

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 22, 1830.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for next week, CHARLES LEE, Esq.

Saving's Bank.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
GEORGE MINCHIN, ESQ.

We are disappointed in our expectations of the English Mail, and are still without any intelligence from Europe.

The solemn season of CHRISTMAS will have returned before the present week has reached its end. At such times we are particularly anxious to give a salutary direction to the minds of our readers. With this view we beg leave to request their attention to some sentiments on the manner in which Christmas ought to be observed, which appears to us remarkably just and proper. We quote them somewhat abridged, from a "Comment upon the Epistles and Gospels," by one of the best Divines of the Church of England,—Dr. Stanhope, formerly Dean of Canterbury, and Chaplain to Her Majesty, Queen Anne:—

"How then ought we to approach our New-born Saviour, and what is the welcome proper to be given to the return of this most happy day? The day that begat us to life immortal, the birth-day of our happiness, and all our hopes: the day that brought 'Light to them that sat in darkness,' comfort to them who lay grovelling in despair, mercy to the penitent, and pardon to the condemned?"

1. Surely, we should now endeavour to raise our souls by a most strong and lively Faith in the promises of the Gospel. For how glorious soever these may be, or how unworthy of them soever our sinful selves, yet can they not possibly be so far above our meanness, as that human nature, taken to assure them to us, is below the majesty of the God who took it. Well may we then cry out with the Psalmist, 'Lord, what is man, that thou makest such account of him; or the son of man, that thou shouldst (in so amazing a manner vouchsafe to) visit him?' Since therefore that hath been done already, which so far exceeds the utmost we durst hope, all we could ask or think; what is there, can there be, yet behind, which we have reason to fear God will esteem too good for us? Or, how 'shall He not freely give us all things,' who hath loved us so tenderly, as 'not to spare his own Son,' but give this most precious of all gifts for us?

2. Surely, we are of all creatures most stupid and cold, if we do not, this day especially, feel our hearts enflamed with a most ardent Love. A Love, that shall carry us entirely to the object so entirely deserving it, and dispose us to despise and hate every thing, in comparison of Him who hath set us this unparalleled example of kindness. A Love, that shall think no return of service or hardship grievous, but cheerfully sacrifice every darling devotion, consecrate every affection of our souls, devote every action of our lives, nay even those lives themselves, if need require, to Him;—who, to make us all his own, doubly his own, after having made us, did not disdain to be made, and born, and live, as one of us, purely that he might be capable of dying to redeem us!

3. Surely, we are not the disciples of Him, whose birth we celebrate, if our Charity to men be not likewise as sincere, as universal; as our Love to this God and Saviour is fervent and entire. For, how shall we dare to exclude those, whom God hath not excluded? How deny our prayers and good wishes, our best endeavours and kindest offices, where He hath extended his mercy in the highest instance, that He was capable of shewing, or they of receiving it? Are they strangers and aliens? He hath united us all to each other; and, from the instant of God and Man becoming one person, hath made all mankind one body in himself. Are they enemies, who have provoked and unjustly offended us? Such, and much worse, were every one of us, when we were reconciled and saved by this wonderful love; whose peculiar commendation it is, that 'while we were yet enemies, Christ (was not only born, but) died for us.' Are they inferiors, and looked upon as not worth our concern? That, above all objections, ought on this day however to be silent. For—

4. Surely, we are obliged on this, above all other days, to be possessed with the profoundest Humility. A grace at least as proper to the season, as any hitherto insisted on. For never was vanity and pride so put out of countenance, as by 'God taking upon him the form of a servant;' never the pomp and grandeur of the world so vilified, as by the Lord of heaven and earth condescending to make his entry in so poor a figure, and from a throne of glory stooping down to 'swaddling clothes;' and a 'manger;' never the splendour and magnificence of Courts, and numerous trains, and noble retinues, set in a truer light, than by the 'King of Kings' contenting himself with the ministry of his meek mother, and having his first presence composed, of a few humble Shepherds; never the true use of power more nicely taught, nor the cold neglects, the haughty arrogance, and insolent abuses, it is apt to tempt men to, more effectually reprobated, than by this proof that God was then strongest when he put on the greatest appearance of weakness; and that the princes and great ones of this world are then most truly great, most like their glorious original above, when they think no condescension below them for a general good; when they do not look down from on high with disdain upon the poorest, the meanest, those who least deserve, at the same time that they most need, their pity and relief.

