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The Press.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The steamship Moravian, which passed Father Point, yesterday, with Londonderry advices of the 4th inst., gives us no new intelligence about the Atlantic cable. Nothing had been heard from the Great Eastern since noon August 2d, at which time the wires stopped working. Stock in the company has declined. A cattle disease which has already made frightful ravages is reported near Valencia, Spain. The cholera has appeared at Valencia, Spain, and at Gibraltar.

The negro population of Washington continues to be increased by arrivals from Maryland. Entire families of the strangers, carrying all their worldly goods upon their backs, are often seen upon the streets. A census is being taken of the colored residents of Washington, with a view of bettering their condition, and the Freedmen's Bureau has started the work of establishing free schools for the colored children.

The citizens of Raleigh, having determined to give a dinner to the returning rebels, Gen. Ruger has notified them that they will not be allowed to carry out their design. Persons wishing the bodies of their friends, who fell in the battles in North Carolina, can have them embalmed and sent to them, by addressing F. W. Foster, box 110, Wilmington post-office.

The substance of a letter written by ex-President Pierce to Jeff Davis, dated July 6, 1865, has been telegraphed us from Nashville. The writer predicted that if war would ensue it would not be confined to the Mason and Dixon line, but be "within our own borders and in our streets."

Two destructive fires occurred in this city on Saturday. St. George's M. E. Church, on Fourth, above Race, was nearly destroyed. The Colocksink Iron Works, on Germantown road, near Berks, shared a like fate. Loss by the latter fire was $20,000.

Of the two thousand applications for pardon which have been approved by the Attorney General, only some four hundred have received the signature of President Johnson.

A man named Wiseman was arrested in New York on Saturday with a large amount of counterfeit postal currency and other bogus money.

The internal revenue agents have seized all the stock of cigars in the leading hotels of Boston. Their owners, it is surmised, have violated the revenue laws.

Among the applicants for pardon now in Washington, is Fayette McMullen, formerly of the United States House of Representatives, but lately member of the rebel congress.

Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, has instituted inquiries to find out whether the elective franchise act was complied with in conducting the recent election.

General Grant arrived in Detroit on Saturday. His reception was on a par with those he received in other cities.

President Johnson on Saturday held a general reception, admitting all who had business, without distinction.

The mails are now carried from Richmond to Petersburg, and Weldon, N. C.

All the seven-thirty bonds subscribed for will be delivered by the 25th.

Gen. Sherman was expected in St. Louis on Saturday night.

The stock market was exceedingly flat on Saturday, and prices were irregular. United States ten-forties alone advanced, selling up to ⅞. State, municipal, and railroad bonds were not inquired for. The share list was generally weak, Reading closing at a slight decline.

The flour market was less active on Saturday. In wheat there was not much done. Corn sold at 97@98. New oats brought 52. The cotton market was firm. Whisky was in limited demand.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1865.

The ancient *National Intelligencer* has fallen into trouble. It has almost been drowned in a sea of quotations. In its anxiety to make out a case against "Occasional," it took a text from the *Chronicle*, charged it to one of these letters, and then hung upon it a string of extracts from them to prove "hostility to the Administration." While I ask of you to reprint the *Chronicle's* deserved castigation of the *Intelligencer*, I cannot withhold the utterance of my thanks to the latter for giving such copious passages from my writings. The habit of misquoting is chronic with the *Intelligencer*, and has been more than once exposed and chastised. It is at best a miserable weakness, that of attempting to prove a fault upon an adversary by tearing his sentences away from the body of his argument, and commenting upon what, in their real place, conveyed a wholly different meaning. This practice is so cheaply indulged in that any malignant and narrow mind may become an expert. It has so near a relation to downright forgery that it was easy for the *Intelligencer*, in order to prove upon "Occasional" a purpose foreign to his heart, to *mistake* what was in the *Chronicle* for his own production! In this correspondence mistakes are as likely to happen as in any other similar reflections upon passing events in a daily paper; but even the dishonorable ingenuity of the *Intelligencer* cannot pervert my sincere motives. Especially is it a ridiculous falsehood that I would repel what is called "Democratic support" from President Johnson's restoration policy. I can easily understand why a newspaper which grew old, and crabbed, and suspicious, in assisting the Democracy in its best days—the days of Jackson more especially, who was the earliest embodiment of aggressive Unionism and trenchant hate of Treason—should seek to cover its wretchedness with the cast-off garments of modern Democracy. For *now* the Democracy, as understood by those with whom the *Intelligencer* sympathizes, is the synonym of aristocracy—and there has been no slave more slavish to a bad passion than, during a generation of journalism, the *Intelligencer* has been to the artificial aristocracy; first of wealth, as in the Bank of the United States, and afterwards of slavery, as in its timid and time-serving course before the rebellion, and for a long time afterwards. There is not an impenitent rebel in the South, from Jeff Davis to John Mitchel—from the gentle Wertz in the Old Capitol to the humane Dick Turner in Richmond—who does not claim to be "a Democrat," an original, and, of course, a persecuted one. These are the *Intelligencer's* Democrats. For, mark you! the Andrew Johnson Democrat, of whom my most octogenerian critic is *now* so enamored, were its especial horror until the "radical" Senator and "arbitrary" Governor became President; when, *presto*, there was a change as marked as if the newspaper enemy of the great war measures he sustained had been born anew. Now, if the *Intelligencer* has an inherited regard for the new Democracy, which is simply slave Aristocracy, I profess an inherited regard for the old Democracy taught by Jefferson, and fought for by Jackson. And so far from driving off Democrats of that kind from the support of President Johnson in his great efforts to restore the Union, I would encourage and honor, and welcome them. In fact, a large body of this class of men gave their strong will, clear brains, and unselfish patriotism to Abraham Lincoln, a Whig, elected without and against their votes, when the false Democrats of the South sought to manacle him that they might murder the Republic. And it would be unnatural if I did not rejoice to see them giving their strong and valuable aid to Andrew Johnson, one of their own original household, and to invoke all of the same school to hold up and strengthen his hands in the new complications produced by the overthrow of the rebellion.

