JOHNSON'S BOOKS TURNED UP.

THE AUDITORIAL COMMITTEE LOCATE FOUR BOXES OF AUDITORIAL RECORDS.

And Get a Squint at Them in the Sky Parlor of the Custom-House.

The Auditorial Committee met yesterday. Present—Representatives Aldige and Leeds.

The list of witnesses summoned for examination was J. B. Stockton, ex-deputy United States Marshal, Joseph Hernandez, W. F. Loan, Chas. Hill, ex-Auditor's examiner, J. C. Cook, J. P. Harris, Louis J. Scuer, W. G. Lane, Geo. L. Norton, J. R. G. Pitkin, Paul Dunbar (col.), Harry Smith (col.), Geo. Casey, Custom-House engineer, — Kennedy and J. B. Davis.

Those examined were Messrs. Stockton, Loan, Harris and Hill, and the evidence, with that taken before, the committee deemed it advisable to repair immediately

TO THE CUSTOM-HOUSE,

which they did, with the witness Harris, who is employed in the Custom-House as superintendent of the building or something of that sort.

Arrived there, the committee waited upon Collector King, and informed him that they were in possession of information that led them to believe that four boxes that had been taken from the Auditor's office and traced to the office of ex-United States Marshal Pitkin had been by Deputy United States Marshal Stockton turned over to Mr. Harris, and were now

IN THE STORE-ROOM

in the third story of the building, and asked the Collector if they had his permission to see the boxes.

Judge King gave them full permission, and with Mr. Harris accompanied the committee to the store-room in the third story, near the hatchway, where they found four boot and shoe boxes, which are supposed to be those in which the papers, etc., were taken from the State-House, and which were taken out through the rear entrance of the State-House past the old bank building, and placed in a cab by ex-Metropolitans, and which then were driven, by circuitous route, to the rear of the Custom-House, and from there carried up into the office of the United States Marshal (Pitkin).

Subsequently they were taken to the third-story store room, where Mr. Harris received them as

THE PRIVATE (?) PROPERTY

of ex-United States Marshal Pitkin, although Mr. Harris did not give a receipt for them.

The committee would have liked much to have opened the boxes and examine their contents, but the Collector thought, as they were marked in Pitkin's name, it would be better not to open them immediately, pledging that they should under no consideration be removed, nor should they be tampered with. He then, in the presence of the committee, had them securely sealed, affixing

A GOVERNMENT SEAL,

each box in turn being first securely fastened, after which Mr. Aldige, the chairman of the committee, affixed his private seal to each box and the committee returned to the State-House, and subsequently adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock m.

Two of the boxes found seemed to be full, while a third was partially full, and the fourth empty, showing that its contents had been removed.

The committee has positive information as to the removal of these boxes, and even as to the manner in which they were packed, what their contents were and even to the details of their removal; how the police who were watching the State-House, before Packard abdicated, were

INVITED TO A SUPPER,

one fine (dark) night, and how, while they enjoyed that supper in a certain place in Exchange Alley, and how, while they were off their beats gormandizing the Packard police, in blank number "toted" the boxes out of the Auditor's office and loaded them into a cab, nearly breaking that down, and did, in fact, break something; and they have further, on their records, testimony which has been given by various witnesses

WHICH IS DECIDEDLY CROOKED,

or which has that appearance, considering the present state of affairs.

It may be that the boxes now in the Custom-House contain a few delinquent rolls and a few assessment rolls, and it would be particularly singular if the rolls should show some of Fulton's operations, in which event somebody will be made to "sing." It may be, too, that some of the books that are in one of the largest boxes will show that Kellogg

DIDN'T STICK TO THE TRUTH,

exactly when he swore upon his honor as a man that he had never been interested in a bond, coupon or warrant. Dibble may also figure in the papers found when the boxes are opened, and some of those compromise tax suit settlements may be shown to the public.

Collector King will, it is said, take legal advice as to the question of his right to deliver the boxes to the committee, but as he gave no receipt for them as a federal official, and as they

ARE NOT GOVERNMENT PROPERTY,

it is not supposed that he will object to their being delivered to the State Auditor, who is the legal custodian.

It is more than probable that to-day the Auditor or his deputy will make affidavit that "from information received," he believes the boxes to contain property belonging to the State, when the Collector will not, of course, object to the boxes being opened, examined and an inventory of the contents made by a notary public, when, should the committee's evidence be confirmed, the Collector will doubtless order the delivery of the property to the State Auditor.

Attorney General Ogden who is rusticating for a few days across the lake

WAS TELEGRAPHED FOR

last evening, and will arrive in the city this morning to advise as to the course to be pursued by the committee should the United States officials refuse to surrender the property, or permit an examination, and pending that matter, the committee will continue its investigation, the witnesses summoned for to-day being those whose names appear above.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The Assessment Rolls Ready—The City Workhouse.

