THE BLOW OF '77.

WHAT NEW ORLEANS AND ITS SUBURBS SUFFERED FROM FLOOD AND WIND.

Details of the Ravages of Tuesday Night's Storm.

To those who were compelled to be away from home and the comforts of a cosy parlor, Tuesday night will be one long to be remembered. Only a Dore's pencil could portray its wildness, and a Dickens' pen describe its madness. Wind and rain seemed vieing with one another in an effort to make it as terrific as they could, and from the results their endeavors were most successful. As hour after hour passed and still the wind blew and the rain descended, those who thought the gale of the previous day had been the climax of our equinoctial changed their minds, and the nervous were on the *qui vive* for a duplication of the night before. The strong easterly winds increased in violence, lasting until about half-past 11 o'clock of Tuesday night, causing the rising of the waters in the canals and doing much damage, an accurate account of which appeared in yesterday's DEMOCRAT.

AT MIDNIGHT

the wind veered suddenly to the north, and chilling blasts swept over the angry surface of Lake Pontchartrain across the flooded commons in the neighborhood of our city, and gustily rushed down the streets, tearing off signs from their hangings and uprooting trees in its mad career. Most of the thoroughfares were canals, and the street cars appeared more like water craft than vehicles. It was a night the likes of which New Orleans has not seen for more than twenty years.

AT DAWN YESTERDAY

the effects of the wild orgie of the elements were scattered far and wide from the lake shore to Algiers. Fences lying flat, trees torn from their foothold, chimneys showing jagged scars and some of them beheaded, and water everywhere.

DOWN TO HOYT'S

many curious gazers hurried yesterday morning to see the results, and a desolate scene met their view. A heavy dredgeboat lay diagonally across the canal, opposite the ruins of Brown's house, her career up the canal having been stopped by the falling of the long wooden arm with the iron bucket attached.

Just beyond Brown's, on the eastern side of the canal, the waves had eaten through the embankment, thus cutting off access to the boathouse of the St. John's Rowing Club, through which gap the waves of the lake were running. Looking northward huge sheets of spray were dashing high in the air, and proceeding in that direction it was seen at a glance that the

REVETMENT WAS GONE.

The work of the rollers, driven directly upon the face of this work, had secured a foothold beneath it, and the earth behind and supporting it was swiftly washed out. Before morning the planking gave way and huge gaps in the levee itself made. In one spot which the reporter visited last evening the earth had caved in for over one hundred feet, and in some places for over fifteen feet in width, and the waves were making the break still wider.

Further along, where the saloons were standing outside the revetment, the wind had done its work too. One ancient-looking soda stand was a total wreck; others had lost a gallery, and all were dismantled, the furniture and fixtures having been removed. The debris of Bruning's bath-house, with that of other bath-houses, were tossed about beneath these buildings in a manner rather dangerous to their safety.

All along above the revetment showed the same effects. The plank-fronting in many places had been completely washed away, and at almost every foot the levee was caving in behind it.

THE WEST END PAVILION

looked like some rock, so solidly did it resist the storm. Although the waves dashed furiously over the platform leading to it, the building proper was not damaged in the least, proving how thoroughly was it built. Sunken skiffs could be seen in any number in the harbor inside of the levee, and quantities of drift driven in by the gale. The whole place looked very desolate, rendered the more so by the still lowering clouds and the roar of the wind.

BROWN'S HOUSE

looked blue. Crazy window shutters dangled by one hinge; where the gallery should have been it wasn't, and the kitchen was somewhere in the swamps. The rear platform was also gone and the building itself much damaged throughout. At the

NEW LAKE END

the water Tuesday night was higher than ever known before, and at one time rose an inch and one-half over the bench mark of the surveyor's, showing the level of the highest point on the Metairie Ridge. The shell road was covered for two miles, and all along the shore front, where fishermen and woodcutters live in their little shanties, the water was three feet in depth.

There was much suffering amongst this class and those who have their houses near Hoyt's.

Major Hoyt, however, with his usual hospitality, seeing their condition, turned his hotel into a place of refuge and gave up all his rooms to the unfortunates until the water subsided.

REAR OF THE CITY.

At about midnight Tuesday the rain ceased falling, but the wind continued to blow a perfect hurricane. As it was from the north it was keen and piercing.