OCCASIONAL.

"OCCASIONAL" is reminded by a distinguished friend, that he was in error in classing General Rosseau, the Representative elect for the Louisville (Ky.) Congressional district, as a Democrat in former party divisions. Our informant, who knows General Rosseau well, says he was a prominent member of the Old Line Whig organization before the rebellion.

Movements of United States Officers.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—Quartermaster General Meigs arrived here to-day. General Sherman is expected to arrive to-night.

The Intelligencer Afflicted.

[From the Washington Chronicle of Saturday.]

We unintentionally gave great offence to our venerable neighbor, the *Intelligencer*, a few days ago, by the following editorial remark: "The bare suggestion of the idea that the President would betray the friends who elected him is a base calumny, which, if not unworthy his notice, would be answered with indignant scorn."

This remark, which our senile cotemporary confounds with a letter from "Occasional," was made in reply to the New York *Daily News*. That outspoken organ of treason had deliberately discussed the question under the heading, "Let us get Andrew Johnson," and approved the idea, provided the President could be brought over to its platform. Our comment concluded as follows: "When it is remembered that what the *News* styles the 'Democratic Platform' consists of two planks, viz.: slavery and treason, the reader will fully appreciate the insolence of the proposition." This attempt of *The Chronicle* to repel the insolence of an avowed traitor, the *Intelligencer* announces as a covert attack on the policy of President Johnson. The sensitiveness of the late McClellan organ on a matter affecting the character of its coadjutor, the *Daily News*, can be well understood; but in assuming to be the champion and defender of President Johnson, after devoting four long years to the work of undermining the Administration of his friend and predecessor, the illustrious Abraham Lincoln, it can only be characterized as jesuitical hypocrisy. But in order that the reader may judge for himself of the chagrin of the *Intelligencer* caused by our denunciation of Ben. Wood's insolent proposition "to get President Johnson" on the Copperhead platform, we quote the whole of its remarks on this point, as follows:

Notwithstanding that President Johnson, also all men of whom our history has record, has made the old Bentonian motto of "Union, harmony, conciliation, concession," his determined policy, yet we see, under a variety of pretences and disguises, a constant wind and tide of hostility to that policy from a quarter where charity, forgiveness, clemency and kindness should be most cherished, most inculcated, most urged, most enforced.

It is an evil trick of politicians to put words in the mouths of opponents, or assume something false of them, in order to have pretences for attack. Thus "Occasional" menaces the President because some Democrats are supporting a measure or measures of his policy that are obnoxious to the radical leaders. To put to a just man would seem to be cause for thankfulness to high Heaven, namely: the acclaim of the country for the President of a union of States, hands, and States, is fraught with indescribable terrors to that sort of politicians who, for the sake of office and patronage, think country for party. With this feeling "Occasional," under the mask of defending the President, throws out the following menace:

"The base suggestion of the idea that the President would betray the friends who elected him is a base calumny, which, if not unworthy his notice, would be answered with indignant scorn."

