NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR., MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXII ..... No. 240

New York, Wednesday, August 28, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, August 27.

Napoleon delivered a speech to the citizens of Arras, in which he acknowledged that "weak governments often seek to divert public attention from domestic troubles by fomenting foreign troubles." He added that the people should have faith in the future, the government resting on the "national rule." The Spanish insurgents have had a triumph in the field in Arragon, one of the Queen's generals, a nephew of Narvaez, being killed in the engagement. United States Minister Bancroft was presented to the King of Prussia. Denmark has renewed her demands in Prussia relative to North Schleswig. A grand congress of abolitionists is in session in Manchester, England; Lloyd Garrison and many other "distinguished" white men and negroes taking part in the proceedings.

Professor Faraday is dead.

Sir William Napier is to lead a British military expedition from India for the rescue of the English prisoners in Abyssinia.

The Atlantic cable from Brest to New York will, it is expected, be laid next May. The Great Eastern is chartered to put down the wire.

Consols closed at 94 13-16 for money in London. Five-twenties closed at 73¾ in London and 77⅞ in Frankfort.

The Liverpool cotton market closed heavy, with middling uplands at 10⅞. Breadstuffs and provisions generally unchanged.

By the arrival of the French Transatlantic mail steamship Ville de Paris at this port yesterday morning, after a fine run from Brest, we received our files, embracing details of our cable despatches to the 17th of August, the mails of the Ville de Paris being as late as the correspondence on board the Cuba at Boston.

THE CITY.

The Board of Health met yesterday, when a lengthy debate ensued on the request of a Brooklyn merchant for permission to transfer cotton that had recently come from Galveston from Red Hook to the European steamers. The question remained undecided, and a resolution was adopted requesting the opinion of the counsel as to the jurisdiction of the Board in the matter of quarantine. The weekly mortality report showed the number of deaths during the week to have been 608 in New York and 274 in Brooklyn. An order was issued by the Chief of Police yesterday prohibiting the slaughtering of cattle within the city limits or the driving of them through the streets without the written permission of the Board of Health.

The Osceola, Captain Foster, which arrived off the Battery on Monday, during her late cruise visited Santa Cruz, Curacoa, Aspinwall, Carthagena, Cape Haytien, Key West and Norfolk. She has been out since the 1st of February, and being unseaworthy will be put out of commission and placed in the dry dock for repairs.

A series of gigantic whiskey frauds on the revenue have recently been discovered, which, it is said, implicate merchants of high standing in this city and Boston.

The case of Daniel Noble was examined before Justice Hogan yesterday. Noble is charged with having in his possession nearly $200,000 of bonds stolen from the Royal Insurance Company in December last. The examination is still pending.

A young man named Alfred Rowland was committed by Commissioner Osborne yesterday, on a charge of embezzling a check for $12,000.

A fire occurred in Broad street last evening, at which one fireman was killed by falling from the roof and another badly injured by falling through a hatchway. The loss by the fire is estimated at $40,000.

The Inman line steamship City of New York, Captain Tibbitts, will leave pier 45 North river at noon to-day (Wednesday) for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers, &c.

The steamship Ariadne, Captain Sawyer, of C. H. Mallory & Co.'s line, will sail from pier 20 East river to-morrow (Thursday) for Galveston, Texas.

The stock market was variable yesterday, but closed steady. Government securities were dull and rather heavy. Gold was strong and closed at 141¾.

There was scarcely any improvement in trade yesterday, though in some commodities a fair business was consummated. Domestic produce ruled heavy and lower, while merchandise was comparatively steady. Coffee was unchanged. Cotton was rather more active, but at a decline of ⅛c. per lb. On 'Change, flour was dull, heavy and generally 15c. a 30c. lower, while wheat was 1c. a 2c. lower for amber and 5c. a 10c. for white. Corn was 1c. lower and oats were rather more steady. Pork was more active, but at lower prices. Lard and beef were unchanged. Freights remained quiet. Naval stores and petroleum were more active at former prices, while wool was dull and heavy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Irreconcilable differences are said to have already sprung up between the President and General Grant. The latter, it is stated, refuses in direct terms to execute the recent orders relative to the supersedure of Sheridan and Sickles, and claims that he alone, as General of the army, has the right to control the departments. No further changes have occurred in the Cabinet.

The letter of General Grant on the removal of Sheridan has called forth the fact that leading Missouri radicals some time ago had a conversation with him, in which he expressed himself favorable to the Congressional plan of reconstruction. The majority of the party continued to distrust him, however, until the publication of his recent letter, and now they consider him one of themselves. A reception is to be given Sheridan on his arrival in St. Louis.

It is reported that the University at Augusta, Ga., was recently ordered to be closed by General Pope, on account of some remarks made by a student in a speech at commencement. Through the representations of Chancellor Lipscomb, the commencement exercises were allowed to continue, on condition that the newspaper press should say nothing about the whole transaction. It is further stated that eight thousand dollars intended for the use of the University have been withheld from such use by General Pope.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the article on the pardoning power was adopted and referred to the Committee on Revision. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the State Finances and Canals, but after slight debate the subject was postponed. The article on the militia was then adopted and referred to the Committee on Revision.

