

EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

LIVERPOOL, May 19th.—There has been a very active demand for Pine Timber, and the market is very firm, and the stocks are fast reducing. A considerable quantity has been sold, but owing to repairs of the Canals, there has been a difficulty in getting timber shipped off, and the different receiving wharfs are now completely crowded. There appears to be a fair prospect that the present small stock will be entirely run off, previous to new imports, and that prices will be fully supported.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Stiel asked why a Committee should be refused for enquiry into the state of Ireland, when Mr. Stanley had at once granted one to examine into the complaints of the Canadians? Mr. Stanley replied with great good humour: "Let the Canadians prove their case if they can."

Lieut. Hodder, R.N. is appointed agent at Cork, to superintend the embarkation of emigrants to Canada and the colonies.

A revision of the dress of the officers of the army is in progress. The regulation will be issued in the month of June.

By the new clothing warrant, soldiers are to be stopped a certain sum each week for their necessities. This regulation will prevent a soldier either getting in debt or drunk, always having the same sum to receive.

WHAT THE DISSENTERS WANT.—Let the church rates be abolished, the universities be effectually reformed, the registration bill and civil marriage bill be passed, and a charter granted to the London University without delay, and the reasonable and reflecting portion of the dissenters will be satisfied; but the nation—never, until the church has been so effectually reformed as that it shall be a source of the greatest possible good to the whole community. Accurate information of the value of the lands, buildings, tithes and endowments claimed by the church is the first and indispensable step to the requisite reform.—*Sun*.

A circular has been received by the manorial lodge at Bury, and probably by those of other places, requiring them to make a return to the clerk of the peace of the name, employment or profession, and place of residence of every member, in default of which they will be declared an unlawful secret society. The circular is signed by the grand master, the Duke of Sussex. This is understood to be a step taken in contemplation of the putting down of all spurious lodges, whether of trades' unions or benefit societies.

It appears that quarters leaves are made in Calais, and retailed in London at 6d. each. The Manchester Chronicle states that these leaves are selling at Manchester also. The corn laws do not expressly forbid the importation of manufactured flour.

MEDICAL REFORM.—We have reason to believe that the principal changes which will be recommended by the parliamentary commission, will be the establishment of local boards, composed of physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, for the examination of practitioners; while the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians will retain their privileges of protecting the higher branches of the art; but their jurisdiction will be no longer local, and it will be sufficient to possess the diploma of one college to be qualified to practise the profession throughout the United Kingdom.—*Literary Gazette*.

ANCIENT VESSEL.—The old ship, discovered some years since in the bed of the river Rother, has now been completely dug up, and put in motion for London, to be exhibited. It is supposed to be a Dutch or Danish vessel, wrecked in the great tempest of 1286, which diverted the river from its ancient to its present channel. The utensils found in it, and its own build, certainly do not sanction us in attributing it a more remote antiquity.

READING THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES AT OXFORD.—It would perhaps be amusing to a stranger to hear how the ceremony of reading the thirty-nine articles, previously to being presented to a degree, is performed. The Dean of the College invites the young man to breakfast—a couple of articles are read—then succeeds a wadding of cold meat—an interlary of boiled eggs (if the Dean himself be munificent) divides the third and fourth; the doctrine of predestination requires to be swallowed with a cup of tea, and the Dean reads the newspaper while the candidate reads the remainder. Is this an indecent farce, or is it not? If it is, why is it not discontinued? Answer: because it is an old custom.—*Note in the second part of "Oxford" in 1834.*

The King of Naples, in order to encourage further that grace for residence in his capital which prevails among the rich and titled of our countrymen, has granted them permission to erect a church for the public celebration of the Protestant form of worship. Fifty thousand francs have been already subscribed for this purpose by British residents in Naples.