Faith, then, and Love of God, Universal Charity, and Unaffected Humility, are the pious dispositions suited to this occasion. Such are the graces, such the ornaments, with which every soul should be decked in this festival of peace. And you, whose truly Christian spirits have thus put on Christ, come forth and

prepare to meet your God in the kind approaches he makes towards you.—As this day was to Jesus, so let it be to you, the beginning of a new life. Remember, He was made 'the son of man' to 'make us the sons of God;' that none can receive the benefit of his being the former, who do not themselves become the latter; and that none are the sons of God any farther, than they make it their business to be 'holy, as their heavenly father is holy.' IN VAIN, ALAS, WAS THE DIVINE BARE BORN INTO THE WORLD, EXCEPT HE BE LIKEWISE BORN IN OUR HEARTS. In vain did I say? Nay, good were it for us that he had never been born, if we do not live up to the light this 'Word' hath shed abroad, and follow the example this 'Word made Flesh' hath left us. Of such mighty importance, such absolute necessity it is, that we should aspire to his likeness, who hath so graciously condescended to ours; and 'being made God's children by adoption and grace,' should, not this day only, but every day, 'be renewed by his Holy Spirit.'

The weather which in the early part of this month was remarkably mild and changeable, has been followed during the past week with several nights of severe frost, forming sufficient ice on the river to afford amusement and recreation in the delightful exercise of skating. A heavy fall of snow on Sunday last, has made the travelling on the land very good, and there is every prospect of the winter setting in, without a single occurrence (in our neighbourhood) of those accidents which we have so frequently to notice at this season of the year.

On Saturday last a fire broke out in an apartment of the old Barracks which was communicated from a stove pipe in the wall, but fortunately it was soon discovered and got under without occasioning much damage to the building. On Sunday evening there was another cry of fire which we found proceeded from a foul chimney in a House in King's street. We notice these occurrences, although seemingly of little importance, in order that all may be on the alert; and we hope, while every precaution is adopted on the part of our Authorities, that a corresponding watchfulness and activity will continue to prevail among the inhabitants of our good town, so as to prevent a recurrence of those disasters which usually take place in the winter months, and which on former occasions we have had most seriously to lament.

The Parliament of Lower Canada is summoned, by Royal Proclamation, to meet for the dispatch of business on the twenty-fourth day of January next.

We rejoice to observe that the question which so unhappily divided the Council and Assembly of Nova Scotia during the last Session has been brought to an amicable termination. The ordinary Appropriation Bill was some time since passed by both those branches of the Legislature, and immediately received the Lieutenant Governor's assent; and the principal Revenue Bill has now obtained the same success. This is not the identical Bill which the Council formerly rejected—the duties on Coffee and Molasses being entirely taken off, and that on Sugar much reduced; amendments greatly to be approved, if the state of the revenue could admit them, as they tend to enhance the daily comfort of the great bulk of the population. It must be highly gratifying to Sir PERCIVALE MAITLAND, that the conciliatory course, recommended and exemplified in His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, has been so happily pursued; and we trust that the future proceedings of the Legislature of Nova Scotia will be distinguished, not less by a vigilant maintenance of the rights of its respective branches, than by a cordial harmony of the whole.

The news of the restoration of the direct trade with the British Islands has excited much apprehension, it is said, in St. Thomas, in respect to its influence on the trade of that Island.

We had some of the particulars relative to the late Revolution in Colombia with several other articles in type, for which we cannot make room in this number.

We have not overlooked Mr. Cooney's Prospectus, but for the reason already assigned we are obliged to postpone its insertion till next week.

Another Rescue of Smuggled Goods.—We have again to record another disgraceful scene of Seizure and Rescue. On Wednesday last a seizure was made by Samuel McGowan, Tide Waiter at Saint Stephen, of Two Yoke of Oxen, and a Sled loaded with—

9 bags Indian Corn,
12 bags Indian Meal,
3 barrels Pork,
1 barrel of Onions, and
4 Chairs.

The Goods were deposited in McGowan's Store, and on the following day he took the Oxen to St. Andrews, and delivered them to the Officers of His Majesty's Customs.

About 2 o'clock on Friday morning, during Mr. G's absence, his store was forcibly entered by about 20 men, with their faces blacked and otherwise disguised to resemble Indians, armed with muskets, several of which were discharged in order to put down any interference. The goods were rescued, and carried off to Calais, in the United States in triumph.—St. Andrews Herald.

