

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

THE GARDEN HOTEL. MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISS. Having been painted, refitted and put in complete order, it is now

GRAND INLE HOTEL. 1875. The only real Surf Bathing in the South. Fish, oysters and game unlimited. Fine sailing and bathing.

OLLEANN HOUSE. Formerly Maria House. MISSISSIPPI. Board by the day, week or month. Rooms airy and comfortable.

BOWLING HOUSE. BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI. Will reopen on May 1st, 1875, for the reception of guests.

THE PRESS SALOON. No. 117. P. J. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE UNDERSEKINGERS NEWBORN HAVE the honor to announce the continued advance in prices of all kinds of hardware materials.

NOTICE. Public notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any bills contracted by ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WHOEVER, and no bills will be paid unless contracted by the undersigned in person.

THE UNION OVERSEER. E. H. FLYNN & CO. No. 515, French Vegetable Market.

NOTICE. J. J. JAYNE informs his friends of the public that he will open his new Confectionery on SATURDAY, July 10th, 1875.

PROFESSOR AND VENDOR OF PAINTS. No. 515 French Market. United in stock, divided we deal.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, and goods of every description.

STANDARD SCALES. No. 33 Camp street.

FAIRBANKS' COTTON BEAMS. The best made in the market.

POSTAL PACKAGE SCALE. For the weighing of postal matter, hardware, groceries, cigars, gloves, shawls, dry goods, costly ornaments, tea, etc.

FAIRBANKS' SCALE DEPOT. 53. Camp street.

LEGAL NOTICES. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF J. H. & A. J. STEPHEN. Is Bankruptcy—No. 1477.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED has been duly elected and confirmed as executor of the estate of J. H. & A. J. STEPHEN.

BANKS AND BANKING. LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK. SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

GRUNWALD HALL. Pays six per cent interest per month on deposits and conducts business on the most liberal principles.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTE. No. 150 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Gordon Jones, John C. Galina, Thomas A. Adams, Earl Mahon, Thomas Allen Clark, Christian Schneider, Charles J. Bannan, Jr.

GRUNWALD HALL. Pays six per cent interest per month on deposits and conducts business on the most liberal principles.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTE. No. 150 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Gordon Jones, John C. Galina, Thomas A. Adams, Earl Mahon, Thomas Allen Clark, Christian Schneider, Charles J. Bannan, Jr.

GRUNWALD HALL. Pays six per cent interest per month on deposits and conducts business on the most liberal principles.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTE. No. 150 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Gordon Jones, John C. Galina, Thomas A. Adams, Earl Mahon, Thomas Allen Clark, Christian Schneider, Charles J. Bannan, Jr.

GRUNWALD HALL. Pays six per cent interest per month on deposits and conducts business on the most liberal principles.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTE. No. 150 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Gordon Jones, John C. Galina, Thomas A. Adams, Earl Mahon, Thomas Allen Clark, Christian Schneider, Charles J. Bannan, Jr.

GRUNWALD HALL. Pays six per cent interest per month on deposits and conducts business on the most liberal principles.

TRIAL OF AUDITOR CLINTON

SUPERIOR CRIMINAL COURT

First Day.

By ten o'clock the courtroom was well filled, though but few spectators were present. The same counsel—Hon. T. J. Semmes, Hon. A. Toombs and Charles S. Rice, Esq.—appeared for the Auditor as had represented him in the Superior District Court.

Auditor Clinton was absent and so were other witnesses, but he put in an appearance on the adjournment of the funding board. Colonel Field commented on the absence of Mr. Wanda. He said he had forwarded a subpoena to him at Amite, by mail, and there was no doubt he had received it.

On the calling of the jury there were challenged for cause, H. M. Lefoy, who had read of the case in the Superior District Court, but had not expressed an opinion; P. M. Joy, who had formed and expressed an opinion from what he had read—had read the report of the committee of inquiry, and his impression was strong; Benjamin Joram, who knew nothing, and had never spoken of the case; Marks Isaacs, Joseph Holly, S. B. Haugh, J. S. Mannier, Thomas E. Leefe and C. N. Moore, who all had a fixed opinion. James C. Jenkins thought he could not make a good jurymen; Charles Keller was challenged peremptorily; Henry Johnson and John Hanson were refused by the accused, and so was Albert Bertrand, who had never heard of the case.