THE CITIZEN KING.—The liberal journals have lately recalled to the memory of Louis Philip his declaration to the republicans of 1830, that "a crown of gold is too near to wear in winter, too oppressive to wear in summer, a sceptre too heavy for a weapon, too short for support; and that a good beaver hat and stout umbrella are fairly worth them both."—*Court Journal*

NEW COMET.—Professor Schumacher, Astronomer Royal of Denmark, announces in his 'Astronomische Nachrichten,' of the 7th instant, the discovery of a new comet on the 8th ult. by Professor Gambart, of the Marseilles Observatory. Although it disappeared on the 13th, and from the state of the weather, and the temporary imperfection of his micrometer, his observations were interrupted and imperfect, Professor Gambart assigns its place, on the 10th at 16h 32m 45s of sidereal time, to 20h 9m 7s of right ascension, and 22° 33' of south declination. When first seen it was near the horizon, having a nebulous appearance, and situated in the constellation Sagittarius, very near the nebula 2064 of Sir John Herschel. The comet was of a pale light colour, of a very round form, and with a diameter of four or five minutes.

The Hon. Daniel Webster, in the course of an extremely eloquent speech recently pronounced in the United States Senate, described Great Britain as "a power which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome in the height of her glory, is not to be compared; a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."—*Montreal Gazette*.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1834.

IMPORTANT.—Reciprocity Treaties.—We were this morning obligingly favored with the annexed extract of a Letter to a Mercantile House in this City, dated Liverpool, 28th May:

"A motion will be made on the 5th June, in the Commons House of Parliament, by Mr. G. T. Young, that the Reciprocity Treaties, which may not be renewed, and which Northern Powers may, in order that they may have all the support we can give, a Petition has this day forwarded to Lord SANDON, our Liverpool Member, to be presented by him, a copy of which is sent herewith."

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED SHIP OWNERS OF THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL.

Humbly Sheweth—

That your Petitioners are vitally interested in all measures affecting the shipping trade of this port, and that they are deeply concerned in the success of the proposed Reciprocity Treaties, which have been for a series of years, unproductive, and that the British ship owner has suffered great loss and distress as facts which have been fully proved by evidence before a Committee of your Honorable House. That from the same source, the Reciprocity Treaties, which have been for a series of years, unproductive, and that the British ship owner has suffered great loss and distress as facts which have been fully proved by evidence before a Committee of your Honorable House. That from the same source, the Reciprocity Treaties, which have been for a series of years, unproductive, and that the British ship owner has suffered great loss and distress as facts which have been fully proved by evidence before a Committee of your Honorable House.

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We may well say that this is a work of charity and love. The philanthropic Howard occupied his life in bettering the condition of those unfortunate persons who were confined in the prisons of Europe; and by his influence, striking off their chains, ventilating their prisons, correcting abuses, and bettering their condition generally; many abuses did exist, and were not considered as such by those practicing them, from long use and force of custom. Now we say that it is imperative on us, in our individual and collective capacity, to spare no pains to relieve society from the shackles of bad habits, chiefly induced by the use of ardent spirits; let us ventilate society, and relieve it from those pestiferous institutions, the man mind and independence, those places called taverns—but not taverns—grog-shops, tippling-houses, nurseries of drunks, or what you please to call them; they, generally speaking, are a thing but what they were intended to be, that is, houses for the accommodation of journeymen and travellers. The fault does not lay so much on the persons who keep those establishments, as in the jurisdictional question given them. We first allow the temptation, and then punish the parties if they take beyond moderation, as it is called. Some remedy should be found to the evil.

Some remedy should be found to the evil. The Grand Jury of the city and county of New York, after careful examination, say—That they have come to the deliberate conclusion, that if this source of vice and misery were at an end, three quarters of the crimes and pauperism of the city would be prevented together with an incalculable amount of wretchedness, that does not come under the cognizance of the law."

And they add—"It is our solemn impression that the time has now arrived when our public authorities should no longer sanction the evil complained of, by granting licenses for the purpose of vending ardent spirits, and by legalizing the traffic in the experience of our moral, intellectual and physical power."

"Some say, 'The object of licensing is not to encourage the sale and use of spirit, but to restrain and prevent it.' To this there are two answers. The first is, it does not restrain and prevent it. It has been tried for twenty years, and has done half a century; and its fruits have been manifested in the living wretchedness, and in the dying agonies of more than a million of men. Notwithstanding all such restraints and preventions, the evil constantly increased, till it had well nigh proved our ruin. The second answer is, that the evil of sin is not the way to prevent it, but it is the way to sanction and perpetuate it, by declaring to the community that, if practised legally, it is right; and thus preventing the efficacy of truth and facts in producing the conviction that it is wrong."

