BY BULLETT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
Office No. 61 Chartres street.

TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 1. 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW YORK.

The charter elections in New York city which commences to-day, are regarded there and elsewhere with intense interest. The loco-focos have modified freedom measure their system of party tactics, in consequence of experience acquired at the contest in April last. Knowing the impossibility of electing their candidate for mayor, they have nominated one for form's sake only; but intend making no serious efforts to elect him. The present whig incumbent will doubtless be re-elected by five or three thousand majority. On the other hand, the loco-focos will make the most desperate efforts to secure a majority of aldermen to the council, and this they may accomplish if the whigs are not exceedingly active and vigilant, inasmuch as out of the seventeen wards, they already claim a decided majority in eight, and of the nine whig wards, there are one or two in which the whigs have so small a plurality, that strenuous exertions and extensive *colonization* may possibly neutralize it. Should the loco-focos obtain this much wished-for majority in the council, it is easy to perceive that having the appointment of election judges and inspectors, they will pursue the ancient and too successful plan of admitting hundreds of spurious loco-foco votes, and thus, perhaps, elect their representatives and senator in November next. Success at the present contest, is, with them, an object of intrinsic consequence than a material auxiliary in influencing public opinion in other states. New York city is justly regarded as the nucleus of political opinion, the focus from which are diffused the diverse rays of party feeling. The head-mayed gourmand, "as goes the city, so goes the state—as goes the state so goes the union," is felt in all its force by the *shrewd* and anxious loco-focos, and aware as they are of its entire truth, the whigs may rest assured, that no appliance of party craft, no measure that may influence public opinion, will be left untried to secure the city at this important struggle.

It would appear from the quiet tone of the administration organs, that the party intended playing both a deep and desperate game—it was thought that the whigs, flushed with the triumphs of last fall, and anticipating an easy victory, would mistake the apparent indifference of their opponents for the resignation of despair. Thus caught napping, the whigs would most certainly be defeated. The same trick nearly succeeded at the charter elections of the preceding year, and had not the whigs awaked from their slumber of security on the third day of the struggle, and rescued the city from impending loco-foco domination by the overwhelming preponderance of the democracy of numbers, it is probable enough that they would never have achieved the mighty and premerable victory of the succeeding November.

On the present occasion the secret has again escaped the unwary locofocos, and the tone of the whig papers demonstrates, that the party is perfectly cognizant of the seemingly occult machinations of their adversaries. Knowing the quarter from which peril threatens, they are now prepared to counteract it, and the locofocos will, unless we are grievously in error, meet with a rebuff at these same charter elections, which will consign them to a hopeless minority, too significant for further apprehension.

While on the subject, we beg leave to submit the following extract from the New-York "Daily Whig," which we clip from that journal for the special edification and information of our neighbor of the Louisianian. As the latter paper declared on Wednesday last, that hearing no more of the charter elections, he presumed the tide of whig triumph had turned, we are of opinion that the subjoined morceau will convince him better than mere words of the woful mistake under which he labored. If the Louisianian should consider the statements imperfect and unsatisfactory, we will consent to add a few more evidences of the "turning of the tide," in proportion as the mails shall furnish us with them.

☞ We failed to do full justice to the noble county of Chautauque in our last. Twenty of her towns have elected their officers, and but one is locofoco.—The four remaining are certainly whig; so the board of supervisors will stand whig 23; locofoco one!—The regency would have to add the postmasters and mail contractors to the board of supervisors, along with the county judges, to give them the power again.

Norway, Herkimer county, whig by 71 average, 29 on supervisor. Fairfield, do. whig by 9; Justice lost by one vote. Stark, all whig except supervisor, lost by two votes, and justice by 7. The county is Herkimer still.

Groton, Tompkins county, has elected a whig supervisor for the first time in five years. Majority 65; average 80; last year locofoco by 2. Largest vote ever polled in spring. Last fall 4 whig majority.

We cannot return from the towns which we have hitherto mentioned, but not particularly.

In Onondaga county, Marcellus, Cicero and Otisco have chosen whig officers. Clay (ontinous name,) close, by 68 majority; only 1 last spring, and generally against us. Camillus lost the whig supervisor by 7, on personal grounds. The rest of the ticket chosen.

