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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1867.

I IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS. SANTA ANNA.

Claims the Protection of the United States-Letter from Santa Anna to the Editor of the Havana "Correo"-His Proglamation to the Yucatecos.

TVANA, Jone 22.-Mr. Jose L. de Santa Anna-n of General Santa Anna, who has resided many years in this city, has written a letter, the form of a protest, to the United States Consul in Havana, hoping that the United States will take all the necessary steps to deliver his father out of the dangerous predicament he is now in, and saying that he has no doubt that the United States Government will de so. The letter has been published, and the following is a translation :--

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SANTA ANNA'S LETTER.

On his way to Vera Cruz, General Santa Anna wrote the following letter to his friend Pasinal Ricego, the editor of the Havana Correo, which was not received, however, until yesterday:-

day:--In THE WATERS OF SISAI. May 31.-Estimable Sir and Friend:--On my way to Vera Cruz on board of the steamer Virialaia and without time to explain as to cold wish. I nevertheless wish to announce to you this event, and also my departure from New York on the 22d of this month, so that you may asnounce it in your journal if you should consider it advisable. By first chance I shall write you from Vera Cruz; and shall take care that all news of general interests be transmitted to you for publication. Thelesed you will ind a simple document which I have sent to the Yucatecos, inviting them U join. Many of the offi-cials who now serve with either party have been inder should respond to my attempts at conciliation. Without anything further for to-day. I remain your true servitor, who wishes you all happiness. ANTONIO I. DE SANTA ANNA.

Protest of General Santa Anna's Son-He Alleged Fraudulent Issue of Nearly \$4,000,000 of City Notes by the City Treasurer and Comptroller - The Mayor's Opinion on the Question of Repudiation.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.-There is considerable sensation in business circles here to-day in consequence of an exposure by Mayor Heath, in his message to the Common Council yesterday, of an alleged fraudulent issue, without authorization, of city notes to the amount of \$1,232,772 since the date of August 1, 1866, by Joseph Hernandez, City Treasurer, and P. G. Mahan, Comptroller. Two issues, one of \$600,000 and one of \$400,000, together with an over-issue of new notes in place of worn-out currency to the amount of \$232,732, appear on the exhibits of the City Treasurer, and it is claimed this evening, on competent authority, that the over-issues will amount in total to the enormous figure of \$3,742,936. The matter is under investigation by the Common Council, and will most likely end in the repudiation by the city of the illegal issue, and the removal of the officers

engaged in it. The following is the opinion of Mayor Heath it. If it was sanctioned officially or otherwise by the joint committees, they, too, far exceeded their powers, and must be viewed as equally culpable with the officers already named, and I look to the Council to make immediate examination of this matter, and to take speedy mea-sures for the removal of the parties guilty of perpetrating this fraud upon the corporation and the community. For the further and full protection of the Treasury of this city, it is also necessary that all officers of the city should be instructed not to receive any of the money in question in payment of sums due the city. The same having been issued without authority, and by irresponsible persons, is of no value in law, and the city can never legally be made liable for it. No authority having ever been vested in the present Trea-surer and Comptroller to issue any notes. surer and Comptroller to issue any new notes of this city, these illegal notes can be readily dis-tinguished by the signatures of themselves or their deputies. It is to my personal knowledge that, besides the large amount of nearly a mil-lion and a quarter of dollars already illegally issued, the Treasurer and Comptroller are at the present time engaged in making more of this money; and even now we have nothing to guide us as to the amount actually put into circulation, except the statements of the Treasurer himself, and it is also necessary that you should take immediate steps to stop any further issue of new city notes."

The general opinion is that the Common Council will vote to render legal the issues already in existence, though their power to legalize them is doubtful. In the meantime to-day city notes have depreciated two-and-one-half per cent., and many parties refuse to take them at all in payment in business transactions.

Forthcoming Proclamation of Governor Wells.

Wells. NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—Ex-Governor Wells having waited a sufficient time for the President to decide on his removal, and the latter not having acted in the matter, has determined upon issuing a proclamation declaring himself still Governor, and Governor Finnders an usurper; declaring null and void his subsequent and future acts, and directing the Sheriff and other civil officers not to obey his orders. This he believes to be the law under the Attorney-General's opinion. This will compel the President to act. He takes this course by advice o several lawyers here. His proclamation will be issued in a day or two, unless the President interferes.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER. THE CONGREGATION OF SOVEREIGNS.

PRUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN ENTENTE COR-DIALE ON THE CONTINENT. From the North German Gazette (Berlin), June 15.

The presence of the Prussian and Russian sovereigns at Paris, their intimate friendly rela-tions with the Emperor of the French, together with the interviews that have taken place

between the respective Foreign Ministers, are not only events of historical importance, but events by which certainty of agreement between the Governments is definitely established. New guarantees for the mulntenance of peace

are thereby gained, which is a high satisfaction to us to be able to announce to Europe.

