The Daily Delta

DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY.

OFFICE 58 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,461

THE DAILY DELTA.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9, 1857.

The Democracy of Ohio united yesterday cast over 200,000 votes.

AN ELECTION JUDICIARY.

When Democrats in this country begin to whine over the defeat of their party they can always be sure of a sympathetic response from Black Republicans, and the more the whining the more the sympathy. The Washington Union will doubtless be the channel of Democratic whining over the overthrow of their party in Ohio; but the sympathetic response will come from Black Republicans everywhere.

Now the theory of a popular government is that the people have the right to rule; but the difference between a conservative republican government and a wild democracy is, that in the former the people select representatives to act for them—and the latter they act for themselves in tumultuary primary assemblages. When the people elect their representatives, to make their laws, it is their duty to elect those in whom they can trust; and if they can trust them to make their laws, they can surely trust them to elect their officers. The elections of legislators are less frequent and less frequented; and the fact that these representatives are accountable to the people makes them careful to consult the wishes and the interests of the people; parties were reluctant to take an unpopular side. Many an old-line Whig descended into the arena, "took the huge paws by the hand," and sustained the necessity of an elective judiciary. Political success was only to be achieved by pandering to popular prejudice; and the wily demagogism that has been foremost in claiming to be the supporter and advocate of the rights of the people could only be conciliated by the adoption of its platform. Hence the radical changes which our State Constitutions have undergone—changes initiated by the Democracy, but for which other parties are measurably responsible.

We do not intend arguing the question whether an elective judiciary has answered public expectation, since argument is supererogatory. There are not half a dozen intelligent men in the community who do not in their heart of hearts admit that the experiment has proved abortive—that under the old system our judiciary was purer and abler, and wholly above the influence of political feeling. Nor will any rational and reflecting person deny that the independence of the judiciary is impaired by subjection to popular caprice, even more than by short terms and inadequate remuneration. The evil is potent, but the remedy not so sure or easy of application. It is hard to induce those to relinquish power who have once tasted of its sweets, nor is it likely that the people would consent to an immediate surrender of privileges they have long enjoyed. Something may, however, be accomplished by way of return to the path of constitutional rectitude. The principle of popular election is yet to be applied to the judiciary, let the organic law be so modified that the Judges of the inferior Courts may retain offices as long as those of the Supreme Court, and let the Legislature help them to preserve their independence by securing them against poverty. In other words, longer terms and larger salaries will, at all events, contribute somewhat to the paramount object of a faithful, impartial and wise administration of justice.

We learn from a competent source, says the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, that arrangements are being made between the proprietors of Virginia Point, opposite Galveston, Texas, and the Vanderbilt Company, by which the channel in Galveston Bay is to be dredged sufficiently to enable the Berwick's Bay line of steamers running from Berwick's Bay to Virginia Point, thus connecting directly with the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company on the main land. This has been determined on by the advice of competent engineers, who speak most favorably of the project.

Missouri.—The official vote for Governor is as follows: Stewart, 47,055; Rollins, 47,041 majority for Stewart, 314.

Governor Robinson, of Kansas, Acquitted.—A telegraphic dispatch from Kansas announces the acquittal of Mr. Robinson, of Kansas, on the charge of usurping the powers of the Gubernatorial office. The St. Louis *Democrat*'s Kansas correspondent says that the only testimony brought against him was that of Mr. J. M. Tefton, who testified that Mr. Robinson had taken the oath of office, but could not swear positively that he had performed any official act. Mr. G. W. Brown, who had been relied upon by the prosecution as a witness, absented himself on the trial, and an attachment was issued against him. Judge Cato charged the jury if every Mr. Robinson had assumed, at any time, to act in the capacity of Governor, he was guilty of usurpation, and the verdict must be against him. The punishment for the offense is fine and imprisonment. In the absence of further testimony than that of Mr. Tefton, the jury appear to have been for some time equally divided, and then to have agreed upon a verdict of acquittal.

Heavy Failure in Charleston.—Mr. A. Fraser, an extensive manufacturer of starch and whisky at Chalilicothe, failed on Tuesday week. His liabilities are stated by the Selma *Gazette* to be over a half million of dollars. The assets are set down at about two hundred thousand dollars. A large number of poor laborers are thrown out of employment by the suspension of Mr. Fraser's works. About two hundred of them, to whom Mr. Fraser is indebted, took possession of his establishment the next day, and expressed their determination to fight to the last rather than see a single article taken away until they were paid.

