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PUBLISHED DAILY, BY [illegible] MAYON.

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[illegible] MAY BE PRESERVED.

[illegible] MORNING, SEPT. 24, 1834.

We have New York dates to the 10th by an arrival at Savannah.

The packet-ships Columbus from Liverpool and *Charlemagne* from Havre arrived at New-York, on the evening of the 8th, with files of English and French papers to the 1st ultimo inclusive.

The most interesting item of intelligence brought by these packets, and which we are sure will be most grateful to our Irish friends, is the passage of O'Connell's amendment to the Irish Tithes composition bill; the first reducing by two fifths the amount to be drawn, and the second requiring that the remaining three-fifths be levied on landlords instead of tenants. It is believed that an immense burden by this amendment will be taken from the shoulders of the Irish Catholick, as the amount of tithes are computed to exceed three millions of dollars.

The speech of the King of the French will be found in our columns among the other European news. It maintains an unusual gore-lett style, but we gather from its general tone, that the government is both strong and vigorous, and is likely to meet whatever emergency that may arise.

A life of general Jackson written by the celebrated Cobbet, has been republished in New York. Such was the curiosity on the first day of publication, say the New York papers, that twelve hundred copies were sold on that day, before two o'clock.

The Maine elections took place on the 8th inst. The principles of democracy are fiercely assailed; but we cannot doubt the result.

James Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist, and actor has arrived in New-York from England. He was shortly to appear at the Park Theatre in that city.

Numerous issues under the new gold bill have been made from the mint of the United States. Notwithstanding, not one of the new pieces has, to the best of our knowledge, found its way into our market. Pray, can any one inform us, how this is? The branch in this city, could answer the question satisfactorily, *if it were so disposed!*

The quarter eagles have issued from the Mint. The Pennsylvanian says, "the quarter eagles made their debut yesterday, and were so musical and interesting in their appearance, that they were much applauded. They will soon be abundant in circulation, and will supply a want in the currency, which has been productive of inconvenience. The *bank* men are *blank* men, whenever they get a glance at these *Beaton Mint Drops.*"

The *Jesuit*, a Catholic paper published in Boston, mentions that Bishop Fenwick had succeeded in procuring a house suitable for a boarding and day shool, and that the Ursuline Nuns will again open a seminary for the instruction of young ladies in the higher branches of education.

VIRGINIA.

The Albany Argus publishes the following extract of a letter to the editor of that journal, stating that it is from "one of the ablest and best informed citizens of Virginia." The letter says:

"I have seen very little of the game of politics that has been going on; but I think I can assure you that if the administration has not lately gained much ground, it has not lost an inch in Virginia—that it is daily increasing in strength, in consequence of the cheering condition of the markets, and the late suicidal acts of the Bank—that its friends are acquiring spirit and confidence—and that they are making a rally, so far with success, to instruct their delegates to vote against Leigh. We have great confidence that all will be well in the Old Dominion."

The Bank in the Field.—At a meeting of the Stock Holders of the Bank of the United States, held at Philadelphia, the following among other resolutions, were passed:

Resolved,—That the last Resolution adopted at the triennial meeting of the Stock Holders, on the 1st day of Sept. 1833, which authorises the President and Directors to make application for a renewal of the Charter, and to accept such terms of renewal as they may consider just and proper is hereby revived and continued.

Will they *apply* if the Whigs are defeated? Or do they mean to try only in case they get the day?

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE BANK VS. GOLD.

Under the foregoing caption, the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* publishes an affidavit from two gentlemen of that city, and formerly members of the legislature of Pennsylvania, declaring that they presented a note of the bank of the United States at the counter of that institution, *then loaded with gold*, and demanded payment in the legal gold coin of the republic, BUT WERE VERY PLAINLY REFUSED, THE TELLER STATING THAT HE WAS NOT ALLOWED TO PAY OUT GOLD. The names of these gentlemen are a sufficient guarantee for the truth of their statement without their oaths. One of them, Henry Simpson, Esq. is favorably known as a merchant of standing and credit. The other gentleman is John Falkland of Frankford, whose character is equally well established.

The reason why the gold coin is so scarce in our market can no longer be a matter of speculation. The disposition of the bank to defeat the will of the people, clearly expressed by the passage of the late gold bill at the last session of congress, and to substitute its rag currency is obvious, and cannot but excite the indignation of every man who has a proper conception of his country's dignity.