It was fully two hours after the floodgates of heaven had been closed before early pedestrians could walk the streets.

The city front was damaged very slightly, while the rear of the city, caused by the overflowing of the different canals, was entirely submerged.

At midnight Tuesday the water from the Lake reached Gentilly Road, and the entire country for miles around was inundated.

At a number of houses on Gentilly Road the water was up to the galleries, and skiffs were used to convey the occupants to places of security.

In this section, the only damage so far sustained was the blowing down of a number of fences and the uprooting of a large number of valuable trees.

The whole of Gentilly Road, from the lake to Luzenburg Hospital, is under water, and as there are a large number of gardens by which the poorer class in this section of the country subsist destroyed, want will be felt by a number of families.

Several very fine orchards have all been destroyed. The loss estimated to garden trees and fences in the rear portion of the city will exceed $35,000.

WITHIN THE CITY

the wind played havoc with signs, fences and trees, there being over 150 fences, 300 signs and nearly 500 trees blown down.

Together with the above several cornices of houses were left a mass of shattered timber on the banquettes, while doors and shutters were torn from their hinges.

The front doors of the Superior Criminal Court, although securely bolted, were blown open and damaged.

The cornice of the residence of Mr. Joseph Keust, on Front street, between Short and Washington, was blown down, and the roof of his house partially destroyed.

A shed at the corner of Decatur and Marigny streets was carried by the wind a distance of two hundred yards.

The fire alarm telegraph post at the corner of Bayou Road and Dorgenois streets was uprooted, and in falling broke in half.

The draining machine on Jordan Avenue was out of order and had stopped work this morning, but later in the day it was reported to be working again. The break in the New Basin, at the corner of Julia and Claiborne streets, was stopped by the city hands.

THE RIVER FRONT.

The steamer Katie, that was moored at the foot of Third street, broke loose from her moorings, but was captured by a tug and made secure to her wharf by new hawsers.

Several breaks in the levee along the left bank having been reported, one at Sorapuru market and quite a number above First street, hands were immediately put to work to repair them.

The north wind that prevailed for a number of hours yesterday forced the water in the rear of the city to retire rapidly.

A number of coal boats are reported to have been swamped in the river.

The break in Butler's canal in the rear of the Third District caused a good deal of damage.

The breaks that occurred in the Old Canal, on Toulouse street, between Claiborne and Derbigny, were repaired by a gang of ten men.

The Melpomene, Dublin and Claiborne canals were all three overflowed Wednesday morning. A gang was put to work on the Claiborne canal.

The fence around the City Insane Asylum was blown down and washed away. Steps were taken to save the lumber.

A small break was reported underneath the Perseverance boathouse on the New Basin.

RIGHT BANK OF THE RIVER.

The levee below McCoy's, in McDonoghville, caved in yesterday and was reported to be in a dangerous condition. At last accounts it had not been repaired.

A coal flat, loaded with 1000 barrels of coal, belonging to Brown & Jones was swamped. Flat and cargo a total loss.

A coal boat belonging to D. B. Woods broke loose from her mooring, drifted into the steamer St. Mary and broke one of her wheels.

The swift wind on the river carried away the larboard smokestack of the steamer Tensas.

The steamboat Chickasaw broke loose from her moorings and floated rapidly a long distance down stream, but was captured by a tug and tied up before doing any damage.

The life boat of the tug Jerry blew off the latter's hurricane roof into the river and was swamped.

The doors of the truck house of the hook and ladder company on Alix street, Algiers, were blown from their hinges and destroyed. The fence around the Olive graveyard was also blown down.

MILNEBURG.

At Milneburg the scene was heartrending; families were driven from their homes and forced to take refuge in the swamps.

There was more property devastated at this point than at any other point in or outside of the city. The water was thirteen inches deep in the village, and several houses had been wrecked by the gale. The lighthouse wharf is washed away. The railroad track from the ladies' and gentlemen's bath-house to the lake met with the same fate.

Nothing remains to show where the ladies' and gentlemen's bath-house stood. Trisconi's house was still standing, but signals of distress were seen floating over the house. Of the new bulkhead not a vestige remains, and the foundation of the public school was also washed away. The houses on the eastern shore are all destroyed.

The milkmen drove their stock into the swamps for protection. The loss at this point is estimated at $30,000.

