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MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

THE CARONDELET CANAL AND THE BAYOU ST. JOHN.

Mayor Filshury is still vigorously engaged in prosecuting his inquiries into the relations of the owners of the Carondelet Navigation Canal with the city of New Orleans, in order to ascertain, if possible, whether the great injury to our drainage system has sustained, resulting from the monopoly, can be remedied.

Without entering into a history of the canal we can say, without annoying our readers, that the Supreme Court of our State decided, some time previous to the year 1858, that the Bayou St. John was one of the natural drains of New Orleans, and that the company could not, therefore, prevent the city from using it for the emptying of its sewerage waters.

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BOYS' CLOTHING.

A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT, AT MANUFACTURERS' COST, JUST OPENED

B. T. WALSH'S, NO. 110 CANAL STREET.

(For the N. O. Democrat.)

TO ROBERT BARTLEY, JR., ON HIS BIRTH-DAY.

Large, brown eyes, so full of wonder, Toss cheeks, so soft and bright, Laughing dimples without number; Rob is one year old to-night.

Darling little chubby fingers, Golden hair in wavy curls, Dainty lips like parted rubies, And within six tiny pearls.

Little feet, so plump and snowy, Creeping o'er the carpet light, Can it be that Robert, darling, Is just one year old to-night?

Can it be that twelve months only Have slipped by since angels bright Came and brought our bonny baby, Who is one year old to-night?

"Mama's pet and Papa's precious," Bright eyes, laughing, baby boy, How he fills our hearts with gladness; Thank God for our lovely toy.

Baby laugh so full of music, Baby sleep so fresh and pure, Baby ways so cute and winning, Angels watch him over more!

May he live to be an honor To our sunny Southern land, Wise in counsel, brave in combat, True in heart and strong in hand!

May God bless our little treasure, And, when years have rolled away, May his heart, in youth and manhood, Be as pure as 'tis to-day!

Tuesday, October 9, 1877. ADDINAC.

MEETING OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

A Three Hour's Session and Nothing Done. The School Board assembled last evening at the Normal School, President T. J. Semmes in the chair and a full board present.

The chair announced that the object of the meeting was to receive the report of the committee on teachers relating to the assignment of the teachers to the various public schools.

Mr. Guthrie now took the floor to say that as he understood that some teachers had been elected at the last meeting who had been proved not eligible, owing to the want of proper percentage at that examination, and that the names of others had been improperly spelled, he would call on members having corrections to make to do so.

Mr. Fayerweather stated that he would withdraw the name of Miss Lizzie D. Watson and substitute that of Miss Elizabeth Clark, (so old teacher), among the "grammar grades." Miss Clark was elected.

Mr. Swarbrick then withdrew the name of Mr. Mary Ann King, whose name had been inserted in the list although the lady had never been examined. Instead he would substitute the name of Miss A. M. Tallafiero. Accepted.

Mr. Guthrie withdrew the name of Miss H. Schwartz, whose name also appeared by error in the list although the lady had never been examined, and then offered to substitute the name of Miss M. P. Hero. Mr. Guthrie said that this lady and her sister had both passed excellent examinations, but nobody had interested themselves in their behalf near the members of the board, and hence they were left out. Miss Hero was elected. [Applause in the lobby.]

Mr. Guthrie. [Mr. President, to my knowledge there's all.]

Mr. Craig. Thank God! [Laughter.]

A communication from Mr. Hughes, inviting the board to examine a piece of ground on Third street suitable for a school house, was referred to the board in committee of the whole.

Communications from J. C. Morton, Miss Mary D. Campbell, Mrs. M. A. Martin, and Miss Hannah Hogan, or from persons recommending them, were appropriately referred.

Mr. Craig moved that the grade of white teachers be reduced to sixty per cent, like as in the case of the colored teachers, and withdraw his motion subsequently, the proposition not being deemed necessary.

Mr. Swarbrick moved that the board go into executive session, the reporters of the press to remain.

Mr. Mitchell moved that everybody be excluded. Carried. And the board went into executive session.

Executive session was not raised until about a quarter to 11 o'clock, when the large number of action takers on the question of being informed that nothing definite had been done, but that the board would meet again this evening at 6 o'clock and complete the assignment of the teachers.

