

CITY AFFAIRS.

BACK SALARY GRABS.

A Big Hunt of Packard state Warrants and the Names of Those who Drew Them.

Funds of Past Years Checked Against—More "Leading" Information for the Committees.

According to the records found in the State House, the Packard General Assembly passed an appropriation bill at the extra session, when there was not a quorum of the General Assembly of the State present.

Acts 3, 8 and 11 are mentioned in connection with some of the appropriations, and the appended list of warrants issued will give an idea of the parties belonging to the Packard-Kellogg party who drew warrants against the various acts named.

April 11, 1877, Kellogg drew a warrant as Governor for salary, January 1 to 8, 1877, for \$177 75. Packard is credited with two warrants for January 8 to March 31, \$182 25, and for April salary as Governor, \$608 66, all this under act No. 11, extra session.

Under the head "Contingent expenses and special attorney's fees of the Governor," Packard, on April 10 and 21, drew warrants for \$279 15. S. A. Bromberg drew, as Packard's corresponding clerk, warrants for January, February, March and April, \$900.

B. P. Blanchard drew \$300 as clerk to the Governor; J. Edwards, as porter, drew \$300; T. S. Kelly, as messenger, drew \$200.

Antoine drew, as Lieutenant Governor, \$750, as salary for the first quarter of 1877, and \$125 as contingent expenses.

The ex-Auditor warranted for his own salary, \$1665 66, and contingent, \$481 50.

The chief clerk, Auditor's office, received warrants for the quarter ending March 31 and for April 1877, \$1090.

There is also charged to the ex-Auditor's clerks for January, February, March and April, and for the Auditor's solicitor.

(The warrants being issued in the Auditor's name), the sum of \$6063, the "solicitor's" salary being paid down at \$575 per month.

The State Treasurer's warrant for salary for the first quarter of 1877 is \$1250, and his book-keeper's at \$562; the Secretary of State's at \$691 37; his contingent at \$250; the Assistant Secretary of State \$155 50; the clerk, A. Porche, \$410; messenger, \$110 67; porter, \$120.

The Adjutant General, George Baily, drew January 6 to March 31, \$708 33, and for the quarter, from January 1 to 31, \$41 47. The Adjutant General's clerk drew for the whole quarter, \$735, and the State Armorer, Crowley, \$169 30.

M. Hahn, as State Registrar of Voters, drew, per B. Bloomfield, \$441.

The State Engineer, E. Blessy, drew \$800 for the first quarter.

Three Supreme Judges, Messrs. Howell, Leonard and King, drew warrants as follows: Howell, for the last quarter in 1876, \$1700; Leonard, from November 6 to December 31, 1876, \$1069 45; King, December 23 to 31, \$165 55. As contingent expenses of the Supreme Court, Ludeling drew \$100.

The District Attorneys drew warrants as follows: E. G. Hunter, per G. L. Hall, \$375; D. B. Gorman, \$18; F. Perrodin, \$375; J. H. Dinkgrave, \$833; J. McPhelin, per G. T. Gancho, \$375; E. M. Bankston, \$275. These warrants being drawn under act 13 of 1876, the warrants issued on January 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1877.

Under the same act and in the same month warrants were issued as salary of district judges to Messrs. Cullom, Albee, Hugh J. Campbell and others, amounting to \$10,741 59.

Again, under Packard's act No. 11, 1877, Alfred Shaw, as Judge of the Superior Civil Court, on April 20, drew for January 6 to March 31, 1877, \$1580 55. Same date, January 1 to 31, \$29 45.

From January 2 to 18, 1877, warrants were issued under act No. 35, of 1876, to various parish judges, amounting to \$8900 and over, being for 1876 salaries.

On January 6, 1877, warrants were issued under act No. 3, of 1874, section 7, for "payment of interest on consolidated State bonds" to the Louisiana National Bank, for \$115,578 50.

January 3, 1877, under act No. 125 of 1874, D. Edwards, Treasurer, Board of Control Louisiana Agricultural and Mechanical College, is charged with \$6867 in payment of coupons of interest on bonds held by the college, and due January 1, 1877, \$43,000.

January 6, 1877, warrants were issued to the Louisiana Levee Company, under sections 6 and 7, act No. 4 of 1871, per M. A. Tarleton, treasurer, for "consolidating and repairing the levees of the State," \$43,000.

The parish Boards of Assessors, under date of January 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1877, are charged with warrants, under act 35 of 1876, amounting to about \$2000, these being drawn against four different funds.

