

PROSPECTUS

of an Association, for Colonizing One Million of Acres of Land in New Brunswick, upon a plan of mutual co-operation and assistance.

The Association propose to purchase 1,000,000 Acres of Land from Government, which they hope to obtain at the price of 3s. 6d. per Acre, payable by twenty yearly instalments of £8,750 each; and, as they submit a plan calculated to ensure an effectual system of emigration, they confidently anticipate the sanction of Government.

The whole land will be divided into 10,000 shares, of 100 acres each, and no individual will be allowed to hold more than 20 shares; consequently, the whole can never be in less than 500 hands at any time.

Each Shareholder of 100 acres, will pay £3 deposit at the time of Subscription, and a Quarterly payment of fifteen shillings for seven years, and 5s. per quarter in the eighth year; making the subscription for 100 acres £25.

The surplus Capital, beyond paying the Instalments to Government, and the expenses of management, to be employed in carrying out the requisite number of useful Emigrants, such as Farming Labourers, Mechanics, and Artizans, providing them with rations until they can support themselves by their labour, which will be paid for at the current rate of wages given in the district, and advancing to needy members of the association the means of going out with their families, and in every case to clear such portion of Land as any Shareholder may require previous to his settlement thereon.

All advances made by the Association, to be repaid with interest at 5 per cent. by quarterly instalments in Cash or Produce to be taken at the price obtained by the Commissioners of the Association.

By the annexed Table, it is clearly shown, that after the original cost of the Land is paid, and the expense of management, there will be a surplus amounting to £178,254: 13s. which will be £17: 16s. 7d. each share; whilst at the same time the greatly enhanced value of 100 acres of land, cleared and settled, upon the principle laid down must ensure to this mode of investment a more certain and profitable return than any other hitherto open to the industrious portion of the British public.

First payment of £3 per share of 100 Acres of Land on January 1st 1832, will be	£30,000	0	0
Four quarterly payments commencing on the 25th March, of 15 shillings each	30,000	0	0
Interest on £60,000, received as above	2,062	10	0
	£62,062	10	0
First Years payment to Government	£3,750		
Estimated expense of Management, &c.	3,000		
	11,750	0	0
Nett Amount to be employed in the objects of the Association, in 1832	£50,312	10	0

date.	Amount of Instalments.	Capital of the Association.	Interest.	Annual Receipts.	Annual Payments.	Amount to be employed.
1832	£3	£29 paid	£50,312 10 0	£2,515 12 0	£30,562 10 0	£11,750 0 0
1833	3	12 0 0	71,639 12 0	3,581 19 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1834	3	15 0 0	94,034 1 0	4,701 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1835	3	18 0 0	117,548 5 0	5,877 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1836	3	21 0 0	142,233 3 0	7,111 18 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1837	3	24 0 0	168,162 11 0	8,408 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1838	1	25 0 0	195,338 3 0	9,769 3 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0
		£25 0 0				

The amount of Capital is now paid up, and the Association have a fund of £203,403: 6s. lent at interest and secured upon the Lands of the Settlers; out of this they have to pay Government, and the expense of management annually the sum of £11,750 for 12 years as follows:—

date.	Capital of the Association.	Interest.	Payments Annually.	Amount at the end of each year.
1840	£203,402 6 0	£10,170 2 0	£11,750 0 0	£201,822 8 0
1841	201,822 8 0	10,091 2 0	0 0 0	200,163 10 0
1842	200,163 10 0	10,008 8 0	0 0 0	199,421 13 0
1843	199,421 13 0	9,921 1 0	0 0 0	198,592 14 0
1844	198,592 14 0	9,829 12 0	0 0 0	197,672 6 0
1845	197,672 6 0	9,738 12 0	0 0 0	196,655 18 0
1846	196,655 18 0	9,632 15 0	0 0 0	195,538 13 0
1847	195,538 13 0	9,526 18 0	0 0 0	194,315 11 0
1848	194,315 11 0	9,415 15 0	0 0 0	192,981 6 0
1849	192,981 6 0	9,299 1 0	0 0 0	191,530 7 0
1850	191,530 7 0	9,176 10 0	0 0 0	189,956 17 0
1851	189,956 17 0	9,047 16 0	0 0 0	188,254 13 0

The Association would now cease, and the surplus, after paying Government £175,000, will be £178,254: 13s.—being a bonus upon each share of £17 16s. 7d. thereby reducing the original cost of 100 acres of Land to £7 3s. 5d.

THE COMET!!!