THE SULTAN'S FREERNTS TO THE BONAPARTES. Constantinople (June 12) corres. of Paris Monde. The presents intended by the Sultan for the Emperor and Empress of France are of great value. The Empress Eugenic will receive from Abdul Azziz, as a memorial of his visit to France, an enormous uncut diamond, which has been in the treasury of the Sultan more than three centuries, and which to its great intrinsic value adds that of very curious histerical circum-stances connected with it. It is called Tchoban Taschi (shepherd's stone). To the Emperor Napoleon III are destined eleven Arab horses of

great beauty. Princes Izzeddin, son, and Mehmet, Mourad and Hamid, nephews of the Sultan, bring pre-sents for the Prince Imperial, the value of which consists in their origin and oriental colors.

The Sultan's suite will be composed in all of from seventy-five to eighty persons. The cost of transport will not be much, for every one will go on board the Sultanie, his Majesty's pleasureyacht.

It would be difficult in France to form an idea of the irritation excited in the Greeks and Idea of the irritation excited in the Greeks and Russians by the voyage of the Sultan to Western Europe, and which they would wish to prevent by any means. At Constantinople the Russians have set in motion every spring of which they can dispose. They have intrigued with the Valide and the Cadine mother of Izzeddin-Effendi, in order to fortify the fears and repulslons which, in their simplicity and ignorance, they entertain relative to a temporary absence from the capital of their son and grandson, and of the anti-Ottoman influence this journey will exercise on the Mussulman Prince.

The Bussian agents have also sought to excite the retrograde faction of the Ulemas; and there are no false rumors or lying inventions to which they have not had recourse to rouse the leelings of the masses and eventually to bring about some explosion of discontent among the people; but everything bas been useless. THE SULTAN AND NAPOLEON BLOOD RELATIONS.

The Turquie, of Constantinople, under the heading "The Sultan a Relation of the Emperor Napoleon III," has the following curious article: In what degree of relationship? We know nothing about it, but we remember having read in the "Histoire de la Martinique," by M. Daney, the tale which we subjoin:-In 1788 Daney, the tale which we subjoin:-In 1788 Mad'lle Dubuc de Rivry, a creole of sixteen, having finished her education in France, took her passage on board a vessel belonging to one of the French Atlantic ports, to go to Mar-tinique. Having encountered contrary winds,

the ship put in at Gibraltar to repair damages and renew her supply of water. Soon after set-ting sail again she was captured by pirates and carried to Algiers. Mad'ile de Rivry was possessed of a beauty beyond description; she was one of those magnificent creole types of which the tropical latitudes are so prodigal, and whose lovelineas, full of royal grace and delicate languor, is sure to inspire love. The Bey of Algiers considered himself un-

worthy to reign over the heart of so perfect a creature, and she was reserved for the Sultan.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. Names of the Ninetsen General or Ecumenical Councils-Mode of Summoning Each-Their Objects, Powers, and In-

CONVOCATIONS AND COUNCILS OF

brate the Eighteenth Centenary of the Marsyrdom of St. Peter.

centenary of St. Peter's martyrdom, naturally makes the subject of the councils and convoca-tions of the Catholic Church one of interest. The first great councils were epochs in the his-tory of Europe, and their deliberations were regarded with the deepest attention by all classes, whether within or without the pale of the Catholic Church. It would be impossible to point out a society on history's page in which more assemblies have been held, combining in them everything distinguished by science and judgment. and steady. The sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, 11d. Middling Orleans, 11 d.

and judgment. General, national, provincial councils, and General, national, provincial councils, and diocesan synods are to be met with on every page of the history of the Church. Such an example hold up during centuries to the view of the people of Europe had exercised consider-able influence on all questions as well as that of religion. In the first ages of Christianity coun-cils were much more easily assembled than now, because the Church was less numerous, and because the united powers accumulated on the heads of the emperors enabled them to call together a sufficiently great number of bishops to make at once such an impression by their deliberations as that nothing more was re-quired than the assent of the rest. ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCILS. cles are unchanged. have advanced to 944 ; United States Bonds, 73# ; Illinois Central, 80; Erie Railroad, 42; Atlantic and Great Western, 251. LIVERPOOL, June 27-2 P. M.-Bacon, 42s. 3d. Lard, 48s. 6d. Other articles are unchanged.

ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCILS.

A council, generally speaking, means, in the ecclesiastical sense of the word, an assembly of bishops, legitimately convoked to determine Progress of Registration in Virginia. questions relating to the faith, rights, and disci-pline of the Church. Councils are either proroutratess Monnor, June 25.—The registration in Norfolk, Fortsmouth, and several precincts in the country surrounding is progressing very actively, and without any kind of disturbance. The case of Downey and White, who were ar-rested in Richmond on a charge of illegally registering, has been the source of considerable vincial, national, or general, according as they are composed of the prelates of a province, a nation, or of all Christendom; and their juris-diction is of corresponding extent. We shall speak only of the registering, has been the source of considerable comment among the citizens, and especially among those that come in the same category who have already registered; but the difficulty is regarded by them as one easily surmounted, and has occasioned no apparent decrease in the number of white registers in the different wards. Several unimportant cases have come np before the United States Commissioner B. B. Foster, for examination; but beyond these the registration has not been marked by any other

GENERAL OR ECUMENICAL COUNCILS.