But these difficulties will continue to arise, until some measure can be devised to remunerate those persons who establish and keep Temperance Hotels. Many would be willing to do so, if their neighbours could be placed on the same footing, or prevented from dealing in ardent spirit, and thus side of this, and disgorging their drink to the quarter on the highway, and I strongly recommend this can only be done by devising a proper scale of remuneration, to be taken by such keepers for house-room, firing if required, and attendance, such meals as may be called for to be paid in proportion to articles furnished, and where no meals are ordered, may be proper compensation for the accommodation afforded, and the traveller will feel that he has complied with the rules of justice, the inn-keeper will have no ground of complaint, and he will be enabled to support his establishment respectably, and his guest will not be disgusted with drunken scenes from his bar-room. By this system, if properly conducted, we can suppress more than one thousand where spirits are now sold, those which are haunts of the bad and vicious; indeed, some arrangement of that kind appears to be the greatest desideratum at present wanted, to enable the Temperance Societies to cause their influence to pervade the entire population.

Forty-two numbers of the Temperance Record, of March, April, May, and June each, have been imported, 25 of which have been subscribed for, the remainder will this evening be distributed; those 42 numbers can be monthly, and more can be ordered if the funds can be obtained; and also many useful tracts, and I strongly recommend that a fund should be raised by contribution, to obtain some of them for circulation; they will be extensively useful. Few persons have time to devote taking an abstract view of the subject, and therefore want something pertinent, and which will enable them to put it into practice, and to what cause they will pursue, whether the downward course to the drunkard's grave, or the more elevated one of living to the glory of God, and making themselves useful in their several stations in life, thereby leaving a name that will be remembered when they have performed their probation in this life.

I must beg pardon for having so long intruded on your patience, when so many Reverend and respectable gentlemen are present, possessing inclination and abilities to enlighten the subject.

The Rev. G. L. WIGGINS then addressed the Meeting, and dwelt on the great importance of temperance, and the influence it would have on the moral and physical condition of the community, and to turn their influence into a name that will be remembered when they have performed their probation in this life.

The Rev. Mr. BOSSY made a powerful appeal to the sensibilities of the audience, relating some cases of the most distressing effect of temperance, shewing to what lengths the drunkard would go to obtain the soul-destroying draught, and also many cases of the beneficial effects arising from the exertions of the friends of Temperance.

Mr. TILT followed, and related many circumstances that tended to shew the progress that the cause is making, and the influence it would have on the moral and physical condition of the community, and to turn their influence into a name that will be remembered when they have performed their probation in this life.

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J. C. Joslin and C. C. Bradbury, were totally consumed by fire. The manner in which it originated, was, we believe, purely accidental, and the flames spread with such astonishing rapidity, that before any efficient assistance could be obtained, the property was totally consumed. We understand that there were about 2500 pounds of the stock of almost every family in the neighbourhood, all of which is irretrievably gone. This, at the present season of the year is an irreparable loss, and we are sorry to hear that many individuals whose circumstances are very destitute, are among the sufferers. The loss is said to exceed £700.—*Ibid*.

We understand that Captain Jones, whose appointment as Sub-Collector at Campobello, he mentioned in our last, has declined its acceptance.—*St. Andrews Standard*.

[From the Windsor Gazette.]

King's College, June 6, 1834.

At a Convocation held this day, William Elias Scovell, A. B. of King's College, was admitted to the degree of Master of Arts.

June 25.—At a Convocation held this day, Stephen Boggs, William Johnson, John Almon, and John Brough, Commoners of King's College, were admitted to the degree of A. B.—Mr. Brough had obtained an "Optime" at his examination.

QUEBEC, June 20.—The arrivals to the present date exceed the corresponding period of last year by only thirty tons, tonnage nearly in proportion; probably, by the end of July, the comparative statement will be nearly equal, as respects numbers of vessels and tonnage. In the total of emigrants there will probably be an increase of 8000 in favour of the present year at the close of the ensuing month.—*Nelson's Gazette*.

