

CRIMINAL COURT.

November 9th, 1830. The State vs. The defendant was convicted this day of an assault on the person of Mr. G. Hubert, and sentenced by the Court to an imprisonment of fifteen days, and pay the costs of prosecution.

November 10th. The State vs. The defendant was convicted of an aggravated assault and battery on the person of M. Roberts, engineer on board the steam-boat Coates, and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

November 11th. The State vs. The defendant was convicted of having assaulted and beaten Capt. Narbonne, on board the mail boat, and sentenced to a fine of fifteen dollars and the costs of the prosecution.

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By yesterday's mail we have received the Norfolk American edition of the 26th ult. We find in that paper dates from London to the 13th and Liverpool to the 14th of September, brought by the James Cropper, which sailed from Liverpool on the 14th. Although those dates had been anticipated by the Spectator, we find in that paper interesting details which have not yet been published, of which we give copious extracts.

Our New-York papers are to the effect of the 23d. They announce the arrival of the Steamer from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 6th Sept. We have received from one of our correspondents of New-York, a slip dated Monday the 25th, containing the arrivals and departure of Sunday. The 10th Sept. packet ship France had arrived from Havre. Ship Chancelor and brig Neptune cleared from New-York for this port.

Disaster.—The S. Gardner Gen. Iradell, at Newbern, spoke in lat. 33, 30 long 80, 35, brig Margaret, 18 days from New-York bound to New Orleans, had been struck with lightning, lost main masts, caught fire, had to leave over considerable of her cargo, and otherwise damaged.

Terrible.—The British brig Matilda, lying at Bombay on the coast of Africa, exploded on the 13th of May. How the accident happened never can be known, for every one of the ship's company, with upwards of one hundred blacks who were on board, lost their lives, the Matilda being riven into atoms.

FROM EUROPE. We have again the satisfaction of acknowledging the receipt, by the fast sailing regular trader James Cropper, Captain George C. Gary, of very late news (what in the present posture of Continental affairs cannot fail to be) important intelligence from the scenes of Revolution in Europe.

Capt. G. sailed from Liverpool on the 14th Sept, and with his usual friendly and polite attention, has furnished us with a series of London papers to the 13th and Liverpool to the 14th both inclusive, the last date being six days in advance of our advices by the first ships of the New York line.

These papers (which cast our comparatively diminutive sheets to a deep shade) embrace details of immense volume and no little interest, touching the revolutionary drama which is now being presented on the continent of Europe, the denouement of which, from the present foreground, must be most portentous to those gigantic powers who have heretofore given a tone and direction to the affairs of our trans-Atlantic brethren.

Nor can we be indifferent spectators of these events. We must learn with satisfaction, that Great Britain, Prussia, the King of the Netherlands, and the King of Wurtemberg, have recognized the legitimate rule of the people's King in France, by renewing the credentials of their Ambassadors at his Court; that a similar sanction is momentarily looked for from Russia, and that the Kings of Spain and Naples, who from their near affinity to the deposed monarch, would naturally make them the most reluctant to the measure, would find powerful considerations not to deliberate too long, as to the course which circumstances must eventually force on them.

But, notwithstanding the tolerant spirit in which the new order of things in France seems to be regarded by many of the neighbouring sovereignties, the papers assure us, that there is not so much cause for satisfaction in the temper and tenacity of domestic parties. Many enlightened Frenchmen, who find power expressed and continue to express, great uneasiness as to the course which French politics appear to be taking. Most of the liberal Journals, (say the latest English dates) and all the ardent part of the population, express great distrust in the present Chamber of Deputies, and are very clamorous for a new election. It is supposed that the disaffected would desire to render the Government still more republican—still to weaken the Executive power, by an extension of the powers of the Chamber. As evidence that this is really a prevalent doctrine, a quotation (for which we have not room to-day) is given from the Journal des Debats of 10th Sept.—a paper which was zealous and warm in its applause of the late glorious revolution.