The bank of the United States has assumed and is assuming daily powers of a nature much more calculated to rouse the public apprehension than those which certain sacrono-patriots lay to the charge of the government, and which they pretend to consider as portentous of the destruction of its liberties, admitting for mere argument sake, that the phantoms of their fancy are justified by the events to which they have reference. What aspect has not bank authority assumed? Has not the nation been grossly insulted by the imperious and insolent stand taken by it against the power and authority of congress and the charter of incorporation? The investigating committee of the delegates of the people, not many months ago were refused the opportunity of fulfilling the task assigned to them, the public money were illegally detained, the community affected by a total suppression of facilities, the local banks paralyzed, and now, without enumerating minor grievances which have been the theme of complaint for the last twelve months, another outrage is added to the list of indignities. A fundamental provision of the charter, as well as an important law of the land regulating the currency, is openly violated and set at naught. THE BANK WILL NOT REDEEM ITS NOTES IN SPECIE, NEITHER WILL IT PERMIT A SINGLE GOLD OR SILVER COIN THAT MAY COME INTO ITS VAULTS TO GET INTO CIRCULATION! If this be not stretching the cords of bank usurpation to a point beyond endurance, we have sadly mistaken the character of our fellow-citizens. After such an exhibition as this, will may the intelligent editor of the Pennsylvanian exclaim, *"the expressed will of the people are but idle words—the labors of Congress are useless—the Bank takes its station above all law."*

ITEMS.

Mrs. Butler, late Miss Fanny Kemble, has, we understand, written an elaborate work upon the Americans, as they are at present, which, we learn, is directly opposed to all views and statements, taken of this interesting people by Mrs. Trollope.

Prince *Puckler Muskau*, the distinguished, spirited and intelligent traveller, may be daily looked for on our shores. A letter from Bavaria announces that he would embark at Havre on the 8th August for New York. The editor adds—"He will find a cordial welcome, and, we fear—seeing that it will all be put in a book—a deference for his title, little in harmony with the republican professions of which he will hear and read so much."

Mr. Dudley Selden (an anti) member of congress from the city of New York, has resigned his seat.

The secretary of the treasury has given notice that the five million loan of 1821 will be paid off on the 24 of January next. In the mean time, those proprietors of the stock, who desire the reimbursements of their certificates before that period, can receive the amount thereof with interest up to the day of their surrender, on presentation at the loan offices where the same may stand credited. It is added that persons desirous of selling will find facilities for that object by applying to any of the selected deposit banks in the state in which they reside.

Dates to the 8th August have been received at Boston. Don Pedro and his daughter, the queen, returned from their trip to Oporto on the 5th, and were received with great [illegible]. The papers take no notice of any movement, and the country was apparently tranquil.

The President of the United States has officially recognized Don Jose [illegible] Consul of Spain for the port of Mobile, Alabama; [illegible] Texas Army, Dabney Vice-Consul of the [illegible] for the State of Maine, to reside at Portland.

(FOR THE DEL.)

Letter from a Mayor to a municipal council.

To the Recorder and Members of the City Council.

Gentlemen,

The great responsibility that rests upon me, the continual complaints of the press, the disorders that are daily committed, forces me to address you this long and positive letter.

You are ignorant, gentlemen, of the importance of the station to which the partialities of my fellow citizens have called me. I am at once, and the same time, Mayor, Prefect of Police, Judge of instruction, Commissary, &c. &c. and an moreover subordinate to the decisions of your body; should any error or omissions be found in your proceedings, it is I who have to bear the consequences; it is upon me that all the complaints fall, without unfortunately, its being in my power to multiply myself in such a manner as to preside over all these conflicting functions.

I am too proud of the suffrages of my fellow citizens, not to be sensible to the reiterated attacks, sometimes unjust, directed against me, and not to consider that the people should demand of me as a duty, to employ all the means in my power to secure the execution of the laws and ordinances of of the council. The increase of the city has multiplied our labours to such an extent that I find that one sitting a week of your board is insufficient for the wants of the city. I should therefore desire that you should meet at least eight times in a month, and that moreover, should it be necessary a reform should be carried in the Council. At every sitting considerable number of private petitions are now read and discussed, frequently, these petitions are of minor importance to the public; but yet are they suffered to engross a whole sitting, while important matters are left in a backward state; I should wish, that a committee be named and specially charged to attend to the inspection of petitions, without the necessity of occupying the time of Council with useless and inane discussions;

Complaints are made against the police, as at present constituted, and I am bound to say, with much justice. But I am unable to make any reformations this important branch of the public service, without the means of reform being placed within my reach. I should observe to the council that the effective force of the city guard is too small for the duties required of them, there are but one hundred and thirty men in the service, including lieutenants, sergents, corporals, and lamp-lighters, which are divided as follows:

City guard-house,	42 men
St. Mary,	27 do
Trenis,	12 do
Marigny,	11 do
Lecourse,	11 do
	103

It is sufficient to consider this number in connection with the population and size of our city to make the conclusion irresistible that such a force is totally inadequate to the purpose designed. The mere mention of the fact speaks in language too strong to require particular comment.

The secret funds of the Police requires augmentation.

