

WASHINGTON.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.)

WASHINGTON, June 26.

The Unreported Proceedings of the Recent Sessions of the Cabinet.

While the proceedings of the Cabinet were given to the public, a few days since, some little surprise was felt and expressed that the matter of deciding upon the opinions of the Attorney-General should be disposed of with so little evidence of contention.

Knowing that two members of the Cabinet were not a unit in their views of General Sheridan's action at New Orleans, it was believed that the first Cabinet meeting would be a long and stormy one; but the published account of the Cabinet deliberations informed us that the portion of Mr. Stanbery's opinion referring to registration was concurred in with but one dissenting voice.

Mr. Stanton, learning that the proceedings of the Cabinet on the first opinion were to be published, prepared written statements of his reasons for voting against such points in the second opinion as did not coincide with his views.

The discussion of the latter opinion is said to have been quite warm and spirited, and it was afterwards decided not to publish this portion of the decisions.

Effect of General Sheridan's Letter to General Grant—The President Urged to Attend to the Difficulties at New Orleans.

The assertion may be safely ventured that the hackneyed question, how to rehabilitate the South, has never been more enthusiastically discussed than it has been here since the publication of General Sheridan's letter to General Grant, complaining of the President's request to him to extend the time for registration.

Most of those who express their opinions on the decision of Mr. Stanbery take issue with him, and think that the conclusions of the distinguished expounder of the law favor more of wrong construction than of reconstruction.

Telegrams, it is understood, have been sent by influential parties to the President, urging him to return immediately and give his attention to the difficulties at New Orleans; and if it is true, as stated to-day, that General Grant will not reply to General Sheridan until he consults with the President, the Presidential recreation of swinging around the "Hub" may terminate sooner than expected.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

List of Americans registered at the office of Messrs. James W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WILLIAMSPORT TO-DAY

The Republican Judiciary Convention.

Sketches of Prominent Candidates.

Assemblage of the Delegates.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.) WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 26—8 o'clock A. M.—To-day is the time appointed for convening the Republican State Convention in this city, in pursuance of the following call:

HARRISBURG, April 18, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdie House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

Late on Monday night, several delegates came on the ground, and during the whole of yesterday they arrived in the place on every train. The Herdie House, which is the only hotel of pretension in the city, was made the general headquarters of all the delegations, and although many were forced to accept of rather cramped accommodations, no was willing to risk the chances of his favorite candidate by venturing to lodge at a distance from the great central point.

The Candidates for the Nomination.

As soon as the delegates began to arrive, the names and forces of the different candidates for the nomination were developed, and from that moment up to the present their relative merits have received an earnest and anxious discussion.

On all sides it appeared to be generally conceded that the candidate was of far more importance than the platform on which he was placed. The general principles of the Republican party of the State are so well settled that there could be but little room for discussion on that point, while the success of the ticket at the polls depends in great measure upon the name which it bears.

The contest for the nomination was of an octagonal character, and although there were some names which were now and then heard upon the lips of a country delegate, the following gentlemen comprised the assortment from which the choice was to be made:

Hon. M. Russell Thayer, of Philadelphia. Hon. H. W. Williams, LL. D., of Pittsburg. Hon. John J. Pearson, of Harrisburg. Hon. Samuel Linn, of Bellefonte, Centre county. Hon. William Butler, of West Chester. Thomas E. Franklin, Esq., of Lancaster. Hon. George Taylor, of Huntingdon county. Joshua W. Comly, Esq., of Danville, Montour county.

In order that you may know something of the character of the men among whom the choice was to be made, I give the following sketch of each of the above aspirants after the highest judicial honors in the gift of the State.

M. Russell Thayer, Concerning this gentleman, who lives in your midst, but little need be said, as his merits and claims are known to all. He is a native of Petersburg, Virginia, and is now in the forty-ninth year of his age.

Henry W. Williams, of Pittsburg, is a native of Connecticut, and is now about forty-five years of age. He received a thorough education at Yale College, which subsequently conferred upon him the honorary degree of "Doctor of Law," and having removed to Pittsburg, he became a student at law in the office of the late Chief Justice Lowrie.

Affairs in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, June 25.—A new line of street railroad, running up Main and Liberty streets to the suburbs of Mount Auburn, to the north of the city, was opened here to-day. Five new cars were placed on the track.

the members of the bar, and enjoys a rare popularity, where he is known, with people of all classes and of all political complexions. He is still in the prime of life, is blessed with good health, and is capable of sustaining the severest mental labors for many years to come.

John J. Pearson, of Harrisburg, is a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and is now in the sixty-fifth year of his age. For some years he continued to reside in his native county, which he represented in the State Senate, and subsequently in the lower House of Congress.