Texas Bright Obstacles.—Labladie, the celebrated basso, who had attempted to teach Queen Victoria to sing, frequently lamented that, from three *slight* causes, he had been unable to make her anything of a vocalist—first, she had *no ears*; next, she had *no ear*; and, lastly, she had *no application*.

The steamship *Merrimac* reached Boston on the afternoon of the 8th inst., and her mails were brought to our city yesterday.

Letter from a Planter.—The Baton Rouge *Gazette* Weekly Messenger says:

Mr. Wilson as follows, to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he put several questions relative to the growing crop of sugar:

"In the last ten years has watched the administration of justice—in one State, or in each of the States throughout the whole country—cannot have failed to notice the bitter fruits of this new system. The increase of crime, a general recklessness, and an unmistakable tendency to lawlessness, everywhere apparent.

It is pleasant to chronicle so decided a manifestation of a return to common sense in this matter of popular elections. Democracy has committed all sorts of wild excesses. There was a time when no one would have dared to interfere with the prerogative of the Legislature, or the Executive, under the advice of the Senate, to appoint four-fifths of the functionaries necessary for the administration of justice, and the execution of the laws. But under the restless impulses of the people, stirred into feverish action by wretched demagogues, one after another of these conservative barriers has been broken down, until now every officer required in the conduct of the State government is rendered amenable to popular caprice. Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney-General, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, petty magistrates with limited local jurisdiction, clerks of courts, constables, tax collectors are all elective. The Legislature has gradually been stripped of every vestige of that power originally bestowed on it by the Constitution, and that has been transferred, through a false and irrational deference for miscalled Democracy, to the uncertain and fluctuating rule of the electors. Of course a thousand abuses have followed. Partisan rule has been substituted for the independent and honest performance of duty. Political bias has swayed every nominee, from the highest to the lowest. Complaints are made that the judiciary may be tampered with, and that corruption has tainted the loftiest station. And at length even Democratic journals perceive the evil, and denounce it in such manly terms as we have quoted above.

The old Whig party, and the conservative wing of the Democracy, struggled to some extent against this mischievous tendency, but in vain. It was the popular issue of the time—it furnished a first-rate election "cry." Good men who thought it dangerous, if not radically wrong, were unable to resist it. He who denounced it was treated as an enemy of the people; and as, after all, the fact of order, candidates for office by whom the people's parties were reluctant to take an unpopular side. Many an old-line Whig descended into the arena, "took the huge paws by the hand," and sustained the necessity of an elective judiciary. Political success was only to be achieved by pandering to popular prejudice; and the wily demagogism that has been foremost in claiming to be the supporter and advocate of the rights of the people could only be conciliated by the adoption of its platform. Hence the radical changes which our State Constitutions have undergone—changes initiated by the Democracy, but for which other parties are measurably responsible.

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By Magnetic Telegraph.

Arrival of the Steamship Illinois.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The steamship Illinois has arrived with $1,500,000 in specie.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL AWARDS.

LOUISVILLE, September 4.—The following awards were made to-day to reapers, which have been tried at Sycamore in July:

1. A silver medal to Walter A. Wood, of Hoosac Falls, N. Y.

2. A bronze medal to Warder, Brokan & Child, Springfield, Ohio.

3. A diploma to Jonathan Haines, of Pekin, Illinois.

The following awards were made to-day to mowers tried at Sycamore in July:

1. Premium for Reapers and Mowers combined: A gold medal to Walter A. Wood, of Hoosac Falls, N. Y.

2. A silver medal to D. M. Osborne, of Buffalo, N. Y.

3. A bronze medal to Warder, Brokan & Child, Springfield, Ohio.

The awards will be made to-morrow on machines not yet made.

NATIONAL RAILROAD CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The National Railroad Convention has adjourned *sine die*. The proceedings were chiefly receiving and examining reports on Railroad Machinery.

DETENTION OF AMERICANS IN NICARAGUA.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—A dispatch has been received at the Navy Department from Captain Thatcher, who had an interview with Gen. Morn at the capital of Costa Rica, in which Mora denies the forcible detention of American citizens at Lake Nicaragua.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Cotton firm. Flour, $6 @ $6 25 for Southern. Wheat heavy. Corn firm. Prime Pork, $21 40. Moss unchanged. Lard, 15½c. Bacon, 12¼ to 13c. Sugar is ½c. higher. Coffee steady.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—Wheat is unsalable. Corn, sales of 5c. at 45c.; 2,000 bbls. at 45c.; Rye, 65 to 68c. Whisky, 21c. Linseed Oil, 63c. Flaxseed, $1 15.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—Flour, $5 to $5 37½. Wheat, $1, 10 to $1 12½. Corn, 45 to 48c. Hemp, $1, 12 to $1 17½. Tobacco, $6 to $14.