The assessment rolls are ready for examination by taxpayers and will be exposed to-day in the long room adjoining Administrator Rengstorff's office at the City Hall. The rolls will remain open for the inspection of the public until the 1st of September.

The recent decision of Judge Abell regarding the disposition of vagrants has brought up again the City Workhouse question and the expediency of endeavoring to establish it on firmer foundations, so that it may be made self-sustaining.

Among some of the Admisistrators there seems to be no doubt that the institution, which now appears to be indispensable, can be made so, but under the present laws it will be found difficult. The great objection is the limit prescribed by law in certain cases for the imprisonment of vagrants and other offenders against the dignity of the State and the short time also for which they are too frequently committed to the Workhouse by the recorders. No reflection, however, is intended against these magistrates who have to be guided by the gravity of the offenses. It is claimed that prisoners who are sent down for ten and twenty days are not profitable, but

A DECIDED INCUBUS

upon the institution, and the least period of confinement to make their services available should, in the opinion of those who are experienced, be from six weeks to two months.

THE LUCKY NUMBER.

The owner of the lucky number that drew the $5000 prize in the premium bond drawing on Monday is still unknown.

The bond was, it is true, entered in the name of a fellow-journalist, at the time of conversion, which led many to believe that he must be the lucky dog; but we are informed that it has since been sold and probably resold a dozen times or more. We might express our regret at his misfortune, but that we have been hardened by sad experience, which teaches us that if oxygen were dispensed on the same plan as are the premiums of our bonded system, newspaper men would find it difficult to draw breath.

THE COUNCIL MEETING.

The objection to the acceptance of the bids for supplying the city with a flatboat of coal for the use of the Waterworks, came from Administrator Brown, who thought that the lowest bid—39 cents per barrel—was too high, the city having purchased at 35 cents last year. There was no hurry about the matter, for he was informed that there was enough coal on hand to last for ninety days.

Administrator Edwards wished to press the matter, because by the time the supply on hand was exhausted the city might have to pay from 60 to 75 cents.

THE DRAW-BRIDGES

gave rise to another short debate, on the resolution that they should be transferred from the Department of Improvements to the Department of Commerce, in accordance with the opinion of the City Attorney. Mr. McCaffrey opposed the transfer of the bridges from his department to that of Mr. Cavanac. He thought that the bridges over the navigation canals were the continuation of the streets, and therefore should be under his supervision; that the Council should not act according to the opinion of the City Attorney, given from a technical consideration of the provisions of the city charter which were, at best, ambiguous.

Mr. McCaffrey also seemed, in his remarks, to fear that the proposition might be intended

FOR PARTISAN PURPOSES.

At all events he could not see that any benefit would inure to the city by the change; if any economy to the city could be effected by it, he would gladly receive the information.

Mr. Cavanac replied

THAT A SAVING

of $550 per month could be effected.

Mr. McCaffrey said that he was curious to know how so much could be economized on an expense of $540 a month, which was the pay of the twelve bridge-keepers.

Mr. Cavanac, producing the pay rolls of Mr. McCaffrey's department, asserted that they showed that there were thirteen bridge-keepers; twelve at $45 a month each, one at $62 and a superintendent of bridges at $110; that there were also three carpenters and six laborers on the rolls as connected with the bridges; the total pay of all these men amounting to $960 70.

MR. M'CAFFREY EXPLAINED

that the pay roll related to a period prior to the adoption of the contract system, and that the laborers and carpenters had since been discharged, leaving only the bridge keepers and the superintendent, the salary of the latter having even been reduced to $75 per month.

Mr. Cavanac closed the debate by saying that he would economize at least the amount paid to the superintendent. At all events the law said that the bridges over the navigation canals should be

UNDER HIS SUPERVISION;

he would, therefore, insist on the adoption of the resolution. On the call of the roll there being a tie, Col. Denis, acting Mayor, cast his vote in favor of the transfer, remarking at the same time that he could not do otherwise in the face of the city charter and the opinion of the City Attorney.

The session continued to be interesting, Administrator McCaffrey now rising and offering an ordinance (see Council proceedings) providing for a directory for the conduct of the House of Refuge.

Mr. Diamond objected to the introduction of the ordinance, saying that he understood it to be the rule of the City Council to reject anything that might be

IN DIRECT ANTAGONISM

with the provisions of the charter, and he referred to section 9, article 5, which reads that the House of Refuge shall be under his supervision, as Administrator of Police.

Administrator Cavanac took the floor and asked Administrator McCaffrey if there were any reasons to believe that the House of Refuge was improperly conducted, and if there were any charges brought

AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT.