Mr. Mignel was very kind to those whose property had been destroyed. He took them into his house, sheltered and fed them.

THE DRAINING CANALS.

Considerable anxiety had been felt as early as Tuesday afternoon for the safety and security of the levees bordering several of the largest of our draining canals. The backwater had before brought about such disastrous results, like ones were feared from the easterly gale, and true to the prognostications, several breaks occurred. At the Morgan levee, on the Marigny canal, the embankment succumbed, although but little damage followed from it, as it protected but a small area of low land. On the New Canal, at the junction of Claiborne street, another break occurred, which was soon repaired. On the Butler Canal, back of the Luzenburg Hospital, the levee broke, allowing much water to flow into the rear of the Third District. On the Old Basin in yesterday's DEMOCRAT a full account of the breaks were given.

CUTTING A LEVEE.

At about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning Sergt. Bachemin, in making his rounds along the Old Basin, discovered a man busily engaged, spade in hand, digging at the levee near Miro street. When the presence of the officer was detected, the man beat a hasty retreat, not forgetting to throw the only clue to his identity, a shovel, into the water. The officer chased the villain, firing at him, but without success, and the fugitive escaped over a fence on Miro street, the darkness preventing further pursuit.

AT GENTILLY STATION

the water from the lake reached a depth of two and a half feet. Wednesday at 1 o'clock a. m., the water was up to the floors of the houses, and skiffs run up to the galleries. Fences were blown down and valuable trees uprooted. The whole of Gentilly Road, from the lake to Luzenberg Hospital, is now under water. The water is said to be higher than it was in 1871. It is estimated that the losses to fences, trees and gardens exceed $25,000. Several orange orchards are destroyed.

The Wind's Velocity.

At the signal office the Sergeant in charge, Mr. Nelson Gorom, reports that, at midnight on Tuesday, the wind blew between thirty-nine and forty miles an hour, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning its velocity had decreased to twenty-eight.

A Peeler on the Muscle.

Pat Bruen, a peeler, and supposed to be a preserver of the public peace, had a knock down fight with a man named R. B. Mitchell, at the corner of Magazine and Julia streets.

Another myrmidon put an end to the fight by locking Bruen and Mitchell up in the Central Station.

Silver Soapina.

Silver Soapina, Gold Soapina, Pearl Soapina can be found with all grocers, unless he is prejudiced against home manufacture, or is an enemy to the South.

Buy your buggies and carriages from L. T. Maddux, 35 Carondelet street, near corner Gravier.

Do not fail to drop in at Heath, Pippey & Lara's, 97 and 99 Camp street, and select one of the many exquisite carpets offered by them at reasonable prices.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION THIS DAY by Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, at No. 141 Clio street, between Prytania and St. Charles streets, for account of the succession of Sam'l P. Russ. See advertisement.

SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

They Will Apply to Have $137,000 Trust Fund Exchanged for Consols.

The Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College meet at noon yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, at the Executive office, Vice President J. H. Williams in the chair, and but five supervisors (no quorum) present.

A recess was then taken, when one of the members repaired to the Executive Mansion and returned with the Governor, who was ill, but who left his bed that the business of the board might

NOT BE DELAYED.

A quorum having been secured, the board was called to order by the Governor, who stated that, in the matter of funding the seminary bonds ($137,000), there was one difficulty which might arise if the board decided to fund them, and that was, that the board did not have absolute possession of the bonds. They were in the joint custody of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer, who were the depositaries, and were they to object to delivering them in case the board decided to fund them, there might be difficulty. The question would be brought up to test the sense of the board upon the

MATTER OF FUNDING,

and he would like to hear the views of the board. Dr. Williams thereupon moved that the board direct the Secretary of State and State Treasurer to present the bonds for funding to the State Board of Liquidation.

Gen. Brent remarked that the board needed money to carry on the work they had undertaken. The State, he said, had made no provision to pay any money, as there had been no appropriation, and the board was

WITHOUT ANY MONEY.

The State tax was, outside of that for school purposes, only seven mills, and that not being sufficient to provide funds for the institution if even the appropriation was made, he thought it better to fund the bonds now and then ask the Legislature for the other 40 per cent of the $137,000 after they had been funded.

The Governor inquired how far the legal estoppel operated upon the question.

