

## XVII.

*Prospectus of the New Brunswick Company.*

(From the Liverpool Courier, June 8th, 1831.)

The company has been formed with the view of purchasing extensive tracts of land in the Province of New Brunswick; of bringing those lands into cultivation by the labour of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland; of facilitating the emigration of families, and of assisting them upon their landing and first settlement in the colony.

To accomplish these objects, it is proposed to raise a capital of 1,000,000*l.* by a distribution of 20,000 shares of 50*l.* each. No proprietor to hold less than 2 or more than 100 shares each. Each proprietor to pay 2*l.* per share upon becoming a subscriber, and a further sum of 3*l.* per share on executing the deed of settlement, or when called for by the directors within twelve months: further calls not to exceed 5*l.* per share in any one year.

As soon as the affairs of the company are sufficiently matured, it is intended to apply to the crown for a charter of incorporation.

The Province of New Brunswick contains vast tracts of fertile forest lands, watered by numerous rivers, for several of which tracts the company are in treaty; and they are enabled confidently to state, from information grounded on experience and acquired by persons practically acquainted with the province, that it not only produces all the kinds of green and white crops common to England, but that it is particularly well adapted for the culture of hemp and flax, with a climate perfectly congenial to British constitutions and habits, while it will at the same time require only a moderate share of the labour of able-bodied emigrants, with a small amount of capital, to bring the purchases contemplated by the company into a high state of cultivation. Nor is the experience by which they are influenced confined to the result of a few individual instances, as experiments have been made on a larger scale in establishing the New Bandon and Cardigan Settlements in New Brunswick, and by the Earl of Selkirk in the contiguous colony of Prince Edward's Island.

The Canada Company, whose lands are at a far greater distance from the parent state, and who have consequently had more inconveniency and expense to contend against, have fully realized the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors.

Indeed, the productiveness of the new settlements of Canada has awakened the curiosity and alarmed the jealousy of the Congress of the United States; yet, in agricultural resources, New Brunswick is by no means inferior to Canada, while it is far more conveniently situated for the importation of the necessaries required by an infant settlement, as well as for the exportation of its produce, New Brunswick being less distant from Great Britain than New York, and one-fourth nearer than any part of the United States where lands can be obtained by emigrants, while the ports in the Bay of Fundy are not closed by the ice in the winter.

The extent of the company's purchases will enable them to make suitable arrangements in this country, both with persons possessed of capital willing to emigrate, and with parishes or districts desirous of sending to the British Colonies their able-bodied paupers, for whom they