The Revolution in the Netherlands.—The spirit of hostility to the existing dynasty hourly increased.—The separation of Holland and Belgium was the rallying cry.—The interesting details from the Brussels press, under date of 9th, 10th and 11th Sept., occupy many columns—they contain animated appeals to the patriotism and courage of the people to sustain their rights at all hazards, declaring that they are the strongest party—that the government has lost all moral power—that it is on the people's side—that the army is nothing—for the Belgian soldier will not succumb to the blood of his brethren.—All the provinces are declared to be in insurrection, the towns very meeting of the States General, which according to the terms of the fundamental law, represent the whole people of Belgium, in order to concert with the Nobles the measures which the state of the nation and the present circumstances require.

At the same time our two beloved sons, the Prince of Orange, and Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, were charged by us to proceed to those provinces, as well to protect, by the force of their sacred mission, persons and property, as to assure themselves of the real state of things, and to propose to us the measures the best calculated to calm the public mind. This mission, executed with a humanity and a generosity of sentiment which the nation will appreciate, has confirmed to us the assurance, that even when it is the most agitated it will preserve and proclaim its attachment to our dynasty, and to the national independence, and that our best interests are not affected by the circumstances which have given rise to our knowledge, we do not abandon the hope, (whose source we have upon this important and lamentable occasion,) and the co-operation of every well-disposed man, and the good operation, in the different parts of the kingdom, are

press of advertisements, handed at a late hour—all conspired to compel us to present so brief and unsatisfying extracts of our foreign papers. But we shall resume our extracts to-morrow.

Austria and Prussia.—The Times announces the important fact of the actual recognition of Louis Philippe, King of the French, by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia. The recognition by both these powers was on the way, but it is not until the 10th inst. that the French Minister has been most graciously received by the King of Prussia.

Russia.—It appears by accounts from St. Petersburg of the 25th of August, that the Emperor of Russia had recalled his interdict against French vessels bearing the tri-colored flag. His Imperial Majesty has issued an order that all ships bearing the tri-colored flag may now enter the ports of Russia. This decision was in consequence of the arrival of the messenger bearing the letter from Louis Philippe announcing his accession to the Throne of France. We have no doubt that a formal recognition will be made immediately by Nicholas, and forwarded with all speed to Paris.

Prussia.—According to letters of the 3d inst. from Leipzig, symptoms of insurrection have also appeared there, but as in the Prussia towns on the Rhine, the spirit of revolution makes as yet but a sorry figure. The disturbances at Leipzig occurred on the night between the 2d and 3d inst., but did not last more than three or four days, being brought down within that time, by the prompt interference of the prince and the military.

France and Algeria.—The large ships of the French expedition against Algiers, with the exception of a few frigates, corvettes, &c. are about to return to France on the approach of the autumnal equinox, which renders it impossible for them to lie in the African ports. Eight sail of the line, 14 frigates, and other vessels will be sent, and 3 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 2 corvettes, and 4 brigs will remain in observation in the little road of Toulon.

The trial of Polignac and the other Ministers will commence before the Chamber of Peers in October. (Le Voleur.)

(From the Journal des Debats.) The appointment of Prince Talleyrand as Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of London, will excite equal pleasure in France and England.

In France it cannot be forgotten that this great Statesman was twice banished from a participation in political affairs by two Governments, and that these Governments, and the restoration which he had materially aided, both those Governments had had reason to regret their conduct, and France, deprived of the benefit of his talents, had become the victim of courtly ingratitude.

England cannot but feel gratified at receiving from the new Government of France an Ambassador who will arrive here preceded by the first diplomatic reputation in Europe. The two countries will see in this appointment one pledge of the continuance of that peace and good understanding so necessary to the repose of the world.

The age of M. de Talleyrand is no impediment to the vigour of his genius.—He is to-day in 1830, as he was in the Constituent Assembly—the faithful representative of the political and philosophical ideas of our era.

[From the Messager des Chateaux.] Letters from Dresden, dated the 26th of August, state that Charles X. and his family will take up their residence in Saxony.

