

County of Restigouche.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the thirteenth day of April next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in Dalhousie, County of Restigouche:

ALL the right, title, interest, property claim, and demand of which William Delany, deceased, at the time of his death, (now in the hands of Mary Delany, Administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of the said William Delany, deceased, at the time of his death,) had, of, in, to or out of the several Lots, pieces, parcels or tracts of Land, as follows, viz: No. 69, situate and fronting on William Street, in the Town Plat of Dalhousie, one hundred feet, and extending back two hundred feet, together with the Dwellings, House, Barn and Out-Houses thereon; Also the Pasture Lots Nos. 23, 28 and 29, containing eight acres and one rood; Likewise Pasture Lots Nos. 97 and 98, containing five acres and six perches: The same having been seized by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Thomas Hays against the said Mary Delany, Administratrix as aforesaid.

J. L. BARBERIE, SHERIFF.

Dalhousie, 28th August, 1849.

CHANCERY SALE.

TO be sold pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Chancery, made in a cause of Edward Wilson and Joseph Wilson, Complainants, and the Honorable Thomas Baillie and John D. Rainsford, Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned, one of the Masters of the said Court, at my Office, in Fredericton, on Thursday the eighth day of November next, at ten o'clock, A. M., all that certain piece or parcel of Land and Premises situate, lying and being in the Parish of Kingsclear, in the County of York, bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at a clump of marked Elms standing on the south east angle of Lot number five, on the western bank or shore of the Magaguadavic River; thence running, by the magnet, west twenty five chains, of four poles each, crossing Lower Trout Brook in that distance; thence south twenty five chains; thence east eighty chains, recrossing the aforesaid Brook in that distance, to a marked Maple Stake standing on the said side of the said River, and following the various courses of the same, up stream, in a northerly direction, to the place of beginning; containing two hundred acres, more or less; known as Lot number six in G. N. Smith's Survey on the said River in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two; and more particularly described in the Grant thereof to Reuben Brockway; with the Building and improvements made thereon.—Dated this nineteenth day of July, 1849.

CHARLES FISHER,
Master in Chancery.

J. W. CHANDLER Sol. for Complainants.

CHANCERY SALE.

TO be Sold at Public Auction, pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Chancery, made in the cause of Arthur Ritchie, Complainant, and Robert Reid, James McDonald, James Reid, and James McPherson Reid, Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned, one of the Masters of the said Court, at my Office, in Fredericton, on Saturday the first day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all that certain Lot, piece and parcel of Land and Premises situate, lying and being in the Parish of Addington, in the County of Restigouche, and Province of New Brunswick, being known and distinguished as Lots Number 49 and 50, called the Maple Green Farm, granted to the said Robert Reid; bounded on the west by Lot No. 48, granted to one Daniel Stewart; on the east by Lot No. 51, granted to one Jonathan Heard, Senior; in front by the River Restigouche; and in the rear by Wilderness Land; with all Buildings and improvements made thereon.—Dated the eighteenth day of August, 1849.

GEO. J. DIBBLEE,
Master in Chancery.

In the matter of Hamilton Mitchell, an Absconding Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, That we, the Subscribers, having been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of the said Hamilton Mitchell, of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, an absconding Debtor, and having been duly sworn to the faithful discharge of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Hamilton Mitchell to pay us, or some one of us, on or before Thursday the twenty fifth day of October next, all such sum or sums of money, or other debt or duty which they owe to or are chargeable with by the said Hamilton Mitchell; and we do hereby further require all persons whatsoever having the charge, custody or possession of any goods, chattels or effects belonging to the said Hamilton Mitchell, to deliver the same forthwith to us or to some one of us as aforesaid; and we do further require all the Creditors of the said Hamilton Mitchell to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands, on or before the said twenty fifth day of October next; and we do hereby require a general meeting of all the Creditors of the said Hamilton Mitchell, or such of them as shall choose to attend, on Thursday the first day of November next, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Office of George J. and Samuel R. Thomson, Esquires, in Saint Stephen aforesaid, to examine and see the debts due to each person ascertained, in order that right and justice may be done, agreeably to the directions of the said Act of Assembly.—Dated at Saint Stephen aforesaid, this twentieth day of August, A. D. 1849.

JOHN H. OVIATT,
WILLIAM WATSON,
JAMES H. WHITLOCK, } Trustees.

