AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.
SPEECH
Of his Excellency the Governor to the Legislature of this State.

On Tuesday last, at 11 o'clock, his Excellency the Governor met both branches of the Legislature in the Assembly Chamber, and delivered the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the Assembly.

The extreme pressure of public business, and the peculiar emergencies of the war in which we are engaged, induced me to call this session of the Legislature. At the close of the last session, a confident expectation prevailed, that existing hostilities would soon be terminated by a fair and honorable peace. Great Britain, it is true, had declined the proffered mediation of the emperor of Russia—yet, as far as professions could be relied on, she was still disposed to restore amicable relations between the two countries, upon satisfactory and mutual terms. Subsequent events, however, have shown, that such hopes are fallacious. Whether originally insincere in his professions, or flushed by the recent events in Europe, and the vast disposable forces they have left at his command, the enemy has certainly assumed a tone of arrogance, and a spirit of increased hostility, incompatible with feelings of reconciliation. The most palpable delays and evasions have been practised to defer a meeting of negotiators—while, in the meantime, large armaments have been despatched to our coast, and powerful armies collected on our frontiers, in the presumptuous hope of overwhelming us in a single campaign. A predatory and wanton warfare, destitute of all generous principle, and disgraced by pillage and conflagration, has been carried on in our bays and rivers; and the enemy has openly avowed his intention of laying waste our cities, and of making a common ruin of public and private property.

But, beside the general causes of alarm, our apprehensions have been more immediately awakened for our own security, and we have been called upon to exert all our forces to protect our own homes from desolation. From information received, and corroborated by the movements of the enemy, there were sufficient grounds of belief that one great object of his campaign was to penetrate, with his northern army, by the waters of Lake Champlain and the Hudson, and, by a simultaneous attack with his maritime force on New-York, to form a junction which should sever the communication of the states. To defeat this arrogant design, to save the state from inroad, and our cities from destruction, it was necessary, immediately, to exercise fuller powers and more ample resources than had been placed in my hands by the Legislature. The exigency of the time, while it subjected the executive to great responsibility, admitted of no delay: I proceeded, therefore, to make such dispositions as were deemed indispensible to secure the exposed points against menaced invasion. To effect these objects, I found it necessary to transcend the authority and means vested in me by law; but I feel perfectly satisfied, that the Legislature will approve and sanction what I have done. In the mean time, I have requested this session, for the purpose of devising further measures of security and defence, and of clothing some public officer with the requisite powers to carry them into effect. A particular detail of the steps which have been taken, and of those which appear to me essential for the future safety of our frontiers, will form the subject of a special communication.

When we reflect that the present campaign was one in which the enemy had threatened to visit us with his wrath, and make us feel his power, we cannot but exult that thus far we have sustained the shock with firmness, and have even gathered laurels from the strife. He has, it is true, been able to maraud our sea board, and harrass and ruin individuals. He has even penetrated to our Capital, feebly opposed by a hasty levy of undisciplined militia, and has wantonly demolished edifices and monuments of art, hitherto held sacred in all but barbarous warfare. But whenever we have met with him in fair and open contest, the result has been signally honorable to our arms. A series of brilliant actions, which shed lustre upon the Niagara army, has entitled its distinguished generals, Brown, Scott, Porter, Gaines and Ripley, and their brave associates, to the lasting gratitude of their country.

The gallant deeds of Porter, Warrington, and Blakely, have well sustained the splendid character of our navy. At the invasion of Baltimore, the foe was promptly met, was harrassed in his approach, and fled back with heavy loss to his ships. But the late glorious triumph at Plattsburgh, for grandeur of circumstance and importance of effect, renders all encomium feeble and inadequate. This was the blow by which the enemy hoped to lay open our northern frontier. He advanced with confidence in the superiority of his land and naval forces, and counted on a certain victory. After a severe and bloody contest, his whole fleet was conquere and captured in the sight of his astonished army. His land troops were likewise discomfited and driven to a precipitate and ignominious retreat before a handful of regulars under Brig. General Macomb, and an inconsiderable body of militia and volunteers of New York and Vermont, under Gens Mooers and Strong. The conduct of our troops on that occasion, both in repulsing the powerful assaults of the enemy, and in pursuing and harrassing him on his retreat, reflects the highest honor on the commanding officers and their companions in arms.