PARIS Sept. 7. Proclamation of Marshal Gerard to the Army. Soldiers! In the glorious conflict which has regenerated France, you had remained worthy of her and of yourselves—a mass of citizens, citizens yourselves, you had understood that the people in defending their rights, were defending yours, that you and them were but one—your calm behaviour had defeated the views of the enemies of your country.

Why is it that the insubordination of some of you has disturbed public peace, which is your first duty to maintain? Soldiers! that love of discipline from which you never deviated in the most critical circumstances, you will hereafter submit to as the surest pledge of your military existence.

The prince whom the nation has just raised on the throne has served in your ranks—he was among the first to take arms in defense of public liberty—the destinies of France are now in his hands—he will do all in his power to consolidate the alliance between the people and the army—freed from the prejudices of birth and the patronage granted by favour, protectors of our institutions, and yourselves protected by them, cherished by your fellow citizens, dread only by your enemies, what a noble career is opened before you.

Soldiers! those times have returned when merit was the only title to promotion—flock to the standard illustrated by the heroic acts of your fathers, follow with confidence those old veterans who owe to their service alone the honors and the right to command you—you will learn from them that generous devotion to the country which commands rewards; and hereafter under the reign of Louis Philippe, the same which cures them to you will be a truth.

The minister Secretary of War. Marshal Count GERARD.

The King has walked yesterday in the streets of Paris, dressed in a black suit; he was accompanied by only one individual also dressed in black—a crowd followed the prince who had been immediately recognised—it is with regret that we perceive the citizens have not respected the incognito of his Majesty—if the King of France has not the privilege to take a walk without being immediately followed by a crowd, he is the nation! if he is not permitted to walk freely among us, he must be conducted to that court etiquette of Louis XIV. In accepting the crown Philippe the 1st. never consented to submit such an obligation, it would be too distressing for a prince so popular as he is.

PROCLAMATION. We, William, by the Grace of God, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange, Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, &c. to all whom these presents may come greeting.

Divine Providence, which has designed to accord to this kingdom 15 years of peace with all Europe, internal tranquility, and increasing prosperity, has just visited the two provinces with numberless calamities, and the quiet of many adjoining provinces has been either troubled or menaced. At the first news of these disasters we hasten to concert an extraordinary meeting of the States General, which according to the terms of the fundamental law, represent the whole people of Belgium, in order to concert with the Nobles the measures which the state of the nation and the present circumstances require.

At the same time our two beloved sons, the Prince of Orange, and Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, were charged by us to proceed to those provinces, as well to protect, by the force of their sacred mission, persons and property, as to assure themselves of the real state of things, and to propose to us the measures the best calculated to calm the public mind. This mission, executed with a humanity and a generosity of sentiment which the nation will appreciate, has confirmed to us the assurance, that even when it is the most agitated it will preserve and proclaim its attachment to our dynasty, and to the national independence, and that our best interests are not affected by the circumstances which have given rise to our knowledge, we do not abandon the hope, (whose source we have upon this important and lamentable occasion,) and the co-operation of every well-disposed man, and the good operation, in the different parts of the kingdom, are

shall succeed in restoring order and re-establishing the agency of the legal powers and the dominion of the laws.

With this view we calculate upon the assistance of the States-General. We invite them to examine whether the evils which this country so loudly complains arise, from any defect in the national constitution, and if it is possible to modify them, and particularly if the relations established by treaties, and the fundamental laws between the two grand divisions of the kingdom, should with a view to the common interests, be changed or modified.

We desire that these important questions should be examined with care and perfect freedom, and we shall think no sacrifice too great, when we have in view the fulfillment of the desires, and to ensure the happiness of the people, whose welfare has been the constant and assiduous object of our care.

But, disposed to concert with frankness, and dignity, and by the most comprehensive and objective measures, we are nevertheless resolved to maintain with firmness the legitimate rights of all the parts of the kingdom, without distinction, and only to proceed by regular methods, and conformably with the oaths which we have taken and received.