After the Indian Spasmodic Cholera, we do not know but the comet which makes its transit of the earth's orbit next summer, is the most interesting subject. Sinners had better begin to settle their accounts as soon as possible.—*New-York Courier and Enquirer.*

The Comet, and its probable effects upon our Earth.—Mr. Editor: having had my attention called to the subject of the above caption, I respectfully solicit a small space in your paper to give publicity to the views and impressions of Astronomers in relation to it.

You are aware, I presume, that the Comet which will complete its revolution around the sun next June, is to pass as it retires very near our planet—that is, our earth will be in that part of her orbit, which is near the orbit of the Comet, just at that precise time when the Comet will pass—a circumstance which, Astronomers say has not occurred before, perhaps since the flood. It is upon this fact that German Astronomers calculate that the world will then undergo some great and tremendous revolution. They calculate that the mutual attraction of those two bodies may possibly bring them into contact, in which case an immediate explosion must ensue.

Who can tell but that this may be the great agent employed by the Deity to brush away the heavens, and destroy the Earth, or, in the sublime language of inspiration—to cause the Heavens to pass away with a great noise, the elements to melt with fervent heat, and the earth and things to be burned up. This event we all know is to come, and it is to come as a snare upon all them that dwell upon the face of the whole earth, and as a thief in the night. But whether these terrible sublime movements, and this awfully grand display of Heaven's superior power, will take place on the 20th June ensuing, (the day of the nearest approach of this Comet to our earth) is not for the writer of this letter to determine.

A Lecturer in the North, with his orbits and diagrams, is endeavouring to demonstrate that this Comet and our earth will be less than 20,000 miles apart on that

day—quite near enough one would think to create a pressure upon our atmosphere (unless a higher agency shall interfere) sufficient to cause the sea and the waves thereof to roar.

The French and American Astronomers believe the comet will pass our earth without any material or injurious effect to us. But is not long before that time, and those then living will have a fair opportunity to test the truth of all the astronomical calculations that have been made and are now being made on the subject.

Should the German Astronomers have made the surest calculations, then on the 20th June ensuing, Old time will bathe his wearied feet in the ocean of eternity; and this world and the fashion thereof will pass away. But whether right or wrong in their calculations, it is nevertheless true that this event will come. Yes! it is written—It is written with the finger of unerring truth, and standeth fast forever. "Time shall be no more!" This world and the fashion of it is now passing away—It rapidly approximates its end, and will soon cease to be.

My object in making this Communication will have been answered, should those who are in the habit of making calculations favor the public with their views on the subject. And more particularly shall I be gratified if those who may read this brief notice will lay to heart the affecting truth, that this world is destined to give place to another—that it will soon be superseded by the new Heaven and the new Earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness.

Norfolk, Jan. 11, 1832.

There has been no little speculation on the subject of a Comet that it is supposed will appear in the course of this year. In presenting the annexed extract on this subject we would remark that it has been the topic in Europe, and the people of France having been somewhat alarmed, the French Philosophical Academy some time ago, caused calculations to be made on the subject, and published a report to allay the alarm which had seized the minds of the ignorant classes on the occasion. The result of their calculations went to show that no sort of danger was to be apprehended on the approach of this Comet. The following we find in a paper before us—*Bos. Cent.*

The Comet.—The European papers speak of a Comet that will appear within 60,000 miles of the Earth's orbit, sometime in the year 1832. If the earth should happen to be in that portion of its orbit, nearer the path of the comet, in its approach to the sun, they say its motion will be much disturbed, and serious consequences may reasonably be apprehended.

N. Lalapad has computed that comets may pass within 30,000 leagues without sensibly deranging the motion of the earth. The comet of 1470 approached so near the earth as to increase its periodical time upwards of two days; and had its mass been equal to that of the earth, it is computed by La Place, the earth's motion in her orbit would have been equally retarded, and consequently have increased the length of the year nearly 49 hours. As no such effect was produced the disturbing force of the comet was considered insensible. The mass of the comet was 1,500th part less than that of the earth. In 1454 the moon was eclipsed by a comet; which must have passed within 200,000 miles of the earth—and it is known that no effect was produced by its attractive force, either on the earth or moon. The immense velocity of comets may be a principal reason why they do not sensibly affect the motion of the planets. That of 1680 was calculated by Newton to move at the rate of 800,000 miles an hour, and Brahme observed one at Palermo in 1670, whose velocity he computed to be equal to 2,500,000 miles an hour. The comet of 1450 is best known by astronomers. Its period is computed to be about 76 years, though from its motion being disturbed by the planets it is sometimes longer. It appeared in 1632 very bright; and was looked after with very great anxiety in 1753, but Clairault determined from calculation that it would not appear till April, 1759. The increased length of its period he attributed to the influence of Jupiter and Saturn, near which it would pass. It accordingly approached nearest the sun on the 12th March, 1759. If this is the comet to which the European papers refer, it will not appear till 1834 or 5.—The distance of this comet from the sun, when in its extreme end of its orbit, is about 12,000,000 miles; yet it returns regularly, and its period has been calculated by the mathematician within 30 days!