The achievement of Commodore M'Donough and his intrepid comrades is not surpassed in the records of naval history. It sheds glory on the nation at large; but its immediate benefits are more peculiarly felt by the states of New York and Vermont.—Permit me to recommend a prompt and public expression, by the constituted authorities of this state, of their high sense of the illustrious services of the brave men who have so eminently contributed to the safety and glory of the nation; and the presentation of some testimonial of gratitude, worthy of the dignity of the state, and the acceptance of gallant and high-minded heroes.

I have heretofore submitted to the consideration of the Legislature, the propriety of relieving the poorer classes of the community from bearing that unreasonable proportion of the burthen of militia duty, to which they are subjected by the existing laws. I must be permitted to renew my solicitations upon that subject. The experience of this campaign has furnished abundant evidence of the unequal operation of the present system; and has shown the indispensible necessity of substituting property as the criterion of contribution to the public defence. We may then establish a more disposable, better disciplined, and more economical and efficient force, than can possibly be organised from militia at large, hastily assembled, at a moment of hurry and alarm. The population and resources of this state enable us to place at the disposal of the nation, for the continuance of the war, ten thousand uniformed troops, and to reserve for local defence, ten thousand minute men, uniformed, equipped and disciplined, to take the field at a moment's warning, as a substitute for ordinary militia. It is, however, due to the militia of this state to acknowledge, that they have repaired to their country's standard, whenever summoned, with promptness and alacrity; that they have cheerfully endured the hardships and privations of the camp, and that they have generally conducted themselves in action with the coolness and bravery of veteran troops.

Gentlemen—It is with heartfelt satisfaction that I witness the unanimity and patriotic spirit that actuates all classes of the community. The acrimony of party has disappeared in the combined exertion for the maintenance of national honor and common safety. The present time will form a proud era in the history of this state. It will develope the vastness of her resources, the strength of her population, the intelligence and liberality of her Legislative bodies, and the valor and patriotism of her citizens. She has it in her power to assume an attitude worthy of her intrinsic character; to set an example of open-handed munificence that will challenge emulation; to impart vigor and effect to the national arm, and thus to secure and perpetuate the Independence of the U. States.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Albany, September 27, 1814.

In the Assembly, the speech was referred to Messrs. Hackley, Duer and Cruger, to draft and report an answer; and in the Senate, to Messrs. Van Buren, Ross and Radcliff.

Joint committees have been appointed on that part of the speech which proposes the raising by this state an efficient force of 20,000 men, for the continuance of the war; and on that part which proposes the presentation of some testimonial of gratitude worthy the dignity of the state, to Com. M'Donough, and his brave associates.

Extract of a letter from Col. Fenwick, of the Maryland Militia, to the Secretary of War, dated

Leonard Town, Sept. 27, 1814,
12 o'clock, P. M.

"The brave Virginians you did me the honor to place at my disposal have been lucky; to day we captured a barge and 15 prisoners, and killed or wounded three men at Porto Bello, a place on St. Mary's river. Of us, none were hurt except one a little by his horse falling. Ten of Capt. Taylor's corps being sick and a guard being necessary to our baggage, we were able to take only 45 with us; two young men of St. Georges' neighborhood volunteered and behaved handsomely. I took them first to a house on St. Georges' where we heard that there was a party of thirty; when we got there we found that they had set off, and we waited till the barge had got out of sight. Hearing there that there had been 11 barges at a Mr. ——'s the day before, and that the British were there almost every day, we resolved to try our chance. We proceeded cautiously through fields until we had approached the house within half a mile or less, when I discovered the centinel leap a fence. I was sure then of something to do. I ordered Captain Taylor to form in two divisions, which he most promptly executed, and was no sooner done than we dashed on at a full speed charge. When we reached the enclosure near the house, I ordered the men to dismount, and hasten to the shore, where we found two barges and the English in them pushing off as hard as they could. I ordered them to surrender, but finding them not disposed, we commenced a brisk fire upon the outermost boat. At the same time some of us rushed into the water and laid hold of the nearest, which we brought to shore. In the other, when we commenced a fire, they held up their hands and begged for mercy, at the same time were pushing off and some pretending to push in. I was deceived and they managed to get out of musket shot. I ordered the men to jump in the other boat and pursue them, which was eagerly obeyed, but I soon found my men were only soldiers, not sailors. Out of the first boat we got ten prisoners, in the one that got off three were shot, two fell overboard and one in the boat. We picked up the five others, two along shore and three returning with their plunder on 2 horses.

