

COURT RECORD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1875. Superior District Court. Citizens' Bank vs. Board of Liquidation. Prayer for mandamus to compel the funding of sixty \$1000 bonds of the Charlotte and Florida railroad guaranteed by the State.

Superior Criminal Court. State vs. Alexander Newton—Murder. Killing of Wm. Bourdonnais, corner of Canal and Royal streets, September 1, 1874. Verdict, guilty.

Robbery—Michael Brennan. Carrying concealed weapons—William Heaton, Frank Tortorice, W. H. Hill, Grand larceny—Benjamin Alexander, Mrs. Cesarie alias Mrs. George Washington, Burglary—Oscar Holmes.

First District Court. Assault—Martin Montgomery, Louis Jones and John Wallace pleaded guilty. Petty larceny—Informations filed against Joseph Lewis and George Williams.

Central Executive Committee of the Property Holders' Union. Last evening a full meeting of the above named committee convened in Hawkins' club room, Mr. Archibald Mitchell president pro tem., and Mr. W. R. Richardson secretary.

On motion of Dr. P. Thielen a committee of two was appointed to examine the petition relative to the penalties inuring upon taxes over due and so to the means of obtaining further time where taxpayers might be allowed to pay without additional costs. By general request the division of the labor of the executive committee by means of sub-committees.

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Court Items.

Yesterday the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Alexander Newton for murder. It is understood there was much difficulty in the juryroom in agreeing on an unqualified verdict, and that, if possible, a majority would have preferred to be discharged without rendering any. But when Judge Brangan appeared, so decided in agreeing with the Attorney General that the jury should remain locked up until they did agree, and stated that court would be opened each morning for their benefit a conclusion was quickly reached. At half past one the jury were again brought in and Newton placed at the bar before them. Judge Brangan cautioned all in the courtroom to refrain from demonstrations of any kind, no matter what the verdict might be. As Mr. John Schellang, the foreman, answered the question whether the jury had agreed the courtroom was painfully quiet, and the answer "We have" took many by surprise. The suppressed excitement became intense as he took from his pocket the indictment and handed it to Chief Clerk Fitzpatrick, who showed it first to the court. Newton was quite pale, but collected and calm. The finding was slowly read, and seemed to startle both Newton and the silent listeners around him. He shrunk a little as if receiving a blow as the unqualified word guilty was said, and Mr. Luzenberg immediately asked for a polling of the jury. Each one, some less firmly than others, answered that it was his verdict. Judge Brangan then discharged Mr. Peter Metzger, of the regular panel, whose name was erroneously printed John Houlgrave in the court record, and dismissing the jury remanded the prisoner to await sentence.

The discharge of the grand jury after hearing the usual report ended the June special term. The report has the merit of being a little less lengthy than its precursors, and makes suggestions for the benefit of public institutions, which would be of value if there were any prospect of their being adopted. The actual business of the term has resulted in true bills for murder, 5; manslaughter, 2; embezzlement, 4; perjury, 7; bribery, 2; conspiracy, 2; seduction, 1; extortion under color of office, 2; misdemeanor in office, 2; false imprisonment, 2; assault and battery, 2; crime against nature, 1—a total of thirty-four indictments. The report states that thirty-three witnesses were examined in endeavoring to reach the truth on the appropriation bill matter, but before the bottom of the well was reached it was discovered no bill existed, the original having been stolen from the office of the Secretary of State. A natural regret for the insufficient means of preservation of the archives of the State follows. A queer conception of the duties of the judge of the Superior Criminal Court is shown by the request that his "influence" be used toward repealing the law organizing the Metropolitan Police, and the passage of such a law would place the police under the control of the city authorities, as in every other city. Judge Brangan's opinion on such a matter would be heeded by any one interested, but at present he is an honored expounder of laws, and not a lobbyist or a legislator, and all his time and talents are expended in the courtroom, to the great advantage of the public. If there were any possibility of his adopting the suggestion of abandoning this field of labor, an energetic protest would be filed instantly. The report also finds fault with other laws, but addresses the complaint to nobody in particular. Nearly all the subjects discussed have been spoken of before, several times before, and therefore originality can not be claimed for them. But Superintendent Loan is honored with a neat compliment to effect the remarks on the police, Judge Brangan is thanked, and so are Chief Clerk Fitzpatrick, Sheriff Fagan and his deputy, Mr. Thomas. Judge Brangan then dismissed the gentlemen, and gilded their departure with the happiest terms he had.