In Oswego county, we have carried Oswego, New Haven, Mexico, and Scriba, by large majorities; Volney, Granby, (last fall 52 for Maxcy,) Constantia, (last fall 13 for Maxcy,)

In Delaware county there was a tie in Delhi in some officers (regency-counting,) but most of the whig ticket was chosen. Meredith, whig by 19; usually 80 locofoco.

Washington, March 23d, 1839.

There is no further news from Maine to-day. No news is good news. General Scott remains at Augusta. The loco-focos of the Maine legislature have nominated Governor Fairfield for re-election. Some of our whig friends hope that he will be allowed to walk over the course. They do not wish to see the government of the state pass into other hands, until it has got out of the *snarl* on the boundary question in which Fairfield managed to entangle it.

The Boston Atlas repeats in its last number that Gov. Fairfield, the delegation of Maine in congress, and a large majority of the legislature have signed a paper recommending *Daniel Webster* as special minister to England, for the settlement of the boundary question. The same motives that would impel Maine to employ Mr. Webster as an eminent counsel in a law suit before the supreme court, induces her administration to recommend Mr. Webster as their advocate in the dispute now pending. The Globe is silent on the subject. The other loco-foco papers in this quarter receive the intelligence with marked dislike.

The United States government will probably find it expedient to give up to Great Britain some small portion of the north west corner of the State of Maine, north of the St. Johns—but for this session we might probably obtain an equivalent in that gore of land north of the St Croix, which intervenes between our present boundary and the river St. Johns, carrying the boundary up the eastern head of the St. Croix, hence in a line due north to the St. Johns, then following the course of that river, to such point as may be agreed upon Either this cession, or the free navigation of the St Johns, or some other equivalent, might be accepted in return for that small portion of the extreme northern part of Maine, of which Great Britain is so anxious o possess herself.

The Havre Journal of Feb 12th states that Lord Glenelg, better known by his former cognomen of the Rt. Hon. Charles Grant — has resigned his post at the head of the colonial department. So we are likely to see a total change of administration with reference to Canada and the other British provinces Lord Glenelg is an accomplished nobleman: but he wanted decision and energy.

This city is now under a *reign of terror*. As during the revolution in France, people walked through the streets of Paris without daring to speak to *each other*, so here, these balding office, excepting a few *sans culottes* who thirst for the blood of all the rest, are afraid to be seen speaking to any one who looks independent opinions. They know not who are friends or foes—who are spies and informers, and fear to talk out they should be marked for proscription. The Globe has openly proclaimed that every officer and clerk ought to be forthwith removed "who does not take an *active interest* in the success of the administration"—that is, who is not a noisy, brawling, active co-operater at election times. In this state of the most worthy and honorable of those who hold office, are to be the first that will fall under the axe of proscription; and their places are to be supplied by brawling partisans.

The same ruthless and vindictive war is to be waged against all these in other places who have not used their offices to the best advantage for party purposes. The grey hairs and arduous services in two wars, of Gen'l Solomon Van Rensselaer the postmaster at Albany have not saved him from the guillotine of party. He has been turned out to provide a place for a poor beggarly partisan whom the people have rejected —ex-comptroller Flagg.

Mr. Skinner of Baltimore is also to be removed because *he refused to prostitute the postoffice to the purposes of the party junto of the city in which he lives.*

The news from Virginia is highly favorable as to the result of the coming elections. A letter from a high source says, "Rives is rapidly rising; and I do not doubt will carry the state for the whigs. The election will take place on the fourth Thursday in April this year."

The locofocos of the New York senate are opening a war on the whole system of internal improvements by that state; and attacking all the grand conceptions of Clinton.

The whig members of the legislature of Maryland have nominated two of their most distinguished fellow citizens, Reverdy Johnson, and John N. Steele, as senatorial delegates from that state to the whig national convention. They are both strong and ardent friends of Henry Clay.

A man by the name of Freeman has been arrested in Baltimore, as an old and experienced rogue, who has successfully perpetrated several recent acts of burglary in that city. He had about a bushel of keys which, from their construction, would fit any lock.