*There has been latterly a great deal of this stale sort of party trick, as well as that other form of dictation, a constant prescribing of policy for the President, under the form of "*I *must be this, or I will be that."*

*The natural inference, from the excited tone of the *Intelligencer*, is that it has been weak enough to lend itself to the preposterous and impudent scheme of the *News*. The assertion that the *Chronicle*, or that any friend of the President, is disposed to repel the support of honest Democrats is simply false. On the contrary, we have always been prompt to welcome such support, although it comes after the election. What we did was to resent the insulting suggestion of a notorious organ of treason, that the President could be induced to go over to the platform of policy. The *Intelligencer* unmistakably shows its own sympathies when it takes up the cudgel for the *News*.*

As to the poor attempt to point out discrepancies between the letters of "Occasional" and the editorials in the *Chronicle*, it may pass for what it is worth. It amounts to this: that in the one case "Occasional" rebukes rebel violence and insolence, and in the other, the editorial, in general terms, speaks of the acquiescence of the Southern people in the results of the war. It would be easy to show, on the other hand, severe editorial criticism upon the conduct of Southern men, parallel with charitable remarks in the letters of "Occasional," upon other phases of Southern affairs; and in each case our cotemporary would only display its characteristic puerility.

The *Intelligencer* is also much exercised by "Occasional's" denunciation of the "Copperhead expedient" "to demand admission into Congress of representatives from the late rebel States, elected by such bitter rebels as lately threw their ballots in Richmond, Virginia. It is the great mission of the Democratic leaders," &c. In reply to this and other remarks of "Occasional," the *Intelligencer* exclaims:

Why should such a platform be made up for the Democratic party, the South, or any party or individual, this purpose? A quantity of political villainy is suggested for them from a source replete with all the arts of party chicanery. If this be not disloyalty and hostility to the soothing and healing policy of the Administration, words are not things, and are sight of effect.

It is an easy thing for a partisan politician to invent diabolical suggestions for friends or foes, but it is not so easy for masses of men to be deluded to their own destruction by adopting them. It will be a sad day for our afflicted country, if it could thus be made the football of designing demagogues.

This is a vague sort of denial. But does our neighbor mean to say, in so many words, that the so-called Democratic leaders and presses of the country do not favor the admission of any rebel whom a Southern constituency may send to Congress? If it does so intend, let it speak out. Let it point to *one* leading Copperhead politician or journal that would oppose the admission of *any* rebel to a seat. Would the *Intelligencer* itself throw an obstacle in the way of readmitting Toombs, Stephens, Wise, Hunter, Mason, or Davis himself? We pause for a reply.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT GIVES AN AUDIENCE TO THE MASSES ON SATURDAY.

Only Four Hundred Pardons yet Issued to Rebels.

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1865.

President Johnson Gives an Audience to all Visitors.

The President, on Saturday, had a general reception, admitting without distinction all visitors having business with him. He appears to be in good health, though excessively fatigued from the rush upon his attention for several days past. Much of his time is consumed by the presentation of matters comparatively insignificant, but he appears to bear the infliction with dignity.

Visitors to the White House.

The proportion of blacks who visit the Executive mansion to see the President on business is not more than one in five hundred as compared with the whites.

The National Loan.

The delivery of all the remaining seventy-thirty bonds will be made by the 25th inst. The delay has been caused by the exhaustion of the blank forms of the smaller denominations, six or seven millions of which in amount have to be printed to meet the demand. Many unauthorized statements have been made concerning the intentions of the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to the finances. These are mere matters of conjecture, and the Secretary has no present intention of visiting New York or any other city upon that business, nor does he contemplate any immediate change of policy, as the affairs of his Department are progressing favorably.

The Colored Population of Washington.

The negro population of Washington continues to be increased by arrivals from Maryland. Entire families of the new comers, carrying on their persons all their wordly wealth, are frequently seen in our streets. A census is being taken of the colored population with a view of ameliorating the condition of the destitute, and assisting the idle to employment. The Freedmen's Bureau has commenced the work of establishing free schools for the colored children.

The Campbell Hospital, which is now being divided into rooms, is sufficiently large to accommodate a thousand of such people.

The old resident negroes look on the influx with disapprobation and jealousy, fearing that the demand for employment may have the effect of reducing the present wages of labor.

A Distinguished Penitent.

Among the latest arrivals of Southerners in quest of a pardon, is FAYETTE MCMULLEN, of Virginia. He was one of the fiercest secessionists, but now claims some merit for belonging to the reactionary party against JEFF. DAVIS. MCMULLEN was formerly a member of the United States House of Representatives, and afterwards in the Rebel Congress.

Opening of Post-Offices.

The Postmaster General is gradually extending the postal service southward from Richmond, having just concluded contracts for conveyance of the mails from that city to Petersburg, and from Petersburg to Weldon, N. C., twice a day. The entire distance is ninety miles.

Pardons for Repentant Rebels.

Thus far, about two thousand applications for pardon under the proclamation of the President, have been favorably acted on by the Attorney General, but not more than one-fourth have been sent out by the State Department to the interested parties. The remainder await the signatures of the President and Secretary SEWARD.