The case of the State against Auditor Clinton came up yesterday in the Superior District Court, with an imposing array of counsel and about six cubic feet of account books. Attorney General Field, being pressed by the extraordinary demands of his time, was assisted by Hon. R. H. Marr, J. Q. A. Fellows, Esq., and J. B. Cotton, Esq. Mr. Clinton was represented by Hon. T. J. Semmes, Hon. Albert Voorhies and Charles S. Rice, Esq. The books were piled up in the witness' chair, but never gave any testimony. Colonel Field, after discovering the defense had filed answers to both the original and supplemental petitions, and that the books were present, declared that he was not prepared for trial, and moved for a jury. Mr. Semmes objected to having a jury ordered, as the pleadings did not call for one. Judge Hawkins signified that he should sustain that objection. Mr. Semmes considered the State was not entitled to a jury anyway, that the question was one for the court, and not for a collection of gentlemen less prepared to decide it. Colonel Field argued that this was a suit on the conditional obligation of a bond, and therefore there was the right to a jury. He asked to amend his petition and pray for one. Mr. Semmes said it was too late. The case was on the preference docket, had been continued, an exception had been taken and signed, it was too late for amendment and the defense was ready and anxious for trial. A consultation then took place and Colonel Field said he would take a non suit and begin again. Mr. Semmes proposed a special jury of merchants and counsel, which was agreed to. Messrs. Semmes and Voorhies then stated the case to the court and Judge Hawkins said he would order such a jury when he was shown the law authorizing it. Mr. Marr read the statute relative to special juries in Orleans, but the court stated that law and the decision cited did not apply to the case as it then stood. Each counsel attempted to convince the court that they could agree to it but signally failed. Mr. Marr desired to except to the ruling of the court that it was not a special jury when both sides agreed to it. Judge Hawkins said he would withdraw his consent, as he considered it a tri-partite arrangement between counsel and the court. If the court would not order the jury there was no consent, and, therefore, nothing to except to. He would, however, agree to a continuance, and the case went over to Tuesday, June 29.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on June 22, stood at 86° at 8 A. M., 80° at 2 P. M., 84° at 6 P. M., 83°. Lowest point during the night P. M., 75°. Rain during the days of June 21 and 22, four-tenths of an inch.

At a meeting of the Missouri Historical Society, held at St. Louis, on the seveneenth instant, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Much interest is being manifested and active preparations are being made throughout the United States, for and in behalf of the great historical event, the centennial anniversary of the declaration of American independence; and

WHEREAS, A growing interest is being developed in the different sections of the country in reference to the worth and importance of historical societies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Missouri Historical Society respectfully suggest, and hereby recommend to the historical societies of the United States, and all true lovers of history, the propriety and importance of holding a national historical convention in the city of Philadelphia during the centennial anniversary.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this society that active historical societies should be established in every State, Territory and city of the American Union, and that they should receive the encouragement and patronage of the general, State and municipal governments, and the people of each and every community.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the president of this society to take into consideration the propriety of holding a historical convention in the city of Philadelphia during the month of August, 1876, and that said committee be and they are hereby instructed to prepare and submit to our next meeting an appropriate address to kindred societies, looking to the consummation of such an event, and the permanent organization and establishment of historical societies throughout the United States and Territories.

Resolved, That the corresponding secretary forward to the historical societies now established and the Governors of the States and Territories copies of these resolutions, and proceedings, and that they are hereby invited to cooperate with this society in accomplishing the event of the convention by carrying out the spirit of these resolutions.

The chairman of the meeting appointed on the committee Messrs. Russell, Ramsey, Barclay, Forbes and Doherty. Yesterday Governor Kellogg received a communication from Mr. W. H. H. Russell, chairman of the committee, transmitting the resolutions, and asking the co-operation of the citizens of Louisiana.

This is a matter that certainly ought to interest our people, and the KATYBUCK has heretofore urged the formation of such a society in this city. There is no city on the continent fuller of interesting material for the historian and antiquarian than ours, and our citizens should take shame to themselves that they can boast of no historical society, no public library, no art gallery. Almost every other city and State in the Union preserves with pride the portraits of its chief magistrates. Our State has not secured the portrait of a single ex-Governor, and no "Governor's room" at our City Hall contains what to remind us who our Mayors have been.