The following were accepted: William V. Lewis, Jeremiah O'Keefe, Fred Kroat, John McNamara, S. Enard, Michael Grimes, Henry A. Hamilton, John Mullen, Pierre Casanova, Martin Kramer, Emil Lang and William Joyce.

Lionel Adams, Esq., the deputy clerk, then read the information charging, substantially, that Charles Clinton, State Auditor, unlawfully audited and warranted the claim of George W. Benham, of \$34,500, August 29, 1874. On motion of the Attorney General, the information was amended by correcting the clerical error of the name to George C. Benham. Colonel Field then opened the case, and said it was his duty to lay before the court and jury the grounds relied on by the State to obtain a conviction, to read the law and indicate the course of the evidence. It is rare that such high officers are arraigned for the commission of such misdemeanors as are contained in the violation of one of the most important financial duties. I can congratulate the State and the defense that the question is to be tried by twelve men, whose minds, in these times of high excitement, have not been poisoned by reading newspapers, and that they have been able to say, on their oath, that their minds are not biased. The law is contained in section 871 of the Revised Statutes, imposing a fine of not more than \$1000, imprisonment for not more than five years, and dismissal from office for a misdemeanor committed by the Auditor. The law is exceedingly broad and comprehensive, and takes a wide range. The investigation will be a long one. The gist of the offense is that the Auditor knowingly issued warrants on a fraudulent claim of George C. Benham. The information is in two counts, both very much the same. In the first place, these warrants had been excluded by any calculation from the lawful debt of the State. Section 179, Revised Statutes, provides the manner of presentation of claims to the Auditor. We shall show that these vouchers then paid might have been made by the trunkful, and this statute was enacted to prevent their payment. These claims, \$138,000 of them, were enjoined by the Superior District Court. They date from 1869 down to 1873, when act No. 59 appropriated \$25,000 to pay them, and it was supposed that the warrants of Pinckney Smith, George C. Benham and the Lord knows who would be absorbed by it. June 19, 1873, the Governor issued his proclamation requiring all who held any such claims to present them to the Auditor, and limiting the time. Under this proclamation the Auditor reported to the Legislature of 1874 \$143,000 of vouchers as valid. This \$143,000 formed no part of it. It was dead until reappropriated; \$131,000 of these are to one man, Pinckney Smith, long before out of office. March 18, 1874, the appropriation bill was promulgated, and the proof will lay the inference the Auditor caused the claims of George C. Benham to be paid out of the ordinary course of business. The injunction had been prepared in advance against the second section of the bill, the Supreme Court declared this section unconstitutional and void, the district court declared no warrants could issue under it; but before this Benham comes with his \$138,000 of vouchers, causes the distribution to be made in other names, as the State contends, as a system of perpetrating a fraud on the State. Before the ink of the Auditor's signature was dry, these warrants were gone, funded, and the money lent beyond the power of courts to bring it back. This is about the substance of the case. If the testimony shows that the Auditor of Public Accounts has knowingly violated the law, has issued these warrants without authority of law, he should be held strictly to account. It is like any other criminal case. The question is of the guilty knowledge. Like knowingly receiving stolen goods, the question is, did the receiver know the goods were stolen. If so, therefore, it is a criminal act. So much the more should an official be held accountable for his acts.

Colonel Field closing by stating he should submit some documentary evidence, and urged the jury to give the case an impartial consideration. On a motion for a recess being made, Judge Bragha ordered it, and at the same time impressing the jury with the importance of the case, stated he should keep the jury together, although it was only a misdemeanor.