☞ Gov. FAIRFIELD, of Maine, has been nominated for re-election by the loco-foco convention of that state.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.—Letters received in Augusta on the 20th March, announce that the branch bank of Durham has suspended specie payment. The Chronicle observes—"want of ability to meet their bills, we presume, was the cause, and we might, perhaps, more properly put it down as a failure, rather than a suspension.

The Middle Mercantile Advertiser, states that a destructive fire occurred in that city, on the evening of Wednesday last, which commencing in a stable on St. Michael street, was carried by a breeze springing up from the south west, across the entire square—destroying building, upon both sides of the square, viz—St. Michael, Conception and St. Louis streets. About 20 private residences were consumed, and other buildings. The amount of loss not ascertained.

From the same paper we learn, that a Mr. John Wylie, an old and respectable citizen, was shot by a captain Taylor, who was in the employ of Mr. W. as commander of a schooner. "The ball entered the eye in a slanting outward direction." Mr. Wylie was still living, but it was thought that the wound would prove mortal. Cause of quarrel not given. "We are sick at heart," says the *Advertiser*, "at recurring such frequent, and horrid violations of the law, in our city. Cannot these brutal outrages be suppressed?—Have we laws, and can they not be enforced?"

☞ The monthly meeting of the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce will be held this evening, at seven o'clock.

☞ The members are informed that Messrs. Gosen and Maureau will attend the meeting this evening, to exhibit their new Telegraph system.

CONCERT.

Madme Guirand, whose reputation in this state has long been established, gives a vocal and instrumental concert this evening at the St. Louis Ball Room. She will be assisted by several distinguished artists.

DR. COLLYER delivers his second lecture on the principles of phrenology, this evening in the Presbyterian church, opposite Lafayette square. The subject of the lecture is the *plurality of the mental faculties.*

THE LATE STORM IN DUBLIN.—An estimate of the damage effected by the gale of the 6th ult., in Dublin, makes the amount of loss about £56,864, or upwards of $300,000. Two persons were killed, and eighteen more or less injured.

PENNSYLVANIA LOANS.—A Harrisburg letter mentions that one of the two Pennsylvania loans recently offered, had been taken by the banks of Pennsylvania. The Girard bank of Pennsylvania, it is said, has taken the other loan.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—Captain White, of the brig Inga, at Boston, from Montevideo, reports that he spoke, January 18th, lat. 36 40 S. lon. 59 W. the U. S. Exploring expedition, twenty days out from Rio Janeiro.

TOWNSEND, accused of throwing vitriol in the face of Mr. J. Rose, has been declared *not guilty.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MAINE.

Governor Fairfield's message has at length been acted upon. The senate are in favor of the withdrawal of the Maine forces, but the lower house is composed of men whose disposition on the subject is far different, and their doings show the determination of Maine on the question. They have passed resolutions unanimously recommending or requesting the general government to send immediately a special minister to Great Britain, and have the line run according to the treaty of 1783; and if England will not do this concurrently, they recommend the United States to run the line herself, and take the responsibility. The parties are again dividing, and the probability is, there will yet be warm work in Maine.

From our Extra of Friday.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

We have news by the express mail arrived this morning, of no less than three European arrivals, two at New York and one at Philadelphia. The intelligence, though not many days later, will be found interesting and important. We hasten to lay it before our readers, in an extra form. The letters from our correspondent furnish an abstract of the news brought by the North America, and *Duchess D'Orleans.* That by the Pocahontas we publish in full, as it contains the latest dates.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, March 21st, 1839.

The packet ship North America arrived at New York on Tuesday, March 19th, bringing dates from London to the 6th of February, and from Liverpool to the 7th. This vessel had been for fifteen days west of the Grand Banks, during which she experienced very heavy gales. On the day she left Liverpool the packet ship Europe was telegraphed as below.

The Oxford which suffered such serious damage from the disastrous storm some time before, was still undergoing repairs.

The affairs of Canada were engaging much of the attention of the British parliament. The London papers are filled with the debates on the address in answer to the queen's speech; and much of them alluded to the Canadian matters, and the conduct of the citizens of the United States during the troubles in those provinces.

Lord Durham, in the house of lords, expressed his earnest wish that parliament would take up, without delay, the questions affecting Canada.