A Correction.

The Pacific Railroad bonds, amounting to $1,238,000, mentioned in the last official statement of the public debt, were issued to the Central Pacific Railroad of California, instead of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The word "Union" was inserted in the statement by mistake for the word "Central."

FORTRESS MONROE.

A Son of John Mitchel Unsuccessfully Solicits an Interview with his Father.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 10.—The steamer W. Whilldin has arrived from Richmond, bound to Baltimore, with the 13th Ohio Regiment, in command of Colonel S. R. Clark.

James Mitchel, son of John Mitchel, arrived from Richmond last evening, and sought an interview with his father, which was refused him by General Miles, and he returned at once to Richmond.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Scheme to Conciliate Returned Rebel Soldiers Frustrated, etc.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 5.—The wealthy leaders of the late rebellion, who expect to control the coming State Convention and the political affairs of North Carolina, have for the past five weeks been giving public dinners in many of the counties in the 6th Sub-district to returned members of the late rebel armies. A committee was appointed and a day designated for a like display of hospitalities at the county seat of this county. As this looked like a public exhibition of approbation to rebel soldiers for their attempt to overthrow the Government, it was suppressed by Major General Ruger.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 4.—As the friends of deceased soldiers are either coming to this place at great expense, to return disappointed, or are writing to know if their friends can be disinterred, and if it is necessary for them to come and do it, the following facts should be generally known as pertaining to Wilmington, Fort Fisher, Smithville, and vicinity:

First. No bodies can be disinterred until November, 1865.

Second. The former agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, F. W. Foster, who was at the fall of Fort Fisher, and has been here ever since the town fell, will embalm and send forth, promptly and safely, home any bodies that can be found here, on reasonable terms. He has access to all the records, and will do all he can to find the bodies of our dead, and it will save the great expense of coming. His address is box No. 110, Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. LEWIS,
Hospital Chaplain, U. S. A.

TENNESSEE.

A Proclamation of Governor Brownlow Relative to the Elective Franchise.

NASHVILLE, August 12.—Governor Brownlow has issued a proclamation proposing certain questions to the clerks of the county courts and the sheriffs, with a view of ascertaining whether or not the elective franchise act was fully complied with in conducting the recent election. Information has reached the State Department that in some counties it was erroneously construed, in others wilfully evaded, and in some instances totally disregarded. The Governor invites all the loyal citizens to communicate all the information they possess in relation to the question. He requests the loyal citizens of the State that no array of numbers, however great; no censure of disfranchised rebels, however loud; no combination of apostate Union men, however respectful or valued, will prevent the execution of the said law according to its substance and spirit.

THE VIEWS OF EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE REBELLION.

NASHVILLE, August 12.—The *Press and Times*, of this city, publishes a letter from ex-President Pierce to Jefferson Davis, dated July 6, 1860, in which he says: "Without discovering the slight of the conservatism to accede, I have never believed that actual disruption of this Union can occur without blood; and if this dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be along the Mason and Dixon line merely. It will be within our own borders—in our streets—between the two classes of citizens to whom I have referred. Those who defy the law, and scout at their constitutional obligations, will, if we ever reach the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home."

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—Cotton active; sales of 2,000 bales at 40@41c for middling.

Sugar active; freights unchanged. Large quantities of cotton are daily arriving at Houston. Major General Merritt arrived at San Antonio on the 1st. There are thirty thousand troops at Victoria, Green Lake, Juvonia, and Indianola, five thousand of which are colored men. Robberies by negroes are becoming fearful in Texas. Intelligent men in quarters indicate a cheerful disposition on the part of the people towards the Administration.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—Cotton very dull; sales 250 bales middling at 40@40c. Freights active and unchanged. It is believed there will not be twenty thousand bales of cotton raised in Mississippi the present year.

The Mississippi Convention election is largely conservative.

CAIRO, August 13.—The New Orleans *Times* correspondent with Merritt's cavalry expedition through Texas writes that Texas is a wilderness of young forest trees. Very little cotton is planted in the section traversed by Merritt. Corn is so plentiful as to be a drug. Society is demoralized. Senor Armigo, a Mexican General, residing at San Antonio, was robbed in broad daylight, on July 26th, of $30,000 in gold and gold dust, by twenty disguised men.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, August 13, 1864.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER KANGAROO.

The steamer Kangaroo arrived here on Saturday morning from Liverpool. Her advices have been anticipated.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.

A man named Wiseman was arrested on Saturday with a large amount of counterfeit fifty-cent postal stamps and counterfeit bills on the Weybosset Bank, of Providence, in his possession. The arrest was made while he was negotiating their sale.