Mr. Frederick A. Soboltz was put on the stand immediately after recess, and testified almost exactly as he had done on the previous trial, viz: that he was chief clerk of the Auditor, superintending all the business; it was not his duty to examine claims; sometimes did it and made out warrants to facilitate business; there is a regular warrant clerk; knows George C. Benham; made out the warrants for him March 17 or 18, according to his memorandum; don't know where they are now, but believe they were funded; Mr. Clinton had gone away at the time; had said he should go away a few days before; don't know where he went; he was gone about a week; Mr. Benham brought in his vouchers March 17 or 18, can't tell which day; presume the vouchers have been in the office ever since; not my business to watch them.

The Attorney General here asked who received the rest of the warrants. Mr. Semmes—We object. You have it, dictated us for an act you allege was unlawful. You are now to try that case and not any other case. The testimony must be confined to the warrants of Benham—not any others—we don't care what others.

Colonel Field—I wish to show exactly what I wished to show in the Superior District Court. It seems that now I am to meet with the same sort of opposition. I wish to have the whole matter go before the jury. All of these are of the same class of vouchers; they are connected directly with each other; all within the knowledge of the Auditor; the same man, Benham, divided them up, so many for Dewees, so many for Lowell, etc. The State could have alleged all these if it chose, but has selected this one to show the purpose.

Mr. Semmes—That is not the kind the Attorney General meant. We have tried one case, and it is still undetermined. If the Attorney General had chosen he could have indicted us for issuing all these vouchers, but he hasn't done it. He might have included the Wanda and Oglesby and others if he had chosen; alleged that he issued warrants without authority, but he has chosen not to do so. He threatened us with these indictments in the Superior District Court, why doesn't he file them? We will meet them. He prefers the George C. Benham warrants; the name of George C. Benham rings more sweetly in his ears; he loves to repeat it better. It falls easier from his lips, but because it is so sweet to him in reason why he should introduce evidence of other cases. Whatever the motive of George C. Benham was in dividing up these warrants is nothing to Charles Clinton. The Auditor is charged with unlawfully issuing \$34,500 to George C. Benham; knowing it was unlawful the act was corrupt; prove that if you can. Suppose there were others, would evidence convict us on this? Would not the Attorney General enter a nolle prosequi in the case? Like the civil suit the proof must conform to the allegations.

Colonel Field desiring to reply, Mr. Semmes objected, and Judge Bragha seemed about to stop the discussion, but allowed it to go on, though Mr. Semmes said the rule ought to be followed and the case would get through quicker.

Colonel Field—Well, sir, if you drive me to it, as I told you before, I will file these informations to-morrow morning. Mr. Semmes—And I have said I do not care for these threats that the Attorney General made in the civil suit. Bring in your indictments. I care nothing for them. Colonel Field—I don't intend to be thrown off my guard in this case; I am not moved by vindictive feeling or revenge. This is the legal proposition: Did the Auditor have a guilty knowledge. That's the essence of the case. Just as in receiving stolen goods the guilt is in having knowledge that they are stolen. I wish to show by this witness that this whole batch of \$138,000 were George C. Benham's, and if that name seems sweet to me before I get through, I will suggest some names that may be as sweet to the other side. He, Benham, and not the Auditor, made this distribution by assignment. Now, sir, it follows that George C. Benham got all the warrants—all went into his coffers. The question bears directly on the *res gestae*. If I allege \$1000 were improperly issued, can't I prove \$10,000?

Mr. Semmes contended the issues were separate and distinct and the case was different from one of receiving stolen goods. The essence of the crime was the separate acts of audit and not to be proved in part; one part to convict on the act of another part.

Judge Bragha said the State must be confined to the attempt to prove all the warrants were the property of Benham, and not those of other persons, and Colonel Field said it seemed as if the court misunderstood him.

Mr. Semmes—Well, let's have it distinctly understood. You wish to show these all belonged to Benham?

Colonel Field—I propose to prove these other persons never saw them. Mr. Semmes—Go ahead.

Mr. Sholtz, continuing—George C. Benham brought the vouchers March 17 or 18 1874; he was alone; I received them and examined them in a couple of hours or less; I made out the warrants according to the memorandum he gave me; I considered the vouchers case within act No. 59 of 1874; the act had been published before I made out the warrants.