We copy the following paragraph from a late number of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*.—Antoine Malap, the subject of it, is a native of Lower Canada, and was at one time engaged in trade at Montreal:

"Many of our readers recollect Antoine Malap, and not a few of them have painful reason to remember him, when in confederacy with a joint stock of swindlers, he flourished as President of the Marble Bank, and passed off upon our unsuspecting citizens an enormous amount of its worthless notes. Less fortunate than some of his associates, Malap has drained the cup of adversity to the very dregs. Descending gradually in the scale of wretchedness, with impaired intellect, he is by the fearful retribution of Providence, compelled, as an inmate of our almshouse, to derive subsistence from the charity of that community which at one time he contributed so much to injure. Yesterday, while Mr. Justice Lownds was presiding at the police office, a miserable object, with hands and face begrimed with dirt, whose whole appearance indicated the extreme of distress, made application for assistance. 'What is your want, Malap?' asked the magistrate. 'A shirt to cover my nakedness,' replied the pauper, 'or if you refuse me that favour, clap me in a coffin right away and bury me in Potter's field, for that after all will be the best.' 'You shall be better provided for,' said the worthy Justice, who instantly made out an order for his admission into the almshouse." (16)

In several parts of the Southern States, fields of wheat were ready for the sickle, as early as the 20th June. The crops are represented in that section of the Union as good.

The arrival at New York of the ship Josephine, from Ireland, was quite an unexpected circumstance. The ship had been detained at Liverpool, and was considered one of the fastest sailers out of this port. In December, 1832, she was wrecked in Donegal Bay, where she laid, nearly buried in sand, for about 15 months, and was considered as totally lost. In a heavy gale of very high tide last spring, the ship was driven from her bed upon a portreeve field near the beach, and was considered one of the fastest sailers out of this port. In December, 1832, she was wrecked in Donegal Bay, where she laid, nearly buried in sand, for about 15 months, and was considered as totally lost. In a heavy gale of very high tide last spring, the ship was driven from her bed upon a portreeve field near the beach, and was considered one of the fastest sailers out of this port.

Eighty splendid printed folio volumes were received by the State Librarian this morning, as a present from the British Government. Upon the back of the title in each volume, the following is printed—"This Book to be perpetually preserved in the New York Library." The volumes are estimated to be worth \$1000.—*Albany E. Journal*. [A similar donation, we understand, has been presented to every public Library in the United States.]

[From the Philadelphia Gazette, June 14.]

To Captain JAMES STRANG.—Sir, with the greatest pleasure I unite with the wishes and call of 160 stowaway passengers, who embarked from Londonderry for Philadelphia, on board the ship *Edmond*, of St. John, under your command, to return you their and my warmest thanks for your kind and humane conduct, and me, by giving expression to our entire approbation of your conduct as Captain of said vessel for the period of 40 days, the time occupied in our voyage; which if considered tedious was entirely owing to heavy contrary winds and impediments, and with constant kindness and humanity you have executed your numerous, arduous, and trying duties with firmness and temper, with zeal, humanity and judgment, qualities so indispensable to one filling your responsible situation.

We also beg leave to return Mrs. Strang, our best thanks for her great kindness and humanity, evinced toward the young and delicate, and her ladylike manner and deportment to all.

Wherever your duty may lead you, be assured that you bear with you our sincere wishes for your prosperity and safety, as well as the approval of your conduct. Believe me, dear Sir, your faithful friends and humble servants.

SAMUEL TAGERT, Cabin Passenger, (On behalf of all the Passengers.)

POSTSCRIPT.

Three Days later from England.

The *Halifax Journal* of Monday last, received by the Land Mail this morning, furnishes the following items of intelligence, extracted from a Cork paper of the 2d ult. received by His Majesty's Ship *Gannet*. The greater part of the Cork paper, (says the *Journal*), is occupied with speculations from the London papers, on the probable result of the changes in the Ministry—some consider them as preparatory to a general dissolution, while others assert that they will render its existence more certain.—The following extracts will put our readers in possession of the names of the persons likely to come into office.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Up to the present hour we still continue in the same situation as yesterday respecting the new appointments in the Ministry, nothing is known in the City to be depended upon.