Samuel Linn, of Bellefonte, Centre county, is the President Judge of the Judicial District in which he resides, and is about forty-five years of age. Although his district was at the time Democratic, he was elected to his present position over Judge Gamble, of Lycoming county, formerly a member of Congress.

William Butler, of West Chester, is a native of Chester county, and is now about forty-five years of age. He had achieved a fine reputation as a lawyer when, six years ago, he gave up a large practice to accept the position which he now holds, of President Judge of the Chester and Delaware County District.

Thomas E. Franklin, is a native of that city, and is about fifty-two years of age. For thirty years past he has been practicing at the bar of Lancaster and the adjoining counties, and has acquired a reputation as a civil lawyer which is second to that of but few in the State.

George Taylor, of Huntingdon county, is a native of Pennsylvania, and is now about fifty years of age. After acquiring great success as a practitioner, he became President Judge of the Huntingdon county district, and has held the position for about twenty years. As a Judge, his reputation is excellent. And it is said that the Supreme Court seldom finds an opportunity of reversing his decisions.

Joshua W. Comly, of Danville, Montour county, is a native of Milton, Northumberland county, Pa. and is now about fifty-five years of age. He received his preliminary education at Princeton College, New Jersey, where he took the highest honors of his class on graduating.

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A great number of fatal accidents and drownings have succeeded the reign of blood in suicides and murders of last week and the week before.

The four appraisers of the Gas Works—viz., Messrs. Miles Greenwood and Henry Kessler, of this city; Henry Day, of New York; and O. G. Steele, of Buffalo—met here again, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of endeavoring to select the fifth man.

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 26—Noon.—Consols for money, 94; Erie Railroad, 40; U. S. 5-20s, 73; Illinois Central, 79.

LIVERPOOL, June 26—Noon.—Cotton dull at 11d. for middling uplands; and 11 1/2d. for middling Orleans. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm. Corn, 38s. 9d. for new mixed Western. Barley, 4s. 10d.

Provisions quiet and steady.

American produce quiet and generally unchanged.

ANTWERP, June 26.—Petroleum, refined, 39l. 50c.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 26.—The steamer Aleman, from New York on the 16th, has arrived.

TWO O'CLOCK MARKET REPORTS.

LONDON, June 26—2 P. M.—The Money Market is firmer. Consols, 94; U. S. Five-twenties, 73; Erie Railroad, 40; Illinois Central, 80; Atlantic and Grand Western, 25 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, June 26—2 P. M.—Cotton is unchanged.

Breadstuffs quiet and firm. Cheese has declined 1s., and is now quoted at 62s. for fine American.

LONDON, June 26—2 P. M.—Despatches received announce the arrival at Gibraltar of the U. S. steam frigate Colorado.

LONDON, June 26—2 P. M.—Sugar and other articles firm and unchanged.

Arrival of Steamers.

BREST, June 26.—The steamer St. Laurent, from New York on the 16th, arrived to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, June 26—2 P. M.—The steamship Minnesota, from New York on the 16th, arrived to-day.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

VICTOR HUGO APPEALS FOR MAXIMILIAN'S LIFE—HOW THE REPUBLIC MAY BE REVENGED.

PARIS, June 25.—Victor Hugo has just addressed a powerful appeal to President Juarez, of Mexico, invoking him to spare the life of the ex-Emperor Maximilian, asserting that the most suitable punishment of the foreign potentate will be that of living by the mercy of the republic.

THE CONVOCATION IN ROME.

VAST ASSEMBLAGE OF FOREIGN PRELATES AND PRIESTS—THE AMERICAN BISHOPS TAKEN CARE OF—PREPARATIONS FOR SAINT PETER'S DAY.

ROME, June 25.—There are already assembled in this city four hundred Catholic prelates—archbishops and bishops—and some thousands of priests, who have journeyed from their sees at the call of the Holy Father, to be present at the celebration of the eighteenth anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom.

Crowds are coming from all parts of the world. The bishops from the United States of America, who have already arrived, are lodged in the different convents in the city.

Great preparations are being made for the festival of Saturday and the services and ceremonies of Sunday.

Saint Peter's Church will be illuminated in the evening of that day.

ITALY.

BITTER FEELING AGAINST THE CLERGY—THE PEOPLE REFUSE TO OBSERVE ST. JOHN'S FESTIVAL.

FLORENCE, June 25.—The feeling prevailing just now in Italy against the Catholic clergy is very bitter.

On Monday, the festival of St. John, the patron saint of the city of Florence, the people refused to join the ecclesiastics in its observance; for the reason that the priests refused to celebrate the national festival of free Italy two weeks ago.

THE CHOLERA.

APPEARANCE OF THE DISEASE IN SICILY.