Movements of General Grant.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION ACCORDED HIM IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, August 12.—General Grant and suite arrived at the Central depot, in this city, at half-past 11 o'clock to-day. The party immediately entered carriages and were conveyed to the Biddle House. The streets through which the General passed were crowded with people, who greeted him with loud and prolonged cheers. General Grant gives a reception at the Biddle House this evening.

An immense crowd was attracted at an early hour this morning, in front of the Biddle House, to welcome General Grant to Detroit. Brief but eloquent speeches were made by Hon. Theo. Romeyn and Senator Howard. The General, after bowing to the crowd, retired.

The Atlantic Cable—No Signs of the Fleet.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., August 9, via NORTH SYDNEY, August 11.—At this hour, nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, a thick fog prevails.

The steamer Royalist returned this morning from Galatea, a point forty miles down the bay. She reports that at the time she left there were no signs of the arrival of the steamship Great Eastern.

ASTY BAY, C. B., August 13—7.30 P. M.—No signs of the arrival of the Great Eastern.

Destruction of a Lake Vessel by Fire.

DETROIT, August 12.—The propeller Meteor took fire on Friday morning, while in the St. Mary's ship-canal basin, and was scuttled and sunk in twelve feet water. No lives were lost but the passengers lost all their effects.

The Meteor is the same boat that collided with the Pewabic. Both boats were owned by J. T. Whiting & Co., of Detroit.

Seizure of Cigars.

BOSTON, August 12.—The *Traveller* says: "The leading hotels of this city have been visited by the Internal Revenue officers, who seized all their stock of cigars for an alleged violation of the revenue laws. The cigars were carried to the United States courthouse and placed in the custody of the United States Marshal."

Arrival of the Sacramento.

BOSTON, August 12.—The United States frigate Sacramento arrived here to-day.

THE NAVAJOE INDIAN TRIBES.—Secretary Harlan and Judge Cooley, Commissioner of the Indian Bureau, have returned to Washington from their conference with the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, relative to certain propositions emanating from the latter, involving a change in the condition of the Navajoe Indian tribe of New Mexico. The interview in question took place at the Continental Hotel, and was satisfactory. The Navajoes are a semi-civilized tribe, numbering about twelve thousand, and probably have made more original progress in the primary arts than any other tribe now extant. The Society of Friends propose to send out a large number of agents among the Navajoes, and establish industrial schools in their midst with a view of ultimately bringing them entirely within the pale of civilization. Though this undertaking will be forwarded at the expense of the society, it is still proper to place the work under Government auspices, and an agent of the latter, resident at the point where the schools are founded, will exercise a controlling supervision over the conduct of the educational system. Though the plans thus presented are not entirely settled in detail, it is believed that the action of the Friends in Philadelphia will finally dispose of the matter. There is no doubt that the Government will accept the proffer thus made, and will specially close with the propositions that are to be formally presented to the Interior Department some time during the present week.—*Correspondence New York Herald.*

RATHER THIN.—An English manufacturing firm has succeeded, after many years' experience, in making a sheet of iron so thin that 4,800 such sheets are required to make an inch in thickness, being one-fourth as thick as tissue paper. The experiment was induced by a Pittsburg manufacturer, who wrote to England some time ago on a sheet of his own making, of which it took 1,000 piled one on another to make an inch. The Pittsburger's skill has been largely overcome by his British rival, and he must try again.

EUROPE.

NO LATER NEWS ABOUT THE CABLE.

The Great Eastern not heard from after the 2d instant.

APPEARANCE OF THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

AN ALARMING CATTLE DISEASE IN THE VICINITY OF LONDON.

FATHER POINT, L. C., August 13.—The steamer Moravian has passed this point with Liverpool advices of August 3d, via Londonderry August 4th. The Persia, from New York, arrived out on the 4th inst.

The Missing Cable Ship.

The following is the latest despatch received at Londonderry, from London, on the 4th inst.

LONDON, August 4.—Communication with the Great Eastern remains suspended, and nothing has been heard from her since noon of the 2d of August. Atlantic telegraph shares are nominal at 21@23. The insurance on the cable has advanced to 50@60 guineas.

The latest despatches from the Great Eastern to Wednesday morning, August 2d, reported all going on well, and 1,200 miles paid out. On Wednesday evening, the following was received:

"VALENTIA, August 2—8 P. M.—Signals from Great Eastern became unintelligible at noon, and no communication has been had with the ship since, and no information received."

The cause was unknown, and at the closing of this summary nothing additional had transpired.

The land line, between Valentia and London, has been out of order. Atlantic Telegraph, old shares, became quiet on the 3d, and nominal, the quotations of the 3d being 40@50; preferred shares declined from ⅝ premium to ⅞@⅝ discount.