MELANCHOLY DISASTERS.—We have been informed, that during the violent gale of wind, accompanied with snow, which prevailed on Monday and Tuesday, a schooner, plaster laden, from Falmouth, (N. S.) was driven on shore about 7 miles above Digby Gut. The vessel, we understand, had a crew of three men and a boy: two of the men were washed from the deck soon after the vessel struck—the other named Rathburn, and the boy, succeeded in holding on by the pump until low water, when, after much difficulty the former got on shore, in an almost naked condition, and with scarcely life left, having been literally stripped of his clothes by the force of the waves which were continually breaking over the vessel. The boy in attempting to follow him being exhausted by his previous exertions, was unable to contend with the heavy surf that broke on the beach and soon shared the fate of his more unfortunate companion.

Another small vessel, loaded with potatoes and turnips,

is reported to have been wrecked at the same time, about 17 miles below Digby Gut; and, melancholy to relate, all who were on board are supposed to have perished.—The name of the vessel is not known. Fears are entertained for the safety of other vessels that are thought to have been exposed to the late boisterous weather on the Coast.—The Bethiah, which arrived last week from Boston, lost her deck load in the same gale, but succeeded in getting into Eastport; and a small schooner from Truro, (N. S.) which was within a few miles of this harbour on the Monday, was blown off, and did not arrive until the latter part of the week, having lost fifteen barrels of beef and other articles, from her deck.—Courier.

Died.

On Tuesday the 14th instant after a short illness, Catherine Mackay, second Daughter of James A. Macdonald, Esquire, aged 5 years.

At Newcastle, Minnichi, in the 20th year of his age, Mr. William Best, formerly of Saint John.

At Annapolis, on the 6th inst. the Rev. John Millidge, L. L. D. Missionary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, who during the time he was Missionary at Granville, and the many years in which he was Rector of Annapolis, was distinguished for the untiring zeal and great ability with which he discharged the duties of his sacred office.

Eminent as Dr. Millidge was for unaffected piety, active benevolence, and all the virtues which adorn the character of a faithful Minister of the Church of Christ, his loss will be deeply deplored by that Church, and his memory will be long venerated by all who lived within the sphere of his unobtrusive, but most truly Christian labours. Dr. M. was 56 years of age.

At Saint David, on the 8th inst. Mr. Archibald Stevenson, in the 76th year of his age.

His death, which was instantaneous, was occasioned by a tree falling on his body that had previously lodged on another tree, which latter he cut down. Mr. S. was a native of Wigtownshire, North Britain, and emigrated to this Province in 1821.



By the Western Mail we have received the Message of the President of the United States to Congress, (a document, as usual, of extreme length) which assembled at Washington on the 7th inst. We have hastily glanced over it, and are gratified to find, that it breathes the same conciliatory and friendly sentiments towards Great Britain which has hitherto characterized the administration of General Jackson. The lateness of the hour at which we received it, renders it impracticable in to-day's Gazette, to enlarge our extracts from it beyond what immediately concerns the Colonial Trade, which our readers will find subjoined:

"I am happy to inform you that the anticipations which were indulged at the date of my last communication on the subject of our foreign affairs, have been fully realized in several important particulars. 'An arrangement has been effected with Great Britain, in relation to the trade between the United States and her West India and North American Colonies, which has settled a question that has for years afforded matter for contention and almost uninterrupted discussion, and has been the subject of no less than six negotiations, in a manner which promises results highly favourable to the parties. 'The abstract right of Great Britain to monopolize the trade with her Colonies, or to exclude us from a participation therein, has never been denied by the United States. But we have contended, and with reason, that if, at any time, Great Britain may desire the productions of this country, as necessary to her Colonies, they must be received upon principles of just reciprocity; and further that it is making an invidious and unfriendly distinction, to open her colonial ports to the vessels of other nations, and close them against those of the United States.