"From the prisoners we learnt that three Lieutenants and a Surgeon were still on shore at a house with twelve men. I furnished Capt. Taylor with a guide and sent him in pursuit of them with 14 men; and if it is possible he will catch them, for a more brave and active man I never saw. Just after the firing ceased six barges from St. Mary's Church on the opposite side and three from the mouth of St. Inigoes shewed themselves, but they dared not venture near us. We waited till they had all gone down almost out of sight, when we moved off, after completely burning up the barge.

"Of the officers and men of Capt. Taylor's corps it is impossible to say who behaved best; they all acted the part of brave men.

2 o'clock, at night, Capt. Taylor has returned, not being able to find any of them."

Prisoners captured.

5 seamen, 2 artillery men, 1 serjeant, 6 regulars, 1 steward, all of the Diadem. Total 15 prisoners. Three killed or wounded.

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

After the presentation and reference of two or three petitions—

On motion of Mr. *Eppes* of Va. leave was given to the committee of Ways and Means to sit, after this day, during the sessions of the House.

Mr. *Yancey* of N. C. from the committee of Claims, reported unfavorably to the petition of Edwin Lewis; which report was concurred in.

Mr. Y. also made an unfavorable report on the memorial of Thomas Cutts; which was read and referred to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. *Pleasants* of Va. from the committee on Naval Affairs, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending to merchant recaptors the provisions of the bill allowing a bounty on prisoners to the owners and crews of private armed vessels, reported, that it was *inexpedient* to extend the provisions of the said act to the case just stated.

Mr. *King* of Mass. opposed the adoption of this report, on various grounds. The risk and importance of the recapture of merchantmen was not, he said, inferior to the risk and importance of captures by private armed vessels. The cause of humanity would be also served by it, as the lives of the enemy's seamen might in some instances be preserved, in consequence of such an inducement, &c. He hoped it would never be said, that this House by a large majority determined to offer a bounty on deserters from the army of the enemy, and yet refused a small premium on seamen of the enemy thus meritoriously made prisoners. Mr. K. concluded his observations by moving to amend the report by striking out *inexpedient*, and inserting *expedient*.

Mr. *Pleasants* of Va. stated the reasons which had given birth to this report. The principal reason was, that whilst the proposed extension of bounty to such cases would add very little inducement to recapture, it would add very greatly to the hardship and suffering of those of our citizens who might be captured, who would undoubtedly be more rigidly secured, perhaps in irons, in consequence of the passage of the law.

Mr. *King* replied. He did not apprehend that such oppression would be exercised as the gentleman supposed, and believed the objection not valid against the proposition to afford this small reward to our brave seamen for their adventurious valor. He considered this vote as a test whether the friendship expressed on all hands for our brave tars was substantial or mere profession.

Mr. *Lowndes* of S. C. explained his ideas of the policy of the act proposed to be amended, which he did not look upon in the light of a bounty to privateers, but as an inducement to them to bring in prisoners when captured, instead of releasing them. The proposed amendment he did not consider as at all essential to, or connected with the policy of that act—and the inducements to recapture he considered to be considered to be quite sufficient already without it.

The motion of Mr. *King* was negatived & the report accepted by a great majority.

On motion of Mr. Gholson of Va.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed enquire into the expediency of so amending the act laying a duty on licences to distillers, &c. as to allow the proprietors of spirituous liquors distilled from domestic materials, of which they themselves are growers, to sell without licence any quantity thereof not less than one gallon.

Removal from Washington.

The house, on motion of Mr. *Lewis* of Va. having taken up this subject, and being about to resolve itself into a committee of the whole thereon—

Mr. *Newton, of Va.* observed that he believed much debate not was necessary, as gentlemen had not only deliberated but already made up their minds. He wished to come at the question, and, with many others, had rather render his vote on this subject than hear any discussion whatever; and therefore moved an indefinite postponement of the question.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Pickering of Mass. and Mr. Goldsborough of Md. both of whom placed their opposition on the ground of a desire for further information—the one however declaring his present opinion in favor of, and the other against removal.