Jeremiah Townsend, clerk in a saving bank at New Haven, Conn., who absconded last May, with about one hundred thousand dollars, has been cleverly captured in Liverpool, by two Philadelphia detectives, on his arrival at that place from Havana, via Southampton. Townsend sought to use his money to secure his arrested, but was prevented. Nearly ninety-nine thousand dollars of the stolen money was found in his possession. He sailed for New York, in custody of his captors, by the Etna, on the 2d inst.

Sackville-Lane's Circular of August 2d says: "We have to report a fair amount of business in American securities for the past week. U. S. 5-20s steadily declined for some days until they reached 67¾, from which they have rallied to 68½; Erie steady at about 54; Illinois Central, ex dividend and bonus, closed at 70¼."

An alarming cattle disease is reported to be spreading rapidly in the vicinity of London, and serious ravages are noted. The Government had taken action to check the contagion, if possible.

Sir R. McDonnel, Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, has accepted the Governorship of Hong-Kong.

The weather in England had become inclement, and much rain had fallen.

The *Moniteur*, on the present position of the Schleswig-Holstein question, says that France continues to hope that any agreement that may be made will be in conformity with the national sentiment of the people of the Duchies.

The Bourse, on the 2d, was heavy. Rentes, 67@75f.

Rumors prevail of an early interview between the King of Italy and the Pope, but correspondents believe such a meeting will not take place before the evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

Thirty cases of cholera have been reported at Valencia, Spain, and it has also appeared in a camp at Gibraltar.

Two Spanish Bishops who protested against the recognition of Italy, are threatened with trouble, their protests having been referred to the Council of State.

In the *London* market the funds were dull; Consols ½@⅝ lower.

Latest via Greencastle.

LONDON, August 4.—The *News* and *Times'* city articles say the advance in the bank rate was not anticipated in the Stock Exchange, and produced considerable uneasiness and decline in prices. Last night's bank returns show it had become necessary, and the extremely sudden and unfavorable turn in the weather, which will be likely to lead to grain importations, must have furnished additional inducements; and it is also believed that the movement of gold to Spain may remain to be made in connection with the recent loan of $100,000 granted that country; but the London *Times* otherwise asserts that there is no reason to anticipate an increase of the pressure, since it appears the current demand for money has been chiefly for internal circulation, the amount of notes now in the hands of the public being at least half a million in excess of the total usual at this season. The demand at the bank yesterday, at the altered rate, was moderate. The *Herald* says the state of affairs in connection with the money market has led to an advance of the insurance premium, from twenty-five to fifty and sixty guineas. A very anxious feeling prevails in the city and elsewhere with regard to the prospects of the cable. Up to noon of the 2d the signals received were singularly distinct. The ship was then nearly two-thirds of the way over Newfoundland. She was in the deepest water of the whole route, 2,400 fathoms, a little over two and a half miles. It was at this point that the signals at Valentia became unintelligible, and gradually ceased.

The *Times* infers that the disaster occurred after the cable left the vessel, from the fact that it was perfectly free from any strain, for the signalling their messages as usual, when their signals became unintelligible at Valentia, and at last ceased entirely. As to the chances of recovering the impaired part, and repairing it, it may be said that this process could not be accomplished at the rate of more than a quarter of a mile per hour, which the slightest wind or rough sea would at once put an end to. For such eventualities the Great Eastern is amply prepared. She has several buoys on board, equal, altogether, to a weight of fifty tons, and she has at least five miles of powerful wire buoy-rope, which can support all this force, left for that city on Saturday. Col. Donnellon, it is stated is to be commandant of the place. Fayetteville has been for some time past without any troops whatever.—*Herald 6th.*

AUGUSTA.

The Augusta *Chronicle* of August 1 notices the presence of General Howell Cobb in that city, and says: "In a conversation with the General, he expressed a great desire to have all matters now in agitation settled at once, and wished most heartily to see Georgia once more resuming her former position in the Union. The issues which have lately convulsed this country he considers forever disposed of. Slavery, he says, can never be resuscitated in any shape. He thinks it best that all submit promptly and willingly to the United States authorities; that matters which have passed should be remembered among the things that were, and should not be dragged into the present, thereby creating discord, and trammelling the movements of those who are doing all they can to settle affairs." The same paper speaks of the arrival in town of ex-Governor Brown, and says: "Governor Brown speaks hopefully of the future, and thinks it would be well for the convention to declare slavery at an end in Georgia, without excitement or discussion. He also says that the people of Northern Georgia are anxious for an opportunity to take the oath of allegiance, and will return conservative men to the legislature. He regards the question of secession as settled by the result of the war, and that any further agitation on that and kindred topics should be studiously avoided."

Virginia Postal Affairs.

Postmaster General Dennison, on Monday afternoon, ordered the following offices to be opened and appointments made:

Mount Crawford, Rockingham county, Virginia, Jonas Heller postmaster, vice P. J. Clarke.