Belgian inhabitants of the different divisions of this beautiful country, since that order has been issued by Divine favour and the union of the citizens from the calamities to which it was subjected, up with calmness, and confidence for the solution of the important question which circumstances have raised,—second the efforts of legal authority, to maintain internal tranquility and the execution of the laws where they have not been distributed, and to re-establish them where they have suffered any obstruction, and to protect your property, your industry, and your personal safety. Let the diffidence of opinion vanish before the growing dangers of the anarchy which in several districts, presents itself under the most hideous forms, and which if it is not prevented or repressed by the means which the fundamental laws place at the disposal of the Government, joined to those furnished by the zeal of the citizens will strike irreparable blows, at individual welfare and the national prosperity.

Let the good citizen of every where separate himself as from that of the agitator, and let their generous efforts for the re-establishment of the public tranquility in those places where it is still menaced, last but not least, to the great benefit of the country.

The present shall be generally published and posted up in the usual way, and inserted in the official journals.

Done at the Hague, the 5th of September, of the year 1830, and of the 17th of our reign. (By the King.) WILLIAM. J. G. DE MEY DE STREEFKERK.

In relation to the American claims on France the New York American states, that private letters have been received in that city, from Paris, which speak of a disposition having been clearly manifested by the existing Government of France, to satisfy the reasonable demands of the United States. None other, it is properly suggested, should be pressed.

Elation in Delaware.—We have received all the facts of the elections in Delaware, Mr. Miligan the Clay, beat Rigley the Jackson candidate 600 votes. The next legislature stands thus: Senate—Clay 7, Jackson 2—Representatives: Clay 17, Jackson 4; majority for Clay by joint ballot. It—the legislature has 30 members in all. It would seem from the Jackson account of the election which we saw, that the party was so entirely defeated in this quarter of the great number of citizens who have gone over to the Clay party.

We have been beaten, routed, overwhelmed.—Men professing an attachment to the principles of the party, by which the administration were placed in power, and professing to approve of its measures, desert our ranks in great numbers. If Jackson's army, at New Orleans, had been composed of such men, how would the consequences have been to the country? We can bear defeat, for it is no disgrace to be beaten; we can face an open and favored enemy without dishonour or dread, but treachery in one's own camp, and a weakness of mind or purpose that will permit those upon whom dependence is placed for support, to be beguiled and entrapped by the country, is an evil calculated to make the hearts of the brave and best to fail.

(The Watcher.) From the National Journal. Mr. Clay.—We extract from the letter of a traveler, with a slight of which we have been favoured, the following sketch of Mr. CLAY at home, at his own fire-side. As his opponents have been very industrious in reviling his motives and misrepresenting his actions, which he has moved abroad, they will now have an opportunity of putting some of their misapprehensions on his behaviour to his guests at home. Such a man is a treasure to his State, and a still greater treasure to his country; and the more we are acquainted with him, we will receive the universal testimony of his fellow citizens to his worth, by his elevation to that station which is more to be prized than the throne of the most powerful monarch of any people who are yet in political subordination.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 17, 1830. The morning after we reached Lexington, Mr. Irwin (son-in-law to Mr. Clay) and two of Mr. Clay's sons, made us a call, and the next day Mr. C. himself honored us with a visit. He made a large dinner for us, which we honored yesterday morning at his table a numerous number of the gentry of Lexington. He entertained us charmingly; and, as he always does, left the most favorable impression on our minds. We saw him at home—at his table and in question if he is ever seen to greater advantage than in the midst of his domestic circle. He spoke freely and frankly of an every person in that circle that made the topic; every one breathed freely in his presence. His manner of living is characterized by simplicity and elegance, and is a model of that which a gentleman and a country gentleman and American farmer. Ashland, his estate, is finely located in the vicinity of Lexington, and is fast regaining the rural elegance which made it so attractive to the eye of taste, before the late absence of its owner at the seat of Government. This farm is rapidly becoming the model of agricultural economy, and his district of country will soon be as deeply indebted to him as the rural taste, (inhabiting that station,) as the nation is already to his splendid and successful efforts of his enlightened mind. Few men enjoy the personal popularity that he now possesses—and, indeed, few merit it so well.