Gen. Brent remarked that in his opinion it did not cover it. The board were merely the trustees of a fund belonging to the children of the State, and could not be the beneficiaries in any manner.

Gov. Nicholls was satisfied that there could be

NO LEGAL OBJECTION

to the funding as far as the United States government was concerned; the only question was in regard to the estoppel.

Then the Legislature might say, if the bonds were funded, that the board had agreed to waive all claim to the 40 per cent additional after the bonds had been funded at 60 per cent, according to the funding law. He indorsed Gen. Brent's idea that this was a trust fund and that the Legislature ought to make it good.

Dr. Ryland stated that the Legislature would recognize it as a trust fund.

The Governor did not believe that the Legislature would take any action on the bonds unless they were funded.

Dr. Ryland was of the opinion that if the board had no need for the money until the meeting of Legislature, the

BOARD MIGHT WAIT

until then, and if the school could not be opened until October the money would not be needed.

Dr. Williams seemed to think that the board had better take the necessary steps to get funds so it could start the school.

Some discussion followed over the probability of securing the interest on the past due coupons of the new consols, should the bonds be funded.

Dr. Ryland suggested that if money was not needed until the Legislature met, the better plan would be to wait and go to the Legislature for it.

The motion was then put and carried, Dr. Ryland voting in the negative and explaining that he was in favor of the funding, but not at present, or not until the board had

ASKED THE LEGISLATURE

for assistance.

Gen. Brent offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State and State Treasurer be instructed to present for exchange the $137,000 of State bonds issued in pursuance of act of Congress No. 615, approved March 3, 1827, and constituting a part of the seminary fund of which they are the depositaries, for the consolidated bonds of the State provided for by act No. 3, approved January 24, 1874, and for the above purpose the said depositaries are directed and are authorized to deliver the above described bonds to the

BOARD OF LIQUIDATION,

provided for under act No. 3, and to receive from it consolidated bonds in lieu thereof, and which said consolidated bonds are to be held by the depositaries on the like conditions as the said first described bonds are now held.

Resolved, That the said Board of Liquidation be requested to write or stamp across the face of the consolidated bonds exchanged as aforesaid the words "belonging to the fund of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, and not transferable."

Resolved, That in case the Secretary of State and State Treasurer should fail to present for exchange the State bonds now held by them, and belonging to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, for consolidated State bonds, as requested this day by resolution of the board, the president of the board be authorized to take legal steps to oblige them to make such exchange, and

TO EMPLOY COUNSEL

for that purpose.

Dr. Williams offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, the State of Louisiana received patents for two townships of public lands in pursuance of acts of Congress, approved in 1806, 1811 and 1827, and

Whereas, said lands were donated by Congress and accepted by the State in trust for the establishment of a seminary of learning, which said trust the State proceeded to execute by selling the said lands, reverting the proceeds into its treasury, and by issuing therefor $137,000 of its bonds in pursuance of act No. 182 of 1857, which said bonds, representing the money so received in trust as aforesaid, with six per cent interest per annum, was declared by law to constitute the fund for the establishment of a

SEMINARY OF LEARNING,

the interest thereof to be paid semi-annually; and

Whereas, since the 1st of January, 1874, the said State has failed to pay the interest on said trust fund, or to make any provision for such payment, except such provision as may be found in act No. 3, approved January 24, 1874, whereby it is provided that all bonds of the State must be exchanged for new bonds called consolidated bonds, at the rate of sixty cents of consolidated bonds for one hundred cents of old bonds, and due provision for the payment of interest on these consolidated bonds is made; and

Whereas, the State has utterly neglected for more than three years to pay any interest on the said seminary trust fund, whereby the object of the donation by Congress has been disappointed; and

Whereas, by law the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College is now the owner of the said trust fund, and finding itself without means to execute the duties devolved on it by law, by reason of the failure to pay interest on the said trust fund, has consented to

EXCHANGE THE $137,000

of old State bonds for consolidated bonds at a discount of forty per cent, and

Whereas, It is the belief of this board that the State rather through inadvertency than from a well considered intention, has failed to provide fully for its trust obligations as aforesaid, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College

DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE

that they have consented to receive interest on only sixty per cent. of its fund, under the sense of the necessities of the situation caused by the failure of the State to pay it any interest, and by the realization of the fact that the youths of the State, who are the real beneficiaries of the liberal donation of the Federal government, are growing up without receiving the advantages intended to be given them by the patriots and statesmen who under the administration of Presidents Jefferson and Madison planned the endowment of an institution to give to posterity opportunities denied to them and to their own children; and the said board do further solemnly protest against the reduction of the fund belonging to them, and confidently appeal to the people of the State and to the Legislature to take measures to maintain complete and intact the generous endowment of the Fathers of the Republic.