ROME, June 25.—Cholera has broken out in Sicily, and prevails there, as well as in some few other portions of the Italian territory, including this city, where it has been to more or less extent for some time past.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Suits have been commenced in behalf of the State against the agents of the Pacific Mail Company to recover \$230,000 for the violation of the passage act, and refusing to pay the commutation tax to the Commissioners of Emigration prescribed by the statute.

The law under which these suits are brought provides that the owners, masters, consignees, and vessels are liable to a commutation tax of \$5 per head for passengers from foreign ports, and in case of failure or refusal to comply with the law, are held liable to \$1000 for each passenger as penalty.

Thomas H. Selby declines the nomination as Harbor Commissioner on the Democratic ticket. J. H. Catter, of San Francisco, is substituted.

H. B. M. steam frigate Zealous, Rear Admiral George F. Hastings, from Callao, arrived to-day, and relieved the Satej as flagship of the Pacific squadron.

The steamer Montana, from Panama, arrived, and the steamer Moses Taylor, for San Juan, sailed to-day.

Flour and Wheat are dull and unchanged. Legal-tenders, 73 1/2.

New York Trains Detained.

BORNTOWN, N. J., June 26.—The trains to and from New York have been detained, the track having been washed away between South River and Amboy.

The Presidential Tour.

BOSTON, June 26.—President Johnson and party left this city this morning by the 6-30 train for Hartford.

Arrival of the Russia.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The new Cunard steamer Russia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 15th, has arrived.

Also, the William Penn, from London.

Fire at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—A fire at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Monday night, destroyed an entire block of buildings, including the Nonpartei office. Loss estimated at \$300,000. Insurance not stated.

Fire at Lowell.

BOSTON, June 26.—A fire in Lowell yesterday destroyed Owin's bedstead factory and the bung and plug factory of Abram Bachelder, together with a large amount of lumber. The loss is estimated at \$60,000, about one-half of which was insured.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Reports Regarding the Indian Troubles.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—General L. C. Campbell, an agent of the Indian Bureau, stationed at Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, on the Upper Missouri river, arrived in this city to-day from the fort, which he left on the 9th instant. He reports that all the Indians on the south and west side of the Missouri are hostile and very active. They have a large camp at the headwaters of the Harley river, about one hundred and sixty miles from Fort Sully, which they style the "Camp of Bands."

This body of Indians consists of nine bands of Sioux and a few Crowfeet. They are represented to be mostly well armed and provisioned, and have thoroughly scoured the whole section of country south and east of the Missouri river, and driving off every white settler and trader to be found in that region.

Their acts of hostility have been exceedingly numerous, and their acts of revolting barbarity equally so. Small settlements of this kind are not continuously in search of whites, and who, when found, are brutally murdered. No white settlers now remain in that section of the Territory south of the Missouri river, all those that could escape from the Indians having made their way to Fort Sully and Rice for protection.

The Indians north and east of the Missouri river are very peaceable and friendly, and have gone to planting in good earnest. They, however, stand in great fear of the hostile Indians, who, if possible, are more bitter against them than the whites. They are under the best protection that can be afforded by the military authorities, and they are not disturbed by the fine crops the present season. The line of the Union Pacific Railroad west from Omaha is free from hostile Indians, and the disposition of the troops made by General Sherman will, it is believed, save that road from their depredations.

The Indian Attack on Two Coaches on the 15th Instant—Names of the Killed and Wounded—Hancock in Pursuit of the Savages—Work on the Railroad Temporarily Abandoned.

LEAVENWORTH, June 25.—A passenger from Denver city gives the particulars of the attack on two coaches, containing four passengers and guard, by one hundred Indians, on the 15th inst. It was a running fight, and continued for an hour and a half. W. B. Bromell, of Galena, Ill., aged sixty years, was killed, and H. Blake, of Philadelphia, was wounded in the shoulder. S. J. Harrison, of Boston, escaped unhurt. The soldiers on duty, however, were also killed. The Indians were eventually repulsed.

Nearly one thousand railroad men have been driven from their homes near Fort Barker, and a large amount of stock stolen and other property destroyed. The work on the road has consequently been suspended. General Hancock left Fort Wallace on last Tuesday for Denver, with about a hundred men, to clear the route. General Sherman left to-day for St. Louis.

A large amount of arms and ammunition has gone forward to arm the railroad employees.

Many arrows of the Sioux and Cheyennes were found, and a portion of the force of northern warriors has been transferred from the Platte to the Smoky Hill route.

The Indians were armed with rifles, revolvers, and bows and arrows.

Don Juan Jose Beck, from Tecorro, Mexico, reports that his train was attacked twelve miles from Fort Dodge, by Kiowa, killing two and wounding three of his men, and carrying off a boy twelve years old, together with sixty-two head of cattle and six mules.

Don Juan Montoya lost thirty-three mules at Cimarron crossing.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.