Woodville, Rappahannock county, Virginia, Charles R. Carder postmaster, vice Joseph Reed.

Washington, Rappahannock county, Virginia, John T. Carder postmaster, vice R. Dedham.

Sperryville, Rappahannock county, Virginia, A. F. Merrefee postmaster, vice R. H. Buckner.

Luray, Page county, Virginia, Mr. Weaver postmaster, vice T. M. Almond.

Mount Freedom, Pendleton county, West Virginia, Samuel Sullenberger postmaster.

Lee Town, Jefferson county, West Virginia, James W. Snyder postmaster, vice G. W. Niceley.

Mouth of Seneca, Pendleton county, West Virginia, Joseph Harmons postmaster, vice Aaron Bogg.

Luney's Creek, Hardy county, West Virginia, Eli W. Baker postmaster, vice T. S. Douglass.

Milton, Caswell county, North Carolina, William F. Smith postmaster, vice N. B. Patton.

Re-establish Hannahville, Tucker county, West Virginia, and appoint Hannah B. Bowman postmaster.

Reedy, Jackson county, Virginia, Dempsey P. Fisher postmaster.

At Grant, Marshall county, West Virginia, appoint Daniel A. Sibert postmaster, vice John Stevens, resigned.

At Hoodsville, Marion county, Virginia, appoint William Floyd postmaster, vice M. A. Clayton.

At Beaver Valley, Newcastle county, Delaware, establish office and appoint John Chander postmaster.

Route No. 4,313, (old,) Virginia; Culpeper Courthouse to Newmarket; contract with William F. Olcock, of Sperryville, Virginia, to convey mails from Culpeper Courthouse by Griffinsburg, Boston, State Mills, Woodville, Sperryville, Luray, and Massanutten to Newmarket, fifty-six miles and back, three times a week, at $759 per annum, until 31st December, 1865.

Route No. 4,314, Virginia; Selma to White Sulphur Springs; contract with A. D. Trotter, of Covington, Virginia, to convey mails from Selma, by Covington and Callahan's, to White Sulphur Springs, thirty-one miles and back, six times a week, to 30th September, and then three times a week the residue of the term, at $1,914 per annum, until 31st December, 1865.—*Richmond Republic, 9th.*

GENERAL GRANT IN CANADA.

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK AND SAY OF HIM.

A correspondent (Carleton) of the Boston *Journal*, who is accompanying General Grant on his journey through to Canada, thus relates some of the incidents of the trip. He says:

THE DEPARTURE FROM QUEBEC.

When the tourists at Quebec learned that General Grant was to go up the river by boat, there was a rush for tickets. Every stateroom and berth was specially engaged. There is a crowd on board, and the steward is transforming the saloon tables into bedsteads. The passengers have improved the occasion to share *ad libitum* at the Lieutenant General. Many have been introduced; many have introduced themselves. His uniform courtesy to all is the theme of remark. His departure from Quebec was marked by the same enthusiasm which greeted him on his arrival. The wharf was packed with people, who cheered vociferously.

GRANT SMOKES A CIGAR WITH ADMIRAL HOPE.

Among those who called upon him was Sir James Hope, Admiral, commanding her Majesty's navy in America. He drove up to the hotel this forenoon with three of the officers of his fleet in full official dress. A second carriage contained his valet, and two others to freight one of Adams & Co's express wagons. The contrast between the two men was very great. The Admiral is taller than Gen. Grant, and older by fifteen or twenty years, with iron-gray hair, white whiskers trimly brushed, a gray eye, florid face, quick and vigorous in his actions, and a good-natured countenance. General Grant is so well known that I need not give a description of his personal appearance. Sir James found a plain man in plain clothes. The Admiral and his officers were gorgeous in gold lace, bright buttons, crimson sashes, chapeaus nodding plumes, epaulets and stars. After the call the Admiral sat down with General Grant and enjoyed a cigar. He gave free expression to his admiration of Gen. Grant. He said that he was surprised to see a man so unostentatious. "He is not at all like our officers," he said. The Admiral laid aside his coat, chapeau, and plumes, and appeared in naval undress—of white pants, blue coat, and plain cap.

CANADIAN OPINION OF GENERAL GRANT.

As stated in a previous letter, I am here, not to speak of General Grant's movements, but simply to hear what the people will say of him. It is interesting to hear the comments. There is a large, stout, white-haired man, dressed in Canada gray, accompanied by his wife and daughter, on the ship.

"I intended to spend another day in Quebec," said he, "but when I found General Grant was going up river I thought I would go in the same boat, and so secured tickets. My wife feels bad not to see Montmorenci, but we decided to come right along."

"How does he impress you?" I asked.