The duke of Wellington spoke in very strong language of the piratical invasions of Canada from the territory of the United States. He expressed his conviction that if some measures were not speedily taken to enforce the execution of her majesty's declared intention to maintain her sovereignty over those provinces, "they would find Canada treated much in the same way in which the province of Texas had been treated." He thought the United States government exhibited too much disposition to sit down quietly, and take hardly any notice of the invasion by its citizens of the British provinces.

Lord Melbourne said there was no reason to doubt the sincerity of the United States government in its wish to carry into effect the stipulations binding on it, as regards its duties to its neighbors, but it had serious difficulties to contend with, from the nature of the country, the vast extent of the frontier, the comparative wildness of those districts, and from *the character of the federal government itself.* He thought an end would soon be put to the wild spirit which had been shown by some citizens of the United States. He declared that the most vigorous measures would be continued in order to maintain her majesty's authority over Canada.

Lord Brougham spoke nearly to the same effect; and vindicated the course of the American government:—He declared he felt very strongly with regard to any attack on the American people or government; and he looked upon peace between the two nation as of the greatest importance to England as well as to America, and, indeed, to the peace and civilization of the whole world. He went further, and said that if the continuance of these pacific relations was in one scale of the balance, and if in the other was the value of the whole Canadian possessions of the crown, the latter would most certainly, in his opinion, kick the beam.

In the house of commons, Sir Robert Peel talked war against the United States; but concluded by saying that as a member of the British parliament it was his duty to make an appeal to this country against the injustice of the course of our citizens.

Lord John Russell explicitly declared that the supremacy of England in the North American colonies must be maintained at all hazards. He added that no suspicion of bad faith could attach to the United States. On the contrary, it had done every thing that could be expected from it.

I notice the above as being just at this time of particular interest. It exhibits on the part of the ministry such disposition towards this country, as will induce them to use all exertions so to direct the result of the border controversy, as to preserve unbroken the harmony which now exists between the United States and Great Britain.

The Cotton Market, "Liverpool, Feb. 6th."—There has been a more general demand for cotton to-day. "and 5000 bales have been sold. Bowed 7 1-2 a 8 3-4d. "Orleans, 6 3-4; Mobile, 7 1-2 a 9. per lb. There "has been a fair demand since last week—a decline of "1-8 to 1-4d per lb. in Brazils has taken place; but "American continues steady."

A report prevailed this morning that the news from Maine was of a more warlike character. The intelligence is that McIntyre who succeeded Jarvis in the command of the Maine forces on the Aroostock apprehended an attack from the British forces. He wrote to Genl. Hodsdon informing him that the British were rapidly concentrating at Grand Falls near the mouth of the Aroostock, and that they had just received a large supply of axes for the purpose of cutting out a way to the Maine camp to facilitate an attack. Genl Hodsdon on hearing the news pushed on with his troops to repel any assault that might be made. The story about the axes is discredited as one of McIntyre's imaginations. By the way this man has been superseded by Mr. Jarvis a man of coolness and sagacity who has again taken command on the Aroostock.

Genl. Scott had received a letter from Sir John Harvey which was of quite a pacific character.

The Maine papers state that great difficulty is experienced in forwarding provisions to the camp, on the Aroostock, owing to the bad state of the roads. The expense too is great: being about $60 per ton.

There is little stirring in the city to-day. The "petty" talk and think of scarcely any thing but the contemplated removals from office which are to take place among the poor clerks in the executive departments next month. Mr. Van Buren intends to reward some of the loco-focos who were left out of congress by their constituents with fat offices here.

Washington, March 22d, 1839.

Another arrival from Europe—the Duchess of Orleans, from Havre, bringing Paris dates to February 10, and February 18th, and London to the evening of the 7th. The news by this arrival takes precedence in importance of every thing else I can send you from this quarter to-day. The most important intelligence is from Belgium. Brussels is now the great theatre of interest in the European world. The Polish general Skrzynecky, celebrated in the last struggle of the Poles for freedom, had been appointed, by king Leopold, to a command in the Belgium army, and, in consequence of this the Austrian ambassador had demanded his passports. He had previously presented to the minister for foreign affairs, a note from prince Metternich, in which the escape of general Skrzynecky is considered to have been made with the co-operation of Belgium, and this, together with his admission into the army, is styled a hostile demonstration against Austria. The welfare of the state are said to have been strong and unmoving. The Prussian ambassador supported it, and demanded his passports, in consequence, at the same time. The two ambassadors left Brussels on the 6th of February.