To the court—Made out the warrants the same day. Colonel Field read the stub book, and Mr. Sholtz said it was in his handwriting and was correct; Mr. Benham's warrant of \$34,500 is first; a comparison of the numbers of the stub book and the warrants will show they are alike. The figures of the amounts were altered because they were not made according to the memorandum at first.

Colonel Field read act No. 59 of 1874, appropriating \$35,000. Mr. Sholtz said he might have made out warrants under it, but could not tell positively; there was nothing to impress the fact on the mind; am not personally acquainted with Pinckney Smith.

Colonel Field here read the Pinckney Smith vouchers, varying in amounts from \$2000 to \$5000, dated March 2 and 13 1870.

Mr. Semmes objected. Mr. Clinton was not in office at the time. Colonel Field said he supposed the Auditor should know something of the financial history of the State, and he wished to have the dates explained. He asked the witness if he knew of the proclamation of the Auditor.

Mr. Sholtz said he did; he considered it an executive order, and was proceeding to explain, when Mr. Semmes interrupted. Mr. Semmes said he admitted the proclamation and, if the Attorney General desired it, would admit the Auditor drew it.

Mr. Sholtz continuing—It was the business of the Auditor's solicitor, Mr. Stouffer Myer, to examine vouchers; the injunction from the Superior District Court was served March 18; was aware of the injunction, when the Auditor returned handed him all the papers that had come into the office during his absence; the injunction must have been among them; don't recollect anything particular about them; Mr. Semmes got his warrants in August, 1874; he did not know me; nobody applied to me for them; never made a calculation of how many legislative warrants were issued from 1870 to 1874; have no idea how much appropriation has been made.

Colonel Field asking the witness his opinion of the law. Mr. Semmes objected—the law would show for itself. Colonel Field said he ought to know the law, and Mr. Semmes retorted with *ignorantia legis non excusat*.

Colonel Field here offered to turn over the witness for cross-examination, but not to resign him; but stating he was still feeling unwell, proposed an adjournment to ten o'clock this morning, which was agreed to.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Venezuelan Affairs Considered in a Cabinet Council. WASHINGTON, July 14.—An extraordinary council of Cabinet members having been called by Secretary Fish, they met yesterday at the Department State, continuing in session about three hours.

The subject of our relations with Venezuela was laid before the council by Secretary Fish, who read the latest communications from our minister to that country, and stated the general facts of the case. It may be recalled that in December, 1873, the President announced that the government of Venezuela had made no further payment in respect of the awards under the convention of 1848, and expressed the hope that it would lose no time in providing for the unpaid balance of its debt to the United States, which having originated in injury to our citizens by the Venezuelan authorities, and having been acknowledged pursuant to a treaty, in the most solemn form among the nations, would, the President said, seem to deserve a preference over other debts of a different origin and contracted in a different manner, and he recommended this subject to the attention of Congress, for such action as might be deemed proper.

In pursuance of this recommendation, Congress, in a joint resolution, expressed its sense in regard to the matter, and a joint commission under the direction and authority of the Venezuelan government was furnished with a copy of the resolution, which extended all doubt of the earnestness of our government in its demand for the payment of the amount due; but there was no satisfactory response on the part of Venezuela. In 1873 the President sent a message to Congress, in which it is apprehended that the government does not realize the character of its obligations under that convention. As there is reason to believe that the government is hesitating in recognizing them, it is desired that at least, from real difficulties in discharging them in connection with its obligations to other governments, and the expediency of further forbearance on our part is believed to be worthy of your consideration.

Since then our minister to Venezuela has been repeatedly instructed to urge the payment of the deferred installments, until, at last, the Venezuelan government has expressed a disposition to do so, but claims the special privilege of designating the particular parties to whom the money shall be paid. To this our government will not consent; the proposition, apart from other considerations, is contrary to the terms of the convention. The Venezuelan government will be informed of the rejection of its proposition, and unless the money shall be paid as stipulated, the bonds of the government to Venezuela will be probably withdrawn.