The board then adjourned to meet at Baton Rouge on October 1, as provided by law.

THE CARR-LAUN CASE AGAIN.

Seligman, Hellman & Co. Ask for Judgment Against the Firm for $36,810.

Yesterday, in the Fifth District Court, suit was filed against Carr & Laun by Messrs. Seligman, Hellman & Co. for $36,810, as due on certain bills of exchange and as damages resulting from their illegal practices.

Petitioners say that Mortimer Carr and Louis R. Laun, members of the late commercial firm of Carr & Laun, are indebted to petitioners in the sum of $36,810 47, with damages thereon at the rate of ten dollars for each one hundred dollars of said sum of $36,810 47, and five per cent per annum interest upon said principal and damages from judicial demand for this, to wit:

That on or about the 7th or 8th days of February last, 1877, the said firm of Carr & Laun being largely indebted to petitioners for advances to them made, and in part satisfaction of said indebtedness transferred and delivered to them six certain bills of exchange, drawn in duplicate and in the ordinary form customary in commercial circles in the city of New Orleans, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $149,105 70, the first of said bills being for the sum of $49,105 70, and is dated at New Orleans, February 7, 1877, drawn by Carr & Laun to the order of themselves, and indorsed, due sixty days after sight upon the firm of Belig & Lamothe, of Bremen, in the empire of Germany, against a pretended consignment of 250 bales of cotton, per bark Flora, from the port of Mobile, Alabama, with the Niedersachsischen Bank; that to said bill was attached a forged and certified bill of lading, pretending to show that 250 bales of cotton were shipped by said Carr & Laun in good order and on board the Norwegian bark Flora; that the other five bills, in sets, are each for the sum of 20,000 reichmarks, dated at New Orleans, February 8, 1877, and drawn by defendants, and made payable at the same place and bank.

Petitioners aver that the said firm of Carr & Laun are insolvent, but have property rights and credits within the jurisdiction of this court, and that Mortimer Carr is about to assign or dispose of his property rights and credits, or some part thereof, with intent to defraud his creditors, and that he has converted, or is about to convert his property into money.

Further averring, petitioners say that they suspect that Max A. Dauphin, as president of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and Wm. R. Richardson, as cashier thereof, or either or both of them individually, have in their possession property belonging to said Mortimer Carr.

Wherefore they pray that the said Mortimer Carr and Louis R. Laun be cited to appear and answer this petition, and after due proceedings and the legal delays they be condemned in solido to pay to petitioners' said firm, the sum of $36,810 47 and $368 04 as damages and five per cent per annum thereon (principal and damages) from judicial demand, and all costs of suit, and that in the meantime a writ of attachment issue from this court commanding the sheriff of this parish to seize and take into his possession all the property, rights and credits belonging to said Mortimer Carr within the jurisdiction of this court, and that said attachment be maintained. They further pray that the said M. A. Dauphin, as President of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and Wm. A. Richardson, as cashier thereof, be made parties to this suit as garnishees, and that they be cited, according to law, to declare on oath what property belonging to said defendant Carr, or either of them, either individually or as officers of said company.

THE COURTS.

Sixth District Court.

Edwin V. Hands yesterday applied to the Sixth District Court for a writ of injunction to issue against the Mayor of the city of New Orleans and the Chief of Police.

Petitioner represents that he rented the house No. 95 Customhouse street, and has formed a club for the purpose of amusing themselves in the evening socially, and they have a right to do so. He represents that there is no noise and no disturbance created in any manner which would in any way call for the interference of the police.

Wherefore petitioner prays that a writ of injunction issue, ordering, enjoining, restraining and prohibiting the city of New Orleans and Thomas N. Boylan, Chief of Police of the city of New Orleans, and his subordinates on the police force from molesting, disturbing or interfering with petitioner and his friends in the contented enjoyment and use of his said premises, No. 95 Customhouse street, and that defendants be cited to answer this petition. Injunction issued on bond of $250.