ESSAY ON ANNEXATION.

Respectfully inscribed to His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.

Annexation of a country to the United States, in the defence of which the gallant Brock fell on the heights of Queenston, will never cease to be other than a mere chimera. In the history of Canada we find the unfading record—whilst the memorable event will ever be engraven on the hearts of its people: "Wolf poured out his precious life blood on the Plains of Abraham."

In public, as well as in the conduct of private affairs, no great change in the uniformity of their course should ever be entertained, without, in the first place, we are assured of the absolute necessity of the change, and secondly, without considering well the consequences, if the order of the existence of our affairs is interfered with. The subject, which is denoted by the title of this article, is one which for some time past I have maturely considered, and the result of my deliberations strongly tends to the firm conviction that the change of political and social condition which it embraces render it utterly inexpedient.

Those who are disposed to sever the bonds which unite us to the mother country, sum up their arguments substantially as follows:—

"1st. Annexation will tend to our benefit by infusing American enterprise into our pursuits, and bringing American capital into our markets for the development of our Colonial resources:

"2d. The policy of the home Government—though apparently opposed to the severance of the ties existing between the parent state and these Colonies—does not evince on the part of our home rulers any very inflexible determination to retain us as the subjects of Great Britain:

"3d. Not that it is too liberal, but, on the contrary, that its mode of governing the Colonies has been far too contracted, and the sustained prosperity of the Colonies has become more than ever a question subservient and secondary to the immediate interests of Great Britain."

I shall endeavour to answer this reasoning in the order in which it is given. 1st. If we became an integral part of the American Union, and consequently we were governed by the federal laws of United States, it would by no means follow that the reminiscences of the past would be instantaneously banished from the mind: early and matured recollections of England's power and England's glory, with which, as British subjects, we have always felt ourselves to be identified, would continually flit across the imagination, yet the aspirations which time had hallowed would meet with no response from our changed condition, and like the French Canadians of the sister Province, who still, after the passing away of more than two generations, sigh for the lost sovereignty of La Belle France, the natural emotions of the minds of our people would be heard in the murmured words, "England, with all thy faults, I love thee still." The vaunted "American enterprise" and "American capital" would shrink from contact with people indulging in such reminiscences, which too frequently would be excited by the humility of their new position. Our admission into the Union could never be attained through the unanimity of the American people, and hence, like a poor, dependent relative, thrust into the domestic circle, the proverbial coolness and apathy of the step-mother must be endured in spite of remonstrance and vain repining.

"Enterprise" is a pleasing term. It is a necessary ingredient in all operations in which vigor of intellect or physical endurance are imperatively required, but still, though it may goad and excite the natural impulse of the human mind, yet it may stimulate too highly, and, like the "Will o' the Wisp," lead its votary to unsafe places, which may prove to be "sloughs of despond." I have seen a statistical table, compiled in 1847, and published in New York, which establishes the fact, that in that great commercial emporium, out of every 100 persons who embark in either mercantile, maritime or manufacturing pursuits, on a large scale, more than 90 become insolvent. Such is not the result of similar operations in any other country in the world, and as is evident it is not the want but in the actual existence of a superabundance of "enterprise" in the American people that the cause of this great national calamity can be readily traced. If by "Annexation" we are suddenly to become inoculated with this coveted "enterprise," to avoid the stupendous evil alone, I think most persons will agree with me in the opinion, that we are not as yet ready for this great constitutional change, and it will be far better to remain as we are, and in due course we shall be in the proper state of mind to receive it in the natural way. As to the "American capital," which is to flow into the country, I have my honest doubts. Jonathan rarely, if ever, sends his dollars, unless he can personally supervise their outlay. "There are few temptations in a northern climate for a southern man," is a familiar adage, some degrees to the northward of "Mason and Dixon's line." The most thriving towns in Maine are indebted to home industry for their prosperity, and not to capital transplanted from the large cities of the Union, where it alone exists in extra abundance. And we are yet to learn that enterprise is wanting with a true blooded Bluenose, where he has "a clear stage and no favour," upon which it can be profitably exercised. A good deal more might be written on this head, but I have merely glanced at some of the most prominent points.

2d. The policy of the home Government is not opposed to the existence of those ties by which the parent state is united to the