We have also a very great dearth of information as the French mail and express from Paris have not arrived. They are anxiously looked for, as they are expected to bring us the Parisian news, and the books being in the above Capital by the discontents in our Cabinet, and the resignation of some of our Ministers, which no doubt will cause some depression in the French Funds. They will likewise cause a falling in the *rente*, and encourage the Dutch Majesty again to procrastinate the settlement of the Belgian affairs.

It appears that on the 8th inst. another Spanish minister, the orders of Don Francisco Serrano, entered Portugal. It is stated that after they have formed a junction with Saldanha new operations will take place.

We hear from good authority that the following are the new appointments to the Admiralty: Lord Auckland to the Admiralty; Lord Carlisle, Privy Seal; Mr. Spring Rice, Colonies; Lord Mulgrave, Post-Office, not in the Cabinet; Mr. Ellice, Secretary at War, with a seat in the Cabinet; Mr. F. Baring, Secretary of the Treasury.

FORMATION OF A NEW MINISTRY.

[FROM THE GLOBE.]

The following are the arrangements which have, we believe, been made for filling up the vacancies in the Cabinet and public offices occasioned by the resignation, first of Mr. Stanley and Sir James Graham, and secondly and lastly, for these are all the resignations which have taken place or are likely to take place, the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Ripon. The Earl of Carlisle, who in a quiet and unostentatious manner did as effective service as any man in the country to the cause of Parliamentary Reform, is to have the Privy Seal.

Mr. Spring Rice will be Colonial Secretary in place of Mr. Stanley, with of course, a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Ellice will remain the Secretary at War, and have a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Francis Baring, [son of Sir Thomas B.] now one of the Lords of the Treasury, who has in that capacity proved himself to be a most able and industrious man, succeeds Mr. Spring Rice as Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Moore O'Farrell, who is a Catholic, and a most respectable Irish Country Member, and an ardent friend to civil and religious liberty, succeeds Mr. Baring as Junior Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Mulgrave is to be Postmaster General. Lord Auckland will occupy the place at the Admiralty vacated by Sir James Graham, with a seat in the Cabinet. Lord Auckland will of course have to relinquish the Mint and Board of Trade. These vacancies will open the way for some of the names which we have heard of, and mentioned as likely to join the Ministry.—Lord Radnor, Lord Ebrington, Lord King, Lord Clancarron, and Mr. Abercrombie. These are all good names, but whether either of the two Commissioners would risk their seats or desire further occupation we do not know. We feel persuaded, however, that their accession to office would give strength to the government.

We hear that Lord Durham, who is not in good health is likely to have some Foreign appointment.—We are also glad to learn that the four seceded members, as they have not withdrawn from the government, and we have heard of no desertion of friends, much less join their political opponents.

A large number of members of the House of Commons have presented an address to Lord Grey, expressive of their warmest confidence in his lordship, and entreating him by no means to resign, and we have heard of no desertion of friends, much less join their political opponents.

The Brookes Address to Lord Grey, exhorting his lordship to persevere in holding office, was signed by 107, but neglected by three times that number; nearly 200, we learn, expressly refused their signatures, the majority of them being of the Stanley and Graham party.—*Standard*.

(From a West-end Correspondent.)

We have reason to believe that nothing yet is arranged, respecting the Ministry. Earl Grey had another audience of His Majesty this morning; and his lordship had been closeted with those that adhere to him for several hours. It is a very curious rumour, in which, in general, we are well informed in these matters, that ministers had been exceedingly unfortunate in what selections they had made; as it is said, in every instance, the offer of place has been respectfully declined by those to whom it was proffered. It is not probable that the administration will be completed before next week.

The old ministers must, of course, deliver up the seals of office to the King in Council, and no Council was up to a late hour this day summoned.

The change of administration has taken place in consequence of a difference of opinion respecting the revenue of the Irish Church, and respecting that alone. There is not, therefore, the slightest reason to expect any change of the general body of Earl Grey's Cabinet. The country will unquestionably look for the immediate introduction into Parliament of some practical measures respecting the future appropriation of Church property in Ireland, or of some declaration or resolution as to the measure to be adopted with that view, and for securing the permanent tranquility of Ireland at no distant period.—We are confident, from what we know, that it is the intention of the administration to pursue one or the other of those courses.—*Courier*.