CHAS. MICHENER was charged with the larceny of money and goods amounting to \$10, belonging to Alfred George. Mr. George testified that the defendant was living in the city of Richmond, and while she was there he missed money and goods. He had her arrested and searched. A few buttons and pieces of ribbon were found upon her, but no money.

She said she had picked the buttons and ribbons from the floor, and thinking they were of no value she had put them into her pocket. The Commonwealth called to identify the ribbons, and she made out a case against the defendant, and therefore the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Mary Miller was charged with the larceny of a wig. It was alleged that the defendant went into a hair-dresser's shop and stole a wig, and she had her hair on her head, and wished to go to a wedding, and would be glad if they would hire her a wig.

The people in the store were touched with pity at seeing her shabby dress and bald head, and hired a wig for her, and she was discharged.

Mary Miller, No. 235 Buttonwood street, and promised to return the wig the next morning. But she did not return, and she also deceived the people by giving them a false address.

The jury gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt as to whether the defendant intended to keep the wig at the time she got it, or whether it was from an accident, and she was discharged.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.

THE CASE OF THE COMMONWEALTH vs. Daniel and Michael Mooney, charged with the larceny of two cows belonging to James Brown, of Richmond, was reported, a bill on trial. The defense has not yet opened.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, June 26, 1867.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in steady demand. June and August 70s sold at 100; 100s were bid for 10-40s; 112 1/2 for 64 of 1881; 110 1/2 for 52 5/20s; 107 1/2 for 64 5-20s; 107 1/2 for 6-20s; and 110 for July, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 54 to 54 1/2, an advance of 1/2; Pennsylvania Railroad at 62 1/2, no change; Norristown at 63, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 27 1/2, an advance of 1/2; 132 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 27 1/2 for Little Schuylkill; 28 for Mifflin; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 39 for Elmira; 35 for Erie; and 42 for the Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 55 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 1/2 for Spruce and Pine; 34 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12 1/2 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Cedar.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 51; and Union at 53 1/2; 135 was bid for First National; 105 for Seventh National; 134 for Farmers' and Merchants'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; and 64 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares continue dull. 47 1/2 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 55 for Morris Canal; 56 for Delaware Division; and 17 1/2 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 138 1/2; 11 A. M., 138 1/2; 12 M., 138 1/2; 1 P. M., 138 1/2.

The United States Controller of the Currency gives notice to all persons holding claims against the First National Bank of New Orleans to give legal proof thereof to the Receiver.

Also, that holders of circulating notes issued by said bank can obtain lawful money for the same on application to the United States Treasury. A partial hope has been entertained by some of the holders of this financial catastrophe that there existed a possibility for resuscitating the bank, or that by careful management the heavy losses might be materially lightened. Under different auspices and with a new director it was deemed possible to reorganize for the institution somewhat of the former standing and credit; but all such hopes and projects appear to have now been abandoned.

The New York Herald to-day says—

"The railway share market has been active and buoyant to-day, and a sudden upward movement in Michigan Southern took the Stock Exchange by surprise. Some said that Commodore Vanderbilt was at the bottom of it in order to oust the Keop party from the management of the road, and others spoke metaphorically of contemplated consolidation embracing old Southern; but the probabilities are that neither of the causes referred to has any foundation in fact. It is true that there is a whiff of Wall street origin. Certain brokers and professional speculators were added with a large amount of stock prior to the last session, and having met with a disappointment then they have been selling since. The earnings of the road have been decreasing, and responsible parties well acquainted with its position have sold their shares on the basis of the case. The present bulls in the stock market have been moved in it and have now ventured to show the road, and their object is to force the bears to 'corner' their contracts at a loss, by buying from them, and at the same time to induce the street to buy it on speculation for a rise. If we are not mistaken, some of those who were prominently associated with the Erie and the Erie and Erie, 'prime movers in this attempt to corner' the market, are now active in the market, and are endeavoring to force the market to a rise to a fall. The crop market is so abundant, although the rain of the last eighteen hours is not favorable to them, and the apprehensions of monetary stringency in consequence of the preparation of the annual report of the Treasury quarterly returns on the last proximo are likely to prove ill-founded. The last is the impression of the market, and the upward movement of the market has just received. Loans are made freely to the Stock Exchange at six per cent., and there are not a few transactions at five and six per cent. The supply of money is abundant, and the market is so tight that the banks have to rely upon stock houses for the employment of their funds, and the latter pass at a discount on the basis of the second grade is quoted at 80. The bulls in the market are emboldened by this, and are endeavoring to make money market, and avail themselves of the opportunity to discount a demand from the public later in the season, pending which they are endeavoring to raise capital as possible out of the existing 'shut' interest. On the Stock Exchange, nevertheless, we have yet only a few brokers' markets, and the bears in the market are endeavoring to force the market to a rise to a fall. 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