We remember that during the administration of Mayor Wilz the attention of that gentleman was incidentally called to this matter by a party, who proposed to present to the city a portrait of one of the fifteen gentlemen who served as Mayor of the city before the war, if fourteen other gentlemen would do the same. Nothing, however, came of it. We understand this offer is still open, and a fine, life-size portrait of Mayor Crossman will be forthcoming when the portrait of P. M. Watkins, Marber, Girard, McCarthy, Kouffignac, Prier, Genot, Freter, Montegut, Lewis, Waterman, Stith and Moore, or any considerable portion of them, are ready for the public. Again, who of our citizens would not take delight in visiting one of the capacious rooms at the State House and gazing on the portraits of the ex-Governors of Louisiana—of Claiborne, Villere, Robertson, the two Johnsons, Roman, White, Monton, Walker, Herbert, Wickliffe and Moore of anti-bellum Louisiana!

A Call for the Formation of a Louisiana Historical Society.

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These are only incidental suggestions, of course, to the main question—that of organizing a historical society in Louisiana. We are confident the city and State governments will do all in their power to facilitate such an organization, and it only requires the united efforts of a few intelligent and energetic men to make it a success.

On the ninth of April, 1852—in less than seven years—will occur the bi-centennial anniversary of the passage by LaSalle down the Mississippi river to its mouth, when he erected a column and a cross on the river bank above the head of the passes, and took possession of the country in the name of "the most high, most powerful, invincible, most victorious Prince Louis the Great, by the grace of God King of France and Navarre, the fourteenth of his name." This will be an occasion of great interest to the people of the entire country, and preparations for its proper observance should be made in advance, and we need a historical society to give impetus to the movement. New Orleans should be able to do on that occasion what Boston has just done with Bunker Hill; we should bring our guests hither from every Northern city, and be able to show them the footprints of the progress of 200 years. Who will inaugurate the movement!

Mr. Gair and the Funded Warrants. For the information of the Feliciana Ledger we give space to the following letter from Mr. Gair, denying the statement made by the Dunn Ledger some weeks ago. The unreasonableness of that statement was evident to all who knew Mr. Gair, and its publication appeared to have been made for the purpose of doing him an injustice among his friends and neighbors, by creating the impression that he had acquired great wealth dishonestly.

If further evidence is required on this point it can be easily produced.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Distributing Old Land Patents. WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Commissioner of the Land Office is taking measures to dispose of the great number of land patents in office, which have been accumulating since the days of President Monroe, and now number more than 300,000. They will be properly classified and sent to the different land offices throughout the country for delivery to those for whom they are intended.

For the Centennial. New South Wales has voted £5000 for its representation at the centennial. Halting Illicit Distillers in North Carolina. Supervisor Perry reports from Raleigh a raid against illicit distillers in Yadkin county. Twenty illicit distillers have been arrested, and many barrels of whisky captured.

Yellow Fever at Key West. A dispatch received by Surgeon General Beale, of the navy, from Key West this morning reports a case of yellow fever in that place. It was first noticed yesterday morning.

A New System of Cigar Stamping. A committee appeared before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day to argue the expediency of the government of a new design by which cigars shall bear a stamp, in lieu of the general stamp now in use to protect the national interest. The committee proposed to prepare and submit to our next meeting an appropriate address to kindred societies, looking to the consummation of such an event, and the permanent organization and establishment of historical societies throughout the United States and Territories.

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NEW ORLEANS, June 12, 1875. EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Will you please find space in your paper for the following statement? Some weeks ago an article appeared in the Dunn Ledger, an insignificant paper published at St. Francisville, West Feliciana parish, Louisiana, headed "John Gair's warrants," etc., which stated that I had funded warrants to the amount of \$91,000. The editor of the paper well knew that I was not the party that had the warrants funded. I had taken pains to inform myself he could have seen that I was not the party alluded to in the proceedings of the funding bond, which appeared in your paper. I want the public to know that I hold no State warrants, and had none funded. Mr. Julius Gair, the cashier of the Southern Bank, No. 11 St. Charles street, has had \$91,000 funded. The editor of the Dunn Ledger, Senator E. L. Weber, has taken this opportunity to mislead the people in that portion of the State in which his paper is published.