Get your kid gloves at Kroeger's. Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

Excursions on the Jackson Railroad. At the request of many patrons of the New Orleans, Jackson and Northern Railroad Company and the traveling public generally, the Sunday excursion to Metairie will be run once more on Sunday, October 21. This is positively the last Sunday excursion train this season.

Get your kid gloves at Kroeger's. Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

Magnificent vases and jardinières, cheap, at Officer's.

Get your kid gloves at Kroeger's. Officer's grand opening takes place Monday, New Orleans and styles in china, Officer's only, 174 Canal street, opposite Varieties Theatre.

CAPITAL NOTES.

ELAM AND ROBERTSON WILL BE GIVEN THEIR SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

No immediate attempt to be made by the Democrats to Acquire Control of the Senate.

(Special to the Democrat.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—There will be no immediate attempt to acquire control of the Senate on the part of the Democrats. They will for the present be content if they can seat Spofford, Eustis and Butler. It will give them a regular party strength of thirty-seven against thirty-nine Republicans. With this strength they can easily make terms with carpet-baggers enough to give them control of the organization, choose the subordinate officers of the Senate and make up the committee, but Bayard and others objected to such a method, and so it seems as this writing improbable that any attempt will be made to reorganize the committees or officers of the Senate.

If Morton should die Voorhies would be appointed, and the Senate would be a tie; in that event the Democrats would attempt to get control, but not otherwise.

The credentials sent to Acklen arrived too late for the Clerk to place him on the rolls, so when the Louisiana case was reached to-day, Gen. Gibson offered a resolution that Darrall be sworn in, and the credentials of both be referred to the Committee on Elections, to report on the prima facie case and the merits.

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responsible and laborious, and that the salaries now paid are entirely inadequate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Representatives from the leading cities in which the carrier system is now in operation, and who are therefore familiar with the carriers' duties, favor an increased compensation, not to the extent requested, but to fix the amount at \$1000.

It is not probable that any action will be taken on this subject until the postal appropriation bill comes up for consideration at the regular session. The views of members who have expressed opinions on the subject are favorable to an increase.

Democratic Caucus. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—There will be a Democratic caucus to-morrow night, at which the question of a short session will be determined.

Blackburn's Short Session Supported by Hill. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The story that Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, had in a public speech expressed a wish for the death of Senator Morton, is emphatically contradicted by that gentleman, and the allegation of any papers that Senator Hill, of Georgia, had reflected upon Mr. Blackburn in this connection is denied by Mr. Hill, who up to-day had not heard of either of the stories.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Disastrous Storm in and About the British Isles—Large Loss of Life and Property.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—On Sunday night, the 14th inst., the most violent storm ever known for many years on the European coast burst over the British Islands. The rapidity with which the tempest extended its area was extraordinary and created the utmost astonishment. There was a furious southwesterly gale and enormous damage was done to buildings and other property in English cities. Houses were unroofed, trees were uprooted, and there was complete interruption of railroad traffic and telegraphic communication.

The gale extended over Ireland and Scotland, spreading destruction over a wide area. At Penzance, Cornwall and the Scilly Islands the gale increased to a hurricane. Many distressing rumors prevail as to the loss of life and property along the coast. It is impossible to estimate the exact damage caused by the storm, but the loss of life and property and the shipping disasters are unquestionably greater than have ever before occurred.

Cotton Strikers. LONDON, Oct. 16.—The trade society is backing up the Bolton cotton strikers and there are no signs of the men giving in.

FRANCE. The French Election—All Quiet—Estimates and Opinions.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Contrary to the expectations of the croakers, the elections passed off amid profound and almost painful calm. All day Sunday and Monday the greatest interest was manifested in the counting of the ballots of the result. Two hundred and sixty-seven is the number of votes necessary for a majority, and as the Republicans were known early on yesterday as to how much the Republican majority had been reduced.