The public press have proposed several measures for the reorganization of our police and a member of your body has suggested the idea of a horse guard. This latter plan I think is quite unnecessary: the organization of the police in the northern cities is sufficiently perfected, and they have nothing of the kind. I think we had better adopt their system at once. Will you, gentlemen, take this part of my letter in serious consideration, and decide as soon as practicable this important question, upon which the public security, peace and tranquility depend.

Respectfully, gentlemen,

Your a most obedient servt.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. of Saturday.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Columbus, Capt Hebb, and the Charlemagne, capt Pierce, the former from Liverpool and the latter from Havre, have both arrived, bringing papers from the British and French capitals to the 31st July, and from Liverpool and Havre of the 1st ultimo. We give such portions of their contents as possess any considerable interest.

FRANCE.

The French Chambers were opened on the 31st July, by the King in person. From the royal speech which the reader will find below, the situation of the kingdom is tranquil and prosperous. There is a squinting towards a direct interference by arms, in the affairs of the Peninsula, should such a course been as necessary to the stability of the existing government here, and his Majesty reminds the Chambers of the engagements necessary for carrying into execution sundry treaties—that with the United States among them, no doubt.

His Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Orleans, the Prince of the Joinville, an a numerous staff, preceded by the Grand Deputations of the two Chambers, headed by their respective Presidents, entered the Hall at precisely twenty minutes past one.

His Majesty, who wore the uniform of the National Guards, was greeted with shouts of *Vive le Roi!* And having taken his seat on the throne, with the two Princes on his sides, and the staff officers ranged behind him, covered himself, and pronounced, in a firm and audible voice, the following speech:

SPEECH.

It is ever with a lively satisfaction that I find myself amongst you. I am partic ularly happy at finding you assembled around me at a moment when the suffrages of the nation have just been manifested in so striking a manner.

These suffrages have approved the liberal and moderate policy, which the Chambers in its previous sessions have so fully sustained. It is the policy of the charter. France desires repose under the eyes of those tutelary institutions which her wisdom and courage have preserved from all attacks. My government has hastened to meet the expectations of the country; and success has not failed to wait on our perseverance. Wherever criminal enterprises have given rise to a disastrous contest, the cause of the nation has triumphed. The National Guard and the army, whose devotion you will appreciate with me, have repressed disorders with noble fidelity than energy; and the peaceable execution of the laws passed in the last session, has shown the weakness of the excilers of disturbances, and restored confidence to the public mind.

We now gather the fruits. Our industry and our commerce have experienced a double increase. I have contemplated with pleasure these results in the great exposition of domestic industry, which has demonstrated the extent of our conquests in that department of labor; and of the hopes we are justified in entertaining from it.

These will take place under the favouring protection of peace, under the direction of an active and foreseeing administration, under the influence of wise laws, which in seconding the progress of agriculture and industry, will open new channels to commerce, and I have reason to hope that the still growing prosperity of the country will enable us to meet the public expenses with the ordinary resources of the State.

The financial laws will be submitted to your consideration at the period allotted by the rules of that department.

The laws necessary for the execution of treaties, and those which are still necessary for the complete execution of the charter will be anew presented in the course of this session.

I have to felicitate myself on the state of our relations with foreign powers.

The internal dissentions which disturb Portugal have been brought to a close. I have concluded with the King of Great Britain, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, a treaty which has already had the most salutary influence on the re-established of peace in the Peninsula always intimately connected with England. I am directing my attention, in concert with my allies, to the situation of Spain, where a new complication of circumstances has arisen, which demands the serious consideration of those powers who signed the treaty of the 22d April.

The state of affairs in the East is satisfactory, and every thing announces that nothing will disturb the peace which Europe enjoys.

I rely gentlemen, and shall on every occasion rely, on your loyal assistance. I know no other interest than that of France. I have no other wishes than for her welfare. To consolidate our institutions, rally around the throne and the charter, every good Frenchman, whilst isolated attacks, or the combined attempts of opposite factions, are repressed with equal firmness, such is the sole object of my efforts, and my sweetest recompense will be that affection of my country, the testimonials of which ever excite in me a sympathy so profound.

The Speech being concluded, shouts of *Vive le Roi* burst from all parts of the Chamber, which his Majesty acknowledged by rising and repeatedly bowing.

Mr Thiers, Minister of the Interior, then rose and read the formula of the Oath to be taken by the Deputies, when each rose, and holding forth the right hand, declared, *je le jure.* The number of Deputies present was about 270, and that of the Peers about 70. M. Cormenin, who within a few days published a letter against the political oath, was present, but did not answer when his name was called.

M Persil, Minister of Justice, then rose and announced that the session of 1835 was opened, and that the Peers and Deputies would assemble in their respective Chambers to morrow at noon. His Majesty retired at a quarter to 2 o'clock, amidst loud acclamations.