As compensation for assessors, under the same act and from four funds, Dinkgrave, of Madison parish, under date January 6, 1877, drew \$1200, and three others \$1400 and over.

Under Packard's act No. 11, Brown of the education portion of the State House, on April 18, got a warrant for \$416 66 from the current school fund as his salary for January, and M. O. Cole, as clerk, received a \$703 warrant for the first quarter.

Under act 59 of 1874, for "the support of public schools," there was drawn on January 6, 1877, two warrants, Antoine getting \$141 94 as treasurer of the Board of Education, and W. H. Harrison \$64 14 as treasurer of the Board of School Directors, parish of Red River. Antoine got \$159 80, also, from the current school fund of 1876 on January 6, 1877, and two other warrants were drawn against the same fund.

On January 6, 1877, Thos. C. Anderson got a warrant for \$4023 90 as treasurer of St. Landry school board (under act 35 of 1876) from the current school fund; Geo. Drury got \$1232 30 for assumption parish; E. January 1 to 31, \$29 45; month, got \$930 30 for Plaquemines; M. Jones, per Oscar Jefferson (Hayes elector), got \$1100 70; Geo. B. Leard got \$125 for East Feliciana; E. L. Weber got \$141 94 for West Feliciana; H. O. Myers, per F. Fulton, got \$239 40 for Natchitoches; T. A. Oge, of Terrebonne, got \$1608 60; Walsh, for Oudou, got \$2554 80, and in all about \$40,000 were issued, the dates of issuance being from January 2 to March 31, 1877.

To this must be added the package and permit warrants issued to the Packard Senators, Representatives and employes, which will foot up \$50,000 or \$60,000 to each branch. Next comes Packard's militia, the members of which are individually charged with warrants for various amounts.

Of course all, or nearly all of these warrants have been received, or sold, and are now in the hands of third parties, some of whom may bring suit to compel the Treasurer to pay them, and in that litigation the question at issue will be whether or not the Packard government was the legal government of the State on the day they were issued, and a test case will undoubtedly be made in the United States Court by some of the holders.

THE FOLKISH HOPE.

Geo. B. Johnson Makes a Dying Charge for the Andertal Office.

Geo. B. Johnson, late Auditor, has filed in the United States Circuit Court a lengthy petition claiming the office of State Auditor, now in the possession of Allen Jewel.

The petition sets forth that at the election held November 7th he was a candidate

for the office, and that he was on that day duly elected, and was returned by the Board of Returning Officers on the 6th of December, on the following day he was duly commissioned by Gov. Kellogg. He thereupon gave bond, took the oath of office and entered into the discharge of the duties of the office, and full possession of the books, etc., and was fully recognized by the State government.

Further, that on the 25th April he was forcibly ejected and deprived of his election to said office by Allen Jewel, and, on the same day, Francis T. Nicholls, claiming to be Governor of Louisiana, Nicholls, and Allen Jewel, wrongfully and by violence, took possession of the books, archives, etc., of the office and compelled the petitioner, his clerks, representatives and deputies to leave the building.

The petition sets forth, further, that the claim of authority set up by said Francis T. Nicholls and Allen Jewel so to act in their said capacities, rests upon a pretended count of the vote cast, which count excludes at least 10,000 lawful voters who were refused the right to vote at the election on account of their race, color or previous condition of servitude, which was in violation of the amendments of the constitution. This denied to the petitioner his right to the office of Auditor. This denial to vote was effected in the following parishes, it is alleged: East Baton Rouge, Franklin, Desoto, Caldwell, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richard, West Feliciana, Calcasieu, East Feliciana, Grant, Livingston, Vernon, Tangipahoa, St. Landry, Lafayette and Natchitoches.

That the revolution headed by the pretended Governor, F. T. Nicholls, deprived petitioner of his office, and he prays for a judgment decreeing him to be the lawful Auditor.

John Ray and Hugh J. Campbell are the attorneys.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, as a sort of reinforcement to the above, a bill in chancery was filed with allegations substantially the same as the above. The prayer of the bill is that an injunction issue against Allen Jewel, Auditor, restraining him from interfering in any manner whatsoever with Johnson, or pretending to act as Auditor, and from interfering with the books, papers, etc., of the department. The question of the issuance of the injunction is fixed for trial.

THE LATE DISASTER. Loss of the Steamer Sandy No. 2—Further Particulars.