At midnight the returns showed 325 Republicans and 191 Conservatives, and that in at least twelve cases a second ballot will be required. This shows a net Republican loss of thirty-eight seats, supposing that the Conservatives gain all the contested seats, which is far from being certain. It would, however, leave the Republican majority over 100. There have been many unlooked for changes; the Conservatives lost an appropriation of \$42,579 28 for the support of the marine corps. Expenditures of \$3,000,000 for the support of the foreign service, \$500,000 for the arrangements of pay to officers, and \$1,925,258 28 to defray the unsatisfied expenses of United States courts for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, now due to attorneys, clerks, commissioners and marshals, and for the various parts of the country, and estimates for such other deficiencies as require immediate action and cannot, without inconvenience, be postponed until the regular session.

A part of the building of the Interior Department was destroyed by fire on the 24th of last month, and its immediate repair is necessary, and temporary structures have in consequence become necessary, estimates for which will be transmitted to Congress immediately. An appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the support of the Treasury will communicate to Congress, in connection with the estimates for appropriations for the support of the army and navy, and estimates for other deficiencies of the different branches of the public service as require immediate action and cannot, without inconvenience, be postponed until the regular session.

This opportunity to attract your attention to the propriety of adopting in your present session the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exhibition of Art, Industry and Science, which is to be held at Paris in 1878, and in which this Government has been invited by the Government of France to take part. This invitation was communicated to this Government in May 1874, by the Minister of France, and has since that time been submitted to the proper committees of Congress at its last session, but no action was taken upon it.

The Secretary of State has received letters from various parts of the country expressing a desire to participate in this exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made at the United States Legation at Paris. If our citizens are to share the advantages of this international competition of the nations, the necessary action is immediate action to enable the United States to co-operate. In the international exhibition which was held at Vienna in 1873 Congress passed a joint resolution making an appropriation of \$2,000,000 and authorizing the President to appoint a committee of artists and scientific men who should attend the exhibition and report their proceedings and observations to him, and provision for honorary commissioners.

The Department of State has received official advice of the strong desire on the part of the French Government that the United States should participate in this enterprise, and space has hitherto been, and still is, reserved in the exhibition building for United States exhibitors to the exclusion of other parties who have been applicants therefor. In order that our industries may be properly represented at the exhibition an appropriation will be needed for the payment of the salaries and expenses of commissioners for the transportation of goods, and for other purposes in connection with the object in view; and as next May is the time fixed, I have felt that prompt action by Congress in accepting the invitation of the government of France is of so much interest to the people of this country and so suitable to the cordial relations between the governments of the two countries that the subject might properly be presented for attention at your present session.

The government of Sweden and Norway has addressed an official invitation to this government to take part in the international prison congress to be held at Stockholm next year. The proposition which the congress proposes to study, viz: How to diminish crime—is one in which all civilized nations have an interest in common, and the congress of Stockholm seems likely to prove the most important convention ever held for the study of this grave question. Under authority of a joint resolution of Congress, approved January 16, 1877, a commission was appointed by the President to represent the United States upon that occasion, and the prison congress, having been, at the earnest desire of the Swedish government, postponed, my commission was renewed by me.

An appropriation of \$600 was made in the sundry civil service account of 1875 to meet the expenses of the commissioner, and I recom-

mend the appropriation of that sum for the same purpose; the former appropriation having been covered into the treasury and not being available for the purpose now. The subject is brought to your attention at this time, in view of circumstances which render it highly desirable that the commissioner should proceed to the discharge of his important duties immediately.

As the several acts of Congress providing for detailed reports from the different departments of the government require the submission at the beginning of the regular annual session, I defer until that time any further reference to subjects of public interest.

R. B. HAYES, President of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Senate assembled at 12 m. to-day with all the Republican Senators present, and only about one-half of the Democrats in their seats.

Mr. Hannibal offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Secretary of the Senate to inform the House that the Senate was ready to proceed to business.

The chair read before the Senate a memorial from the General Assembly of Missouri in reference to a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Secretary of the Senate to inform the House that the Senate was ready to proceed to business.

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THE EXTRA SESSION.

FULL TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Government Appropriations Needed—The French Exposition, and the Swedish Prison Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.—The adjournment of the last Congress without making appropriations for the support of the army for the present fiscal year, and the necessary suspension of the payments to the officers and men of the army during the month of June last, the army exists by virtue of statutes which prescribe its number, and regulate its organization and the performance of which by officers and men, and declare their right to receive the same at stated periods. These statutes, however, do not authorize the payment of troops in the absence of a special appropriation.