Saint Andrews, June 29.—Arrived, brig *Stonnoton*, Stonnoton, Demerara; Eliza Ann, southern, Barbadoes; 27th, ship *Carlisle*, New York; 30th, ship *Zephyr*, Malacca; 113 passengers.—July 3d, ship *John*, Baltimore; 5th, ship *Lotus*, Mowat, Hamburg; 8th, ship *Y. Z.*, Stephenson, New York; ship *Emily*, Roberts, Barbadoes.

Sun, 31st May.

MARRIED.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M. of Fredericton, Captain P. Burns, of Ship *Woodman*, of this port, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. James Bell, Painter, of this City.

Same evening, by the same, Mr. Robert Tilt, to Elizabeth Tilt, both of the Parish of Saint John.

On Tuesday evening, by the same, Mr. Joseph Kelly, to Miss Mary White, both of this Parish.

DIED.

On Sunday last, Catharine, infant daughter of Mr. John McFarlane.

On Thursday last, after a lingering illness, Harriet, wife of Mr. William Bookwood, in the 35th year of her age. Funeral to-morrow (Sunday) at half past 4 p. m. from her late residence at York Point, when the friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend.

On the 26th June, at the residence of Colin Campbell, Esq. near St. Andrews, Hugh Henderson, a native of Argyleshire in the Highlands of Scotland, in the hundred and fourth year of his age. Until the latter part of February, he was in the habit of walking to town every week, and enjoyed uninterrupted good health and spirits. About the 25th of March he fell ill, and after a few days, and as it may appear, the bones were under the skillful management of Dr. Frye, a perfect cure was accomplished, in a short time as could have been expected from a patient of any age. The shock, however, was too great for him, and he fell into a rapid decay. In his last moments he was attended by the Rev. Mr. McLean, and appeared to derive great satisfaction in hearing chapters read from the Gaelic Testament, and was perfectly resigned to his fate. In early life he was an expert sailor, and was a good soldier, for the last fifty years a well behaved inhabitant of Charlotte County, and always an honest man.

We have the melancholy duty to perform of recording the demise of William Harley, Esq. Hon. Secy. of the Customs at West India, which event took place at Campobello on Saturday the 5th inst. Mr. Harley went about his usual avocations on that day, and after taking a hearty dinner, walked to the Custom-house, and after a short stay, after the lapse of a few minutes, the servant heard the noise of violent reaching, and ran to Mr. Harley's room, where he was found in a dreadful state of suffering, and unable to speak—he was laid on a sofa, and a neighbouring gentleman was instantly sent for, who arrived in about a quarter of an hour, and made inquiry of Mr. Harley as to the nature of the attack, but he was only able to whisper a few words, and then expired. His remains were removed to St. Andrews, and underwent a post mortem examination by Dr. Thomson, who, we understand, attributes his death to inflammation of the stomach.—The young Harley, who has been thus early cut off, was an amiable disposition and conciliating deportment, and had acquired the respect of all who knew him. He was son to Wm. Harley, Esq. of Glasgow, the well known proprietor and proprietor of a public bakery, public dairy, butchers and pleasure grounds, accounted an object worthy of being visited by every person of information and taste.—*St. Andrews Standard*.

At Cornwallis, (N.S.) on the 28th ult. after a severe illness of forty-eight hours, much regretted by a large circle of connections and friends, Ann Eliza, eldest daughter of Thomas Ruggles, Esq. of Digby, in the 34th year of her age. At Mount Stewart, Prince Edward Island, on the 22d June, John Stewart, Esq. in the 75th year of his age. He emigrated from Kintyre, Scotland, 68 years ago, and was for some time Secretary of the General Assembly of Prince Edward Island. At the time of his death, he held the situation of Marshal of the Court of Vice Admiralty at St. John's, Newfoundland, and Collector of His Majesty's Quit Rents in Prince Edward Island.

Government Contract.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

St. John, N. B. 11th July, 1834.

TENDERS will be