GENERAL OR ECUMENICAL COUNCILS. These are councils summoned by the Pope, and consisting of all the bishops of Caristen-dom, and are designed to adjudge questions of schi-m and heresy, beilef and discipline, which affect the universal Church. The first eight (general Councils were convoked by the Chris-tian emperors, at the request or with the con-sent of the Pope, because the Church did not then extend beyond the limits of the Roman empire. Bishops and their repre-sentatives alone have a judicative right in ecumenical councils, although the privilege has often been extended to abbots and the has often been extended to abbots and the generals of monastic orders. The Doctors of the Church and the lower orders of the clergy the Church and the lower orders of the clergy have only a consultative vote, if they be invited and participate in the deliberations of the council. The Pope, in person or by legate, pre-sides over the council. In some of the early Eastern councils the emperors presided only in an executive or protective capacity. The decision is usually according to the number of votes cast, although in the Council of Constance Italy, France, Germany, and England each voted separately. voted separately.

POWERS OF A GENERAL COUNCIL.

General Councils do not create new dogmas, but interpret and declare what was originally contained in Scripture and tradition, and ac-cording to Catholic belief are infallible in matcording to Catholic belief are infailible in mat-ters of faith. Their infailibility, however, does not extend to questions of discipline, history, politics, or science, nor even to the grounds of their decision, nor to collateral observations. The disciplinary ordinances are usually terms d canons (canones), and the decisions concerping doctrines, dogmas (dogmata). In the Council of Trent, however, the latter were called canons and the former capita or decreta.

Boston, June 27.-At the annual meeting of the Maine Telegraph Company, held in this city,

and the former capital of decretal. NAMES OF GENERAL COUNCILS. The Catholic Church recognizes nineteen general or ecumenical councils. The Council of Jerusalem, held by the Apostles A. D. 50, was the first. Then followed the first of Nice, in Bithynia, A. D. 525; first of Constantinople in 381; the first of Ephesus in 431; that of Chalcedon in 451; the second of Constantinople in 555; the third of Constantinople in 680; the second of Nice in 787; the fourth of Constantinople in 869; the four councils of Lateran, at Rome, in 1123, 1139, 1179, and 1215; the first and second of Lyons in 1245 and 1274; that of Vienne, in Dauphiny, in 1311; that of Constance in 1414; that of Basie in 1413, (till its dissolution by the Pope), and that of Trent in 1545. The Councils of Pisa in 1409, of Florence in 1439, and the fifth of Lateran in 1512 are also regarded by some as ecumenical. The Greek Church receives as authoritative the decisions of only the first seven General Coun-clis. The Protestant Churches generally deny the full authority of any of them, and esteem only as ecumenical the six which directly fol-lowed the Apostolic Council of Jerusalem. GENERAL COUNCILS SUMMONED BY THE POPE Ecumenical councils have been described by Catholic writers as "the Parliament or States General of the Church, assembled by the autho-rity and under the presidency of the sovereign," for to the sovereign Pontiff alone belongs essentially the right of convoking General Councils, This does not, however, exclude the moderate and legitimate influence of temporal rulers. The number of prelates present at an Ecume nical Council varies a great deal. There were one hundred and eighty Bishops at Constanti-nople in 381, one thousand at Rome in 1139, and ninety-five only in the same in 1512, including

DOUBLE SHEET ... THREE CENTS.

SECOND EDITION

Penn Township; 57 for Girard; 95 for Western; 110 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; 61f for Com-monwealth; and 63t for Uniou. In Caual shares there was nothing doing. 18 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common: 29 for preferred do.; 47t for Lehigh Navigation: 56 for Morris Canal; and 17t for Susquebanna Canal. Canal.

Quotations of Gold-101 A. M., 1381; 11 A. M., 138; 12 M., 1371; 1 P. M., 138.