Mr. McCaffrey replied that if there were any he would say so, when the ordinance came up for adoption.

Mr. Cavanac repeated his questions, Mr. McCaffrey replying that he was simply introducing an ordinance at this time, whereupon the Council adjourned.

Surveyor d'Hemecourt reports that a building at the corner of Esplanade and Peace streets is in a dilapidated condition and should be torn down.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The School Board met at 8 o'clock last night, Rev. Mr. Gutheim in the chair.

The Chair stated that inasmuch as the executive session of Monday had not been ended, it would be resumed.

Mr. Bartley suggested that the transactions of that session were known outside, and he therefore moved that the board dispense with executive session. Carried.

Mr. Capdevielle, of the Committee on Teachers, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the competitive examination required by law for all teachers and applicants for teachers' positions shall take place in the month of September, commencing the 23d, and that the further consideration of the selection of teachers for the public schools of this city be postponed until the report of that examination shall have been submitted to the board by the committee of teachers.

Carried.

Mr. Capdevielle said that the 23d of September had been designated as the time on which the competitive examination of teachers was to be held, because some teachers had left the city under the impression that no examination was to take place, and it was but just that time be given them to return.

Dr. Seaman offered a resolution that the rules be suspended and that the school year do not commence in June.

The president asked whether the board would advise any rules for the competitive examination.

Col. Collins moved that the committee of teachers, with the assistance of Superintendent Rogers, be appointed to establish such rules. Carried.

Mr. Fergurson asked relative to the expenditure of moneys for coal. He thought the 3000 barrels would not be sufficient, and if more was purchased it might be bought cheaper.

Mr. Bartley said that in order that the schoolhouses might be repaired and other expenses paid, it was necessary that the Finance Committee should furnish a budget. He thought nothing could be done unless the budget was made.

Col. Collins wanted to know whether the budget was to contain all the minor items of expense.

Mr. Bartley said if the Finance Committee stated that they needed all they could get to support the teachers, his committee would have to accept $1500 for small repairs.

Mr. Ferguson stated that some of the items had been reduced since the budget was made, and he asked that a division of the sum be made between other committees.

Mr. Seaman moved that the subject be referred to the proper committee. Carried.

Mr. Bartley moved that the Finance Committee furnish a budget, showing what sum each committee would have.

Mr. Seaman replied that the law required a financial report on the 30th October.

The meeting then adjourned.

Fire.

About half-past 3 o'clock Tuesday morning a fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, broke out in a double tenement one-story frame house on Tchoupitoulas street, between Toledano and Louisiana Avenue. One portion of the building was occupied by Mr. Rodges and the other was empty. The building was damaged to the extent of $40.

A Thief Arrested.

On the night of April 20, a thief by the name of Florence Westly broke into the residence of Mr. Stears at the corner of St. Charles and Soniat streets. Last evening Officer Wourd arrested Westley and lodged him in the Seventh Station.

We are under obligations to Staub for the latest magazines and papers, Harper's Monthly for August, Harper's Bazar, and all the leading Northern and Western journals; in fact, all the news, fashions, etc.

SPORTING.

THE LILIENTHAL CUP AND THE DIAMOND BADGE.

Are to be "Shot" for To-day by the Rifle and Gun Clubs.

The members of the Crescent City Rifle Club will enter the lists again at their park to-day

FOR THE LILIENTHAL CUP,

the long range shooting to begin at 2 p. m. sharp, and expect to see quite a number of their friends there. The champion rifle team of the world will be on hand with their mile rifle lead slingers and, the weather permitting, they may make even a better score than they have made in their "team" practice.

After the long-range shooting is completed the members of

THE NEW ORLEANS GUN CLUB

will show their skill on the same grounds at glass ball shooting for the diamond badge, which has been held by several different members of the club.

ARREST OF MORTIMER CARR.

A Member of the Firm of Carr & Laun.

Tuesday morning Aid Pecora and Special Hennessey succeeded in arresting Mortimer Carr, of the firm of Carr & Laun, for forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses.

It will doubtless be remembered that some months ago Mr. Laun, of this firm, suddenly disappeared, and it was said that he had taken with him a large amount of money.

It was then thought that Mr. Carr had nothing to do with the affair, and this being the case, a DEMOCRAT reporter interviewed him, and gleaned from him the following particulars:

The firm of Carr & Laun was started in September last. Branch houses were started in Mobile, and Havre in France. The firm prospered and their prospects for the future were bright.

Last week irregularities were discovered in the transactions, or rather business proceedings, of the Mobile branch, and on Saturday last, Mr. Carr stated, he visited Mobile to examine the books. He informed Laun, on Saturday morning, that he was going, and he saw Laun at 12 m. that day for the last time.