The constitution has wisely provided that money shall be drawn from the Treasury only in consequence of appropriations made by law, and it has also declared, by statute, that no department of the government shall incur in any one fiscal year, any sum in excess of the appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year. We have, therefore, an army in service authorized by law and entitled to be paid, but no funds available for that purpose. It may also be said, as an additional motive for prompt action by Congress, that since the commencement of the fiscal year, the army, though without pay, has been constantly and actively employed in arduous and dangerous service, in the performance of which both officers and men have discharged their duty with fidelity and courage, and without complaint.

The circumstances, in my judgment, constitute an extraordinary occasion requiring that Congress be convened in advance of the time prescribed by law for your meeting in regular session. The importance of speedy action upon this subject on the part of Congress is so manifest, that I venture to suggest that on the part of Congress it is necessary that an appropriation be made for the support of the army for the current year, at the maximum numerical strength of 25,000 men, leaving for future consideration all questions relating to an increase or decrease of the number enlisted. In the event of a reduction of the army by subsequent legislative action during the fiscal year, the excess of the appropriation could not be expended, and in the event of the enlargement the additional sum required for the payment of an extra force could be appropriated in due time.

It would be unjust to the troops now in service, and whose pay is already largely in arrears, if payment of them should be further postponed until after Congress shall have considered all the questions likely to arise in the effort to fix the proper numerical strength of the army. The estimates of the appropriation for the support of the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were transmitted to Congress in accordance with the provisions of the act opening its session in December next; these estimates, modified by the present Secretary, so as to conform to the present requirements, are now renewed, amounting to both \$20,000,000 00.

Estimates are submitted by the Navy Department for \$2,003,861 27. This sum is made up of \$1,446,498 16 due to the officers and enlisted men for the last quarter of the last fiscal year, and \$557,363 11 for advances for the fiscal agent of the government in London for the support of the foreign service, \$500,000 due for the arrangements of pay to officers, and \$42,579 28 for the support of the marine corps. There is also included an appropriation of \$2,925,258 28 to defray the unsatisfied expenses of United States courts for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, now due to attorneys, clerks, commissioners and marshals, and for the various parts of the country, and estimates for such other deficiencies as require immediate action and cannot, without inconvenience, be postponed until the regular session.

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This opportunity to attract your attention to the propriety of adopting in your present session the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exhibition of Art, Industry and Science, which is to be held at Paris in 1878, and in which this Government has been invited by the Government of France to take part. This invitation was communicated to this Government in May 1874, by the Minister of France, and has since that time been submitted to the proper committees of Congress at its last session, but no action was taken upon it.

The Secretary of State has received letters from various parts of the country expressing a desire to participate in this exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made at the United States Legation at Paris. If our citizens are to share the advantages of this international competition of the nations, the necessary action is immediate action to enable the United States to co-operate. In the international exhibition which was held at Vienna in 1873 Congress passed a joint resolution making an appropriation of \$2,000,000 and authorizing the President to appoint a committee of artists and scientific men who should attend the exhibition and report their proceedings and observations to him, and provision for honorary commissioners.

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R. B. HAYES, President of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. The House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The House was opened by prayer by the new Chaplain, Rev. Dr. John Pores, of Maryland.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, rose to call up the Colorado election case.

Mr. Cox, of New York, raised the point of order that the cases of disputed elections must be taken up in the order in which they had been objected to, in which case the Colorado case would be the last to be considered by the House.

The most of the session was devoted to the question of swearing in the two South Carolina members, Rainey and Cain, whose names were put upon the roll by the Clerk.

Mr. Cox, of New York, raised the question, referred to the Committee on Elections, but it was continued on the other hand, among others, by two Democrats, Mills, of Texas, and Potter, of New York, that as these gentlemen had the usual legal certificates of election they should be sworn, and then their rights to retain their seats referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House took the latter view of the case, and Rainey and Cain were accordingly sworn in.

Papers in the contests in the two cases were presented by Messrs. Cox and Clark and referred to the Committee on Elections.