-The New York Herald this morning says:-"Notwithstanding the increased activity of busi-mess on the Stock Exchange, the supply of money continues abundant at 6 per cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals, and 8 on Governments. The probabilities are, therefore, strongly scalast any stringered arising from the preparations of the National Banks for their quartering returns on the 1st proximo. The discount line continues all, and the best grade of commercial paper is quoted at seven per cent, and in some in-stances at a half per cent, below this rate. At Onleagor bank deposits are reported to be running low, and the money market is rather close. At Onotinnal is is subminically unchanged, and the demand for scoom-modation is makin. to carry over old business, although arrangements are beginning to be made for the incoming wheat crop. Wool is at the same time creating some demand for money, but this is as yet light, owing to the difference between the viving of the trade. The payment of the July divi-dends at the contre will throw a large amound of an-explored capital is possible market, and the some the stances at the trade. The payment of the July divi-dends at the contre will throw a large amound of an-explored capital opon the market, and the some of and the treasury, in payment of the July coupons, will aneous dishursement of cligitaen millions of gold by the treasury, in payment of the July coupons, will pay the treasury, the morement of capital." Philadeline the Stock EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY -The New York Herald this morning says:-PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. to S. Third street

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1981, 113 change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 113 @1134; do. 1882, 1104@1104; do. 1864, 1074@ 1074; do. 1865, 1074@1074; do. 1865, new, 1104@ 1104; do. 5s, 10-40s, 1004@1004; do. 7:30s, Aug., 1064@1064; do., June, 1064@1084; do., July, 1064@ 1064; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119:40; do., July, 1864, 1184@1194; do. August, 1884, 1184@1184; do., October, 1864, 1174@1174; do., December, 1864, 1184@1174; do., May, 1865, 1164 @1164; do., Aug., 1865, 1164@1154; do., Septem-ber, 1865, 115@1154; October, 1865, 1144@115; Gold, 1384@1384. Silver, 1314@133. __Messara, William Painter & Co., bankers, No.

Gold, 1384@1385. Silver, 1314@133. -Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:-Gold, 1374@ 138; U. S. 6s. 1881, 113@1134; U. S. 5-208, 1862, 104@1105; do., 1864, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1075; do., new, 1104@1104; 5s, 10-408, 1004@ 1009; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1065@1064; do., 2d series, 1065@1064; 3d series, 1065@1064; Com-pound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 27.-In Flour there is a firmer feeling, and rather more disposition to operate. Although prices remain without material change, the tendency is upwards. The sales for the supply of the home consumers

sales for the supply of the home consumers reach 700 barrels, including superfine at \$8:66:60; extras at \$9:69.75; Northwestern extra family at 810:611.50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do, at \$10 60.12; and fancy brands at \$12.214, according to quality. 100 barrels Ryc Flour sold at \$7.25, an advance. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The demand for Wheat has improved and prices are rather better. Sales of 3500 bushels hir, and choice Pennsylvania red, at \$2.25:82.60. 1500 bushels California sold on secret terms. Ryc ranges from \$1.40@1.45 % bushel for West-ern and Pennsylvania. Corn—The stock was light, and the demand fair, at an advance. Sales of 2200 bushels yellow, in store, at \$1.12@ 1.13, and 1100 bushels afloat at \$1.18. Oals are a shade lower. Sales of 4000 bushels Penn-sylvania at \$0, \$1@82c. 2000 bushels Penn-sylvania at \$0, 81@82c. 2000 bushels Barley, Mait sold at \$1.50.

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY. fluence-Convocation at Rome to Cele-Financial and Commercial Report to Noon. By the Atlantic Ouble. The immense convocation of Catholic Priests in Rome at present to assist at the eighteenth centenary of St. Peter's martyrdom, naturally LONDON, June 27-Noon.-Consols for money. 941; Erie Railroad, 42; U. S. 5-208, 73; Illinois Central, 80; Atlantic and Great Western, 254. LIVERPOOL, June 27-Noon.-Cotton is quiet.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF YUCATAN.

The following is a translation of the procla mation referred to above, directed to the inhabitants of Yucatan :--

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, General of Division of he Army, meritorious of his country, etc., to his con

YUCATECOR .- Finding myself so near to you on my

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nl, 7th of June, 1867. A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

The Summer Meeting of Congress.

The Washington Ohronice has information that the following Republican Senators will be

that the following Republican Senators will be present at the July session of Congress:--"Orris S. Ferry, Lyman Trambull, Richard Yates, Oliver P. Morton, J. W. Grimes, James Harlan, Samnel C. Pomeroy, Edmund G. Ross, W. Pitt Fessenden, Charles Sumner, Henry Wil-W. Pitt Fessenden, Charles Summer, Henry Wil-son. Zachariah Chandler, Jacob M. Howard, Alexander Ramsey, J. B. Henderson, Charles D. Drake, James W. Nye, William M. Stewart, John M. Thaver, T. W. Tipton, Aaron H. Cragin, James W. Patterson, Alexander G. Cattell, F. T. Freinghuysen, Roscoe Conkling, Edwin D. Morgan, Benjamin F. Wade, Simon Cameron, Henry B. Anthony, W. B. Sprague, Joseph S. Fowler, George F. Edmunds, W. T. Willey, P. G. Van Winkle, and T. O. Howe-thirty-five n all."