The question was then taken on indefinite postponement, and decided in the negative, many of these opposed the removal, having, with Mr. Goldsborough, voted against indefinite postponement of the motion.

For the postponement 61
Against it 77

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the report abovementioned.

Mr. *Pearson, of N. C.* rose to speak against the resolution and continued to speak with great ability and force of reasoning, as well on the question of expediency as on that of constitutionality, until 3 o'clock; when

The committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.

This day is appointed for the launching of the seventy-four gun ship on the stocks at Portsmouth.

A sloop laden with wood, arrived down sound last evening from Southold. Off Crane Neck, on Saturday afternoon, was boarded by the British squadron, consisting of the Narcissus and Pomone frigates and the sloop of war Dispatch. The enemy's squadron had captured and had in co. with them, the sloop Maid of the Oaks, from New Haven to New York. The sloop with wood was permitted to proceed having been captured 3 days before on her passage from New York by the Narcissus frigate and ransomed with her cargo, for $500 in Bank notes.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3.

The Steam boat Car of Neptune, which arrived yesterday from Albany, did not furnish us with a syllable of news from the Northern or Western frontier.

BRIG. GEN. RIPLEY.

It is stated in a letter, received at Pittsfield, in Massachusetts, from an officer, who was by the side of Gen. Ripley in the battle of the 17th ult. that all the troops participated in the action, and that towards the close of it, as the General was at the head of the 23d Regt. then closely engaged at the distance of twenty yards from the enemy, he received a musket shot, which penetrated through his neck between the throat and the spine, entering in front of the right artery and passing out behind the left artery. His aid conveyed him from the field of battle, insensible through the loss of blood. On the 20th his recovery was considered as doubtful.

CHILLICOTHE, Sept. 27.
FROM THE WEST.

The *Illinois Herald* of the 14th instant contains a letter from Major TAYLOR to Gov. HOWARD, giving an account of the failure of an expedition against the Indian towns at the mouth of Rock River.—On the arrival of the Major, on the evening of the 4th inst. near the place of destination, a violent storm arose which obliged him to land on a small island, for the safety of his boats. Here he was attacked early in the morning of the 5th, by a number of Indians; but his troops being soon formed, the savages were driven from that and a neighboring island, and obliged to make a precipitate retreat. Several of their canoes, which were lying on shore, were burnt but the British having opened a fire upon our troops, with a four and six pounders, so placed as to be out of the reach of our artillery, while the Indians attacked them on each side of the river, the Major was obliged to drop down the stream, after having repeatedly driven the savages. In this affair, we had eleven men wounded, three of whom mortally. The loss of the enemy is not stated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

We learn that Major General JACKSON has laid an embargo on all ships and vessels in the mouths of the Mississippi and Mobile, and on all the Southern ports.

Wash. City Gaz.

THE REMOVAL.

The House of Representatives has began seriously to discuss the question of a removal of the seat of government from this city; and a Debate has commenced, which, we risk nothing in saying, will consume several days.—

Nat. Int.

POSTSCRIPT.

BUFFALOE, Sept. 27.

On Wednesday the British retreated from their encampment near Fort Erie. They were pressed in the retreat by troops from the fort, and were obliged to destroy the bridge at Frenchman's Creek, and burn what stores they had at that place.

They are represented to be fortifying at Chippewa, and at Queenstown mountain.

Gen. Ripley has been removed to Buffalo, and is doing well. Major Tremble reported to have died, has been brought to Buffalo, and is doing well as could be expected from his severe wounds.

AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *THURSDAY, Oct. 6.*

Several Clergymen and others, entertaining the opinion that the times, and the recent events in which the city has been involved, call for some public and general religious notice, concur in inviting a meeting of the Ministers of the Gospel of all denominations in the city of Baltimore in the Presbyterian Church in East-street this Evening the 6th inst. at 4 o'clock, to take this subject into consideration.

October 6

RETURNS FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY.