The freedmen in certain districts of Georgia have published an address to their brethren, favoring the election of men of their own color to Congress. They contend that many white conservatives will vote for a black man in preference to a white man who could take the oath, and having a majority among themselves, at any rate are entitled to their own representatives.

It is reported that the Memphis and Ohio Railroad has been seized by Governor Brownlow, and that the strike on the Mobile road has ceased.

The railroad machine shop at Lafayette, Ind., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, involving a loss of $200,000. A large fire also occurred at Greensburg, Ohio, last evening, destroying several buildings. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Thaddeus Stevens has nearly recovered his health, and has recently written a letter, in which he says that there is no law to prohibit the removal of District commanders without the consent of the Senate. He claims that conservatism, as defined by some Senators, is worse than copperheadism.

The Indians who fought at Republican river recently sent word to the whites after the battle was over that they did not want peace. The Sioux Indians are also reported incorrigible.

Three hundred and thirty deaths have occurred from cholera in the Indian Territory. A large proportion of the population of Fort Gibson and sixty soldiers and seventy-five Indians at Fort Arbuckle have died of it.

Three men were instantly killed yesterday by the explosion of a powder mill at Bennington, Vt. One of them was blown into fragments.

Bridget Dergan, who murdered Mrs. Corlell at Newmarket, N. J., will be executed on Friday. Since her incarceration, thirty thousand persons have called to see her. She has made three partial confessions, and promises to make a fourth before her last hour.

Development of the Political Struggle.

The black wave that has so long threatened us is losing its force. It must soon break into foam if the President only dares to meet the issue like a statesman. We care little for color—we leave that for a banner cry. We go deeper than the skin, and demand that the foundations of our government rest upon educated brain. The nation fairly staggers to-day under its load of ignorance; and well may we lament the new burden imposed upon it by the faction which raises its flag aloft and cries party first! country afterwards! In the West they already open the contest for a consolidation of political power and a seizing of all the elements of strength in the government. Mr. Wade, in a speech that loses all force by its pandering to ignorance and blasphemy, opens his batteries upon the dread reaction which he sees advancing with a steady but irresistible march. Senator Sherman, more logical, but yet with faulty points in his argument, follows, to garnish, if possible, the speech of Mr. Wade. Both of these Senators stand on the Ohio field, where, facing them, stand Pendleton and Vallandigham. Mr. Pendleton, now disposed to accept the fact that some questions have been decided in the war, is shaping himself to the stern logic of the position; and though he has done much to sink him deep, in loyal eyes, during the struggle for national existence, he may yet do much to harmonize the contending elements. For Vallandigham we have little hope; he has the black blindness, and is as radical in his views as are the radical republicans in theirs. With him the war has settled nothing. Nor he nor the extreme radicals can ever reach a point where the nation can balance itself.

Tossed about as we are in this political gale, we turn to the man whose hand is at the helm. From him we expect reform. The tide has reached its flood. We have cursed the poor negro by too rapidly elevating him; and in the coming reaction he will soon curse us. We have done all this for political purposes. In the emancipation of the black we have gone so far that we threaten to enslave the white; all this to the grievous injury of both. The attack and defence of the one absorbing color have given birth to two great attempts at a dictatorship—one by Mr. Johnson, one by Congress. The former was defeated by the latter; the latter must now be defeated by the former. This done, the battling political forces will come to mutual concession and unity of action. The country may then take a rapid march to union, peace and a brilliant future. First, however, must be swept aside the division of executive power as Congress tried to arrange it in the five military dictatorships. In his determination that he will defend his branch of the government, Andrew Johnson is right; and the nation, in its cooler moments, must thank him. Sheridan broke loose from executive control—from the control of his military commander. He is removed. It is a splendid lesson of discipline to the army. General Sickles, forgetting, in partisan feeling, his military duty, disobeys the orders of his superior officer, and thus destroys the great principle that gives an army force. It is right that an example should be made of him. The President has done the country service in removing him. Would that throughout the whole machinery of government the same rigid discipline were infused. The nation, now almost breathless, might breathe free again. Woe to North as well as South if these States are to be cut into irresponsible military dictatorships! When Congress make a law in accordance with our constitution they hand it to the Executive power and say, "There it is; execute it." Were he, overridden by military officers, to prove unworthy the trust, then well might Congress impeach him. Let him sweep away fifty district commanders, until he finds a set who can understand that they are responsible to the Executive—the Executive to Congress.