Cotton Bonds of 1862. The Secretary of the Treasury makes a report for \$10,000,000 cotton bonds of 1862. Transfer of Treasury Agents. To-day the special agents of the treasury were transferred from the office of the commissioner of customs to that of the collector of the port of New York. A sufficient number of agents have been detailed to attend to the accounts in the commissioner's office. No change in the assignments of duties of the special agents is immediately expected.

Postal Cards. It is estimated that 120,000,000 of postal cards will be used the present year. Professor Marsh on Indian Frauds. Professor Marsh, in a letter to the President regarding Indian frauds, wherein he gives full details, declares he has no confidence in the sincerity of the Secretary of the Interior, or the commissioner of Indian Affairs, in prosecuting the investigation into these frauds, and that the evidence in his possession reflects unfavorably on both.

The Light at Barataria Bay. The lighthouse board gives notice that on and after the thirty-first of July the arc of visibility of Barataria bay, Louisiana, light, will be increased so it can be seen around the entire horizon. The Mail Service in Louisiana. For some time past the Postoffice General has been urged to increase the mail service between New Orleans and Red River Landing, and between the latter place and Shreveport to a daily service. With a view of ascertaining whether such an increase would be judicious, he instituted an investigation into the value to the government of the various postoffices between these points named, and the result was a aggregate net receipts annually amount to only about \$7000, while the proposed increase would cost the government about \$56,000 per annum under the present arrangement; not deemed it advisable to increase the service.

The Indians Refuse to Travel. General Shanks telegraphs from Indian Territory, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, explaining the delay in removing the Kiowa and Comanche captives to the Quapaw reservation. He says the Indians, having been released by the military, consider the removal to the reservation a disgrace, and will not go to the new reservations without force.

The Prince Cardinal Going to Rome. Cardinal McCloskey sails for Rome August 7. Agricultural. The Cotton Congress at Raleigh. Raleigh, N. C., July 14.—Delegates to Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, and E. D. Wynne, of Georgia. Judge Jones, of Arkansas, addressed the congress on the subject of establishing agricultural bureaus in the several States. He read a telegram from the Governor of Louisiana of the Rockdale Co-operative Company of England, asking a committee of conference. Maxwell, of Tennessee; Jones, of Arkansas; James, of Georgia; and Butler, of Georgia, were appointed on said committee.

Colonel Holt, of North Carolina, introduced a resolution requesting the delegates to the congress to urge the Legislatures of their respective States to follow the precedent so wisely inaugurated by Georgia in establishing a State department of agriculture. Dr. Jones, of Georgia, spoke in advocacy of the resolution and explaining the great good that had been accomplished in that State by this department. He claimed that \$200,000 would be saved to the farmers of Georgia this year by its working. Resolution adopted.

The affairs of the Direct Trade Union were discussed. It was stated that while its working had not been altogether satisfactory, it had established the fact that it could be productive of great good to the Southern States. An essay was read from Dr. E. M. Pendleton, of Georgia, pertaining to agricultural colleges and the Department of Agriculture. Colonel Johnson, of North Carolina, reported from the special committee, advocating the re-establishment of the State banking system as peculiarly advantageous to the whole country, and asking Congress to relieve the tax upon State banks as a matter of justice and right.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted making the election of officers biennial. Colonel E. D. Butler, of Georgia, was re-elected president; Colonel J. D. Whitfield, of North Carolina, secretary, and R. M. Sims, of South Carolina, treasurer. Nashville was selected as the next place of meeting. A resolution was adopted urging the importance and absolute propriety of improving the attendance of all articles of prime necessity. The committee appointed to consider the proper basis to unite the commercial interests of the Southern and Western States

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Venezuelan Affairs Considered in a Cabinet Council. WASHINGTON, July 14.—An extraordinary council of Cabinet members having been called by Secretary Fish, they met yesterday at the Department State, continuing in session about three hours.