Mrs. JORDAN, THE ACTRESS.

When at Chester, a widow with three young children was thrown into prison by a creditor for a small debt, which with expenses, amounted to eight pounds; this Mrs. Jordan paid. On the afternoon of the same day the poor woman was liberated—and as her benefactor was taking her usual walk, the widow with her children followed, and just as Mrs. Jordan had taken shelter in a porch from a shower of rain, dropped on her knees in gratitude to thank her. The children, beholding the emotion of their mother, by their cries made the scene so affecting, that Mrs. Jordan, unable to control her feelings, stopped to kiss the children, and slipping a pound note into their mother's hand, requested her, in her usual playful manner, that she would go away. Another person, who had taken shelter under the porch and witnessed the transaction, came forward and said, "Lady, pardon the freedom of a stranger, but would to the Lord the world were all like thee!"

His figure bespoke his calling, and she immediately retreated a little, and said, "No, I won't shake hands with you."

"Why?" "Because you are a Methodist preacher and when you know who I am, you'll send me to the devil!"

"The Lord forbid! I am, as you say, a preacher of the Gospel of Jesus Christ who tells us to clothe the naked, feed the hungry and relieve the distressed; and do you think I can behold a sister fulfil the commands of my Great Master, without feeling that spiritual attachment which leads me to break through worldly customs and offer you the hand of friendship and brotherly love?"

"Well, you are a good old soul, I dare say—but I don't like fanatics, and you'll not like me when I tell you who I am."

"I hope I shall."

"Well, then, I am a player."

The preacher sighed.

"Yes, I am a player, and you must have heard of me—Mrs. Jordan is my name."

After a short pause, he again extended his hand, and, with a complaisant countenance, replied—

"The Lord bless thee, whoever thou art! His goodness is unlimited. He has bestowed on thee a large portion of his Spirit; and as to thy calling, if thy soul upbraid thee not, the Lord forbid that I should!"

THE COLONIES AND EMIGRATION.

From the Quebec Mercury.

We have given in this number the letter of Mr. McQueen to Earl Grey on the Colonial Empire of Great Britain—it is a paper which will be read with great interest, presenting much important information, and placing the value of the British Colonies in a clear and indisputable light. There is one trifling inaccuracy in the part relating to these Colonies, in which it is calculated that each Emigrant, in the course of the second year of his residence in this country, expends £6 in articles of British manufactures;—this is manifestly an error—the same sum for a family of four persons would be nearer the figure, and even that is perhaps rather above than under the mark. But it is nevertheless true that the emigrant once settled acquires far greater means of consuming the manufactured articles of the mother country than the labourer who remains at home,

even if he maintains his family with paternal assistance.

The various changes in the management of the Colonies, which occur in each successive change of Ministry, give the Colonial policy of the Mother Country, an unstable appearance, and the uncertainty they occasion is one great cause of the discontent existing in many of these possessions, rather than any actual oppression or harsh measure pursued by the local Governments; though it is not always that Ministers have the manliness to acknowledge their acts; on the contrary they are rather prone to let the administrators of Colonial governments bear the ill will of the Colonists for having strictly adhered to instructions sent from Downing Street; and even to be baited in the House of Commons, in their own hearing, by any tyro politician who chooses to lay hold of Colonial grievances as a stepping stone to obtain public notice.

Amongst other matters Mr. McQueen has noticed the merciless deportation from the Mother Country of cargoes of destitute Pensioners. The repetition of this heartless measure will, we trust, be prevented by the attention of the public being directed towards it.—It is cruel to send out a class of men, who have wasted their pith and their strength in the service of the country to starve in the wilds of North America. Their previous lives, where pensions are given for length of service, and the disabilities or wounds, by which they have in other instances acquired pensions, unfit them for the hard life of a backwoodsman. It is true that the commutation they receive is fairly calculated, but this cannot justify the policy of sending abroad, under fallacious hopes, crowds of men who are unable beneficially to apply the funds they thus acquire, and who must become a burthen on the Province, in which they are cast to end the miserable remnant of their days.