THE PISTOL AGAIN.

A Shooting Affray That Came Near Being a Double Tragedy.

At half-past 8 o'clock last night a difficulty took place at the corner of St. Mary and Tchoupitoulas streets, between Henry Goetz, a barkeeper, and a man who is styled Big Jim, which resulted in Big Jim being shot in the face, and a youth named Willie Armstrong, a spectator, being shot in the calf of the leg with a pistol in the hands of Goetz.

It appears that the two men had a previous difficulty, which they had agreed to settle at a future day, and, as Big Jim, it seems, chose last night as the time of the final settlement, he entered his enemy's bar-room at the hour above stated, and drawing a revolver fired three shots at his man without effect.

Goetz then "tumbled" to his revolver that was behind the counter, and gave his assailant shot for shot.

The first ball that Goetz fired struck Big Jim in the face just below the eye. This was as much as Jim wanted and he beat a hasty retreat out of the door. As he was gracefully getting out of range Goetz gave him two more balls, but they missed the intended target, and one of the balls passed through the calf of Willie Armstrong's leg, a spectator.

Goetz, after the shooting, surrendered at the Sixth Precinct Station and was locked up.

Big Jim managed to conceal himself, but was subsequently arrested, and as the wound in his face did not appear to be a dangerous one he was also incarcerated in the same station.

The youth Willie Armstrong, who was only slightly wounded, from appearances, was taken charge of by his friends and conveyed to his residence in the vicinity.

Railroad Personals.

BY THE MOBILE ROUTE.

The following were some of the departures by the Mobile line last evening: G. McCarthy, for Boston; S. A. Carter, for Mississippi; Alice Bond, for Columbus, Ga.; S. M. Asher, for Pensacola; Hon. Wm. B. Spencer, for Sewanee, Tenn.; F. Kisselback, for Chattanooga; Chas. A. Starks, for Atlanta.

BY THE JACKSON ROUTE.

The following were the departures by the Great Jackson Route last evening: Edwin E. Shunks and wife, O Elmer, Sam Fellows, Lucius Miller, St. Louis; M. G. Norton, Mrs. Buckingham, Chicago; C. O. Willis, Baltimore; S. G. Kreeger, Memphis; H. W. Johnson, J. J. Douglass, J. Meyers, M. Isaacs, New York; G. W. Fulton and wife, Mrs. E. G. Holden, J. Benson, Jr., Charles Long, Cincinnati; Mrs. H. L. Jewell, B. A. Abrahams, J. Hohn, M. V. Mallory, Louisville; Peter Hague, Philadelphia; W. P. Williams, Wilmington, N. C.; T. Kenner, John Barne, S. W. Kassard, New York; James White, Washington, D. C.

This cold weather reminds us that carpets add very much to the comfort of a house. Messrs. Heath, Pippey & Lara have just received a very choice assortment of carpets, all of which are of the newest and most fashionable designs. Their stock of oilcloths are also large and of very pretty patterns. One can scarcely fail to be pleased when he inspects the varied assortment of carpets, oilcloths, mattings, window shades, wall paper, etc., displayed by Messrs. Heath, Pippey & Lara, 97 and 99 Camp street.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

THE STORM AS A DAMPER.

The storm of the previous day seemed to have cast a damper over the business at the City Hall, and was about the only topic of conversation. The Surveyor's department was entirely deserted, Mr. d'Hemecourt and his subalterns having started out early in the morning to examine the condition of affairs in the rear of the city. Mr. Cavanac was also absent from his office, he having gone on a similar mission to the New Lake and elsewhere.

Mr. d'Hemecourt, who did not return to town until after dark last evening, reports that the water of the lake were higher during the storm of yesterday, by three inches, than it ever was known to be, and that he is informed that for one moment it was one inch above the Metairie Ridge level, as indicated by the bench stone at the lake. With the assistance of the men of the Improvements Department, Mr. d'Hemecourt was engaged during the day in closing a breach in the Bayou Sauvage, near Loudon Avenue. The inundation at the intersection of the Pontchartrain Railroad and Gentilly road, Mr. d'Hemecourt says, is due to the grading of the railroad, which is much lower than the ridge, due, it seems, to the prevailing idea at the time the Pontchartrain Railroad was constructed (the second built in the United States) that a railroad had to be laid on a dead level, and that otherwise it would not work.