The subject of our relations with Venezuela was laid before the council by Secretary Fish, who read the latest communications from our minister to that country, and stated the general facts of the case. It may be recalled that in December, 1873, the President announced that the government of Venezuela had made no further payment in respect of the awards under the convention of 1848, and expressed the hope that it would lose no time in providing for the unpaid balance of its debt to the United States, which having originated in injury to our citizens by the Venezuelan authorities, and having been acknowledged pursuant to a treaty, in the most solemn form among the nations, would, the President said, seem to deserve a preference over other debts of a different origin and contracted in a different manner, and he recommended this subject to the attention of Congress, for such action as might be deemed proper.

In pursuance of this recommendation, Congress, in a joint resolution, expressed its sense in regard to the matter, and a joint commission under the direction and authority of the Venezuelan government was furnished with a copy of the resolution, which extended all doubt of the earnestness of our government in its demand for the payment of the amount due; but there was no satisfactory response on the part of Venezuela. In 1873 the President sent a message to Congress, in which it is apprehended that the government does not realize the character of its obligations under that convention. As there is reason to believe that the government is hesitating in recognizing them, it is desired that at least, from real difficulties in discharging them in connection with its obligations to other governments, and the expediency of further forbearance on our part is believed to be worthy of your consideration.

Since then our minister to Venezuela has been repeatedly instructed to urge the payment of the deferred installments, until, at last, the Venezuelan government has expressed a disposition to do so, but claims the special privilege of designating the particular parties to whom the money shall be paid. To this our government will not consent; the proposition, apart from other considerations, is contrary to the terms of the convention. The Venezuelan government will be informed of the rejection of its proposition, and unless the money shall be paid as stipulated, the bonds of the government to Venezuela will be probably withdrawn.

Cotton Bonds of 1862. The Secretary of the Treasury makes a report for \$10,000,000 cotton bonds of 1862. Transfer of Treasury Agents. To-day the special agents of the treasury were transferred from the office of the commissioner of customs to that of the collector of the port of New York. A sufficient number of agents have been detailed to attend to the accounts in the commissioner's office. No change in the assignments of duties of the special agents is immediately expected.

Postal Cards. It is estimated that 120,000,000 of postal cards will be used the present year. Professor Marsh on Indian Frauds. Professor Marsh, in a letter to the President regarding Indian frauds, wherein he gives full details, declares he has no confidence in the sincerity of the Secretary of the Interior, or the commissioner of Indian Affairs, in prosecuting the investigation into these frauds, and that the evidence in his possession reflects unfavorably on both.

The Light at Barataria Bay. The lighthouse board gives notice that on and after the thirty-first of July the arc of visibility of Barataria bay, Louisiana, light, will be increased so it can be seen around the entire horizon. The Mail Service in Louisiana. For some time past the Postoffice General has been urged to increase the mail service between New Orleans and Red River Landing, and between the latter place and Shreveport to a daily service. With a view of ascertaining whether such an increase would be judicious, he instituted an investigation into the value to the government of the various postoffices between these points named, and the result was a aggregate net receipts annually amount to only about \$7000, while the proposed increase would cost the government about \$56,000 per annum under the present arrangement; not deemed it advisable to increase the service.

The Indians Refuse to Travel. General Shanks telegraphs from Indian Territory, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, explaining the delay in removing the Kiowa and Comanche captives to the Quapaw reservation. He says the Indians, having been released by the military, consider the removal to the reservation a disgrace, and will not go to the new reservations without force.

The Prince Cardinal Going to Rome. Cardinal McCloskey sails for Rome August 7. Agricultural. The Cotton Congress at Raleigh. Raleigh, N. C., July 14.—Delegates to Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, and E. D. Wynne, of Georgia. Judge Jones, of Arkansas, addressed the congress on the subject of establishing agricultural bureaus in the several States. He read a telegram from the Governor of Louisiana of the Rockdale Co-operative Company of England, asking a committee of conference. Maxwell, of Tennessee; Jones, of Arkansas; James, of Georgia; and Butler, of Georgia, were appointed on said committee.