But twenty-seven members are required for a

quorum. But, BACKHOUSE, as he was well known

this vicinity, but otherwise known as "W. H. C. King," of the New Orleans Times, in a double-leaded editorial calls General Sheridau's letter declining to extend the time for registration in Louisiana, deflapt, insuiting, and disrespectful. This Backhouse or King murdered in cold blood a citizen of this city, Arthur Magill, while the latter was temporarily employed in the Orescent office in that city. Up to the time of General Butler's arrival in New Orleans he was a violent Rebel of the small potato class, but on account of his Northern birth, and through loud profes-sions of loyalty, he was enabled to get posses-sion of a printing office after the occupation of the city by Federal troops, and for a while his paper was regarded as fultiful to the Govern-ment. When Mr. Johnson became President, Backhonse embraced the same of the Bebels utter's arrival in New Orleans he was a violent Backhouse embraced the cause of the Rebels. and his paper is now their organ.-Pittsburg Commercial.

-If you cannot have what you like, it is best, in a finite world, to like what you have, says a wise and witty divine in the July num her of the Atlantic Monthly.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The New Cabinet, and Difficulty of its Formation-Apportionment of Scats-The First Officers under the Viceroy.

The Globe newspaper says that the either the Cabinet must contain twelve or eighteen members, so as to preserve proportions. In the one case there would be four seats each for the two Canadas, and two each for the two maritime provinces. In the latter case the figures would be six and three respectively. In the first case Lower Canada could not have both Galt and McGee unless the French Canadians were satisied with two members, which is not, the Glose thinks, likely.

Another report is that the Cabinet will consist of fifteen members, five for Ontario, four fo Quebec, and three each for Nova Scotia and ew Brunswick.

The Minerce promises to give the arrange-

The Minerve promises to give the arrange-ments in full in a few days. It is understood that the following gentlemen will compose the first ministry of the new do-minion:—McDonald, Premier; Cartier, Tillev, Galt, McDougall, Archibald, Blair, Campbell, Howland, Mitchell, Henley, Langervim, and Bedieau Bellean.

It is reported that the Hon. W. H. Draper, C. B., Chief Justice of Upper Canada, will be the First Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Sir Narclez Belleau will be the First Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. Another report is that the generals commanding the troops in the several Provinces will be appointed temporary Lieutenant-Governors. The Governor-General will be sworn in at

Quebec on the lat of July. The absent members of the Cabinet will return to the Capital by that day, and it is probable that the new Cabinet will be sworn in on the same day or shortly after wards.

The officers and clerks of the Crown Lands Department have been paid their removal al-lowance, and the department will be divided and sent to Ontario and Quebec during the ensuing month.

FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian's Trial-The Foreign Ministers Intercede for His Life-The Sentence to be Carried Out-Progress of the Siege of the Capital.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26. - A Matamora correspondent forwards news from San Luis Potosi to the 11th inst. The trial of Maximilian was to commence on that day. The counsel for Maximilian had arrived, and demanded one month's time to prepare a defense, which was refused.

Berriozabal and other prominent men still express the opinion that Maximilian and his leading Generals will be executed. The press, almost without exception, favor the same po-licy, but advocate the release of a portion of the so-called traiter. so-called traitors.

Foreigners only are found to plead for Magiroreigners only are nonit to pleat of man-milian. The English, Prussian, Belgian, and Italian Ministers are expected at Queretaro, to use all influence to save him; but the Govern-ment appears determined to let the council act freely, and carry out the sentence, whatever it

may be. We have advices from the capital to the 2d instant. We learn that a grand review of Gen. Diaz's army, numbering thirty thousand troops. from Queretaro, which arrived on the 20th ult. had taken place.

Diaz writes to Juarez that he will occupy the city within one week, but did not think it ad-visable to precipitate matters, as its ultimate fall was certain.

Selim I'l was then on the throne. The Martinique creole knew how to captivate his heart; but as on entering the harem she had not abdicated her qualities of mind, she soon acquired a ereat ascendnacy over the Sultan, whom she inspired with his better resolutions. When General Sebastiana came to Constantinople as ambassador, in 1802, the English fleet passed the Dardanelles and anchored in the Golden

Horn. Consternation reigned everywhere. Mad'lle de Rivry was then Sultana Valide; she infused her energy into Selim; defensive works were undertaken under the influence of the French ambassador, and the English fleet had to retire before the formidable batteries which were opposed to it. Mad'ile de Rivry was cousin-german of Mad'lle Tascher de la Pagerie, who became the Empress Josephine, and whose daughter, Hortense, was the mother of Napoleon III, and as the actual Sultan descends Solim, the relationship exists. Beyond any doubt, the influence of the Sultana Valide de veloped the reforming spirit of her son Mah-moud; and thus it is to a Frenchwoman that Turkey is indebted for her first steps in the way of progress.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH.