Whilst on the subject of the Colonies and Emigration, we are happy in learning that letters from London not only warrant the belief that no alteration will be made in the Timber Duties, in consideration of the facilities the vessels coming out for lumber afford to emigrants, and it is further said that some assistance will be afforded, through His Majesty's Government, in the way of enabling destitute emigrants to proceed from their large towns. The memoir and proposals on this subject, from the Quebec Emigrant Society, which have been forwarded to Lord Goderich, are, therefore, likely to meet with consideration, and the inhabitants of this city and Montreal will be relieved from a very serious burthen, amounting to an onerous poor rate, in the shape of charitable contributions they are annually called upon to make for the assistance of those, who being from various causes, unable to proceed to places where employment can be obtained, fall a prey to want and disease, and have no resource but in the benevolence and charitable feelings of those they fall amongst.

EARTHQUAKE.—About 25 minutes before midnight, on Sunday last, the shock of an Earthquake was very distinctly felt in this city, and varied in the degree of its violence, in the different quarters of the town. In some parts there was a previous, not very loud, but very distinct, noise for some seconds before the shock was felt; this was the case in the St. Louis and in the St. Lawrence suburbs, in which latter quarter a gentleman of undoubted veracity affirms, that his attention was particularly attracted by the sound, which as he describes it, was like the passing of an exceeding heavy wagon, crushing pieces of ice beneath its wheels. The gentleman rose, and immediately feeling the shock, was induced to look out at the weather, which was clear and perfectly serene. One lady was so sensible of the shaking of the bed in which she was lying, that she could with difficulty be persuaded but what a large dog belonging to her son had found his way into her room and beneath her bed.

Another instance has come to her knowledge when a lady, not yet retired to rest, hearing the movement of the poker and tongs, actually went into the adjoining room to see who was there. Although we believe those convulsions of nature are common in Canada, yet for a great many years nothing so decided has been felt. It is remarkable in this country all the earthquakes occur in the winter.—*Montreal Herald.*

The Prescott paper notices a shock of an earthquake there on Sunday evening last, about half past eleven—the same time at which it was experienced here.—*Id.*

A FRIEND IN NEED.—Some days ago, a singular circumstance, took place in the Parish of Ayles, County of Ross, which proves that friendship is often but a thing of degree, and that mortal love is not always stable as the hills. In a house not great distance from the parish Church, a respectable young couple were to be joined in marriage. The friends met, and so did the Minister, when the ceremony commenced, and went so far that the Reverend gentleman came to that part of it which renders it his duty to request the parties to "join hands." To this, however, the young lady would not consent. An uproar, of course, took place among the friends, the astonished bridegroom swooned away in the arms of a neighbour, while the bride, at this critical moment, shape or shade whatever she was, vanished "from the presence." By the aid of cordials, the bridegroom was soon restored to a kind of doubtful existence; and a spanking young sister of the "faithless fair," taking pity on the forlorn lover, boldly stepped forward, and shaking Donald by the hand, offered to supply the vacancy occasioned by the singular conduct of her

sister. The generous offer was gladly accepted, the Clergyman had the satisfaction of joining them together, both seemingly very happy at the change in the "aspect of affairs," which had just taken place. "A friend in need is, undoubtedly, a friend indeed!"—*Scotsman.*

PAINTING, &c.

L. WARREN, hereby intimates that he has again opened his Shop in Mr. MINCHIN'S Brick House, above the Attorney General's Office, where every description of HOUSE, STICK, CHAIR, COACH, SLEIGH, FANCY and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING, &c. will be executed with the utmost despatch, in the best style of workmanship, and on the most reasonable terms. L. W. respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and to a generous Public, for the very liberal support which he received during his former residence in Fredericton, and as he has since endeavored to acquire a perfect knowledge of the most approved modes of PAINTING, TRANSPARENT SIGN PAINTING, and imitating WOOD and MARBLE, of all kinds, as practiced both in Great Britain and in the United States of America, he trusts that his efforts to give general satisfaction in the exercise of these Branches of his profession will be successful.

L. W. also begs the attention of the Public to various specimens of his work in all the foregoing Branches, which may be seen at his shop, and he flatters himself that they will be found superior to any thing of the kind, which has heretofore been introduced into this Province.

N. B. Mixed and Dry Paints, Sprites of Turpentine, Varnishes, Painting Brushes, Gold Leaf &c. &c. may also be had at his Shop, at moderate prices. Fredericton, 8th October, 1831.