Nothing particular was discovered in the books at Mobile. Examination disclosed irregularities in the mode of keeping them, but no informalities of any serious nature in the mode of conducting the business of the branch house.

These informalities and irregularties were corrected and Mr. Carr returned to the city.

The unexplained absence of Laun from the office excited suspicion, and an examination of the books of the house of this city gone into. The books of the Mobile branch were sent for, and on comparing them it was found the cotton shipped from Mobile had been invoiced twice, in that city and in this, and exchange sold by Laun on both, as Mr. Carr expressed it.

Cotton was shipped in Mobile and drawn against and exchanged, sold and delivered with genuine bill of lading attached.

The invoice was then sent to New Orleans, and was again invoiced and exchanged for the same cotton sold here. Bills of lading were purchased by a well-known firm and a prominent bank, and they will lose heavily by the transaction, as the capital of the firm, as shown by the books, was only $75,000 cash, with their insignificant assets.

These peculiar transactions, Mr. Carr stated, have been going on from the 19th of January to the 11th of February, and the amount involved foots up over $200,000.

The exchange sold in this city on the forged bill of lading was purchased by a well known firm and a prominent bank, and they will loose heavily by the transaction, as the capital of the firm as shown by the books was only $75,000.

At the time Mr. Carr made this statement it was thought that he had nothing to do with the robbery, but time has proved that he had, and hence his arrest yesterday morning.

The following is the affidavit on which Mr. Carr was arrested, the same having been sworn out by Mr. Ovid D. Andry, chief clerk of the firm of Seligman, Hellman & Co.:

The affidavit sets forth that on the ninth day of February, 1877, one Mortimer Carr, of the firm of Carr & Laun, divising and intending to cheat and defraud the commercial firm of Seligman, Hellman & Co., composed of Joseph Seligman, of New York, William Seligman, of New York, and Theodon Hillman, of New Orleans, said firm being domiciled in the city of New Orleans, of its goods, chattels, moneys and property, unlawfully, knowingly, and designately did, then and there, falsely pretend to Theodore Hellman, a member of said firm, that two certain paper writings, which he, the said Carr, then and there produced, to the said Theodore Hellman, and which purported to be two sets of bills of lading, executed at Mobile, Ala., one set on the fifth day of February, 1877, by one A. Rederson, as captain of a certain bark called the Flora; said set of bills of lading pretended to certify that two hundred and fifty bales of cotton had been placed on board of said bark Flora, and the other set of bills of lading, executed on the 3d day of February, 1877, by one A. Fredrichsen, as captain of a certain bark called the Rumeberg, said set of bills of lading pretended to certify that 500 bales of cotton had been placed on board of said bark Rumeberg, all of which cotton was pretended to be shipped by and for account of the firm of Carr & Laun, of New Orleans, and which he, the said Mortimer Carr, pretended were good and genuine bills of lading issued by the said A. Peterson as captain of the said bark Flora, and A. Frederichsen as captain of the bark Rumeberg, and worth $36,810 47, whereas in truth and in fact the said two were not good and genuine, were not executed and issued by said A. Peterson as captain of said bark Flora, or Fredericksen as captain of said bark Rumeberg, and not worth anything whatever, which he, the said Mortimer Carr, then and there well knew, and by means of which said false pretense he, the said Mortimer Carr, did there and then unlawfully knowingly and designedly obtain from said firm of Seligman & Hellman the sum of $36,810 47 legal currency, said amount being advanced to said Mortimer Carr upon the credit of the genuineness of said bills of lading, as aforesaid, and the said sum being then and there the property of the said firm of Seligman, Hellman & Co., and to the general damage of said firm, contrary to the statutes of the State of Louisiana in such cases made and provided, and therefore charge said Mortimer Carr with obtaining money under false pretences.

MATTHEWS RISE UP.

And Explain as to the $10,796 J. W. Armstrong & Co. Vouchers.

Heretofore, in connection with the Auditorial investigation, the DEMOCRAT has referred to the testimony taken in 1875 by the "Herwig" committee to examine the accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer. In that the item of the $10,796 75 J. W. Armstrong & Co. warrants were referred to, and James S. Matthews' name was mentioned several times. In his testimony before the Herwig committee he testified that he was chairman of the

HOUSE CONTINGENT EXPENSE

Committee in 1872-3, and declared that his records were well kept, and said he turned them over to the Secretary of State or the Clerk (Vigers) of the House.

Vigers was examined and said that such was not the fact, and Deslonde made the same statement; Vigers said also that Matthews had the records in his own possession, whereupon the committee brought Matthews up again and questioned him as to

THOSE ARMSTRONG VOUCHERS,

and when pushed he finally acknowledged that he had destroyed his vouchers, which left no clue, as was then thought, as to the identity of those who presented the vouchers.

