terms.

Having from many years experience acquired a thorough knowledge of mercantile business in this country, he trusts that with promptitude and attention he will be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

Fredericton, 19th Sept., 1846.

ASA COY, Auctioneer.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the title of Benjamin Beveridge and Co., at Tobique, County of Carleton, is this day dissolved by mutual consent: and all Debts due to the said Partnership are to be recovered by B. Beveridge; and all persons to whom the said Partnership are indebted, will hand in their Accounts to the said B. Beveridge for adjustment and payment. Dated at Fredericton, 31st October, 1845.

B. BEVERIDGE,
JAMES TAYLOR.

CIRCULAR.

On a means for improving the Social Condition of the Working Classes, and promoting an extensive and independent system of Emigration to the British Colonies.

THE ROYAL NORTH AMERICAN

LAND, RAILWAY AND EMIGRATION SOCIETY:

Established for the purpose of enabling the Industrious Classes to become Proprietors of Shares by the payment of small Periodical Subscriptions.

The very great public importance of a Railway communication between Halifax and Quebec, independent of its commercial advantage to the Colonies, has been fully recognized by the Government; and whether at war or at peace with our neighbours, there is no doubt that the measures now under consideration, for establishing a Company competent to undertake such a work, will be speedily carried into effect.

The first consequence of the completion of this great work, will be to bring within easy reach of the redundant and active population of this country, many millions of acres of highly fertile land (with its timber and valuable minerals,) which only awaits the hand of industry to be turned to profitable account. By means of the contemplated Society, thousands of deserving labourers may there find employment and every comfort for their families, the land being well adapted for all purposes, and rendered completely accessible by the proposed mode of communication. It is not necessary, here, to enter into details of the natural produce of those fine countries. The highest authorities, both public and private, concur in stating, that no part of the world offers more powerful inducement to British enterprise, than the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, when they shall have become intersected by proper roads; and it must be obvious that none can excel a Railroad for such a purpose.

These considerations have led to the formation of a Society, for providing a fund to purchase extensive tracts of land in the British Provinces of North America, and to form a Railway, in order to improve and render them directly available. It has been ascertained that one fourth part of the trade between Halifax and Quebec, at one penny per ton, per mile, with the passenger traffic at third class charges only, will yield a dividend exceeding seven per cent per annum on the outlay, exclusive of the returns from land and timber.

It is proposed to take advantage of the time that must elapse before the Railway can be commenced to accumulate a stock, by small periodical subscriptions, in order to admit the industrious operatives of this country as contributors to an undertaking essentially national in character, certainly not less secure than the public saving's bank, and which promises, on the surest ground to all connected with it, a most beneficial investment. This mode of subscription has been suggested by a body of respectable artisans, who are convinced "that it would be a most acceptable boon to the working classes generally, by affording them an opportunity of investing their small savings in landed property, so certain to improve in value"—a source of benefit hitherto quite unattainable by them, on account of the very high price of land in England.

Whilst the contributions to this Society are accumulating, it will be the assigned duty of the Directors to invest the money, from time to time, in government securities; the dividends on which will enable them to pay to the Subscribers the same rate of interest now obtained from the savings' bank, and when the arrangements are completed with the provincial governments, this interest will be increased. Thus a large capital may, with perfect safety, be provided by the time it is wanted, in which a numerous class of men will become interested who are eminently qualified to promote the successful colonization of a new country; the natural consequence will be to induce an extensive emigration, equally beneficial to the colonies and the mother country itself.

Apart from the great public considerations that influence a decision on the subject, there are other very important reasons for this Society to exert every means in its power to establish the railway in contemplation. In the first place, it will be the source of very extensive and immediate employment to vast numbers of emigrants of the working class, who will thus become active and most valuable occupants of the land. This will add very much to the character and stability of a rising colony. Generally speaking, the sterling worth of a man who attains a footing in such a scene of beneficial labour by his own resources, is equal to that of two of those who must be conveyed to the spot by charity. Secondly, it will facilitate the application of machinery to an extent not hitherto practicable, both for the purpose of cutting up and conveying timber at a cheaper rate to the outports for sale; likewise for lessening the heavy cost of eradicating the stumps of trees, and by such means to encourage among settlers the very valuable practice of confining their labours, in the first instance, to a small, but better cultivated space of ground.

Lastly, it may be remarked, that it is already ascertained that fertile land, to the extent of two million acres or more, can be obtained from the provincial governments at a nominal charge per acre; which, on completion of the railway, will be brought within eight or ten days' distance of this country.

When it has been ascertained what may be the probable numbers who wish to become members of this Society, a detailed prospectus