JOHN GAIR. The first object of the organization will be to institute a systematic campaign against Tammany. It is not intended the general committee shall be a provisional one, but that it shall be permanent. On Monday next another meeting will be held, at which about five representatives from each ward will be present, and it is then expected that an important work will be done.

FOREIGN.

Ultramontane Riots in Prussia. BERLIN, June 22.—Serious riots, caused by the Ultramontanes, occurred yesterday in the city of Prussia, East Prussia. The burgomaster was stabbed and dangerously wounded.

In the French Assembly. PARIS, June 22.—The Assembly decided at its day's sitting to pass the public works bill to a second reading. Offering Funds for the Centennial. The Republique Francaise newspaper announces that it will contribute 1000 francs to a fund for the purpose of sending delegations to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

A Mill Burned in Lancaster. LONDON, June 22.—Emery Dyson's mill at Lancaster, Lancashire, burned down to-day. One hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

Moody and Sankey Ruled Out. At the last moment Messrs Moody and Sankey have been notified that they will not be permitted to hold their meeting at St. Paul. Accordingly, they have given up their appointment there, and will go to Windsor and preach in the Town Hall there at 3:30 P. M.

The London journals generally disapprove the proposed visit of the revival preachers to St. Paul. The Times deprecates unnecessary agitation, and hopes the governors, considering that only one service is contemplated, will not make the institution ridiculous by any interference. The course is followed, it is likely that the boys will bring nothing objectionable.

Items of Mexican News. CITY OF MEXICO, June 16.—The railway between Vera Cruz and Mexico, which was opened for public traffic on the fifteenth instant. Chief Justice Iglesias has withdrawn his resignation. Jose Cuatrecasas has been appointed secretary of the Mexican legation at Washington.

A shock of earthquake has been felt at San Cristobal. The volcano is epidemic at Coahuila. The American Riflemen. DUBLIN, June 22.—The members of the American rifle team were engaged in practice shooting to-day at Dolly Mount. Their scores were extremely satisfactory and surpassed those of the British team. A grand concert in honor of the American riflemen took place at the Theatre Royal.

The visitors were enthusiastically received on their arrival at the city. A number of American airs which were played by the band were loudly applauded. It is impossible for the team to accept of a prize, as the proportion of the invitations sent to them.

At a rifle contest in Belfast, to complete the Irish team, Johnson and McKenna defeated Higley and Fulton. Johnson scored 218 out of a possible 225.

NEW YORK. The release of Tweed, and his Rearrest. NEW YORK, June 22.—William M. Tweed this morning appeared in the County Jail in custody of Deputy Sheriff McGonigle. All the city newspapers have been represented on Blackwell's Island for a week past, and the representatives had many promises made them that Tweed would leave the penitentiary with their full knowledge.

Notwithstanding this he was smuggled off island at ten o'clock last night, and brought to the city, where, according to the deputy sheriff's statement, he drove round in a carriage.

It was generally expected he would be brought back to-day, consequently a large number of people gathered in the immediate vicinity of the courthouse for the purpose of getting sight of him. The crowd appeared in the courthouse street, and spent some time in consultation with his counsel, after which he proceeded to the district attorney's office, accompanied by a lawyer having removed the seal of the secretary, Foster Dewey.

In the Supreme Court chambers one of his counsel, Mr. Willard Bartlett, presented to Judge Davis the following order, which was signed by the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at the new county courthouse in the city of New York on the twenty-second day of June, 1875: Present—Hon. Noah Davis, Justice. People of the State of New York on relation of William M. Tweed, plaintiff in error, against James M. Tweed, defendant in error. The writ of habeas corpus is granted, and the defendant is discharged from the custody of the warden of the penitentiary of the city of New York.

WASHINGTONTON.

Washington, June 22.—The Commissioner of the Land Office is taking measures to dispose of the great number of land patents in office, which have been accumulating since the days of President Monroe, and now number more than 300,000. They will be properly classified and sent to the different land offices throughout the country for delivery to those for whom they are intended.