"Antecedently to 1794, a portion of our productions was admitted into the colonial islands of Great Britain, by particular concessions, limited to the term of one year, but renewed from year to year. In the transportation of these productions, however, our vessels were not allowed to engage; this being a privilege reserved to British shipping, by which alone our produce could be taken to the islands, and thence brought to us in return. From Newfoundland, as well as our vessels, were excluded, with occasional relaxations, by which in seasons of distress, the firmers were admitted in British bottoms. 'By the treaty of 1794, she offered to concede to us, for a limited time, the right of carrying to her West India possessions, in our vessels not exceeding seventy tons burthen, and upon the same terms with British vessels any productions of the United States which British vessels might import therefrom. But this privilege was coupled with conditions which are supposed to have led to its rejection by the Senate; that is, that American vessels should land their return cargoes in the United States only; and moreover that they should, during the continuance of the privilege, be precluded from carrying molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa, either from those islands, or from the United States, to any other part of the world. Great Britain readily consented to expunge this article from the treaty; and subsequent attempts to arrange the terms of the trade, either by treaty stipulations or concerted legislation, having failed, it has been successively suspended and allowed, according to the varying legislation of the parties.

"The following are the prominent points which have, in late years, separated the two Governments. Besides a restriction, whereby all importations into her Colonies in American vessels are confined to our own produce carried hence, a restriction to which it does not appear that we have ever objected, a leading object on the part of Great Britain has been to prevent us from becoming the carriers of British West India commodities to any other country than our own. On the part of the United States, it has been contended, 1st. That the subject should be regulated by treaty stipulations, in preference to separate legislation: 2d. That our productions, when imported into the Colonies in question, should not be subject to higher duties than the productions of the mother country, or of any other colonial possessions: And, 3d. That our vessels should be allowed to participate in the legitimate trade between the United States and different parts of the British dominions.

"The first point, after having been, for a long time, strenuously insisted upon by Great Britain, was given up by the act of Parliament of July, 1825—all vessels suffered to clear from thence with any articles which British vessels might export, and to proceed to any part of the world, Great Britain and her dependencies alone excepted. On our part, each of the above points had, in succession, been explicitly abandoned in negotiations, preceding that of which the result is now announced. 'This arrangement accords to the United States every advantage asked by them, and which the state of the negotiation allowed us to insist upon. The trade will be placed upon a footing decidedly more favourable to this country than any on which it ever stood; and our Commerce and Navigation will enjoy in the colonial ports of Great Britain, every privilege allowed to other nations.

"That the prosperity of the country so far as it depends on this trade, will be greatly promoted by the new arrangement, there can be no doubt. Independently of the more obvious advantages of an open and direct intercourse, its establishment will be attended with other consequences of a higher value. That which has been carried on since the mutual interdiction under all the expense and inconvenience unavoidably incident to it, would have been insupportably onerous, had it not been, in a great degree, lightened by concerted evasions in the mode of making the transshipments at what are called the neutral ports. These indirections are inconsistent with the dignity of nations that have so many motives, not only to cherish feelings of mutual friendship, but to maintain such relations as will stimulate their respective citizens, and subjects to efforts of direct, open and honorable competition only, and preserve them from the influence of seditious and vitiating circumstances.

"When your preliminary interposition was asked at the close of the last session, a copy of the instructions under which Mr. McLane has acted, together with the communications which had at that time passed between him and the British Government, was laid before you. Although there has not been anything in the Acts, of the two governments, in the requires secrecy, it was thought most proper, in the then state of negotiation, to make however, as the evidence of execution on the part of Great Britain is received, the whole matter shall be laid before you, when it shall be seen that the apprehension which appears to have suggested one of the provisions of the act passed at your last Session, that the restoration of trade in question might be connected with other subjects, and was sought to be obtained at the sacrifice of the public interest in other particulars, was wholly unfounded; and that the change which has taken place in the views of the British Government has been induced by considerations as honorable to both parties as, I trust, the result will prove beneficial.

"This desirable result was, it will be seen, greatly promoted by the liberal and confiding provisions of the act of Congress of the last Session, by which our ports were, upon the reception and announcement, by the President, of the required assurance on the part of Great Britain, forthwith opened to her vessels, before the arrangement could be carried into effect on her part; pursuing in this act of prospective legislation, a similar course to that adopted by Great Britain, in abolishing, by her act of Parliament, in 1825, a restriction then existing, and permitting our vessels to clear from the Colonies, on their return voyages, for any foreign country whatever, before British vessels had been relieved from the restriction imposed by our law, of returning directly from the United States to the colonies—a restriction which she required and expected that we should abolish. Upon each occasion, a limited and temporary advantage has been given to the opposite party, but an advantage of no importance in comparison with the restoration of mutual confidence and good feelings, and the ultimate establishment of the trade upon fair principles.