Although some of the testimony was published at the time the last statement or confession of Matthews was not included, and since the present committee have been in session that testimony has been furnished them and will be used in connection with the present investigation.

In his testimony, given in 1875, Vigers said "David Young was chairman of the committee (House contingent) in 1874. The legislative committee to examine his books of that year demanded them of him, and he replied that the books had been

BURNED AND DESTROYED AT VIDALIA, LA."

Of course, the present committee will inquire into the "J. W. Armstrong" and the "Sanford" warrant matters, and in that connection, it will be in order for Mr. Matthews and others to rise and explain as to who the actual beneficiaries of those trifling (?) issues were.

REOPENING OF HOSTILITIES.

The Private Market War Not Ended Yet.

Bernard Barthe, it seems, does not care to bury the tomahawk that was so industriously used in the private market war that was waged with so much fury here about a year ago. He filed yesterday in the Sixth District Court a petition against Martin Lannes and Jean Claverie, alleging that the two named individuals are in his debt some $10,000, which they refuse to pay over.

These ten thousand dollars are damages which Barthe claims he sustained in the following manner: During the year 1876 Lannes & Claverie instituted suit against Barthe in the now defunct Superior District Court, which was the opening of the market hostilities. In this suit Barthe claims that his opponents alleged that he (Barthe) had caused damage in the sum of $5000 by selling fresh meat, fish and other comestibles in what is now known as a private market, and that as an out-and-out butcher in the Magazine Market this hurt him about $5000.

Barthe claims that he, under process in the above suit, was illegally imprisoned in the Parish Prison several times, and his business damaged in the amount he now claims.

This looks something like Nemesis, and Barthe hopes for at least partial revenge.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

The members of the association of the Army of Tennessee met last evening, at the Mechanics' Institute, Gen. Beauregard in the chair, a large attendance being present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee showed a large surplus on hand.

When the report of the Committee on Membership was read, it showed about two hundred accepted names, besides a large number the committee had not yet acted on.

The Executive Committee, of which Col. Lingan is the chairman, reported the adoption of a badge and engraved certificate of membership.

The badge is a blue cross on a red field, like the old Confederate battle flag, of circular shape, surrounded by a wreath of laurel and oak. In the centre of the cross is a pelican feeding its young, and the letters "La. Div. A. T."

The engraved certificate represents the charge in the battle of Shiloh, when Albert Sidney Johnston was killed, at a time when the regiments passed that fallen hero after he had been taken from his charger.

The picture is supported by the entwined flags of the Confederacy and Louisiana, with cannon and muskets below. Vignettes of Albert Sidney Johnston and Bishop Gen. Polk adorn the extreme right and left, and between these are the vignettes of Bragg, Beauregard, Joe Johnston and Hood. Just to the right of the signatures is a neatly executed design of the heavenward flight of the warriors' folded banner.

The report of the committee further shows the necessity for the efficient organization of the benevolent and historical branches of the association and reported progress in the matter of obtaining grounds for the erection of a tomb and monument and for the burial of the indigent dead of the association and encourages the hope that the association will soon take rank with the foremost of the other benevolent associations of New Orleans, the accumulation of historical data from many sources are indicated and the revision of the constitution is also urged.

The report was unanimously adopted, and committees were appointed in accordance with the suggestions therein.

Leave of absence was granted Gen. Beauregard, at his personal request, until October, and the meeting adjourned to meet again in two weeks, same hour and place.

STATE LEVEE WORK.

The Board of Engineers About to Make the Survey.

The State Board of Engineers will begin in a few days their examination of the levees along the Mississippi and located in this State, this being the first survey the State board has made or will make. Major Harrod left on Monday and Col. Hardee follows to-day, Major Richardson joining them at Vicksburg, from whence they go to

THE ARKANSAS LINE

and make their way down leisurely in a small schooner

In making this survey the Board of Engineers expect to occupy about one month, after which they will meet, prepare their data and be ready to let out contracts for the different levees.

THE FRUIT FAIR.

This evening, at 5 o'clock, the fruit fair of the Fruit Growers' Association will open at St. Patrick's Hall, on Camp street. Notwithstanding the meagre sum appropriated to the association for the purpose of holding this fair, in which everybody should take an interest, the members of the association have, with commendable zeal and energy, organized an affair that will be attractive and instructive.

At 8 o'clock p. m. an opening address will be delivered by the Rev. H. M. Thompson, D. D. Admission to the hall will be free to everybody wishing to attend, and no charge of any kind will be made for exhibiting articles. To enhance the attraction the managers have secured the services of a fine band to discourse sweet music from 7½ to 10½ every evening.