FINANCIAL.

BUFFALO, September 4.—Oliver, Lee & Co.'s bank has suspended.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Withington & Eastman, importers of sugar and molasses, have failed for a large amount.

CINCINNATI, September 4.—Money matters are quiet.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—FIFTH DAY.

LOUISVILLE, September 4.—The chief feature to-day was the exhibition of five Arabian horses, imported and owned by Richards, of Georgetown, Ky., the trial of plows and exhibition of machines. The attendance was very large.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 4.—The Scotian dropped down at 8, and the Belfast at 6 o'clock this morning.

VICKSBURG, September 4.—The Princess passed down at 5 this evening.

The New York *Mirror*, of the evening of the 26th ult., furnishes the annexed list of additional failures:

Fisher, Denny & Co., "Brokers," New York city, N. Y., suspended.

E. A. Benedict, "Broker," New York city, N. Y., suspended.

George H. Nungeza, clothing, New York city, N. Y., assigned.

John Warren, new city, N. Y., suspended.

Solomon Mayer, "Millinery," New York city, N. Y., assigned; liabilities said about $20,000.

Chesebrough & Olendorf, "Grocers," New York city, N. Y., suspended; it is said will soon resume.

Edward A. Snow, "D. G.," New York city, N. Y., failed.

Theodore Bauer, Broker, New York city, N. Y., failed and left.

Bewsher & Van Houten, New York city, N. Y., failed and left.

Ferdinand Ernst, "Paper," New York city, N. Y., suspended.

Mayer & Brother, "Fancy Goods," New York city, N. Y., failed and assigned.

Henry Kimball, "Fancy Goods," New York city, N. Y., assigned.

From Washington.—Washington, Aug. 28. E. G. Perrin, Private Secretary of Governor Walker, who left the camp of the latter at Lawrence ten days ago, reports all peace and quiet there, no war there the least intimation of war or bloodshed. Governor Walker was using the army as a *posse comitatus* when the civil authorities could not arrest persons for breaches of the peace. The 1500 troops in Kansas will remain there until after the October election.

A letter from Frankfort to the State Department says that the Sound Dues having been referred by the various States to governments interested, the United States government having taken the lead, the attention of the commercial public in Germany is now attracted to the removal of the restrictions on the navigation of the German streams, especially the Rhine and Elbe.

The Postmaster-General has just established a daily mail between Kansas City and Lecompton, and a tri-weekly mail from Lecompton to Marysville. Other similar improvements are to be made.

The Rescue of the Newburyport Pilot.—*Wonderful Escape from Death.*—We yesterday, says the Baltimore *Sun*, gave a brief account of the rescue from drowning of Capt. Nathaniel Jones, Jr., Newburyport (Mass.) pilot, who was knocked overboard by the boom of the pilot-boat *America*, when in the lines East of Cape Ann. At Newburyport it was very generally believed that the Captain was drowned, and the event seems to have created deep sorrow throughout the town.—The *Herald*, of that place, on Tuesday, however, thus speaks of his rescue and return:

While we were all lamenting that this worthy man was gone, and the flags had been hoisted half-mast, in token of the dead; while people were stopping each other in the streets to tell the sad news—after we had published the obituary, and already had another paragraph written, calling for a material testimonial to aid the widow and orphans—as suddenly as though he had fallen from the heavens, there stood Captain Stevens, safe and well, upon the wharf, in our midst, appeared in every street, and in every direction, and in a moment was surrounded by his friends, who had rallied below, as he was standing in the quarter with the spy-glass to his eye, the boom came over, striking him in the back of the neck and sweeping him into the water. Instantly the boat filled away, and sailed off with a six-knot breeze. He turned in pursuit; but one hundred yards swimming satisfied him that the wounded arm—it is his only hope; a faint hope, but the last. He did not speak to her, but reserved his strength; and when she was within two miles it was evident that she was going a long way to the windward.