The Surveyor also claims that the storm has proved conclusively the necessity of constructing a flood gate at People's Avenue Canal, to prevent the inundation of the Third District, which he recommended to the Council two months ago. Mr. d'Hemecourt ascribed the submerging of the bench stone at the lake to the sudden shifting of the wind from the eastward to the northwest, the latter wind driving the water from the other side of the lake to this before the waters from the gulf had time to recede; and he estimates that the level of the lake must have been for a moment three feet lower on the Mandeville side than on this. He adds, that between 12 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon the water in the canals had fallen four inches, and should the wind continue favorable, the fall would by this morning be from one foot to eighteen inches more.

POLICEMEN DISMISSED.

Seventy-Seven Vacancies in a Few Months.

Mr. Bower, the secretary of the Mayor, according to instructions, keeps very neatly a record of the status of the police, which is corrected daily, and is not only an excellent work for general reference but serves to avoid many errors that might otherwise occur. For example, the record shows the name of every policeman who may be charged with an offense, together with a synopsis of the charge, thus providing against the loss or abstraction of the regular blank on which the charge is entered; the name of every policeman who may have resigned or been dismissed, all of which is particularly intended to keep the Mayor perfectly posted about the police without having to depend on the minutes of the Police Board, reference to which in certain cases might be laborious and tedious.

It was while looking over this record that we became convicted of the excellent chances of applicants for positions on the force without having to wait too long, for the record shows that out of about 400 policemen constituting the force, there have been during the short time since its organization no fewer than forty-nine men who have been dismissed, while twenty-eight have resigned, making a total of seventy-seven, or nearly twenty per cent of the total force.

This statement will also serve to show to those who remain on the police, and those as well who may be ambitious to get on, that the Police Board is in earnest, and does not intend that worthless individuals shall be entrusted with the guardianship of the peace of the city.

It is expected that there will be a considerable number of vacancies in the force very shortly, by resignation, a goodly number of the men on the rolls being cotton screwmen who, when the crop comes in fairly, will not remain at fifty dollars a month when they can make four to six dollars a day at their regular trade.

BREVITIES.

Major Muldoon, who is a long-range artist of the very first calibre, said if yesterday's was a fish-tail or a chopping wind, he didn't want to practice at the Canal street (corner) range any longer. His sights, he said, were completely dazzled with the street crossings, and as for elevations, why they could get them too high to suit him, especially when they were borne across the Canal street range just over a pair of number two gaiters and wore blonde hair with a black dress, and black hat trimmed with a yellow feather.

A well-known and waggish cotton operator, who is said to be somewhat "short" on September futures, while standing on the corner of Canal and Bourbon streets last evening, when the wind was blowing a gale and when a half dozen handsome young ladies were crossing the street, remarked to a friend, after glancing towards the ladies, that he actually believed the storm would have a tendency to raise cotton goods. And "Short" is a married man, too.

A Custom-House habitue remarked yesterday that the weather was decidedly Hayes-y south of Mason and Dixon's line the moment the President and party made their appearance in Louisville.

The weather permitting, the New Orleans Gun Club will continue its match-shooting at Frogmoor to-day at 5 p. m. The match will be at pigeons and glass balls.

SHORT ITEMS.

Brutus Jackson put his foot into it when he assaulted George Garrison with a knife, for George swore out an affidavit against him and he was lodged in the Central Station to answer.

Hannah Anderson tried to caress Caroline Starks with a brick, but she used the brick so roughly on Caroline that she had her arrested for assault and battery.

Barney Riley did not see much of the storm, as he was trying to keep warm in a cell in the Central Station, waiting to answer the charge of stealing a "super" from James Killeles.

Ed. Marigney was locked up in the Third Precinct on the charge of cutting and wounding with intent to kill one Vary Stevens.

George Forrest, for biting, assault and battery and threats, was yesterday sent by Acting Judge Holmes to the First District Court under $250 bonds.

Mike Collins went to the First District Court to be tried by a jury, under $250 bonds, for entering a dwelling house in the day time and committing the crime of larceny.