"It gives me unfeigned pleasure to assure you that this negotiation has been, throughout, characterized by the most frank and friendly spirit on the part of Great Britain, and concluded in a manner strongly indicative of a sincere desire to cultivate the best relations with the United States. To reciprocate this disposition to the fullest extent of my ability, is a duty which I shall deem it a privilege to discharge.

"Although the result is, itself, the best commentary on the services rendered to this country by our Minister at the court at St. James, it would be doing violence to my feelings were I to dismiss the subject without expressing the very high sense I entertain of the talent and exertions which have been displayed by him on the occasion."

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

December 20th.

COURIERS have now commenced running between Fredericton and St. John, twice per Week.—To leave St. John on Monday and Friday at 11 o'clock and arrive at Fredericton at 11 the following days.—To leave the Fredericton Office at 10 o'clock on Monday and 11 on Wednesday. In all cases Letters are required to be Posted one hour previous to the departure of the Courier.

W. B. PHAIR, P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

FROM the representations of some of the most respectable and experienced inhabitants of St. John, who duly appreciate the great advantages attending the residence of pupils in the same house in which they receive their education, Mrs. BLATCH (from London), has been induced to open an establishment for the reception of Young Ladies as Boarders together with a limited number of Daily Pupils.

Having, from her earliest infancy, been educated for the express purpose of devoting her time to Tuition, and having had considerable experience in the best methods of imparting instruction, both in schools and private families of distinction in England, Mrs. B. flatters herself that she will be enabled to give her pupils, not merely a superficial education, but a well grounded knowledge in all the useful branches, which, combined with such accomplishments as may be required, and a strict attention to morals, deportment and conversation, will render them useful and agreeable members of general society.

Mrs. B's establishment is, in all respects, conducted on the plan of the best English Seminaries; and as it has been commenced under such auspices as above mentioned, she is enabled to refer to various residents in St. John, of the highest respectability, should such recommendation be deemed necessary.

The number of Daily pupils is strictly limited to Twelve and none can be received under eight years of age. Boarders are unlimited, both as to age and number.

The terms of the establishment can be known on application.

As Mrs. B's invariable rule is to receive pupils only at the commencement of a Quarter, it may be necessary to state, that the Quarters respectively commence and terminate as follow:—viz.

1st Quarter.—From the third Monday in January to March 24th.—2d Quarter.—From March 25th to the second Saturday in June.—3d Quarter.—From the 3d Monday in July to September 28th.—4th Quarter.—From September 29th to the second Saturday in December.—The Vacations occupy from the second Saturday in June to the third Monday in July, and from the second Saturday in December to the third Monday in January.

N. B.—It is particularly requested that those friends who intend to place Young Ladies with Mrs. B. as Boarders, during the ensuing Quarter, (commencing Monday January 17th, 1831,) will favour her with timely intimation, in order that due accommodation may be provided.

German-Street, St. John, N. B.
December 18, 1830.

FOR SALE.

A DOUBLE and SINGLE SLEIGH, which may be seen convenient to the Royal Gazette Office. Both may be said to be new, having been but seldom in use. They will be disposed of on very moderate terms for Cash.

Fredericton, 29th November, 1830.

NOTICE.

Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Honorable Samuel D. Street, deceased, are hereby notified to render accounts thereof, duly attested, at the Office of George Fredk. Street, in Fredericton, within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said Office of the subscribers hereto.

CHAS. F. STREET,
GEO. FREDK. STREET, Executors.
J. A. STREET.

Fredericton, 20th Dec. 1830.



On Thursday, the 24th day of March next, will be sold, at public auction, at the Market House in Fredericton,

THE following lots of LAND, situate in the Parish of Kent, County of York, viz:—Lot No. 38, in Military Grant, containing 100 acres, on the east side of the River Saint John, conveyed to Robert Henderson, by Martin Hayes—also, lots Nos. 41 & 42, same side of the River, formerly owned by Thomas Meant, containing 100 Acres each; the said land was sold in February last, by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, against Robert Henderson, purchased by Wm. Peters, and now to be re-sold at his risk, for non-payment of the purchase money.

E. W. MILLER.

Fredericton, 22d Dec. 1830.

TO BE SOLD.

BY Auction, without reserve at the Market House, on Friday next, at 12 o'clock forenoon
A DOUBLE OR SINGLE HORSE SLEIGH.
nearly new.