He then coolly—oh, how can a man be cool with the deep water below and nought but the sky above—coolly he struck out to head her off. For three quarters of a mile or more he swam for dear life; but now he began to fail. His legs are already cold and stiff, and hang down deep, the heavy buckles dragging at the ankles. The last chance; he raises his head and shouts; and a woman—a woman's cries are always open to the cry of distress—God bless her—says, "I hear a voice." He lands look around, and is now or never; and as a last effort he stretches himself above the waves and says: "I am drowning." They hear—they see,—Capt. Stevens on his feet, in motion. How? It is done as quick as said—quicker than written. "I shall drown," calls the brave, struggling, but sinking man, "before the boat can row."

The captain turns the craft full upon him, and minus of help gives the helm to his wife, while with the coil of rope in hands in the bows. The rowers pull strong, but many yards are yet between them and the sinking man, when the vessel's prow nears the spot, and with the captain's call—"catch hold"—the rope falls upon the head and is turned around the wrist. The rope is paid out, the sails shake in the wind, and in two minutes more—after he had been in the water an hour and a half—the captain and his wife pull him over the side, helpless, and for a long time clouded and wandering of mind.

This yacht proved to be the *Bloomer*, from Salem, Capt. Dudly Davis, who was taking his family on a trip to Portland, Me. He rendered Capt. Stevens all the assistance needed, landed him in Portland on Sunday, and with the first train that reached here at noon on Monday, he was returned to his family—returned to startle, to gladden, to change! Great God! what a change! The father with three more and ten years upon him—the young wife stricken to the soul; the little children to whom home was gloomy—they can tell; we can't.

Dr. W. P. Harris, surgeon to the *Khersonese* steamship, writes to the London *Lancet*: "I am much surprised at the opinion which is so prevalent of the utter incurability of sea-sickness." I believe this opinion to exist amongst the non-medical part of the community from sheer ignorance, and amongst sea-going surgeons from a supineness in applying remedies—a fault to which they are rather too subject. As surgeon to one of the first-class American steamships, which each voyage carries over to Portland at least 400 emigrants, I think I may venture to state my experience, in the greater number of instances I allow the stomach to discharge its contents once or twice, and then, if there is no organic disease, I give five drops of chloroform in a little water, and, if necessary, repeat the dose in four or six hours. The almost constant effect of this treatment, if combined with a few simple precautions mentioned below, is to cause an immediate cessation, as it were, of warmth in the stomach, accompanied by almost total relief of the nausea and sickness, the vomiting, purging, distressing headache, and usually causing a total cessation from which the passengers usually suffer."

Sudden Death.—Yesterday morning, at about 8 o'clock, Mr. Thomas Hall, a native of Ireland, aged about 40 years, and a resident of this city, was found dead in his bed. He had been in his usual health the previous evening, and had retired to bed in his usual manner. Dr. Cooper was called in, but pronounced life extinct when he arrived. Coroner Genella was notified, and held an inquest upon the body, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.—*Picayune*, 4th.

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Terrific Storm.—Destruction of Property.—Loss of Life.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 1st inst. says:

We have intelligence of a terrific storm which passed over the country between Cincinnati and Indianapolis, on Saturday afternoon last. The path of the storm was about a mile wide, and extended from Harrison, on the Great Miami Railroad, to Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio River, a distance of about 25 miles. The storm was accompanied by a tornado, which swept everything before it. Trees were uprooted and blown down. Fences were blown away, and the crops in the fields were destroyed. Houses were blown down and torn to pieces. Barns were unroofed and blown down. Many persons were injured, and several killed. The storm passed over the village of Harrison, and the depot, a large building, was blown down. Several persons were severely injured. The passenger train on the Great Miami Railroad was delayed by the storm. The engine was blown off the track, and the train was detained for several hours. The storm passed over the village of Harrison, and the depot, a large building, was blown down. Several persons were severely injured. The passenger train on the Great Miami Railroad was delayed by the storm. The engine was blown off the track, and the train was detained for several hours.

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Why Provisions Have Been Dear.—The *Pennsylvanian* has compiled some statistics which serve in part to explain the extraordinary high prices of all kinds of provisions which have ruled the past year or two.

In 1850, for instance, the United States produced:

84,820,000 bushels of wheat.
108,000,000 bushels of Irish and sweet potatoes.
14,970,000 head of cattle.

Had agriculture remained simply stationary—considering the increase of population—it ought to have produced in 1856—

113,240,000 bushels of wheat.
146,000,000 bushels of potatoes.
20,349,000 head of cattle.

Instead of which it only yielded—
100,480,000 bushels of wheat.
101,000,000 bushels of potatoes.
18,378,000 head of cattle.