Colonel Holt, of North Carolina, introduced a resolution requesting the delegates to the congress to urge the Legislatures of their respective States to follow the precedent so wisely inaugurated by Georgia in establishing a State department of agriculture. Dr. Jones, of Georgia, spoke in advocacy of the resolution and explaining the great good that had been accomplished in that State by this department. He claimed that \$200,000 would be saved to the farmers of Georgia this year by its working. Resolution adopted.

The affairs of the Direct Trade Union were discussed. It was stated that while its working had not been altogether satisfactory, it had established the fact that it could be productive of great good to the Southern States. An essay was read from Dr. E. M. Pendleton, of Georgia, pertaining to agricultural colleges and the Department of Agriculture. Colonel Johnson, of North Carolina, reported from the special committee, advocating the re-establishment of the State banking system as peculiarly advantageous to the whole country, and asking Congress to relieve the tax upon State banks as a matter of justice and right.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted making the election of officers biennial. Colonel E. D. Butler, of Georgia, was re-elected president; Colonel J. D. Whitfield, of North Carolina, secretary, and R. M. Sims, of South Carolina, treasurer. Nashville was selected as the next place of meeting. A resolution was adopted urging the importance and absolute propriety of improving the attendance of all articles of prime necessity. The committee appointed to consider the proper basis to unite the commercial interests of the Southern and Western States

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Venezuelan Affairs Considered in a Cabinet Council. WASHINGTON, July 14.—An extraordinary council of Cabinet members having been called by Secretary Fish, they met yesterday at the Department State, continuing in session about three hours.

The subject of our relations with Venezuela was laid before the council by Secretary Fish, who read the latest communications from our minister to that country, and stated the general facts of the case. It may be recalled that in December, 1873, the President announced that the government of Venezuela had made no further payment in respect of the awards under the convention of 1848, and expressed the hope that it would lose no time in providing for the unpaid balance of its debt to the United States, which having originated in injury to our citizens by the Venezuelan authorities, and having been acknowledged pursuant to a treaty, in the most solemn form among the nations, would, the President said, seem to deserve a preference over other debts of a different origin and contracted in a different manner, and he recommended this subject to the attention of Congress, for such action as might be deemed proper.

In pursuance of this recommendation, Congress, in a joint resolution, expressed its sense in regard to the matter, and a joint commission under the direction and authority of the Venezuelan government was furnished with a copy of the resolution, which extended all doubt of the earnestness of our government in its demand for the payment of the amount due; but there was no satisfactory response on the part of Venezuela. In 1873 the President sent a message to Congress, in which it is apprehended that the government does not realize the character of its obligations under that convention. As there is reason to believe that the government is hesitating in recognizing them, it is desired that at least, from real difficulties in discharging them in connection with its obligations to other governments, and the expediency of further forbearance on our part is believed to be worthy of your consideration.

Since then our minister to Venezuela has been repeatedly instructed to urge the payment of the deferred installments, until, at last, the Venezuelan government has expressed a disposition to do so, but claims the special privilege of designating the particular parties to whom the money shall be paid. To this our government will not consent; the proposition, apart from other considerations, is contrary to the terms of the convention. The Venezuelan government will be informed of the rejection of its proposition, and unless the money shall be paid as stipulated, the bonds of the government to Venezuela will be probably withdrawn.

Cotton Bonds of 1862. The Secretary of the Treasury makes a report for \$10,000,000 cotton bonds of 1862. Transfer of Treasury Agents. To-day the special agents of the treasury were transferred from the office of the commissioner of customs to that of the collector of the port of New York. A sufficient number of agents have been detailed to attend to the accounts in the commissioner's office. No change in the assignments of duties of the special agents is immediately expected.

Postal Cards. It is estimated that 120,000,000 of postal cards will be used the present year. Professor Marsh on Indian Frauds. Professor Marsh, in a letter to the President regarding Indian frauds, wherein he gives full details, declares he has no confidence in the sincerity of the Secretary of the Interior, or the commissioner of Indian Affairs, in prosecuting the investigation into these frauds, and that the evidence in his possession reflects unfavorably on both.