The Duke de Nemours was not present, he being at the Camp of Luneville.

On the return of the cavalcade, the reception of the King was equally warm as when he proceeded to the Chamber; and when the Queen and Princesses, who followed in one of the Royal carriages, were also greeted with repeated cries of "Vive la Reine et la Famille Royale!" The Cuirassiers and Cavalry of the National Guards, who formed the Guard of Honor, looked extremely well, and by their splendid appearance, added greatly to the effect of the procession.

His Majesty looked in excellent health, and seemed much gratified with the manner in which he was received.

The three grand days had passed over in Paris without any very remarkable event. A battalion of National Guards had refused to appear at the review, owing, it appears, to some dissention which existed between the Colonel M de St Leon, a natural son of Napoleon, and his superior officer. It does not seem, however, to have originated in any circumstance of public interest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Disturbance, or Coercion Bill, had been finally passed by the Lords, and received the royal assent.

An important debate took place in the House of Commons, on the evening of the 30th, in relation to the Irish Tithe Bill, on an amendment of Mr. O'Connell in committee. Mr. O'Connell proposed on the third clause a reduction of 40 per cent. in tithe composition, or two-fifths of the whole value of the composition, which was carried against the Government by a majority of 82 to 83.

The effect of this remarkable division is to extinguish 268,000l. of the amount. The present value of Irish Tithes, by the last return, is about 670,000l. and it is now, therefore, reduced to 400,000l. Ministers subsequently agreed to a second amendment of Mr. O'Connell, exonerating all tenants or occupiers of land in Ireland from the payment of any tithes whatever, and to compel the landlords to pay the remaining three-fifths. As the measure must be recast to meet these essential alterations, the consideration of all the early clauses was postponed by Lord Althrop. A real and and practical relief is at last applied to one of the great grievances of Ireland.

The failure of the banking firm of Kinnear, Smith & Co. at Edinburgh, is announced, and had created great sensation in that quarter.

The probable demand for Gold, to supply the orders from America, excited some interest in London.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on the 31st July, were 4000 bales, principally American, at the full prices of the preceding day.

It was expected that the prorogation of Parliament would take place before the 12th of August.

Reports have been extensively circulated in this country of the probable failure of the crops in England. To counteract the injurious consequences which might follow from this false information, that may perhaps have received its impulse from designing speculators, the Liverpool Standard of the 1st of August, states, that the newspapers from every quarter concur in representing that the crops are most abundant all over the three kingdoms, and that an early and plentiful harvest is before them. The editor treats the rumor of scarcity with much pleasantry.

TREMENDOUS AND FATAL THUNDERSTORM.

The town of Manchester was visited on the 30th July with an appalling storm of thunder and lightning, hail and rain, which lasted nearly two hours. Two silk weavers in Newton road and the wife of a gardiner, were killed with lightning, and many others seriously injured. The swollen waters have inundated mills, and involved cattle, bridges, and other species of property liable to such ravages, in one sweeping destruction, while the hailstones, which were of singularly unusual dimensions, many having been picked up which measured an inch and a half in diameter, dashed with irresistible violence against windows, sky lights, hot houses, &c. and the damage inflicted in exposed situations by these formidable missiles is incalculably great. The face of the country in many districts, to an extent of many miles round Manchester, was entirely changed, the low land assumed the appearance of vast lakes, and tree, herb, plant and flower, all that could not resist the accumulated force of countless millions of such extraordinarily limit stones, was crushed, and the glad husband field, the garden, and the sheltered nursery were alike speedily reduced to desolation.

SPAIN.

Reports as to Don Carlos, and the operations of the respective parties, are nearly as vague and contradictory as before. The French Government have, however, received at length some specific intelligence touching the movements of Carlos. The following telegraphic information was received in Paris on the 29th from Bayonne, dated the day previous:

"Don Carlos arrived yesterday at Lesaca, near our frontier, Zavala, with the Biscayans, is near Oyarzun, and El Pastor is marching against him. Rodil is in the Borunda, endeavoring to block up Zumalacarreguy, who is near Lecumberry. Some result is expected to morrow."

A second telegraphic despatch, dated Madrid, 24th July, at five o'clock in the evening, announces that the Regent had opened the Cortes in person at one o'clock of the same day, and that Madrid was perfectly tranquil.

Madrid was quiet, and the cholera was abating in its fury. The inhabitants were earnestly looking forward to the deliberations of the cortes, anticipating, no doubt far greater, and more beneficial results than can be possible in the nature of things.

HOLLAND.

Important news is brought by the Holland papers of the 25th July, received by express. We read in the Handelsblad—"We are informed on good authority, that on the 22d, the king had issued a decree by which all the members of the sentinery (National Guard) have been sent home, with unlimited leave of absence."