"Oh, he is a gentleman. He is a plain man, and the more you see of him the more like him. He isn't stuck up at all, but wears his honors quietly," was the reply.

On the sofa opposite there is a young snob, dressed in a short gray roundabout. He has red whiskers of the shoe brush pattern, and is quizzing the General through his eyeglass.

"Aw, I don't see anything remarkable about him," he says to a fellow of the same breed who sits beside him.

If the subject of their remarks was exceedingly displeased at his quizzing, he gave no sign, with epaulets, stars, gold lace and gilt buttons; if he looked haughtily upon everybody present, if he was proud enough not to see any one who was not dressed in the extreme of dignity, doubtless these fellows would see something remarkable in him. They have not sense enough to know that his simple, unostentatious manners, his urbane treatment of all who approach him, is so very remarkable that the people recognize it at once.

I stood upon the guard when the boat left the wharf at Quebec, and listened to the crowd:

"He's a brick," said one.

"That is the man who licked the rebs," said another who stood by his side.

"I had a brother who fit under him," said a third.

While walking around the citadel I fell into conversation with the soldier who conducted our party. He belongs to the Rifles. "I had a brother who was under Grant," said he. "He was wounded in front of Petersburg, and has got his discharge."

"What does he say of General Grant?" I asked.

"Oh, he says he is a bully boy."

Then he began to talk about the fortifications.

"These are no good. I reckon your guns, which you have got, would knock these walls to pieces mighty quick." Then, looking across the river, he continued: "I think that some of the new fortifications are to be erected at Point Levi, and said, "What good will they be when completed? They may keep a vessel from coming up the river, but if we had war with you Grant would come up from Maine and take us on the land side."

There was more practical wisdom in what he said than in the whole Board of Admiralty, or whatever board of the home Government sat upon the Canadian defence question. Canada can't be defended any more than the Confederacy could be defended. Are the English Lords and Admirals bats, that they don't see it?

WAIFS FROM THE SOUTH.

RICHMOND.

The steamer Clyanna, Captain Robinson, of and from Philadelphia, bound to this city *via* the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with an assorted cargo, which cleared from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on Monday evening last, was sunk in eight feet of water. The cause of her sinking was the drunk boiling boat, thus injuring the hull to such an extent as to make her spring a leak. Lighters were sent from Norfolk to get out her cargo, which, of course, damaged by water. Arrangements have been made to raise her as soon as the cotton is out.—*Norfolk Ill.*

The taking of the census of the negroes, in order to learn their condition, is progressing very satisfactorily in the district comprised of Richmond city and the counties of Henrico and Chesterfield.

Richmond is to have a new courthouse.

There are at present in Richmond one hundred and thirty-five licensed bar-rooms. Independent of the licensed ordinaries, there are *one hundred and six* liquor dealers, who are licensed to sell spirits wholesale or retail, but not to be drunk at the place where sold. To be added to these are *twenty* saloons, licensed to sell nothing but beer, ale, and porter—making a grand total of *two hundred and sixty-one* licensed sellers of ardent spirits in the city. To this number may be added at least *one hundred* unlicensed rum-mills. But admitting that there are only two hundred and sixty-one bar-rooms in the entire city, and place the population at forty-five thousand, this would give one bar-room to every two hundred persons, or one to every sixty-drinking people. If, in face of these facts, the citizens of Richmond do not become hard drinkers, it will certainly be no fault of the liquor dealers.

PETERSBURG.

Col. B. F. Winger has been relieved from duty as commandant of the city. Civil authorities having been restored, it is presumed that the necessity for a post commandant no longer exists.—*Express 10th.*

The number of persons now permitted to draw rations is largely curtailed by a recent order, and it is questionable whether all the really destitute persons can be furnished therewith. There is a great scarcity of money here, and a great scarcity of employment, and, consequently, much suffering among the poorer classes. We fear, too, that this suffering is trifling compared to what it will be a few months hence. The city is in no condition to aid the poor, as she has done in past times, and unless assistance is extended by the General Government, there will, undoubtedly, be a heavy amount of suffering.—*Ibid.*

WILMINGTON.

The 27th Regiment of negro troops, forming a part of the brigade and garrison of this city, leaves this morning for Fayetteville as a garrison at that post. Generals Ames and Duncan, and Lieut. Col. Donnellon, the commandant of all this force, left for that city on Saturday. Col. Donnellon, it is stated is to be commandant of the place. Fayetteville has been for some time past without any troops whatever.—*Herald 6th.*

AUGUSTA.

The Augusta *Chronicle* of August 1 notices the presence of General Howell Cobb in that city, and says: "In a conversation with the General, he expressed a great desire to have all matters now in agitation settled at once, and wished most heartily to see Georgia once more resuming her former position in the Union. The issues which have lately