The Light at Barataria Bay. The lighthouse board gives notice that on and after the thirty-first of July the arc of visibility of Barataria bay, Louisiana, light, will be increased so it can be seen around the entire horizon. The Mail Service in Louisiana. For some time past the Postoffice General has been urged to increase the mail service between New Orleans and Red River Landing, and between the latter place and Shreveport to a daily service. With a view of ascertaining whether such an increase would be judicious, he instituted an investigation into the value to the government of the various postoffices between these points named, and the result was a aggregate net receipts annually amount to only about \$7000, while the proposed increase would cost the government about \$56,000 per annum under the present arrangement; not deemed it advisable to increase the service.

The Indians Refuse to Travel. General Shanks telegraphs from Indian Territory, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, explaining the delay in removing the Kiowa and Comanche captives to the Quapaw reservation. He says the Indians, having been released by the military, consider the removal to the reservation a disgrace, and will not go to the new reservations without force.

The Prince Cardinal Going to Rome. Cardinal McCloskey sails for Rome August 7. Agricultural. The Cotton Congress at Raleigh. Raleigh, N. C., July 14.—Delegates to Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, and E. D. Wynne, of Georgia. Judge Jones, of Arkansas, addressed the congress on the subject of establishing agricultural bureaus in the several States. He read a telegram from the Governor of Louisiana of the Rockdale Co-operative Company of England, asking a committee of conference. Maxwell, of Tennessee; Jones, of Arkansas; James, of Georgia; and Butler, of Georgia, were appointed on said committee.

Colonel Holt, of North Carolina, introduced a resolution requesting the delegates to the congress to urge the Legislatures of their respective States to follow the precedent so wisely inaugurated by Georgia in establishing a State department of agriculture. Dr. Jones, of Georgia, spoke in advocacy of the resolution and explaining the great good that had been accomplished in that State by this department. He claimed that \$200,000 would be saved to the farmers of Georgia this year by its working. Resolution adopted.

The affairs of the Direct Trade Union were discussed. It was stated that while its working had not been altogether satisfactory, it had established the fact that it could be productive of great good to the Southern States. An essay was read from Dr. E. M. Pendleton, of Georgia, pertaining to agricultural colleges and the Department of Agriculture. Colonel Johnson, of North Carolina, reported from the special committee, advocating the re-establishment of the State banking system as peculiarly advantageous to the whole country, and asking Congress to relieve the tax upon State banks as a matter of justice and right.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted making the election of officers biennial. Colonel E. D. Butler, of Georgia, was re-elected president; Colonel J. D. Whitfield, of North Carolina, secretary, and R. M. Sims, of South Carolina, treasurer. Nashville was selected as the next place of meeting. A resolution was adopted urging the importance and absolute propriety of improving the attendance of all articles of prime necessity. The committee appointed to consider the proper basis to unite the commercial interests of the Southern and Western States

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Venezuelan Affairs Considered in a Cabinet Council. WASHINGTON, July 14.—An extraordinary council of Cabinet members having been called by Secretary Fish, they met yesterday at the Department State, continuing in session about three hours.

The subject of our relations with Venezuela was laid before the council by Secretary Fish, who read the latest communications from our minister to that country, and stated the general facts of the case. It may be recalled that in December, 1873, the President announced that the government of Venezuela had made no further payment in respect of the awards under the convention of 1848, and expressed the hope that it would lose no time in providing for the unpaid balance of its debt to the United States, which having originated in injury to our citizens by the Venezuelan authorities, and having been acknowledged pursuant to a treaty, in the most solemn form among the nations, would, the President said, seem to deserve a preference over other debts of a different origin and contracted in a different manner, and he recommended this subject to the attention of Congress, for such action as might be deemed proper.

In pursuance of this recommendation, Congress, in a joint resolution, expressed its sense in regard to the matter, and a joint commission under the direction and authority of the Venezuelan government was furnished with a copy of the resolution, which extended all doubt of the earnestness of our government in its demand for the payment of the amount due; but there was no satisfactory response on the part of Venezuela. In 1873 the President sent a message to Congress, in which it is apprehended