The Journal du Commerce of Antwerp, makes the following remarks on this measure:—"Thus have fallen to the ground all those reports periodically spread of a concentration of the troops of Holland, of a project of invasion by the Prince of Orange, &c. Holland is now disarming. This is an important fact; it is the first public step taken by King William towards a pacific system; it is an approach to the definitive treaty; it is a word, an event, which announces nothing less than a tacit renunciation of that desire to be restored, which the King of the Low Countries still appeared to entertain.

FROM THE EAST.

The *Augsbourg Gazette* of the 26th inst contains the following from Constantinople of the 4th:—"The Porte has received an account that the greater part of the English ships of war, which lay at anchor before Vourla, have quitted that neighborhood, and sailed for the Greek Archipelago. The exercises which the English forces were accustomed to take daily on shore, had been for some time discontinued.

GEN. GERARD.

Comte Etienne Maurice Gerard, Marshal of France, was born at Damvilliers, (department de la Meuse,) in 1773. At eighteen years of age he served as a common soldier in the republican army, and rapidly rose from the ranks to the grades of sous-lieutenant and lieutenant. He was at the glorious battle of Fleurus, and of the Sambre-et-Meuse.—At the passage of the Rhine he particularly distinguished himself. In the year five he was named aide-de-camp to General Bernadotte, and accompanied him in all the campaigns of Italy and the Rhine, when the name of Gerard was frequently inserted with honorable distinction in the military bulletins and reports of that period. He was successfully made commander of the Legion of Honor, and chief of the staff of the French army in Denmark. At the battles of Urfeir, Magram, Moskowa, and during the whole of the disastrous Russian war, he continued to increase his military reputation, and received several severe wounds.—Gen. Oudin being killed at La Moskowa, Gerard replaced him as commander of a division. At Frankfort upon the Oder, with the wreck of his gallant band, he overthrew a great part of the Russian cavalry which had cut off his retreat from Berlin. Dieuville, Nugent, Napin, and Montoreau were in turn different theatres of his gallant exploits. In 1814, at Troyes, he saved that town from being pillaged and burnt by an advantageous capitulation with the Bavarian general Wrede. When Napoleon first abdicated, Gen. Gerard took the oath of fidelity to Louis XVIII, and was appointed to conduct back the French *corps d'armée* then at Hamburgh, for which service he received the Cross of St. Louis, and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. During the 100 days, the Emperor appointed him Inspector-General of Strasburg, after which he was Governor of Belfort. He was next named Commander-in-Chief of the army de la Moselle, distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Ligny, and was so severely wounded at la Dyle, that he was obliged to retire to Tours, where he remained till the end of September 1815. When Paris capitulated, the General was one of those chosen to present the army's submission to the King. In 1816 he went to Brussels, where he espoused Mademoiselle de Vulance, grand-daughter of the celebrated Madame de Genlis. In 1817 he re-entered France, and retired to his estate at Villers, department de l'Ore. In 1822 he was elected Deputy of the Chamber, where he invariably voted with the Liberals, most of whom have since degenerated into Doctrinarians, and Juste Milieists. The recent events of his public life must be fresh in the memory of our readers. When the scale had turned in favor of the combatants of the three days, Gen. Gerard assumed the military command of Paris, which Gen. Dubourg had dared to risk in the first hours of danger. Dubourg has ever since been in disgrace; Gerard has been constantly rising in favor! First he was Minister of War, which office it was said he gave up on account of a defect in his only remaining eye, having lost the sight of one by a wound. Then he added, if not to his heroic fame, at least to his substantial honor and fortune, at the glorious ten-to-one taking of Antwerp, where the Hope of the House of Orleans, so gallantly exposed himself in the trenches beneath the tutelar wing of the old warrior of the eagle. From a marshal's staff Compte Etienne Maurice Gerard has now ascended to the eminent, or if you will, imminent post of Minister of War, and nominally President of the Council of Ministers, under our most gracious and grateful Sovereign. The new Premier, is the reverse of his predecessor, Soult, in character and temper. He is just the man and minister for Louis Phillippe; he will do what is "set down for him" and like a strict disciplinarian, obey orders. *An reste*, Count Gerard is a brave soldier, a good general, milder and much more pliable than Marshal Soult, ambitious of honor, place and preferment—loyal to the powers that be—and, in a word, a tolerably good sort of military gentleman, as times go. The King will keep him in as long as possible, on account of his rare docility. I forgot to notice in due order, that it was Gerard who prevailed upon Napoleon to receive Bourmont, who had before betrayed him, into favor, during the 100 days; what followed you remember.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 10.