The steamer Willie, Capt. E. B. Trinidad, arrived Tuesday night, bringing the passengers and crew of the ill-fated Sandy No. 2. From them we learn the following: The Sandy was on her way down with a cargo of 101 hogheads sugar, 100 bales cotton, 2179 sacks cotton seed, 100 head of cattle, and a large lot of eggs and hides.

When within about five miles of Baton Rouge, Monday night she ran aground of a heavy log, striking her forward; she commenced to sink rapidly, going down head foremost, the stern being buoyed up by the cotton and seed in her engine room, until she reached a point about five miles below Baton Rouge, when she capsized and disappeared from sight. The forward part of the boat went out so quickly that it was impossible to save anything out of the office. Indeed, it was with the greatest difficulty that the passengers and officers could get out of the cabin with their lives. Of the passengers none were lost.

Two colored roustabouts were lost. It is supposed they were asleep among the sacks of seed. Of her cargo, 6 bales cotton and 11 boxes eggs are known to have been saved and were brought here on the Willie. The cotton was used by some of the passengers in saving themselves from drowning. Both passengers and officers lost all of their clothing.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS. The Annual Budget—The Free Markets and Self-sustaining Recorders' Courts.

Mr. James, License Inspector of the Department of Finance, was in the office of Administrator Cavanaugh talking over the free market matter, which arises again under the decision of the Supreme Court published in yesterday's DEMOCRAT.

The views of Mr. Cavanaugh, as expressed to Mr. James, are in effect that he (Mr. Cavanaugh) does not propose to enforce the law without the means at his command to do so. He has now, he says, eight market inspectors for all the markets of the city, five of whom are constantly employed and absolutely necessary. The amended budget now being prepared by the Administrators of Finance and of Accounts will deprive him of the necessary appropriations to keep these inspectors and will render his efforts in enforcing the law futile.

SELF-SUSTAINING. In conversation with the Administrator of Police, our reporter asked Mr. Diamond how the Recorders' returns of fines, since the 9th of January, compared with similar periods in previous years. Mr. Diamond answered that he had had no opportunity to inquire precisely into the matter, but thought that Mr. Miltenberger's court had been self-sustaining or nearly so. It was also his opinion that both of the present Recorders' courts could be conducted without expense to the city.

ABOUT THE POLICE. The practice of some members of the police to spend a great deal of time in the streets is to be effectually checked, and the rules prohibiting them from entering bar-rooms and grog-shops is to be rigidly enforced. As to those who are caught within their beats under the influence of liquor, the Board of Police has decided to allow that there are many sober men who served since the ninth of January, to fill the place of toppers.

Referring to the wharf question his honor the Mayor instructed the City Surgeon yesterday to order the contractors to perform the work in accordance with the report of Mr. D'Homecourt, adopted at the last meeting of the City Council.

THE PERILS OF THE RIVER. Heroes in the Hour of Danger Exhibit What Coolness Can Do.

The recent disaster on the river, in which the steamer Sandy No. 2 went to the bottom in less than ten minutes, was a much more serious affair than was anticipated. The full particulars of the sinking are given below in the statement of Senator W. A. Robertson; but there are facts connected with the catastrophe that through his modesty he did not state, and which we have gleaned outside:

Whilst all the passengers and crew were gathered on the roof of the boat Senator Robertson managed to get the only boat remaining in the water, when ten negroes jumped into it and made for shore. When the Senator saw this from the hurricane roof, with remarkable daring and intrepidity he leaped into the water and made for the yawl, ordering the negroes to go back to the boat, where about one hundred persons were expecting to go down every moment. The negroes, having the advantage in numbers, refused, and the Senator got into the yawl and landed the frightened occupants, offering them ten dollars to return, but they refused. He then boldly put off, and his heroic efforts were rewarded by the salvation of the entire number on the boat.