The statements in relation to the Kentucky elections have been so garbled, that the truth can scarcely be directed by those at a distance. The matter is here known, however, beyond a doubt—and whatever may be the discussion about the precise numbers, pro and con, there is a majority in all events against Brown particularly, and in favour of a Jackson Senator. Intelligence from Ohio has given the greatest satisfaction in Lexington. The returns are decidedly Clay, and little doubt is entertained as to the result of the election. The people of the west are in high hopes, and received the glad tidings from Maryland and Delaware, with enthusiasm. Nothing, they think, can be so gratifying to the Western man in his course, as to see a great many of the villages in Virginia and Kentucky, where the people of this enlightened mind, are frequent subjects of complaint, and the whole Post Office Department is denounced for its imbecility and ignorance, in having returned the best regulated establishment in the world. It is asserted, and that so generally as to bear the greater aspect of probability, that the journals of the Opposition are selected or intentionally excluded from circulation.—indeed, it is no longer true.

Domestic Elections. We have before us an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to a friend in Washington, which was published a few days since in Poulson's Advertiser, alluding to an establishment in Philadelphia for the reeling and spinning of silk. It has been set in public operation by Mr. Duponceau, who has the approved design of introducing the most improved methods into the United States, has engaged a skilful person to superintend it.

It is well known that raw silk has been produced in particular parts of this country for many years, and has even figured as a considerable article of export. It is however, a fact not so thoroughly understood, that the value of this branch of industry is rendered almost null, and in some instances absolutely so, by the want of proper skill in reeling it. To obtain this, such care and practice are indispensable, and opportunity has heretofore been offered for obtaining the necessary instruction. Mr. Duponceau, a few months since, met with Mr. D'Homergue, finding that he had been bred up to a familiar knowledge of the business engaged in this establishment, for the purpose of diffusing the desired art.

The following, we copy from the letter above referred to: "Twenty females are occupied in reeling from the Cocoon; the machinery having been prepared, and the modus operandi superintended by Mr. D'Homergue. A splendid specimen in a hand, composed entirely of Pennsylvania silk, dyed in this city, and worked by machinery, in almost all parts of America. It is our national flag, to be twelve feet in length, and six feet wide. The material, more than half finished at this time, will be beautiful in texture, and most brilliant in coloring; more than half again as light as it could be made of the best European silk, stronger and more durable. Mr. Duponceau designs presenting it to Congress, and hopes that its exhibition in the Rotundo, or by the Speaker's chair, may prove as victorious as it is planned at the mast head. It will certainly redeem all the pledges he has heretofore given to the public. As it must be completed before the next display of the Franklin Institute, it will probably adorn that on the 4th of October."

COMMERCIAL. The Liverpool Market, Monday Sept. 13. Cottons.—The Cotton market has continued in a dull state throughout the whole of the last week, and the prices of the most common are a shade lower. The sales (of which 3000 American have been taken on speculation) amount to 9070 bags, consisting of 4230 Bowed at 6 1/2 d., to 7 5/8 d., chiefly at 7 d. to 7 1/2 d., for middling fair; 300 Alabama and Mobile 6 1/2 d.; 110 Sea Island 1 1/2 d. to 1 5/8 d.; 100 stained do. 7 1/4 d.; 580 Pernambuco 8 1/2 d. to 9 1/4 d.; 500 Marabou 8 d. to 8 1/2 d.; 750 Bahia 8 d. to 8 1/2 d.; 400 Egyptian 9 d. to 9 1/2 d.; 600 Demerara 8 1/2 d. to 9 d.; 300 Barbados 7 1/2 d. to 7 3/4 d.; 10 West India 7 d. to 40 Sarinam 8 d., and 180 Surat at 5 3/8 d., to 5 1/2 d. per lb. The Imports are 7500 bags.

NAVY STORES.—The transactions have been very limited. Of Turpentine only 412 brls. have been sold at 10s. 3d. to 10s. 10d. In Tur no sale.