Will be launched from the ship yard of Mr John Vaughan, Kensington, this morning, at about seven o'clock, the splendid barque Josephine, burthen about 320 tons, built expressly for a New Orleans packet, to run in Bland's line, and will be recommanded by Captain John Johnson.

FROM LIMA.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, of the 6th, contains the following extract of a letter from Lima, dated the 16th of May:—

People are afraid of other disturbances here,—Bermudez is in the Castle of Callao, and will be sent to Central America in the vessel by which we send this. General La Fuente has been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the Government. The President has tendered to the Convention his resignation, which has been declined, and he remains in power. General Gamarra remains at Arequipa. We have no late accounts from Santa Cruz, and it is still doubtful weather he will march into Peru.

Until affairs are more settled, there will be no improvement in business, and in the mean time we cannot force but at too great a loss.

The Park Theatre opened on Monday night, to a very respectable as well as numerous audience, who seemed without a dissenting voice to approve the munificent improvements in the appearance of the house. Mr. Wallack played Hamlet, after the opening scenes where he seemed to differ with the author as to the character and prevailing feelings of the moody prince, in a style of excellence and with a spirit and force that surprised those even who know him best.—Mrs. S Chapman, a debutant here, made an impression that clearly promises a bright and flattering career for her. She is a pretty and interesting young woman, a widow who knows her business well, reads correctly, has a pleasant and very well modulated voice, and needs but a little practice here to become a second who will make any first exert herself to keep her place.—*N. Y. Times.*

The ship Bashaw, capt. Blacklar, from Singapore, arrived at Boston, furnishes the following information:

The English brig Reliance, was lost on Louisa Shoal, while employed in saving the property of the American ship New Jersey, wrecked there in November last. The English ship Mulleline, accompanying the Reliance in the wrecking expedition, has returned to Singapore with the crew and merchandize saved by both vessels, which, together with two boxes of dollars, amounted to about $40,000. The property saved on a previous expedition, amounted to about $9,000. The remainder of the specie, and some ordnance, were still left on the Shoal, and another expedition was about to proceed in March, with apparatus for blowing up the low decks of the New-Jersey, which it was expected, there would be nothing to prevent from obtaining the rest of the property, the season of the year being being favorable.—The property saved had been equally divided among the persons respectively, concerned in the expedition, without recourse to law or equity, and dispersed in such a manner as to prevent any further claim being made upon it.

The English schooner Governor Leigh, while on her way from Sourabaya, to New South Wales, was captured in the Straits of Bally, by 16 Prow Boats, and all hands murdered.

(Communicated.)

The inhabitants of the 5th Ward are invited to assemble on Friday next, at 6 o'clock P M, at Mr. Bowman's, Basin st. there to deliberate on the measures to be adopted for the improvement of this ward.

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Stocks at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, Sept. 6.

100 shares	U. S. Bank,	110 3-4
50 do.	N. O. Canal & Banking Co.	108
	(Buyer's option next week.)	
50 do.	do. do. do.	107
	(23d of September.)	
75 do.	City Bank of N. O.	113
	(20 days and interest.)	
143 do.	Mechanics' & Traders' Bank of N. O.	104 3-4

HAVRE MARKET, Aug. 1.

Our Cotton Market has been calm for the last few days; prices, however, are well kept up. Upland 105 a 135. Our stock is 2600 bags, of which 988 b. S. Island.

HAVRE MARKET, JULY 31.

COTTON—232 bales Louisiana, at 128f, 60 do. 120f; 94 do do 116f; 21 do do at 115f; 61 do Upland 122f 50; 81 do Mobile 114f.

July 29.—Cotton.—We have received 6628 bags from Charleston 4007 from New-Orleans—together 4633 bales.

The sales amount to 2031 bags, as follows: 1135 bags Louisiana at 112f a 115f; 786 do Upland, at 122f a 125f; 651 do Alabama and Tennessee, 106f a 109f 50c; 50 do Pernambuco 105f.

Business without being very animated, was still of a respectable character. Prices remain the same, and without any variation for American descriptions which continue well supported. Our stock is about 32 or 3300 bags.

SUGARS—The market for this article is dull.

COFFEE—The article is perfectly calm, and little or nothing is bought for consumption.

INDIGO—This dye is very dull, and consumers have only made small purchases.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.

We refer to our letter of the 23d ult. Shortly after that Cotton market was quiet for two or three days, and holders were less firm, but the demand has latterly again become active, the accounts from the manufacturing districts encouraging, and the sales of the seven days are estimated at 23500 bales, which include 2300 American on speculation, all at full prices.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.