All speak in the highest terms of the cool, brave and noble action of Capt. Broad in that hour of peril, and also of Nelson Underwood, the mate, as well as the pilots, Splane and Dunbar. No braver men than these ever traveled the river, and to their self-preserving and heroic endeavors is due the fact that we did not have to chronicle a terrible loss of life. The following is the STATEMENT OF SENATOR ROBERTSON:

The Sandy No. 2, Capt. H. H. Broad, left Washington on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, with about 100 head of cattle and some hides on board. At 10 o'clock she was in the lower bay of Simmsport, on the Atchafalaya, on a heavy morning, she took on about 400 sacks of cotton seed and 100 hogheads of sugar, and at 12 o'clock she was in the lower bay of Simmsport, on the Atchafalaya, on a heavy morning, she struck a snag in the river, and within ten minutes the bow of the boat sunk to the hurri-

cane deck. The passengers, about thirty-five in the cabin, were all in their berths, and on the striking of the boat were able only to get on the hurricane deck, with the exception of one who went overboard. All were in their night-clothes, no passenger being able to save anything, the boat sinking so much that the bell on the roof could not be sounded ten minutes after striking the snag. The crew, and the mate, N. Underwood, and the two pilots, Splane and Dunbar, succeeded in quieting the passengers who were huddled in the rear of the hurricane deck. The life boat and shif which were in front were immediately on landing, the boat was sent back, and brought off twenty-four, making fifty-one in all. The balance of the crew and passengers, numbering about 100, were rescued on cotton bales and by the skills of four or five men who were on the boat at the time of the sinking, was in the middle of the river, and the night so dark that neither bank could be distinguished.

Capt. Broad and the mate, N. Underwood, had left with a full load, gallantly lashed two bales of cotton together and placed ladies and children upon them, when they floated in safety until rescued. The fact that the loss of life was not great was entirely due to the skill of Capt. Broad and Mate Underwood and pilots Splane and Dunbar, who succeeded in quieting the passengers and crew, preserving order, placing them on bales of cotton, and when they were rescued, they were all saved. They did not leave their posts until cabin and deck passengers and the crew were out of danger.

OUR DILAPIDATED COURTS. Paint and Whitewash Badly Needed in the Old Cabildo.

That New Orleans needs another court building than that at Jackson Square has been patent for many years, and hardly a season passes but that the subject of removing the court-rooms to some more central spot is broached. Situated as they now are, almost a mile away from the centre of the city, the trouble and the time taken to get there during the busiest hours of the merchant make attending court on their part

A VERITABLE NUISANCE. It is not however on the subject of removal of the courts further up-town that mention is made of this matter, but to call attention to the dilapidated condition of the present premises, and to show how necessary it is for something to be done to ameliorate it. Yesterday a DEMOCRAT reporter took a careful survey of the several civil court-rooms and clerks' offices, and the result was anything but gratifying. Entering the iron gate leading from North Cathedral alley into the court corridor one is met by the sign on the right hand

"CLERK'S OFFICE SIXTH DISTRICT COURT." Ascending two steps, that is, if they are not occupied by loungers, one is ushered into the territory of Mr. V. Galliotte, his clerk here. The floor is covered with oozing matting, that has felt the pressure of the known oldest litigant's foot, and here and there in the doors nearly pasted sheets of paper do the service of pane of glass. The floor is uneven and shaky and a soubse darkness adds to the general gloom.

ENTERING THE COURT-ROOM where Judge Rightor presides, instead of seeing a neat and agreeable apartment one is greeted with walls and ceiling in a state of decay, peeling off, plastering cracked, and over and behind the judge's seat is an old lot of laundry, tattered upholstery that would become a back-wood bench possibly.

Overhead is being dubbed by the habitues of the building the "COURT OF DEATH." for it was here, owing to the dampness and lack of glass in the windows, that Judge Sancier and minute clerk Gaspard James contracted the disease which took them up.

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AND A CATASTROPHE. The matting is worn through to the floor and the place is infested with millions of fleas. The clerk's office of this court, where are deposited the estate records of this parish for ninety years, is damp and uncomfortable, and the clerk, Mr. Jno. Horbert, informed the reporter that the floor was so shaky a person walking in the room compelled writers to desert from their work. Ascending the stairway at the top end of the hall a green bar is with the most care upon it.

"CLERK FOURTH DISTRICT COURT." is opened, and into the regions of darkness one enters to meet the clerk, Mr. John Curry. The ceiling is frescoed in dark yellow stains of virgine rains, and the dingy walls assert their virgine from whitewash; window panes are lacking and the room is simply a burlesque. Almost every other pane of glass gone from the windows, patches of plastering off the wall, the whitewash of a decade ago slipping off in places, and over the bench a canopy of straw brocade droops over the judge, its skeleton warp

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MISSING RECORDS.

Being a Few Not Yet Found in the Auditor's Office.

A glance, by an expert, at the inventory of the STOCK ON HAND, found in the shape of records in the Auditor's office, shows that some of the books belonging to that office were not to be found when the State Auditor took possession. The appropriation book for 1876 is not to be found, nor is the outstanding stub warrant book for the same year.