SIGN OF THE BIBLE.

THE Subscriber has received per late arrival, a general assortment of STATIONARY AND SCHOOL BOOKS, CUTLERY, &c. Common, Fine, and extra Superior Fools caps, Common Post, Fine do, extra Superior Hotpressed do, extra Superior Italian glazed do, the above mentioned papers, Gilt or Black edged, Broad black bordered post, do. Note paper, gilt edged note paper, Vending Cards Plain, do. Gilt, do. tinted, do. tinted and embossed, Patent Inks, brass screw Tops, Ebony Ink Stands, Cisterns for Desks, Lukstands, Inks for writing Desks, Plated Tops for pen pair, Desk Seals, do. Knives, erasing Knives, Children's colour boxes from 6d to 1s. 6d. Large colour Boxes 6s 6d to 29s, camel hair pencils, Swan and Goose do., blacklead Crayons, Blackleads for Patent Pencil-cases, Blacklead Pencils from 9d to 4s per doz; extra Superior black and red Sealing Wax, Wafers, and black and red Ink, do. Ink powders, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Ass Skin Memorandum Books, Chess Boards, Chess Men Bone and Ivory, Boxes Portable Pens, STEEL PENS, Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Watt's Divine Songs for Children, Springers Collection, Cases Mathematical Instruments from 10s to 26 6s, Ivory Parallel Rules, superior Razors & Penknives, Quills, &c. &c. SCHOOL BOOKS.

Dilworth's Spelling, Standard edition price 1s, Fenning's Universal Spelling, Goldsmiths Geography, Johnson's Dictionary, with many additional words and the pronunciation, Gough's Arithmetic, Vosters Arithmetic, Walkinsham's Tutor Assistant, Murray's first Book, do. Spelling, do. Introduction, do. English Reader, do. Large and small Grammars, Exercises and Key, Norrie's Navigation, Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, Books used at Latin Grammar Schools, Greek Testament, Hederberg's Lexicon 4to and 8vo. Calaneo, Bartolin Lexicon, Hebrew and Chaldeeum 8vo. calf, Hutchinson's Xenophon, &c. &c. Law and Miscellaneous Books plain and neat bindings, Childrens Christmas Books from 2s to 5s, Family Bibles, Church Prayer Books Morocco extra, Church of Scotland Psalm Books.

Scrap and Sketch Books, Ledgers, Journals and Day Books, made to any size.

Book-Binding done in the neatest and best manner on the shortest notice, Pocket-Books and Portfolios made and repaired.

FRANCIS BEVERLY.

Fredericton, 13th Dec. 1831.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for Sale at the Store lately occupied by H. & J. SUTHERLAND, A General Assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDISE.

As the goods are well selected, and laid in low, they are worthy the attention of the Public.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

Fredericton, 20th Sept. 1831.

N. B. The remaining fall apply expected daily

THE Subscriber has received per late arrival a general assortment of

STATIONARY, AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

and a fresh supply of CUTLERY and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, Also—

STEEL PENS.

Book-Binding done to any pattern on the shortest notice, Pocket-Books and Portfolios made and repaired.

FRANCIS BEVERLY.

6th Dec. 1831.

For Sale, by private Contract.

TEN Valuable TOWN LOTS, situate in Fredericton, adjoining the Race Course, belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. S. D. Street. The same are laid out in BUILDING LOTS to suit purchasers. The whole a Freehold Property, unincumbered with any rent charge whatever.

For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber at his Office in Fredericton.

GEO. F. STREET.

Fredericton, 21st Dec. 1831.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

By private Contract. TWO very Valuable BLOCKS of LAND, adjoining each other, containing 2000 ACRES, and laid out in Lots of 100 acres each, to suit purchasers, situate in the Parish of Wakefield, near Jackson Town, in the County of York, granted to the Hon. S. D. Street, deceased.

The above mentioned land is of the best quality for cultivation, and contains a very small portion, if any, of waste land in the whole two tracts; it is well timbered and advantageously situated.

Terms of payment will be made easy. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at his Office, in Fredericton, or to Mr. Charles Forley, at his store in Woodstock, where plans of the Land may be seen, and all information required obtained.

GEO. F. STREET.

Fredericton, 21st Dec. 1831.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTY HARTFORD.

THE Subscriber continues to insure Dwellings, Houses, Stores, Barns, Mills, &c. &c. against Loss or Damage by FIRE; for the short insurance Office, on moderate terms.

JAMES BALLOCH, Agent.