	CONGRESS.				ASSEMBLY.				
Districts,	Pinkney,	Moore,	Howard,	Stansbury,	Harryman,	Randall,	Warner,	Owings,	Howard,
1st.	758	720	408	739	723	776	749	370	366
2d.	167	184	253	163	161	236	177	243	253
3d.	202	200	124	187	170	259	211	122	123
4th.	440	447	180	412	399	440	440	158	157
5th.	131	157	215	137	137	215	136	202	207
6th.	129	149	187	133	137	160	142	182	178
7th.	151	161	155	154	149	217	156	144	146
Total A'ss'bly,				1925	1876	2333	2011	1421	1430

Total for Congress,

	Pinkney.	Moore.	Howard.
County	1978	2018	1522
City	2516	2408	1284
	4494	4426	2806

RETURNS FOR KENT COUNTY.
FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

	Upper	Middle	Lower	Total
Federal				
Boyer	203	210	211	603
Hands	199	211	191	601
Spencer	197	212	189	598
Browne	194	210	190	594
Republican				
Hall	198	153	174	525
Moffit	198	154	171	523
Ainger	191	154	172	517
Harris	187	153	173	513
FOR CONGRESS.				
Jarret, *Fed.*	198	213	190	601
Archer, *Repub.*	187	146	181	504

HARFORD COUNTY.
CONGRESS.

Jarret, *Fed* 644
Archer, *Repub.* 1182
Assembly—All Republicans.

RETURN FROM CECIL.

Federal—A. Jarrett, 1025
Repub—S. Archer, 763

Federal	*Assembly*		*Repub.*
Evans,	1023	Veazey,	757
Hogg,	1005	Moffit,	763
Beard,	1026	Mackey,	758
Mitchell,	1026	Reynolds,	762

SALE BY AUCTION.
THIS DAY,
The 6th inst. at 11 o'clock, in Ann street at Capt. B. Mezick's,

A variety of Household and
Kitchen Furniture belonging to Mr. A. M'Cain

1 Mahogany Desk and Book case
1 Secretary
1 Sideboard
Dining and Breakfast Tables
Mahogany and Fancy Chairs
Andirons, Bedsteads & a variety of Kitchen Furniture
1 Nine Plate Stove
A quantity of Tumblers, Decanters and Wine Glasses—*Also*
A pair of 12 inch Globes

THOS. CHASE, Auctr.

PASSAGE
FOR GOTTENBURG & FRANCE.
The elegant, Coppered Swedish Ship
GUSTAF,
Adolph F. Revents, Master, will sail for Gottenburg, on the 15th inst. and land passengers in France. For terms of passage, apply at No. 78, Washington street, New York, or to
JOSEPH KARRICK.
Letters will be forwarded at 25 cents, per sheet, which with postage to New York, must be paid.
oct 6 d6t

WANTED,
A Saddler & 1 Harness Maker
A Journeyman Saddler and one Harness Maker is wanted immediately by John B. Read, saddler, Petersburg Va. to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. None but best workmen in the above branches of business need apply. For further particulars enquire of
GEO. THARP,
Silver Plater, 28, Gay street.
oct 6 d6t

By the Committee of Vigilance
and Safety, October 4th, 1814.

The Committe of Vigilance and Safety, takes this method of making public the grateful sense they feel, for the generous and patriotic services of the following military associations, who have laboured, or tendered their services to labour, on the works of defence about our city.

Capt. Joseph H. Nicholson's Artillery company, who turned out on the 1st October.	
Capt. Geo. Stiles, Marine Artillery,	4
Capt. A. R. Levering's Independent Blues	5
Capt. Saml Moale's Artillery Comp.	5
The Baltimore Beneficial Society	6
Maj. Wm. Pinkney's Rifle Battalion	6
Capt. J. Sterrett's Company of Hussars	7
Capt. C. Adreon's Comp. Un. Vol.	7
Capt. Henry Thompson's Horse Artillery company	7
Capt. Thos. C. Jenkin's company of Exempts.	8
Capt. Jas. Piper's Comp Artillery	8
Capt. And. Pike's Comp. Artillery	8
Capt. John Montgomery's Art. Comp.	8
The 6th Regiment under Col. Wm. M'Donald's command—The first Battalion thereof	10
The second Battalion same Regiment	11