If President Johnson is blind enough to imathat he can stand up against the whole gine loyal North, and defeat the matured resolve of the nation by a bit of chicanery, it is clear enough that the South has no such overweening confidence in his abilities, and does not mean to accept the bid he is making for its support. In an elaborate article on the Attorney-General's opinion, the Charleston Daily News of the 20th

"Will the Republican party who passed this act, and who have resolutely supported the action of the military commanders, desert General Sickles in such a case? Will not the issue thus made become a party issue? and who issue thus made become a party issue? and who is to pay the costs of the controversy but our unfortunate selves? This is not the first time that we have been made to pay for our confi-dence in the President. He undertook to re-store us to the Union, if we would perform cer-tain conditions. We fulfilled them. Have we been restored? What has he succeeded in doing that he has undertaken to do? Upon every oc-casion, from the Convention between Sherman and Johnston to the Reconstruction act, he has finally yielded, and we alone have suffered from the resistance. We have too much at stake now to repeat our errors. If the President undertakes to repeat our errors. If the President undertakes at this day-after permitting, without one word of remonstrance or objection, the practical en-forcement of one theory of the Reconstruction act-to reverse that theory, to prevent the ex-ercise of this extravagant claim of military au-thority, and to remand the State to the control of its own civil authority, let us at least have of its own civil authority, let us at least have some security that he will persevere in his ac-tion, and that if, under the opinion of the Attorney-General, we refuse obedience to the usurpation of the military commanders, we shall be held harmless for our conduct; that if this construction is repudiated by Congress, which Mr. Stanbery's opinion will as certainly call together in July as if the summons had already been issued, we shall not be held respon-sible for the delay in the work of reconstruc-tion, and the act will not be amended so as to bear more harshly upon our rights and inte rests.

"Whether the administration of Gen. Sickles "Whether the administration of Gen. Sickles has been wise or not is a question into which we do not at present enter. Much that he has done we think eminently wise—some things which he has done we would have had other-wise; and whenever that question comes up for discussion we will express our opinion frankly, and, we hope, justly. But the question which is now raised is a much larger one. We do not even underlack to say that the opinion of Mr. and, we hope, justly. But the question which is now raised is a much larger one. We do not even underlake to say that the opinion of Mr. Stanbery is not legally correct. All we say is, that if it is, it ought to have been issued months ago. That now, correct or not, it will surely create mischlevous excitement—will secure a session of Congress in July—will give to the discussions of that body a violence and bitter-ness from which no good can result to us, and interrupt the progress towards reconstruction which we were making quietly and surely." For what the North thinks of his conduct, Mr. Johnson has long since ceased to care.

Mr. Johnson has long since ceased to care. What the South thinks of it is pretty sure to be a mortification to him, and possibly may be a good lesson.-N. Y. Tribune,

the Cardinals.

THE LAST GENERAL COUNCIL. The Council of Trent opened its deliberations December 13, 1545, and was convened by the Sovereign Pontiff, Paul III, for the purpose of refuting the doctrines of the Reformation. In the first session there were, besides the cardi-nals, but four archbishops, twenty-two bishops, five or six heads of orders, with a great number of doctors, both secular and regular. It insted eighteen years, during the successive reigns of four Popes. Three patriarchs, twenty-one arch-bishops, one hundred and sixty-eight bishops, and seven generals of orders were present at the last session of this Council. A CONVOCATION of prelates like the present one in Rome differs from a General Council in many respects. First, an invitation is sent to each prelate

First, an invitation is sent to each prelate instead of an order; again, the object is not to decide on matters of faith and discipline, but to assist in the celebration of some great Catholic event, such as the canonization of martyrs, or the centenary of the martyrdom of the first Pope. The conference of one hun-dred and ninety-two prelates at Rome in 1844, which proclaimed the dogma of the Immacu-late Conception, was not a council; but, judg-ing from the importance of their deliberations ing from the importance of their deliberations and their decision on this grave point, it would seem as if a convocation may be resolved into a connell at the summons of the Pope.

will be infuminated with mynad lights, shedding an effulgence over the tomb wherein repose the earthly remains of the first Pope. The restival will take place on Saturday, and the services and caremonies on Sunday will be magnificent and imposing. There are already four hundred Catholic prelates assembled in Rome and some thousands of priests. From every part of the world flock the faithful, all eager to be present on this eventful occasion. The convocationimay not be without fruit in other respects than a religious ceremony, for we understand from reliable authority "that the Pope's object in convoking a council of all the bishops at the canonization is to procure the sanction of the Church to an arrangement with Italy. The proceedings will be opened by an address to the Holy Father from the bishops of the whole world, reforting to Italy in con-ditatory language, and the Pope will thus be authorized to take the step which his heart has long prompted, but from which he has been long prompted, but from which he has been forcibly kept back." The bishops of the United States who have

already arrived are made the recipients of the most particular attentions,-New York Herald.

Death of the Hon: Charles Dennison.

WILKESHARRE, Pa., June 27. — The Hon. Charles Dennison, member of Congress from the Tweffth Congressional District, died at his residence in this place at 9 o'clock this morn-ing. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sunday next.