Thus the diminution of these articles during a period of ten years amount to about—
13,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is a falling off of 1-7.
41,000,000 bushels of potatoes, which is a falling off of 1-4.
2,000,000 head of cattle, which is a falling off of 1-10 of the production in 1840—duly taking into calculation the increase of population.

Here, then, we have one reason for the advance of provisions.

While agriculture thus proved unable to keep pace with the growth of the population, the exportation of breadstuffs increased prodigiously, which, of course, reacted upon the home market.

The value of breadstuffs and provisions exported averaged per annum for the period from 1830 to 1840, $12,000,000.

From 1840 to 1850, $27,000,000.

From 1850 to 1856, $41,000,000.

Thus the exportation more than doubled in ten years, and nearly doubled in the last seven years.

These facts, taken in connection with the dispersion of laborers over the wild and newly-surveying lands of the West by the railroads, will go far to explain why the provisions of family costs more than twice what it cost ten, or even five years ago. There has been an immense temptation drawing the laboring classes to the West. Before they left they used to produce more than they consumed. Now—that is for the first year or two after their emigration—they consume more than they produce, and they go where the provisions within the reach of consumers. It will not always nor long be so, we hope.—*Baltimore American.*

Bloody Battle with Indians—*Apprehended Trouble in Kansas.—The New Granada Question, etc.*—Washington, August 27.—The Secretary of War to-day received intelligence that a desperate engagement recently took place between the United States troops commanded by colonel Sumner and a large band of Cheyenne Indians, in which fifty Indians and one or two privates were killed. The slaughter among the Indians was terrible. Full particulars are expected in a few days. Colonel Sumner was sent out on this expedition to chastise these Indians for depredations committed last year.

Dispatches were received to-day from Gov. Walker in Kansas, stating that matters were quiet in the Territory. He is hopeful and not apprehensive that difficulties may arise at the October election, and that it will be necessary to have a full military force stationed in some localities in case any riot or outbreak should occur.

The New Granadian negotiations are drawing to a close. The treaty will doubtless be concluded in a few days.

The accident to the telegraph cable, and its probable failure for this season, are seriously regretted by the President and Cabinet. The President was very sanguine of its success.

Something of a Snake Story.—A correspondent of the Abingdon *Democrat*, writing from Walnut Hill, Lee county, Va., which is, the *Democrat* assures its readers, "a gentleman in whom implicit confidence may be placed," gives the following account of the killing of a monster reptile in Harlan county, Ky. Far be it from us to lessen "the confidence" of our readers in its statements. We make it a point to believe all the snake, bear and fish stories that are set in circulation:

About three weeks ago five men went to gather whortleberries in the mountainous part of Harlan county, Kentucky, and in their travels came to a small branch at the foot of a mountain. The branch was about a small-bottom patch, or rather slide, that led from the branch up the ridge. Curiously tempting them to know its meaning, they followed the track to the top of the ridge, where, to their astonishment, they found about an acre of ground perfectly smooth and destitute of vegetation, near the centre of which was situated a small sink or cave, large enough to admit a sold barrel.

They concluded to drop in a few stones, and presently their ears were saluted with a loud, sonorous sound, accompanied with a rattling noise, and the monster himself made his appearance blowing and spreading his head, and his forked tongue protruded. When they beheld it with wonder and affright, and suddenly the atmosphere was filled with a smell so nauseating that three out of the five were taken very sick; the other two, discovering the condition of their companions, dragged them away from the abode of death. About ten feet of the snake had, to their judgment, made its appearance, when they hurried home and told what they had seen to their neighbors.

The next day were mounted some ten of the hardy mountaineers, armed with rifles, determined to destroy the monster. On approaching the cave they found the mouth of the dwelling of his snakeship, their horses suddenly became restive, and neither kindness or force could make them go any nearer. The men dismounted, hitching their horses, and proceeded on foot, with rifles cocked, to the mouth of the cave. They hurled in three or four large stones, and fell back some fifteen or twenty paces, when a hideous head leaped out and came the dreaded reptile, reared as his locks indicated, to crush the intruders.

About the same length of the snake had appeared from the hole, when eight or ten bullets went through his head, and, as the monster died, he kept crawling out, until twenty feet of that huge log by motionless on the ground. It was a rattlesnake, with 28 rattles—the first was four inches in diameter, the rest decreasing in size to the last. With difficulty the men dragged him home, and his body can be seen by the curious in Harlan county.