The business transacted in our Cotton market last week was considerable, the sales of all sorts of Cotton amounting to about 43,600 bales, at gradually advancing prices from 1-8d to 1-4d per lb. up to Thursday, but on Friday and Saturday the market was rather flat and perhaps in some instances somewhat lower prices accepted again. The sales of the week are as follows: 310 Sea Island at 16 a 18; 20 Stained do, 13 1-2; 12770 Upland 7 1-2 a 9 1-2; 12400 Orleans 7 1-4 a 10 1-4; 8950 Tennessee &c. 7 1-4 a 9. 2940 Pernambuco 11 3-8 a 12 1-4; 1440 Bahia and Maceio 9 7-8 a 11; 2770 Maranham 9 1-2 a 11 3-4; 50 Demerara and Berbice 12 1-4; 400 West India 9 3-4 a 10 3-4; 180 Egyptian 14 1-4; 1600 Surat 5 7-8 a 7 1-8. Total 43,630—of which about 1600 bales American, 800 Brazil and 300 Surat on speculation. The chief sales in Upland and Mobile were from 7 7-8 to 8 3-8; in Orleans from 8 to 8 1-2, and in Tennessee from 7 5-8 to 8d; for Sea Islands the demand was fair at full prices.

P. S. Friday evening.—The entire sales of Cotton this week amount to about 25,160 bales, of which about 6200 have been purchased on speculation, any 1200 for export. The particulars of the sales are as follows: 330 Sea Island at 16 a 19 1-2; 20 Stained do, 13 1-2 a 14; 9340 Upland 7 3-4 a 8 1-2; 7100 Orleans 7 3-4 a 10; 4490 Tennessee &c. 7 3-4 a 9 1-4—59 at 40; 3880 other sorts.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Barque Theodore Korner, Bruggeman, Bremen, FFroy & co. Brig Eliza Davidson, Alexander, New York, J Kilshaw, junior

ARRIVED.

Towboat Whale, Thomas, from the Passes, with schr Passaic. Reports nothing new.

Steamer Abeona, Glover, from Vicksburg—Cargo 29 bales cotton Bullitt, Shipp & co; 12 do Wallace, Lambeth & Pope 328 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 68 A Fisk, Watt & co; 47 Williams & Lee; 24 N & J Dick & co; 10 M White; 10 Adams Buckner & co; 75 kegs lard to order.—Passengers Dr. Potts Miss Potts, Messrs. Ellis, Armor, Allan, Smith, Cook, Best, Malloy, Stafford, Holmes, Mrs Cutlin & servt, Mrs Williams 12 way cabin and 3 deck passengers.

Steamer Paul Jones, Chenie, from St. Louis—Cargo 216 kegs butter 724 bbls flour J Vanpain & co; 50 kegs lard 151 butter Holford & Sorgenfrey; 4 bbls midlings 552 bbls flour Stetson & Avery; 192 do do R Gronning & co; 17 sacks oats to order; cast ags M Fagot; 11 bales cotton J W Broadlove & co; 25 do N & J Dick & co; 3 do Carruthers, Harris and co; 1 Brander & McKenna; 6 do Wilcox & Fearn; 1 cotton gin J Gumore & co; 3 bls cheese Stinson & Campbell; 4 pks owner on board.—Passengers W Haydon, C Rice, F Renevier and several way.

Schr. Passaic, Armour, from Attakapas, with sugar.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at New-York, 6th schr Mechanic.

Hence at Liverpool, July 30, ships Superior, Tyson; Nantasket, Davies; and Eleanor, Arthur.

Hence at Kanso, 28th July, the Sophia, Kulberg; and Matilda, Bourne.

Hence at Philadelphia, 6th brig Constitution, Sage.

Up at Philadelphia for this port, Sept 10, ship Chester, Watson, brigs Wm Henry, Morrell; Alcyone, Snow; Swan, Harding.

☞ NOTICE—The ship Helen Mar, from Boston, is discharging opposite the Rail Road; consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. sept 24

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH COURT, For the parish and city of New Orleans—I hereby certify, that on September 2d, 1834, judgment was entered in this Court, in the suit of Mrs Gabaroche vs Pre Gabaroche fils her husband, in the words and figures following, to wit:—No 7619—Mathilde Guesnard vs Pre Gabaroche fils her husband—Decree—It is ordered adjudged and decreed that judgment be hereby entered in favor of the plaintiff, against the defendant, that a separation of property be pronounced between their parties, that the plaintiff recover from Che Guesnard, in his capacity of syndic of Pre Gabaroche, the sum of five thousand dollars, amount of her dotal rights with the legal privilege thereto belonging, and that the costs be paid by the estate of said Pre Gabaroche.

New Orleans, September 23d, 1834.