Our lady friends are especially invited to grace the exhibition with their fair presence, and the public generally are solicited to contribute flowers, plants, fruits and agricultural products of any kind. There will be room for all in the vast hall.

Yacht Regatta.

A yacht regatta is announced to take place at the New Lake End, on the 26th. The race, which will be run under the rules of the Crescent City Yacht Club, is under the management of gentlemen thoroughly conversant with yacht racing, and who have determined to make the affair a success. In a day or two we may be enabled to mention the entries for the race and the principal features connected with it.

Police Board.

The Police Board met last night in the Central Station.

Officer Geo. Bertz, for leaving his beat to take a drink of water, five days' pay.

Patrolman N. Gorman, sitting down on his beat, five days' pay.

Patrolman Louis Smith, for being an accessory to the robbery of $3200, was dismissed the force.

Great Unknown Social Club.

At a meeting of the Boston Social Club, held Monday evening, this club changed its name to the "Great Unknown," and elected the following officers: Gus. Boze, president; Chas. Usher, vice president; E. Jonas, treasurer; A. Peterson, financial secretary; M. Hinman, recording secretary; W. Hayes, sergeant-at-arms.

A Coal Oil Lamp Explosion.

About half-past 11 o'clock Monday night a young lady named Eliza Boutcher, residing on St. Peter street, accidentally upset a coal oil lamp, which exploded. Some of the burning fluid fell on her feet and slightly burnt them.

A "Land-Office" Adjournment.

The committee on Land-Office matters met on Tuesday morning. Present, Senator Robertson and Representative Peralta—no quorum.

After waiting until 11:30 a. m. without being able to "raise" the quoram, the committee adjourned until the first Monday in November next.

Personal.

Adjutant General Patton left the city on Monday evening for a ten days' visit to the country.

ONE MORE IN THE TOILS.

AN EX-INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR COMES TO GRIEF.

Another Wanted—How No. 2 "Figured" for Kellogg and Tom Anderson.

Bartholomew T. Beauregard, lately in charge of the Internal Revenue office (prior to the consolidation) in the Second District, and located at Baton Rouge, arrived here yesterday in charge of a United States deputy marshal, he being charged with embezzling $5500 in funds belonging to the United States.

The warrant upon which he was arrested sets forth that Beauregard did, "on the twenty-eighth day of October, 1875, as a duly and lawfully

APPOINTED AND COMMISSIONED

United States collector of internal revenue for the second collection district of Louisiana, have in his possession $5561 58, moneys of the United States, which he, the said Beauregard, unlawfully failed and neglected to deposit, as by section 3210 of the Revised Statutes of the United States he was required to do, but on the contrary he, the said Beauregard, did convert to his own use and embezzle the said moneys, as aforesaid, belonging to the United States, in violation of section 5402 of the Revised Statutes, etc."

A judgment for the amount has already been sued for, but it cannot be recovered from Beauregard, and it is more that probable that the government will bring suit against the securities.

It is proposed also to take action against Oscar Rice,

ANOTHER DEFAULTING REVENUE COLLECTOR

who skipped away from here to Canada immediately after the St. Charles (Republican) Theatre Convention, and not being able to touch him suit will then be brought against his sureties for the $12,000 that Rice hopped off with.

Rice, it is said, "loaned" $4000 of the money to Kellogg to buy votes in the convention for Packard, and it is a pretty well established fact that Packard got forty votes on the strength of that money. The singular part of that proceeding, however, is that Tom Anderson was a candidate

BEFOORE THE SAME CONVENTION

for gubernatorial honors, and while Rice furnished the money to defeat him, Anderson will now have an opportunity of making his proportion of that amount good, as he is on Rice's bond to the tune of $10,000, and yet Anderson still cleaves unto his friend Kellogg.

Brevities.

The school furniture, desks, seats, etc., which has been stored in the basement of the State-House for the last two years was removed on Tuesday morning, having been taken possession of by the city School Board.

The Nichells Base Ball Club defeated the Crescent City Base Ball Club on Sunday, July 15, on Delachaise grounds by a score of 12 to 13.

There is said to be splendid striped bass fishing in the early morn, from the pier head of the West End Pavilion.

The New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizer Company has sold out its apparatus to the Louisiana Sanitary and Excavating Company.

The vote on the transfer of the Navigation Canal bridges from the control of the Department of Improvemekts to the Department of Commerce being taken in the Council yesterday there was a tie, which caused a Celtic spectator, believing that the proposition was lost, to exclaim gleefully "Whisht! McCaffrey's got it!" "Och! to h—l wid yez; don't ye hear B-r-radley!" was the reply that came from another as Col. Denis gave the casting vote in favor of the resolution.

The bond for the libeled cotton lately damaged on board the burned ship Gov. Morton was arranged yesterday afternoon in the Marshal's office.