New Principle in Projectiles.—We learn that a patent has just been issued to Capt. J. L. McConnell, of Illinois, for an improved new shaped ball, suited to every species of fire-arms, from a pistol to a cannon of the largest size.

The discovery consists in the peculiar formation of the ball, being so made as to give it a spiral motion when fired from a smooth-bored gun, the same as it would take if fired from a spiral-grooved or rifled barrel.

The inventor discovered that a ball of the exact shape of an egg, thrown with the large end foremost, would keep that position, and would not revolve or turn over in its flight, as the Minie ball, thrown with the small or lightest end forward, is liable to do. He also discovered that, by putting upon a ball of that shape spiral grooves of a peculiar shape and angle, the force of the atmosphere, acting through these spiral grooves when the projectile is put in motion, gives the same a spiral, or twisting motion, like a rifle ball thrown from a twisting-grooved barrel. The result is that the ball flies upon a straight line, and does not oscillate from side to side, as an ordinary round ball is known to do when thrown from a smooth-bored gun.—Thus the certainty of the rifle is attained, at a far greater distance, and with less force applied, than can be attained with a round ball when thrown either from a rifle or smooth-bored gun, of either small arms or cannon.

In this invention, the rim-grooving is upon the ball, and not in the gun, and the spiral motion is communicated to the ball by atmospheric pressure upon its surface, and not by the grooves through which the projectile travels in the gun.—*Mobile Register.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Lithotomy.—The operation known as lithotomy was performed yesterday, at the Charity Hospital, by Dr. A. Dubois, upon a boy named Joseph Bernard, of the parish of St. Charles, aged about six or eight years of age, of a delicate habit, who had been afflicted for the last two years with the terrible disease—stone in the bladder. The operation, so far as we could see, was attended with full success. Two of the largest-sized stones we ever saw were extracted. The instrument used was the *lithotome caché de Dupuytren*, so called after the celebrated French surgeon of that name. It is horrible to look at the instrument is used in Europe, and especially in France, much more extensively than in this country, where, by the bye, it has a full military force stationed in some localities in case any riot or outbreak should occur.

The New Granadian negotiations are drawing to a close. The treaty will doubtless be concluded in a few days.

The accident to the telegraph cable, and its probable failure for this season, are seriously regretted by the President and Cabinet. The President was very sanguine of its success.

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Fortnightly Benevolent Association.

THE members of the Association are requested to assemble at Odeon Hall, in Bayou Road, between St. Claude and Tréme streets, on SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at half past 9 o'clock, A. M., to fall in line for the purpose of celebrating the 22nd Anniversary of the Association. The procession will start from the Hall at 10 o'clock, and after parading the principal streets of the city, will return to the Hall, where a lunch will be served in honor of the day. The President begs to see punctual attendance on this occasion, and the members in readiness to start at the appointed hours.

By order of the President.

JESSE T. ALLSTEN, Secretary.

New Orleans, August 31, 1857. au31

PORTUGUESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

CELEBRATION OF THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY.

PROGRAMME AND ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The members will form at their Hall, on Bayou Road, between St. Claude and Tréme streets, on SUNDAY NEXT, September 6th, 1857, under the direction of John Gomilas, Esq., Grand Marshal, Mr. Jose Barra, Jr., and Mr. Thos C. Hogarth.

1—Grand Marshal and his two Aids.
2—Mr. Charles Jaeger; Music—full brass band, drums and fifes.
3—All the young members, with their Marshals and Flags.
4—The Officers of the Society.
5—The Banner of the Society.
6—The first Division, under the direction of their two Marshals, Mariano Coelho and Pierre Cachape.
7—MUSIC.
8—The first American and Portuguese Flags of the Society.
9—The Second Division, under the direction of their two Marshals, Louis Baltar and Andrew Kramer.
10—MUSIC.
11—The new American and Portuguese Flags of the Society.
12—The Third Division, under the direction of their Marshal, Antonio Gijo.

Order of March.

The procession, after being formed, will take Bayou Road up to Royal, up Royal to St. Charles, up St. Charles to Julia, up Julia to Camp, down Camp to Hartford, up Hartford to Lafayette, up Lafayette to Levee, down Levee to Ursulines, up Ursulines to Conde, down Conde to Esplanade, up Esplanade to Bayou Road, and up Bayou Road to the Hall.

The members must obey their respective Mar shals during the procession.

By order of the Grand Marshal.

sep4 24 JOSE I. ARANTES, Secretary.

Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company of New Orleans are hereby notified that an