King Leopold seems to have have acted with firmness and decision on this occasion. He immediately called home the charges at Berlin and Vienna, and commenced preparations for war by arming, and augmenting his force.

PASSENGERS

Per packet Herald—H Moseley, W T Hurd, W Allen, J and L Bale, E Judd, A Rivera, Harper.

Per steamboat Columbian—Capt Sentick, mr M Cheatham and lady, Isadora A Black, D Dickerson, A Roberts, Louisa L Roberts, Mrs Dr Boyd, Hancock, T L Bullett, A Bentley, P L Hill and W Miller.

Per steamboat Pocket Henry—Messrs P Tenn, J B Simpson, 2 Jolliffe, W J Badger, Dudley, Way, Herring, Dorsi and Mc Lawrence.

Per steamboat Banker 2d—Sir Keene and lady, messrs L Lewis, J Kingsbury, J Richardson, A J Nesbit, Mrs Nesbit and child, Mrs Bullock, R W Nichols and family, Mrs Dr Cowell and Royal, where it may be seen from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 5 P M.

Price of Admission—50 cents; Children half price. Season Ticket, $3.

☞ Fridays and Saturdays of each week are reserved for persons of color, until the close of the exhibition.

mh19

PHRENOLOGY—Dr. COLLYER will deliver a public lecture on the plurality of the mental faculties, illustrated by specimens and drawings—in the Presbyterian church, Lafayette square, at half past seven o'clock evening, (Monday.) The public are invited to attend. *Charge* ——. a1

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S announced indisposition will oblige him to defer his lecture on PALESTINE, advertised for this evening, to TUESDAY NEXT, when it will be given in the Presbyterian church, opposite Lafayette square, commencing at half past 7 o'clock. Tickets may be had of B. Levy, corner of Bienville and Chartres sts, and of J. Bostwick, 31 Camp street. n29

SAINT LOUIS BALL ROOM.

MAD'ME GUIRAND'S MUSICAL SOIREE!

On MONDAY, first of April, at half past 7 o'clock precisely.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

No. 1. Fantasia, for piano and violin, from a theme of Weber, executed by Madme Guirand and Mr. Maurian.

" 2. Air, with variation for the violin, on the theme by Cioffi.....Mazurier.

" 3. Air, sung by Mr Santini.....Donizetti.

" 4. Fantasia for clarionet, executed by Mr. Krell.....Berr.

" 5. Variations for piano, by Madme Guirand.....Moscheles.

PART II.

No. 1. Solo on Harmony, executed by Mr. Vallero.....Vallero

" 2. Duet from Maldonette 1st, by Messrs Marzo and Santini.....Gurrard.

" 3. Variations on the violin, by Mr. Maurian.....Maynuler.

" 4. Pas seul, executed on the tambourine, by Mr. Cioffi.....

" 5. Grand fantasia from Thalberg, from Rossian themes, executed by Madme Guirand, Thalberg.

☞ Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. Johns & Co, Brusle & Lessels, Alfred Moore, Cayer, and at the door. a1

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL.

THE evening Locomotive, having organized a ball for children and adults, for the benefit of Mr. DEVOTI, have the honor to announce to the public that on Monday next, 1st of April, there will be given at the above ball room a grand dress and fancy ball, for children and adults.

Price of admission.

Adults.....$1 00

Children.....50

The young Louisiana hope that the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans will honor the ball with their presence.

REGULATIONS OF THE BALL.

Art. 1st The children's ball will commence at 6 o'clock, and end at 10.

Art. 2. Two quadrelaners and one waltz will be danced alternately, the other dances will be left to the discretion of Mr. Devoti, and the committee of the orchestra.

Art. 3. After the children's ball is over, the ball of the grown persons will begin, and all servants will leave the room immediately.

Art 4 Refreshments will be distributed to the ladies during the ball.

Art. 5. All persons going to the ball will take his ticket to the office.