Marshal Wharton will leave to-morrow for Calcasieu parish and the seat of the log war.

The Lee Monumental Association has resolved to advertise for designs for the Lee Monument, the cost of the monument not to exceed $30,000. The designs will be received until the 1st of October next.

Short Items.

Ferguson Black, a shoemaker, was lodged in the Eighth Station, charged by W. Jenkins with breach of trust and embezzlement.

John Palodon is in the Fifth for the larceny of $16.

Augustine Mernie, by virtue of a warrant, was locked up in the Fifth Station on a charge of breach of trust and embezzlement.

John Smith broke into James Brannagan's house with the intention of committing a robbery, so he was lodged in the Sixth to answer.

George Payne was locked up in the Sixth Station, charged with committing an indecent assault upon a little girl named Bridget McGrath, aged seven years.

Sam Carreby was trotted into the Fourth Station on a charge of larceny.

Adah Vales was booked in the Third Station for the larceny of a $5 bill.

Last evening, as the Babcock fire engine of the Second District was going to a supposed fire, the axle broke and Mr. Charles Peep, who was on the step of the engine, was thrown to the ground and slightly injured about the ankle.

Yesterday at eleven o'clock, Henry Smith, a carpenter, while at work on a shed at the corner of Terpsichore and Prytania streets, accidentally fell to the ground a distance of thirteen feet, and was seriously injured about the head.

Pipes, Peelers and Lager Beer.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17, 1877.

Chief of Police Boylan:

Sir—Some of your men may be seen daily in broad daylight, and when on duty, smoking their pipes and cigars on the streets, and loafing in and about lager beer and coffee-houses, all of which is highly improper, unpolicemanlike, and conjures up, besides, unpleasant reminiscences of the late Pretorian guard of Warmoth and Kellogg. It is to be hoped, then, that the above mentioned practices will be suppressed as soon as denounced, and that the force under your command will ever be distinguished by its efficiency, discipline and becoming attitude, either off or on duty. I remain yours,

PERAMBULATOR.

Railroad Personals.

DEPARTURES BY THE MOBILE ROAD.

J. W. Tilton and family, J. M. Parker and family, Miss Harding, J. W. Vandergriff and family, and T. J. McMillan and family, for the Virginia Springs; Capt. Chas. E. Fenner and family, for Old Point Comfort; Mrs. Griswold and family, and Judge Aroni, for New York; E. Ionearity, for the Waukesha Springs, Wis.; S. E. Rundel and M. J. Smith, Jr., for the East; D. W. Pipes and S. J. Norwood, for St. Paul, Minn.

BY THE GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

The departures last night by the Great Jackson route were E. DeBlanc, Chas. E. Lea and family for New York.

For New York via Niagara Falls and the watering places of the West and Canadas—C. Clinton and family, J. B. Camors, Mrs A. Fairweather and daughter, E. Scannell, J. O. Scannell, Miss Mary Scannell, M. Frank, Eugene Smith and others.

For Cincinnati—F.A. Eckard; E. E. Sayles left for Chicago, J. L. Mitchell for a trip to the far West, and for St. Louis and the East we notice the names of Capt. M. B. Muney and family, C. E. Orozat, N. S. Renaud, J. H. Henshaw, John H. Smith, F. J. Odendahl and Mrs. V. Hill.

THE COURTS.

Third District Court.

In this court yesterday there was filed a petition for a writ of mandamus against Allen Jumel, to compel him to issue a warrant to John Mathers, Jr. It appears that a warrant for the sum of eleven hundred and sixty dollars, numbered 159 of the series of 1876, dated January 20, 1877, was issued, made payable as due by the State, and signed by Geo. B. Johnson. The warrant is payable to Milton Jones, treasurer of the School Board of Pointe Coupee parish, and to Oscar Jeffrion, who was a Hayes elector. A rule was granted.

Sixth District Court.

Union Baptist school and church have filed a petition against B. F. Carter and others, praying for an injunction to restrain defendants from interfering in any manner with the petitioners in the possession of the property known as the Union Baptist Church, situated in the Second District, on Orleans street. The writ was granted.

If, with some other gentleman,
Your lady-love should e'er elope,
Take heart; you may coax her back
By bribes of "Kitchen Crystal Soap."

TILDEN MAY YET BE PRESIDENT.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Though unlikely it is yet possible that Mr. Tilden may be seated in the White House as President by consent of the House of Representatives, the Senate of the United States and the Supreme Court of the United States. The leaders of the Senate, the Blaines, the Mortons, the Conklings; the leaders of the House, the Butlers, etc.; even now the Supreme Court of the United States, with later judgment, would rather see Tilden in the White House, from whom they could hope nothing, than to see Hayes in the Presidency, from whom they hope for something in vain. These men gave Hayes the Presidency; he gives them nothing. Tilden owes them nothing; Hayes owes them everything. So far as public service is concerned, in the eyes of these gentlemen and of their party, Hayes' only merit consists in his having done what they didn't want to do.