O. Alden, of Belfast; Albert W. Paine, Jacob A. Smith, and Albert Holton, of Bangor; Benjamin Bradbury and William P. Merrill, of Portland; Robert Moore, of Eastport; and Edwin F. Lattle field, of Winterport. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, H. O. Alden, Esq., was chosen President, and W. P. Merrill, Secretary and Treasurer. for the ensuing year.

Breadstuffs quiet. California Wheat advanced

Spirits Turpentine advanced to 31s. 6d.

Scotch Pig Iron declined to 52s. 6d. Other arti-

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Two o'clock Market Reports.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 25 .- The registration

registration has not been marked by any other incidents of interest or importance. Colonel Cooley, of General Schoffeld's staff, the Presi-dent of the Registration Board in Norfolk, has

instituted very effective measures to secure the completion of the work as soon as possible, and

to this end he has met with the encouragement

and support of many of the most prominent residents of both cities.

| Yellow Fever Cases on the Wincoski.

The United States gunboat Winooski, which

arrived yesterday from Matamoras, Cuba, with forty odd cases of yellow fever among her crew, received instructions this morning to

colder climate and disinfectants will speedily remove all traces of the epidemic. She left the

Sailing of the Yacht John T. Ford.

The schooner-yacht John T. Ford. The schooner-yacht John T. Ford, of Balti-more, of only two tons and a half burthen, sailed this afternoon at 1-30 o'clock for Havre, by the way of Nantucket and Hallfax. The start across the Atlantic will be made from Hallfax, and if the crew succeed in making the voyage, it is their intention to proceed direct to Paris from Havre, and place their craft on exhi-bition at the Exposition as an illustration of Yankee skill and daring.

The Maine Telegraph Company:

the following gentlemen were unauimously elected directors for the ensuing year -Hiram

arbor at 9 o'clock

LONDON, June 27-2 P. M.-Consols for money

to 13s. 9d. Provisions unchanged.

The Steamship North American Ashore.

GASPE BASIN, June 20, via Montreal, June 26. -The steamship North American went asho at 11 o'clock on Sunday night one-and-a-hall miles off south point of Anticosta. No lives

miles on south point of Anticosta. No fives were lost. Passengers and crew all well. They are throwing the cargo overboard. In the mean-time the ship is perfectly tight. The captain says:-I am almost sure to get the ship off to-night if the weather keeps moderate. In case not, send me immediate assistance. On Thesday morning, the 18th inst., the mails, predic and begrages we a landted specie, and baggage we e landed.

Burning of a Steamer.

CINCINNATI. June 27 .- The steamer W. F. Curtis was burned to the water's edge, at Mari etta, Ohio, this morning, but no lives were lost.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. New York, June 27.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 92%; Reading, 108%; Canton, 85%; Erie 60%; Cleveland and Putaburg, 80%; Michigan Central, 108%; Michigan Southern, 75: New York. Central, 109 Illitolis Central, 121%; Cumberland preferred, 31% Virginia 6, 68; Mizsouri 6, 85%; Hudson River, 109% United States Five-twenties, 1862, 10%; do. 1864, 107% do. 1865, 107%; new issue, 110%; Ten-forties, 10% Seven-thirtien, 106%. Money, 6 per cent. Exchange unchanged, Gold, 187%.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludiow. —The Court was init poorly attended this morning, either by atterneys, parties, or spectators. Upon call-ing over the few remaining bills, it was found that there was not even one ready for trial. The Judge explained to the jury that on account of the absence of a large number of the lawyers from the disy, and the difficulty of securing to a stendance of partles, it was impossible to get the business started. The Court adjourned until the morrow. —COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.— The case of the Commonwealth vs. Danles and Michael Mooney, charged with the larceay of two cows, is still on trial. The allegation of the Common-wealth is.—On a certain Sunday night in March, 1865, Mr. James Brown, residing in the district of Rich-two defendants were seen driving the cows from Mr. Brown's cattle-grad. Several days afterwarf's the de-fendants sold two cow skins to a tanner in the neigh-borbord which the its more in the meightfendants sold two cow skins to a tanner in the neigh borhood, which skins were identified as those onc

borhood, which skins were identified as those once worm by Mr. Brown's cows. But the defense allege and contend that there was a mistake in the identity of the persons seen driving these cows away as the defendants, and of the skins as those once belonging to the prosecutor's cows. On trial.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELESBAPH, Thursday, June 27, 1867.