Andrew Graft, for assault and abuse, and threats to kill, was fined $10 or twenty days in the Parish Prison, and for resisting a court officer, while serving a warrant, was sent before the First District Court under $250 bonds.

Kate Shield, a young lady supposed to be insane, was locked up in the Central Station.

Simon Stacks was immured in the Central Station, charged with furious driving and crippling a mule.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Dr. Walker's residence, corner of Napoleon Avenue and Coliseum street, was slightly damaged by fire. Loss $10. The doctor had a lot of valuable books destroyed by the flames. No alarm turned in.

Fire.

At half-past 1 o'clock last night an incendiary set fire to the First Mission Colored Church, corner of Erato and Peters streets. The church was totally destroyed. Loss $1000; no insurance.

Window shades in all tints and of the latest designs, have been received and are for sale at reasonable prices by Heath, Pippey & Lara, 97 and 99 Camp street.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

OFFICE CHIEF SUPERINTEN'T PUBLIC SCHOOLS, New Orleans, Sept. 18, 1877.

All applicants for positions as teachers in the City Schools who have not yet recorded in the Superintendent's office their names, residences and the grades for which they wish to be examined, are required to do so, either personally or by written communication, previous to the examination appointed for MONDAY, 24th inst.

WM. O. ROGERS,
Superintendent Public Schools of New Orleans.
se19 4t

THE NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Have removed their office to the commodious ground floor of the building No. 159 Common street, formerly occupied by the New Orleans Gaslight Company.

In making this announcement they desire to express their thanks to those of their fellow-citizens who have thus far extended their aid to this great enterprise, while again appealing to the entire community to promptly come forward and subscribe in accordance with their means, in order to enable the directory to push with renewed vigor the work already so far accomplished to completion.

Every facility will be given, on application at the office, to impart the information required to convince every one that the success of the road is assured as soon as the sum of $675,000 is reached, either in subscriptions to the first mortgage bonds or to the stock of the company.

In order to place their securities within reach of all classes of our people, the company have issued scrip limited in amount to $50,000, and made receivable either for stock when presented in sums of $100, or for freight or passage on completion of the road. This scrip is divided into notes of $50, $20, $10 and $5, transferable by bearer, thus enabling all to aid this immeasurably important work, the success of which will largely redound to the interests of every man, woman and child in this city.

With regard to the first mortgage bonds, no one can doubt their being a first class investment, apart from the collateral advantages which will be derived by the residents of this city; and that they will be so regarded by our moneyed institutions the company refer to a recommendation made a short time since by the presidents of nearly all our banks and insurance companies of the second mortgage 7 per cent bonds of the company, when such an issue was contemplated.

To show the confidence felt by these institutions in the proposed road, their officers recommend the second mortgage bonds of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company as a "first class 7 per cent per annum interest paying investment," and say "they will be received by their several institutions as security for loans with as much readiness as any other 7 per cent security of the State of Louisiana; they unhesitatingly commend these bonds for investment."

With this inducement supplemented by the assurances that the company can obtain all else necessary to place the entire road in working order when this seemingly small sum shall have been provided for, and further, that instead of second mortgage, first mortgage 6 per cent bonds are substituted, can any citizen, who really desires the prosperity of this city, which has been so long retarded by the simple want of proper communication with the almost inexhaustible resources of Texas, Arkansas and Northern Louisiana fail to respond promptly to this appeal?

E. B. WHEELOCK,
President New Orleans Pacific Railway Company.
se15 1m2dp

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Having been awarded by the State Board of Education a majority of the bids for furnishing the public schools of the State, and having arrangements with publishers, we are prepared to furnish the following books at prices named. Column No. 1 is lowest retail price adopted; column No. 2 exchange price, for first introduction, when books of similar grade in actual use are taken in exchange:

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Watson's Independent Speller	20	11
Watson's Primary Reader	20	11
Watson's Second Reader	40	21
Watson's Third Reader	55	30
Watson's Fourth Reader	70	36
Watson's Fifth Reader	$1 00	54
Watson's Sixth Reader	1 20	60
Steele's Philosophy, Astronomy, each	1 20	67
Steele's Chemistry, Geology, each	1 20	67
Steele's Zoology	1 20	67

Private schools will be allowed same prices as public schools.

Other lists will be published hereafter.

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