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The chairman of the meeting appointed on the committee Messrs. Russell, Ramsey, Barclay, Forbes and Doherty. Yesterday Governor Kellogg received a communication from Mr. W. H. H. Russell, chairman of the committee, transmitting the resolutions, and asking the co-operation of the citizens of Louisiana.

This is a matter that certainly ought to interest our people, and the KATYBUCK has heretofore urged the formation of such a society in this city. There is no city on the continent fuller of interesting material for the historian and antiquarian than ours, and our citizens should take shame to themselves that they can boast of no historical society, no public library, no art gallery. Almost every other city and State in the Union preserves with pride the portraits of its chief magistrates. Our State has not secured the portrait of a single ex-Governor, and no "Governor's room" at our City Hall contains what to remind us who our Mayors have been.

We remember that during the administration of Mayor Wilz the attention of that gentleman was incidentally called to this matter by a party, who proposed to present to the city a portrait of one of the fifteen gentlemen who served as Mayor of the city before the war, if fourteen other gentlemen would do the same. Nothing, however, came of it. We understand this offer is still open, and a fine, life-size portrait of Mayor Crossman will be forthcoming when the portrait of P. M. Watkins, Marber, Girard, McCarthy, Kouffignac, Prier, Genot, Freter, Montegut, Lewis, Waterman, Stith and Moore, or any considerable portion of them, are ready for the public. Again, who of our citizens would not take delight in visiting one of the capacious rooms at the State House and gazing on the portraits of the ex-Governors of Louisiana—of Claiborne, Villere, Robertson, the two Johnsons, Roman, White, Monton, Walker, Herbert, Wickliffe and Moore of anti-bellum Louisiana!

These are only incidental suggestions, of course, to the main question—that of organizing a historical society in Louisiana. We are confident the city and State governments will do all in their power to facilitate such an organization, and it only requires the united efforts of a few intelligent and energetic men to make it a success.

On the ninth of April, 1852—in less than seven years—will occur the bi-centennial anniversary of the passage by LaSalle down the Mississippi river to its mouth, when he erected a column and a cross on the river bank above the head of the passes, and took possession of the country in the name of "the most high, most powerful, invincible, most victorious Prince Louis the Great, by the grace of God King of France and Navarre, the fourteenth of his name." This will be an occasion of great interest to the people of the entire country, and preparations for its proper observance should be made in advance, and we need a historical society to give impetus to the movement. New Orleans should be able to do on that occasion what Boston has just done with Bunker Hill; we should bring our guests hither from every Northern city, and be able to show them the footprints of the progress of 200 years. Who will inaugurate the movement!

Mr. Gair and the Funded Warrants. For the information of the Feliciana Ledger we give space to the following letter from Mr. Gair, denying the statement made by the Dunn Ledger some weeks ago. The unreasonableness of that statement was evident to all who knew Mr. Gair, and its publication appeared to have been made for the purpose of doing him an injustice among his friends and neighbors, by creating the impression that he had acquired great wealth dishonestly.

If further evidence is required on this point it can be easily produced.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12, 1875. EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Will you please find space in your paper for the following statement? Some weeks ago an article appeared in the Dunn Ledger, an insignificant paper published at St. Francisville, West Feliciana parish, Louisiana, headed "John Gair's warrants," etc., which stated that I had funded warrants to the amount of \$91,000. The editor of the paper well knew that I was not the party that had the warrants funded. I had taken pains to inform myself he could have seen that I was not the party alluded to in the proceedings of the funding bond, which appeared in your paper. I want the public to know that I hold no State warrants, and had none funded. Mr. Julius Gair, the cashier of the Southern Bank, No. 11 St. Charles street, has had \$91,000 funded. The editor of the Dunn Ledger, Senator E. L. Weber, has taken this opportunity to mislead the people in that portion of the State in which his paper is published.

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won by Maud, taking the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:34, 2:33, and 2:35. Francis took the first heat in 2:31, and the second was as if it had been between Francis and Sleepy Joe, time 2:33. The second race, for horses of the 2:30 class, was won by Blanche Jubilee, Lamber being second, and Tom Klock third; time 2:25, 2:27 and 2:28. Lambert took the second heat.

MEMPHIS, June 22.—The News-Ledger has additional information concerning the killing of the two boys near Yarbrough near Lexington, Tennessee, last Saturday by his brother-in-law, William Kinney. It