Art. 6 G. R. will not be permitted for any person to go into the ball room with a cane.

COMMITTEE FOR REFRESHMENTS.

N Lanneau, President,
A. Bringier,
W. Brandenan,
E Minton,
C. Granpre,
W. Lebrard.

} Secretaries.

COMMITTEE ON ORDER.

T. E. M.—Director,
J. C. Hiltz, H. M'Ilraine,
James McClelland, A. Morel,
H. Pratt, John McClelland.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

J Gallard, J. Shelston,
G Perrault, F. Rountree,
P. Latigue.

COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN'S DANCING.

V. Wilkins, Esq. Rouse.
Mr. Ribeiro.

ON MONDAY,
14,000 DOLLARS!
FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY.
Class 67,

Will be drawn on Monday, April 1st, 1839, at 11 o'clock, P. M. in Banks' Arcade, Magazine st.

J. M. LANAUZE,
75 numbers—13 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$14,000	$14,000
1 "	4,000	4,000
1 "	2,000	2,000
1 "	1,000	1,000
5 "	1000	10,000
27,814 Prizes, amounting to		$31,000,000

Whole Tickets $4 00—Halves $2 00—Quarters $1.

Package of 25 Whole Tickets for $100, warranted to draw at least $38. Shares in proportion. For package apply as above.

THE Subscribers have this day established a copartnership under the name of

BROWN, Wilson & Co.

They avail themselves of this opportunity to announce to the public and their friends that they have purchased the furniture warehouse of T. W. Meeks & Co. No. 93 Chartres between Canal and Customhouse streets, where they will have constantly on hand a complete assortment of all articles of the newest fashions and best qualities.

WILTZ & GROSJEAN.

Louisiana Lottery, Class H
40, 12, 5, 3, 11, 25, 71, 25, 6, 20, 74, 19

TO-MORROW AT 6 O'CLOCK.

CAPITAL PRIZE:
$10,808
$4,0000—10 prizes of $1,000 is $1,0000!

Tickets only $2,50!

LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

Authorised by act of legislature, chapter 128, passed March 21, 1838.

Class No. 15 for 1839.

To be drawn on TUESDAY, April 9d, 1839, at 6 o'clock, p. m. in the Exchange Hotel, St. Charles street.

D. B. GREGORY & CO.
Successors to Yates & McIntyre, Managers.
75 numbers—13 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10,000	$10,000
1 "	4,000	4,000
1 "	2,354	2,354
10 "	1,000	10,000
$9,316 Prizes amounting to		$136,936

Tickets $2,50—Halves $1,25—Quarters 62½ cts.

Package of 26 tickets for $65, warranted to draw at least $200. Shares in proportion.

For package or single tickets, apply at the Managers' office, 35 Canal street, next door to the corner of Camp st.

Drawing of the Grand State Lottery, Class 36, for 1839:

39, 49, 4, 35, 46, 40, 68, 36, 37, 63, 37, 63, 33, 1.

THIS DAY.

15,000 DOLLARS CAPITAL PRIZE.
TICKETS ONLY $4.00.
GRAND STATE LOTTERY.
Class No. 36 for 1839.

Authorised by the Legislature of the State.

To be drawn Monday, April 1st, 1839, at 6 o'clock, P. M., at Bisley's Hotel, Common st.

S. DAVIS & Co., Managers.
75 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

RICH SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000	$15,000
1 do	3,000	3,000
1 do	2,500	2,500
1 do	2,000	2,000
1 do	1,000	1,000
8 do	1,000	8,000
$7,324 Prizes, amounting to		$130,625

Whole Tickets $4 00—Halves $2 00—Quarters $1.

Package of 25 Whole Tickets for $100, warranted to draw at least $38. Shares in proportion. For package apply as above.

THE Subscribers have this day established a copartnership under the name of

BROWN, Wilson & Co.

They avail themselves of this opportunity to announce to the public and their friends that they have purchased the furniture warehouse of T. W. Meeks & Co. No. 93 Chartres between Canal and Customhouse streets, where they will have constantly on hand a complete assortment of all articles of the newest fashions and best qualities.

WILTZ & GROSJEAN.

Official Drawing of the