Signed CHARLES MAURIAN, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New Orleans, on this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, and in the fifty ninth year of the Independence of the United States.

sept 24 A PITOT, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish court for the parish and city of New-Orleans—September 23d, 1834—No 7729—Young McDaniel vs his creditors—The cession of property by the petitioner being accepted for the benefit of his creditors. It is ordered that a meeting of said insolvents creditors, take place in open court, on Saturday the 18th day of October next, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

By order of the Court.

sept 24 A PITOT, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH COURT—For the parish and city of New Orleans—September 20th 1834—Present the Honorable Charles Maurian, Judge.—No 7728.—Chs A. J Bellot vs his creditors and the creditors of the firm of Bellot & Co.—The cession of property by the petitioners is hereby accepted by the Court, and it is ordered that a meeting of said petitioner's creditors take place at the office of Louis Ferand Esq, notary public, on Monday the 6th day of October next, there and then to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner and in the mean time all proceedings against their persons and property are stayed. By order of the Court.

sept 24—3 FRED. BUISSON, Dep Clerk.

Eulalie Mandeville vs. Jacques Louis Prevost.

IN THE PARISH COURT.—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed, will be sold at the New Exchange, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, in this city, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M:

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in this City, on the spot formerly occupied by Fort St Charles, measuring 64 feet front on Champs Elysées street, by one hundred and six feet six inches in depth, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, which said Lot of Ground is made up of two lots, measuring each thirty two feet front by one hundred and six feet, six inches in depth, designated by numbers eight and nine, on the plan drawn 1st May 1822, by Joseph Pilié, city surveyor, and deposited on the 27th of May, of the same year, in the office of the late Michel de Armas, then a notary public. Terms cash.

sept 24 G W MORGAN, Sheriff.

100 bbls country Rum, for sale by

sept 17 BLANC & BRUGIER.

STRAY CATTLE.

Led to the pasture of Mistress Widow d'Hébicourt, on the left bank of Bayou St Jean, the stray Cattle described below.

1 black cow branded MS on the right thigh;
1 do with her calf, branded ML on the right buttock;
1 white cow, with a red neck, branded ML on the right;
Another white cow, without brand.

If the animals here designated, are not claimed by the owners in paying the expenses, before or on the 4th of October next, they will be put up to sale on the premises, at twelve o'clock at noon, by the baslieue Syndic, conformably to the city ordinances. sept 22

TO HIRE,—Three good WET NURSES, having children of a month old. Apply at this office. sept 17

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO.—September 22d, 1834—At a meeting of the Board this day, a dividend of $125 per share has been declared payable on or after the 5th of October next—$160 of which are to be applied in the extinguishment of the scrolls, and $25 are to be paid in cash.—By order.

sept 24 AUG ST MARTIN, Sec'y.

MECHANICS & TRADERS BANK,

SEPTEMBER 22, 1834.

INTEREST at the rate of four per cent per annum, will be allowed at this institution on all special deposits remaining one month or longer, at the credit of the depositors.—By order of the Board.

sept 24 CHS. BRIGGS, Cashier.

NOTICE—I the undersigned, declare that I have not discharge Mr B Dulac, from my establishment, as I was on the point of giving up my contract; we parted friendly. I will employ him, as soon as my business will permit me to do so. I recommend him to contractors, as a man of capacity and honor.

sept 24 TRASTOUR.

TO the Amateurs of Pistol shooting, on the Rail Road Marigny suburb.—The subscriber gives notice to the Amateurs of Pistol shooting, that his establishment has been reorganized, on altogether new principles, and that they will find in his premises, whatever can render this amusement agreeable. He gives 32 shots for one dollar.

sept 24 MESTIER PELLETIER.

FOR SALE—A new Counter, handsomely painted, suitable for a Coffee house. Apply at No 45, Customhouse street. sept 24

WANTED—An apprentice to the House, Sign, & Ornamental painting. Apply to

DOYLE & MAY,

sept 24 45 Customhouse street.

EXCHANGE on Baltimore, for sale by

HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

sept 24 No 117, Royal street.

WANTED—A young man, to attend in a Hat & Shoe store. Unexceptionable reference will be required, as to character and capacity; liberal wages will be given. Address B, box No 379, post office, with name and reference. sept 24

HATS, BOOTS & SHOES.

JUST landing per ship Helen, and previous arrivals; a complete and fresh assortment of Hats, Boots & Shoes, too numerous to specify, for sale low by

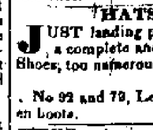
WM HOLMES & CO.

No 92 and 79, Levee street, at the sign of the two golden boots. sept 24

THE undersigned offer for sale, 900 bags Coffee, landing from schooner Evaristo, 500 Segars of all descriptions and prices; St Julien, Lafitte, Haut Talence, Graves Larose, Sauterne Wines in casks and boxes; genuine cognac in boxes.

sept 24 M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & CO.

$20. REWARD.



Runaway from the plantation of P Trouard, on the 8th instant, the creole negro named PIERRE, belonging to the Nuns, the said negro is of 17 years of age, very stout, speaks French