The Stock Market was moderately active this alorning, and prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand, 113 was bid for 6s of 1881; 100 for 10-40s; 1061 for June and August 7:80s; 107 tor '64 5-20s; 1105 for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99; the old do. at 95. Railroad shares were the most active on the

ist. Caizwissa Rallroad preferred sold largely at 284@263, an advance of j; Reading at 544, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 524@ 523, an advance of j; and Little Schuylkill at 28, no change. 132 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Minebill;235 for North Pennsyl-vania; 59 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Eimira common; 284 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 424 for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Union sold at 36; 70 was bid for Second and Third; 66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 264 for Spruce and Pine; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 124 for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Contes. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment at full prices. Central National sold at 130, and Philadelphia at 162; 1394 was bid for Farmars' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 106 for Bouthwark; 105 for Kensington; 56 for Catawissa Railroad preferred sold largely

Malt sold at \$1:50. No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at \$42 % ton. Whisky-Held at 30c, per gallon in bond. 200 barrels sold at this rate.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, Boston, Caldwell, Gor-

Schr Mary G. Farr, Maloy, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co. St'r W. Whillden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Brem. barque Orpheus. Wessels, 56 days from Bremen, with mdse. and 336 passengers. Had six deaths and two births on the passage. Br. barque Idollque, Murphy, 38 days from Ham-burg, with empty petroleom barrels to L. Wester-gaard & Co. gaard & Co. Barque White Wing, Pike, 16 days from Orchilis, with guano to Baugh & Sons-vessel to John Dailes Co. Brem, brig Anna, Bruns, 4 days from Baltimore, in Schr G. W. Krebs, Cole, 4 days from Potomac, in Schr G. W. Krebs, Cole, 4 days from Potomac, in Schr G. W. Kreen, Cole, 4 days from Potomac, in ballast to captain. Schr Mary G. Farr, Moloy, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Westmoreland Coal Co. Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr. THE NOTION OF A

BELOW. Barque Linda, from Trinidad de Cuba, and brig Cheviot, from Matanzas, were at anohor in the bay vesterday. yesterday.

MEMORANDA. Ship Village Belle, Little, hence, at Londonderry izin inst. Barque Barah King, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 10th inst., lat. 42 23, Jou. 60. Barque Armona, Conant, hence, at Falmouth 14th Instant.

stant. Barque Boyal Charlie, Besse, hence, at Hamburg 11th

Barque Stabla, Romano, hence, at London 15th inst. Brig Elivie Allen, for Philadelphis, salled from Clen-Brig Agent, Sanduest, for Philadelphia, salled from enca lith inst. Brig E. A. Barnard, Crowell, hence, at Matanzas 6th finst. Brig E. H. Rich, Hopkins, for Philadelphia, sailed rom Trialdad 19th last. Brig Abby Watson, Wilson, for Philadelphia, cleared

Brig Cheviot, Whitney, for Philadelphia, atled from dataman 14th Inst. Brig Cheviot, Whitney, for Philadelphia, nalled from Harig D. C. Brooks, McLane, from Hyannis for Phila-brig D. C. Brooks, McLane, irom Hyannis for Phila-brighta, at Holmes' Hole 23d Inst., and salled again

delphia, at the state of the second state of the sold state. Sohr Elizabeth Magee, Barnes, hence, at Trinidad

isth inst. Schr M. C. Moseley, Urann, for Philadelphia, sailed from Mathonas 20th inst. Schr Archer and Reeves, Smith, hence, at Trinidad

Schr Archer and Reeves, Smith, hence, at Trinidad Ischr Archer and Reeves, Smith, hence, at Trinidad Ischr Untello, Eldridge, for Philadelphia or Balti-more, salled from Providence 25th inst. Schr B. P. M. Tasker, Allen, and M. R. Sampson, Sampson, hence az Batb 25th inst. Echr J. Clark, Fowler, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 25th inst. Schr Corbulo, Norton, hence for Providence, with coal, is on shore twetwe miles S. of Squan Inlet, N. J., and will probably go to pleces. The C was built at Port Jefferson, L. I., in 1868, was 127 tons register, and halls from Brookhaven, J. I.

[BY TELBORAPH.] NEW YORE, June 17.—Arrived, steamship Northern Light, from Bremen.

DOMESTIC FORTS. NEW YORK, JUDE 2A, Arrived, steamship Russia, Cook, from Liverpool. Steamship Von. Annie, from Havana. Steamship Columbia, Bartos, from Havana. Stip Owego, Norton, rom Cardiff. Bhip Chalaworth, Winker, from Aniwsrp, Harque J. H. McLaraa, Corning, from Cardiff. Barque Fawnes, Ankew, from Bublin, Barque Maria Adelates, Skorks, from Cardiff. Barque Courier, Hansen, from Newcastis, Barque Courier, Hansen, from Newcastis, Barque Courier, Hansen, from Newcastis, Barque Courier, Matthows, from Rio Janeiro.

a council at the summons of the Pope. The preparations for the present convocation at the Elernal City are of the grandest kind, and St. Peter's, the graatest of all temples, the imperishable handiwork of Michael Angelo, will be illuminated with myriad lights, shedding an effulgence over the tomb whereiu percess the certhly remains of the first percess.