London Market Monday Sept. 13. The demand for Cotton has been very limited on Saturday and today, the sales being only about 3000 bags for the two days. Prices have a tendency to decline.

LATEST DATES: FROM WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. NEW YORK, " " 23. CHARLESTON, " " 20. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14. HAVRE, " " 13. PARIS, " " 8. GIBRALTAR, " " 11. VERACRUZ, " " 11.

A CARD. To CAPTAIN CLARK, of the Ann-Mary-Ann. We, the subscribers, late passengers on board your very superior ship the ANN-MARY-ANN, desirous to express in a suitable manner our extreme gratitude for the unwearied attention and politeness which we constantly received from you during our late passage from Baltimore to this port, beg leave thus publicly to return you our most hearty and your manifested kindness, and at the same time to commend the high opinion we in justice entertain of your activity, zeal, and seamanship conduct in the management of your ship.

We would also embrace this occasion to recommend the fine ship Ann-Mary-Ann and her able and estimable commander, Captain Clark, to all such persons as are desirous to avail themselves of whatever advantages of convenience, attention and safety which can possibly be attained in a voyage at sea. JOHN DAVIS, AND HIS COMPANY, OF ACTORS.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF ORLEANS. CLEARED. Ship Mary, Weeks, Savannah. Ship Golconda, Wills, Liverpool. Ship Montanosa, Carrara, Havana, S. Cucullu. ARRIVED. Towhat Pilot Star, from St. W. Pass—brought up sea ships Alabama and Wm Gray—brought up ship Huntress, and brig Garnet, both from New York—nothing in sight of the bar—nothing new in the river.

Ship Huntress, Goddard, N York, to the master—cargo to D Rowley, J H Goddard, Thomas & Grant, A Fisk & Co., J Deupatit, Peters & Millard, Rogers, Slocomb & Co. M Tobias, and W Rowley.

Brig Garrett, Torrey, N York, to the master; cargo to Foster & Hutton, and R Delafield at Fort Jackson.

Steamer Souvenir, captain J Streck, Donaldsonville, with 3 helms cotton 27 bbls. sugar to Peyroux Rivard & Co. 10 do to P. Dubreant; 1 bbl. to L M Reynard; 40 bbls mules to Turner & Woodruff; 1 box to J Beaubac; 36 cabin, and 16 deck passengers.

Steamer Helen McCreary, Captain J. Vickers, Vicksburg, with 12 helms cotton, 233 helms flour 333 kegs lard, 40 do. butter, 4000 lbs bacon and two Flatboats, one with chickens and the other with sundries, to A. Fisk & Co.; W White; Wallace, Lambert & Fope, Bagley & Meric; Reynolds Byrne & Co; L Millard & Co; W Ballist; J Linton; H & W Bell; T & G M Lee; N O Dicks & Co; J Hagan & Co; J G Groves, S Cook; M F Maher; G W Martin; J Pierce; Capt. Williams, and owners on board 26 cabin and 6 deck passengers.

Steamer Matias, Meyers, Vicksburg, with 955 bales cotton do. Linton, A. Fisk & Co; Reynolds Byrne & Co; W. Beant; W Bullitt; M. White; 436 kegs lard to M. F. Maher—5 cabin and 6 deck pass.

ARRIVED AT THE BASIN. Pecker Splendid, Day, 90 hours for Mobile, to G A Phelps & Co.—4 passengers.

MEMORANDA. Home at Liverpool, previous to the 1st Sept. the Charles Wharson, Cochrane, the Illinois, W. Wharson, the Geneva, Chase, the Olive, Corjans, the George, Patten.

Entered for landing, previous to the 1st Sept. the Beaulieu, the Marquis, the Marquis, McDonald, Sullivan, the Hermine, Rodgers, & Co. Cleared from New-York for Liverpool, Ship Chancelor and Brig Neptune.