N. B. The military and other associations are requested, if convenient, to bring with them to the ground spades and shovels for their own use.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Chairman.
THEO. BLAND, Sec'y.
oct 6

TO LET,
A TAVERN STAND, head of North Liberty street, (at present occupied by the subscriber) as my ill health will not permit me to keep it. To a suitable tenant the rent will be made reasonable; it would suit very well for a genteel Boarding House, as the house is large and convenient. Enquire on the premises.
HENRY FOUSE.
oct 6 G eo4t

WAGGONS WANTED.
A few Waggons can have loading for Alexandria, by applying to
BROWN & WILSON,
No. 63, Smith's wharf,
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
Lisbon SALT, in bbls.—and
Laguira & St. Domingo COFFEE.
oct 6 d4t

SALT.
Liverpool coarse and Cadiz. Salt
In barrels. Apply to
PRENTISS & CARTER,
Bowley's Wharf.
or JERE. & JOHN SULLIVAN,
Market street.
oct 6 eo8t

ATTENTION!
The CITY GUARDS under my command are ordered to assemble on Washington square, on Saturday morning next, precisely at half past six o'clock, with a day's provision, to do a day's labour on the works erecting for the defence of the city—punctuality will be expected. Exempts and other citizens are respectfully invited to join the company on that day.
THOS. C. JENKINS.
oct 6 d2t

Theological Library.
JOHN CREERY,
Respectfully informs the subscribers to this institution, and the public, that it is removed to No. 19, South Howard street, a few doors below the New Bank, on the opposite side.
oct 6 d4t

STRAY CALF.
Came to the subscriber's on the 28th Sept. *a black calf*, the end of the tail white, and a white spot on the left flank. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take it away.
THOS. CONOWAY,
Near the Jail.
oct 6 d4t*

WET NURSE.
Wanted immediately, a WET NURSE, who can come well recommended. Apply to the printers.
oct 6 d4t

Negro Lad for Sale,
He is about 21 years of age, brought up in the county, is a good carriage driver, fond of horses and understands country work. Enquire at the sail Loft, lower end of M'Clure's wf.
oct 6 eo4t

NIGHT SCHOOL.
JOHN CREERY
Respectfully informs his patrons and the public that his Lancastrian school, *South Howard near Pratt street*, will be opened for the reception of Night Scholars on Monday evening, October 10th, where every attention will be paid to those who attend the school.
oct 6 eo4t

BALTIMORE RIFLEMEN
TAKE NOTICE!
Whether you be *Yagers* or not I do not know. We are strangers in this place and known by the name of the *Lancaster Riflemen*, or (*Hamilton's Riflemen, from Pennsylvania.*) You have frequently made your boast of *Sharp Shooting*: you have likewise said that you had a shooting match with us on Saturday last, which is known to be unfounded. We as men, not fond of boasting, will shoot with you, from 100 to 150 yards, off hand, from 50 to $500.
DANIEL M'KENZIE, Sergeant.
oct 6 d4t*

Liste des Lettres Francaises,
Restantes au Bureau de la Poste de Baltimore.
Baltimore, September 30, 1814.

A.—J. J. Boyreau, 8; Mon. Boutou; Chas. Brugiere.

C.—Theressa Chantigny; James Charrier, 2; Josephine Cadoret.

D.—Mon. Dessin; Diego Dealigne; Mon. Devalcour; Mad. V. Debouche.

F.—Mon. Fausac.

G.—Nebaine Grain, 2; N. G. Galeskill; Mon. Giot; Mon. Guer; Tharin Gevrin.

L.—Romain Lucas; M. Leasurier 5; Mad. Lecombe, 2; Saniite Lacombe; Mad. Lavate; John Lamaitre, 2; Annette Lange; Martinez Limendus; Grasset Latour; Eliza Le Blong; L. J. Lannay; Prudence Lavery; J. B. Lebreton 2.

M.—Lewis Mestayer; Eugene Maureau; M. Marcilly; Mad. Montaliber.

P.—Mad. Perausie; Annette Provetary; Aleccendre Peloubet; D. Perdriel.

R.—Melennec Roy.

V.—Nicholas Nial; Joseph Vespre; Wm. Voran; Mon. Vialet.

oct 6