This fact, with the fact that the balances from the 1876 appropriation book are not carried into the appropriation book of 1877, leads to a suspicion that there is crookedness in the manner of book-keeping.

Just how much was drawn in warrants in 1876 cannot just now be ascertained, but there is a way in which the facts will come to light eventually, and which will certainly fix the guilt, if there be any, upon the persons who are responsible for the non-appearance of the missing records.

MEETING OF THE SCHOOL BOARD. The School Board met last night at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Hon. T. J. Semmes in the chair, seventeen members and a quorum present. Mr. Collins offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be instructed to make a payment of the arrears in the following order: January 1, April 2, February 3, May 4, March 5, and the month of June 6.

The report of the Committee on School-Houses was read and received. The Committee on Purchases and Supplies made their report, which was read by the chairman of the committee and, on motion, was received.

The Committee on Rules and Discipline read their report, which was received. Several communications were received and submitted to the proper committees.

After the transaction of other business the board adjourned.

The Investigating Committee. The committee to investigate the Auditor's books, and the Treasurer's, will meet again today at 1 o'clock, in the room of the Senate Finance Committee, and will, during its sessions, go into an examination of the records of each office, to date from 1868. The committee on

PORT CHARGES AND LICENSES, met yesterday in the Speaker's room, a quorum present, and organized by the election of Senator Zacharie as chairman, and Representative Berry, of Orleans, as secretary, after which the committee adjourned, subject to call, and will, it is said, hold its session at the Chamber of Commerce.

The committee to investigate the educational office will meet at 3 p. m., when a beginning will be made at the school matters for the past few years.

Mr. Weymouth Explains. The following communication states concisely what Mr. Weymouth stated before the committee on Tuesday:

Editor Democrat.—In your morning's report of the Auditorial investigation some inaccuracies occur in the report of my testimony. I suppose the reason is that the reporters sat some distance from me and spoke low. I should have been reported to have stated that Auditor Clinton, with \$200,000 received from tax collectors, purchased \$400,000 of warrants and thus retired that amount of warrants, giving me \$200,000 in cash. I should have stated, in the transaction, but that he neglected to report all the warrants he purchased, for I have a list of \$200,000 that he did not report.

I am also reported to have said that I got the list raised to the extent of \$7000. I should have been reported as saying that Mr. Herwig got the injunction raised to the extent of \$7000. Respectfully, etc., J. M. WEYMOUTH.

A SIXTY FOOT TUMBLE. Being the Misfortune of Fred Fisher, a Carpenter.

At half-past 4 o'clock last evening Fred Fisher, a carpenter, while working on the building known as the Louisiana Hotel, situated at the corner of Clay avenue, near Magazine street, fell from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of sixty feet, and was dangerously injured.

Fisher was conveyed to his residence on Berlin street, between Magazine and Constance, where he was attended by a physician, who is of the opinion that his patient's injuries will prove fatal.

An Opera in Perspective. A few days ago Mr. J. Pauling, who was connected with the Opera under the direction of Mr. Placide Canonge, published a letter in the Bee developing a project for the re-opening of the gates of the Opera House next winter. The bare idea of hearing again the masterpieces of Hailey, Rossini, Donizetti, Meyerbeer, Mozart and their fellow immortals, interpreted by talented and skillful artists, enlisted our sympathies with the project of Mr. Pauling. We hope that he will be able to so accomplish his end, which, if carried out in the proper way, will be a benefit to the whole community.

THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE. For the second time what remains of the surviving members of the Army of the West met on Tuesday night, for the purpose of going into permanent organization. After a few preliminaries, the following officers were elected:

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, President; Col. James Lingam, First Vice President; Major J. E. Austin, Second Vice President; Capt. Charles E. Fenner, Third Vice President.

It was decided to wait till the next meeting for an election of Secretary and Treasurer, which Col. James Lingam, who was chairman of the Committee on Credentials, having been elected as First Vice President, Capt. Harrison Waitte was appointed to fill his place on that committee. The meeting this adjourned to meet next Tuesday, over Hawkins' saloon, at 7 1/2 o'clock p. m.

There will be a called meeting of the committee on credentials over Hawkins' saloon on Monday next, the 21st instant. All applications for membership must be addressed to Capt. Harrison Waitte, No. 131 Gravier street.

Kinsella Dismissed. According to instructions from Washington, Special Agent A.