EXCHANGE on Boston, 21. STETSON & AVERY.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

ON SUNDAY, 14th NOVEMBER. (For the opening) will be represented THE WHITE LADY, An Opera in 3 acts, music by Boyeldieu, in which piece Mr. LEVILLERS (of the Theatre Feytaud) will make his first appearance in the person of George; Mr. CARRO (of the Conservatoire National of Paris) in that of Catherine; and Madam BERDOULT (of the Theatre of Nantz) in that of Jenny.

To be followed by the Vaudeville entitled ANGELINE, OR, THE CHAMPAGNEESE. In which Madam BRADDOULT will perform the part of Angeline, and Madam GEORGE that of Rose.

WET NURSE.—To let, a young agreeable woman, very healthy, with a child two months old. Apply to Jean Rousseau, Chartres street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets. November 12

CHIEF BOOT MAKER.

HAS the honor to inform the public, that he has removed from Toulouse to Chartres street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets, in the house of Dr. Thomas. He also informs his customers that he has received by the Bolivar, an assortment of LEATHER, from one of the most reputed manufacturers of Paris. He hopes that those who have until now granted him their patronage will continue the same, as he will use his best endeavours to render himself worthy of it, by his attention and promptness in executing any demands.

FROM sale by the subscriber, the following articles, received per Ship Bolivar, from Havre, at her store, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets. Truffles, Truffed Chickens, Turkeys, Rabbits, Patignons, Shadons in Oil, Pilchers in Oil, Dittio in butter, Saussages of Lyon, Red crust Cheese of Holland, do. of Gruyere, Conserved fruits, assorted, in bottles & boxes, Gelees of Gooseberry, marmelade of Apricots, Crisped fruits, assorted, Andray Brandy, first quality, Extras of Absynth, do. and different other kinds of superior liquors. Marsalaque of Zara, Rosolio, Mustard of Maitle, assorted, Vinegar do. do. Liver Pies of Strasbourg, with truffles, Rabbits Pies do. and several others. Nov. 10. Widow DUPAS.

VIOLINS.—4 cases low priced VIOLINS for sale at JOHN G. KLEMM's, piano-forte and music store, 49, Canal street nov 3

THE subscriber, curator of the estate of the late Hortense Lanna, invites all persons having any claims against said estate, to present them in ten days from this date. nov 5 J. N. LANNA.

RECEIVED per brig Castillo, and for sale by the subscriber, 1740 boxes medio-florete paper, 450 barrels Brandy 58 O-P, 100 boxes Raisins, 100 barrels sweet Wine, 100 ditto dry Wine, 500 quarts Olive Oil, 1 case Silk of Grenada. nov 3 J. PRATS.

CHAIRN.—20 dozen chairs, consisting of Fancy and Common, landing from ship Grecian. Also, a few Backing chairs. For sale by Nov. 3 STETSON & AVERY.

FRESH LARD.—A few kegs of prime Lard, for sale by A. POLPART, No. 20, Main street. nov 4

LANDING from the ship Alabama, a lot of superior Goshen BUTTER, for sale by A. POLPART, No. 20, Main street. nov 2

RICE.—100 tierces fresh Carolina Rice, now landing from brig Carolina, for sale by nov 5 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

HARP STRINGS.—Just received a fresh supply of Harp, Violin, Guitaro, and Violoncello strings, for sale at JOHN G. KLEMM's, piano-forte and music store, 49, Canal street nov 3

ENGLISH, FRENCH & SPANISH LANGUAGES.—The undersigned (a Frenchman by birth recently arrived from the north,) begs leave respectfully to inform the citizens of New-Orleans that he has opened in St. Pierre street, No. 146, between Dauphine and Bourgogne streets, a PAY and EVENING SCHOOL, for the English, French and Spanish Languages. Every exertion on his part shall be used to merit the approbation of those who may intrust children to his care, and of those pupils who take private lessons from him.

His method of teaching the above languages is grounded both upon reason and experience; it is simple, perspicuous and impressive, and enables the learner in a short time to speak and write the said languages with ease and propriety. This method has proved a valuable acquisition; for pupils, even not acquainted with the grammatical principles of any language, and only gifted with a certain knowledge, can become masters of a foreign language without burthening their memory, and taking more time for their studies than that required for their usual lessons of the declension of the verb.