ASA COY, Auct.

Fredericton, 21st December, 1830.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

On Saturday the 8th January next, at 12 o'clock, (noon.) The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, at the Market-house in Fredericton.

ALL the Freehold Property belonging to the Estate of the late ARCHDEACON BEST, comprising about 50 Acres of LAND, with a pleasantly situated Dwelling HOUSE, in the Parish of Fredericton.

The above Property is so well known, as to render any further description unnecessary.—It will be Sold in Lots of about 5 acres each. A plan of the whole may be seen, and every necessary information obtained by applying to

WM. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

Fredericton, 10th Nov. 1830.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ON FRIDAY, the 19th day of November next, at 11 A. M. will be sold by Public Auction, at BLIZZARD'S TAVERN, in Queen's County, under the authority of the last Will and Testament of GRIMFORD COREY, deceased, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:—

Three Lots of Land, adjoining Obadiah Eagles, on the east side of the Washademoac Lake.

Two Lots on the westerly side of said Lake, known as lots Nos. 1 and 2.

One Lot on the southeast side of the said Lake, being Lot No. 16.

One Lot on the northwest side of the Lake, known as the HOMESTEAD.

And, a Seventh Share of an ISLAND, in the Grinnos Creek.

The same will be sold with the improvements, in satisfaction of debts, and good titles in fee-simple and immediate possession will be guaranteed to purchasers.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

T. R. WETMORE, Attorney,
And Agent for

MARGARET COREY, Executrix.

N. B. Creditors will please transmit the amount of their claims to me.

T. R. W.

(S) The sale of the above is postponed until the fourth Tuesday in January next.

T. R. W.
October 20 1m

BARRACK CANTEEN.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

FREDERICTON, 14th December, 1830.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the CANTEEN in the Barracks, at Fredericton, is to be let, upon the following conditions, for Nine Months, from the first of January next to the 29th September, 1831.

No person but of unexceptionable character, or who will not undertake, bona-fide, to reside in the Canteen, and conduct the business thereof in his own person, will be approved; and two sureties will be required for the regular payment of the Rent, and for all sums which may become due in respect of the said Canteen, and for the due performance of the several covenants and stipulations of the Lease.

The person whose Proposal shall be accepted, and his sureties, must execute the Indenture of Lease and Covenants relating thereto, the particulars whereof may be known by applying to the Barrack Master at his station. The names of two respectable persons, with their Christian names, professions, and places of abode, who will join the Tenant in executing the Indenture as his Sureties, must be inserted in the Proposal, and the Tenant is to pay for the Stamps, and the Ordnance Department does not undertake to procure the Tenant a Licence.

Sealed Proposals, addressed to the respective Officers of Ordnance, or through the Barrack Master, with the words 'Tender for Canteen,' written on the outside cover, will be received at the above office, on or before twelve o'clock, at noon, of Friday, the 24th of December, instant, after which hour any Proposals received cannot be noticed.

By the Mutiny Act, Canteens are not liable to have Troops billeted on them.

All persons making Tenders, are to take notice, that they will be held to the strict performance of the Covenants of their Leases and full payment of their Rents, without any remission or reduction further than the Covenants of the Lease itself set forth.

The form of the Tender to be as follows:—

I hereby offer for the Canteen in the Barracks at

for a term of months, from the 1st January next, the

rent of pounds per annum, for the House as

a dwelling, and the further rent of per month,

for every ten non-commissioned officers and private soldiers who may occupy the Barracks during that period, and propose Mr.—of— and Mr.—of—as my

sureties for the sum.

The Rent of the Canteen as a dwelling is proposed at the sum stated as under, therefore the bidders will be upon what is offered for every ten men occupying the Barracks.

This number will be ascertained from the Barrack Master's Monthly Returns, which are made up on the 1st day of every month; and no changes in the occupation of the barracks which may take place in the progress of the month, either for or against the Tenant, will be taken into account. No less number than ten will be charged against the Tenant, nor will any odd number be calculated; thus, if the Barracks should be occupied by 148 men on the first day of the month, only 140 will be calculated for that month. The bidders are also desired to introduce no fractional parts of a penny in their offers, as they will not be noticed, nor will any tenders be noticed except such as are strictly according to the above form.

Fredericton Canteen, Rent as a Dwelling, Eighteen pounds Sterling, per annum.