A DEATH FROM STAGE FRIGHT.

[Celia Logan in N. Y. Dispatch.]

I never knew of but one death occurring from "stage fright."

During my father's management in Cincinnati, a stage struck youth teased him terribly to give him an opening.

The company being full my father could find no speaking part for him, but at last he consented that he should appear as a "supe" the very first opportunity that offered. "The Carpenter of Rouen" was then a strong drawing melodrama, and somebody came along and stirred in it.

J. A. J. Neafie was cast for the leading juvenile part of "Antoine." In the second scene of the second act a man is discovered in a coffin, supposed to be dead. That silent character my father assigned to the aspiring supe, who was greatly agitated over accomplishing the ambition of his life—that of making his debut.

The scene represents the interior of a carpenters' shop, and Antoine is discovered working. Mr. Neafie, a carpenter by trade, got immense applause by planing some boards and expeditiously putting them together in a rude coffin, a feat far in advance of Joe Murphy's shoeing a horse in "Kerry Gow." Antoine goes to take up a board and discovers a man—dead—with blood upon him. Foul play has been done, and Antoine is wondering what he shall do under such suspicious circumstances, when a band of men enter and surprise him. He is accused of murder, but it transpires later in the scene that it has only been a plot to test Antoine's courage and faithfulness. He then goes to raise the murdered man, who, according to the business of the play should get up, but when Neafie went to him he did not move. He shook him. Still he was motionless. He was struck with a sudden fear, and exclaiming "Good God, the man is dead!" called for the curtain to drop.

The young aspirant for theatrical honors was troubled with heart disease, and the sudden shock of appearing in public, although he had not a word to say, had killed him.

THE COCKROACH UTILIZED.

In Russia the common cockroach is a favorite popular remedy for dropsy. Dr. P. Bogomolow, of St. Petersburg, has lately examined the effects in nine cases of Bright's disease, heart disease, and other affections accompanied with severe dropsy, and in all the result was the same. There was an increase in the secretion of the urine and perspiration, with rapid disappearance of œdema, and almost complete disappearance from the urine of albumen and renal derivatives. The dose was from five to ten grains of powdered cockroaches in twenty-four hours, but they were also administered as a tincture and as an infusion. These insects do not, like cantharides, says the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, produce an irritant action on the kidneys. Dr. Bogomolow has succeeded in extracting from them a crystalline body which he calls antihydropin, and which is their active principle.

East Against West.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

What is the need of an inflation ticket in Iowa? The Republican platform not only favors inflation, but is a regular junk-shop for all kinds of absurdities and inconsistencies. There is a plank in it for every party in Christendom. The Democrats of the State propose to adopt an original platform. They say they will indorse the President's Southern policy and commend his civil service order. This will make the jumble of parties complete.

The police jury of Bossier parish met on Monday last, pursuant to adjournment, when Messrs. Phillips, Lyles, Prather, Brownlee and Bush, appointees of Gov. Nicholls, took their seats as members. A motion to reorganize was lost by a tie vote—the new members voting yea and the old nay, it being previously held that the old president had no vote save as a member. This resolution gave rise to considerable discussion, in which outsiders, by request and permission, freely participated. The five new members and their friends contended that the law under which the new members held contemplated a reorganization: that this was the spirit, if not the direct letter of the law, and that police juries throughout the State had acted in accordance with this interpretation, and held new elections for officers. But each successive vote upon the question resulted as did the first. Monday and a part of Tuesday was exhausted in fruitless efforts to effect a compromise, when the body adjourned *sine die*.

On last Tuesday night, the 10th inst., a very determined effort was made to burn the flourishing little town of St. Mary or New Road, Pointe Coupee. The town was set on fire at both ends about the same time, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, one fire being at the vacant store on the property of Messrs. Mars, and the other at Mr. J. J. Buzzetti's bar-room. Both fires were started with coal oil, empty bottles which had contained the fluid being found near each place. Both fires were discovered about the same time, before any serious damage was done, the alarm at one end of the town being given by a daughter of Mr. H. Didier, and at the other by Clement Samson. The church bell was rung, and the neighbors rushed to the rescue and soon extinguished the flames. Both buildings were fired from the outside, from a corner fronting on the main road. As yet no definite suspicion attaches to any one, but the occurrence is being thoroughly investigated. Should the perpetrators be found, a convenient limb and short rope should be their fate.

A little colored girl blown from a bridge at Milledgeville, Ga., descended sixty feet in perfect safety, her parasol acting as a parachute.