The course of each language is divided into three sections of thirty lessons each. At the end of the first section, the scholar will have learned the rules of pronunciation, orthography and the general principles of grammar, so as to continue his studies, if he pleases, without the further assistance of a master.

At the end of the second section, he will have acquired syntax, with all the exceptions to the general rules of the declension of the verb, and understand well all that he reads, and be able to translate the language he studies into his own.

At the end of the third section, he will have studied correct phraseology, will write and speak well, and even understand those who speak with much rapidity, and translate elegantly his own language into the one he studies.

The scholar being at liberty to quit his class whenever he deems it proper. The undersigned having a few hours to spare wishes to fill them up in teaching at any person's house and in any male or female schools or seminaries in this city. The most honorable preference can be given if required. Terms moderate and made known on application. The Advertiser can be seen at all times at his school room, or at his dwelling, No. 111, St. Pierre street between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. november 3 B. TRONCHIN.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—F. PARIS of Pointe Coupee.—Thursday November 19, 1829. Miss Louis Traverser, Her Creditors, No. 733.—Amongst others were the following proceeding: Upon filing the balance of distribution in this case, and on motion of the syndic, by his counsel, Turner & Ogden, Esqrs. it is ordered by the court that the creditors of the plaintiff show cause according to law, why the said balance of distribution should not be homologated and payment be made agreeably to its contents. I certify the foregoing to be a true copy. BENJ. JEWELL, Clerk. Clark's Office, March 23, 1830. nov 1

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY. ON Saturday the 13th inst. at 4 o'clock, p.m. in the stores occupied by L. Millaudon, Royal street, will be sold without reserve, to close a concern, an assortment of various WINES, consisting of Madeira Wines, in half, quarter and eighths of a pipe, imported direct; Teneiff, Muscat, Lisbon, Sherry, &c. Also 2 pipes old Brandy. Terms at sale. nov. 9.

FOR CHARLESTON.—(Passage only.) The fine fast sailing brig CHARLESTON, Willman master, will sail for Charleston in a few days—having good accommodations. Apply to nov 12 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

FOR THE ATTACKAS. The fine fast sailing brig MARY, Leving master, having the most of his cargo engaged, will positively sail on Monday the 15th instant. For balance of freight or passage, having excellent accommodations apply to the captain on board, at the Ferry-Boat Landing, or to J. W. COLLINS, No. 60, Levee street. nov 12

FORBORDEAUX. The elegant fast sailing A. S. bark WYOMING, J. Coulon, Master, requires 100 bales cotton to complete her cargo. For freight of which or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the master on board or to nov 8 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR MATAMORAS, via the way of the River. The fine fast sailing schr. SURPRISE, O. Flaherty Master, having part of her cargo engaged will sail with despatch, for the residue of freight or passage having good accommodations, apply to the Capt. on board or to nov 8 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

FOR BOSTON. The fine fast sailing packet brig WILLIAM, Collins master, will be dispatched without delay. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board, or to nov 8 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR NORFOLK, Va. (Passage only.) The fine fast sailing brig BOURNE, Banks master, now laying opposite Miller & Beiderman's saw mill, will sail in four or five days. For passage apply to nov 6 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR SAVANNAH. The fine fast sailing schr. MARY, Leving master, to sail in a few days. For light freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board or to nov 5 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

CHEESE, APPLES, CHANSBERRIES, &c. 46 boxes Cheese of excellent quality, 30 barrels Russett apples, 15 do. cranberries, 20 do. onions, 81 do. potatoes, and 18 dozen painted pails. For sale on board brig William, or by nov 8 STETSON & AVERY. 67, Royal street.

DEMIJOHNS.—1800 large size demi-johns, landing from the barque Young, for sale by nov 6 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

SHACKLES, NAILS & OIL. 145 barrels No. 2 mackerel, 110 No. 2 do. 30 half do. No. 1 and 2 do.