Now of the Cabinet. The country has long enough groaned under its pressure. We want men of more enlarged views—true statesmen—statesmen who forget, in the general good, all party feeling; and who, in every State of the Union, will rebuild the dying hopes which have flattered the nation. We want men who will lead in the great reaction which is marching to the salvation of our people. Relieve us from this madness about the negro, who must take his place in the ratio of his ability, and, in common with all our people, work out his own salvation, as brain light brings power. Now is the grand moment for the President to settle the question which has been so badly managed that it threatens our national existence. There now remains but one sword that can cut the knot. Once cut, there will be swept away the military dictatorships and the wave of ignorance that threatens our republicanism. Let Mr. Johnson prepare to deal the blow; but first a new Cabinet—then strike; and let that stroke be universal amnesty—amnesty to the black, amnesty to the white.

Relief for the Victims of the Yellow Fever in Texas.

We invite special attention to the appeal, in another column of the HERALD, in behalf of those suffering by the ravages of the yellow fever in the coast towns of Texas, and particularly in Galveston. These sufferers are of both Northern and Southern birth, and whether of one or the other, are fully entitled to that charity which knows no geographical boundaries. The Howard Association, composed of the most prominent citizens of Galveston, has devoted itself during this dreadful season, as it always has for more than twenty years past, whenever pestilence has raged, to the care of the sick, the burial of the dead and the relief of the surviving sufferers. But its funds are now exhausted, and at a meeting on Monday night of several citizens of Galveston now sojourning in New York, it was resolved to invoke the aid of Northern benevolence, which, to its credit be it said, has never turned a deaf ear to similar appeals. Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., Norton, Slaughter & Co., C. H. Mallory & Co., Josiah Macy's Sons, George E. Biddle & Co., Gardner, Bacon & Co. and Williams & Guion are authorized to receive subscriptions and to see that they are properly forwarded to the Howard Association in Galveston.

Practical Operation of a General Amnesty.

The proclamation of a general amnesty by the President would extend to all persons implicated in the rebellion, black and white, the Executive pardon, and remove from them all pains and penalties imposed by law as a punishment for their offence. Upon its promulgation every white man and every negro in the Southern States would be entitled to register his name as a voter and to take part in the business of reconstruction. All the citizens of each State, of every color, would then have a voice in framing the organic law under which they and their families are to live and die.

It would then become the duty of the generals commanding in the several military districts to receive the votes of the pardoned rebels, without distinction of color. It may be in anticipation of a neglect or refusal to perform this duty on the part of the original five military commanders of the districts that the President has thought fit to remove them, or some of them, prior to the issue of an amnesty proclamation.

The constitutions of the Southern States, thus formed by the votes of all their citizens, white and black, would be submitted to Congress for its approval. The impeachment and removal of the President would, in that case, be of very little moment, as Congress would have to approve or reject these constitutions, and could no longer evade the direct issue between universal amnesty and negro supremacy.

The President, if impeached, would leave behind him an enfranchised South. What could Congress do? The Executive pardon, granted after the enactment of the law of pains and penalties, would have nullified so much of the law of Congress as deprived them of the right to vote. Could Congress again disfranchise them? Under what pretence and for what crime? Certainly not for an offence for which they had already received the Executive pardon. In fact, a proclamation of general amnesty by the President, acting under his constitutional authority, is the only step that can put the real issue distinctly before the people, upset the plans of the radicals and probably place Johnson himself in the field as a candidate against Chase, the national banks, the Puritans and the niggers.

Our Watering Places.

Thirty years ago Saratoga used to attract from every part of the Union visitors who truly represented the culture and beauty and wealth, and every other claim to distinction offered by our best American society. In the height of the season the President of the United States, with General Talmadge on one side and General Scott on the other, might have been seen at the head of the hotel table at Saratoga, surrounded by celebrities from all the influential classes of the community. But at present a most disagreeable contrast is exhibited by the crowd of gamblers and prize fighters and spendthrifts and ostentatious nobodies, whose vulgarity has replaced the refinement and elegant simplicity of their predecessors. Only one or two old servants remain who have not forgotten the fine old traditions of the place. How far away from those traditions we have drifted is painfully shown by a letter in yesterday's HERALD, detailing the circumstances of such a bloody tragedy at the Union Hotel last Sunday as never before stained the annals of Saratoga. It has become a maelstrom of the demoralizing influences that threaten to engulf our modern society.

At Newport so marked a distinction has arisen between the guests at the hotels and the sojourners in private cottages that it has almost ceased to be a public watering place. Perhaps there, and at other similar summer resorts, the substitution of cottages for the vast caravansaries called hotels would tend to correct the evils which gregariousness on the one hand, as at Saratoga, and caste on the other, as at Newport, have occasioned.

Meanwhile, a new watering place has this summer promised to distance competition. We allude to Long Branch, which is so near New York and is so easily accessible, not only to New Yorkers but also to Philadelphians, as to have become already a favorite resort for both. Its admirable situation, its healthful air, its unsurpassed facilities for surf bathing (not to speak of the strong undertow, which, if somewhat dangerous, is quite convenient for any romantically inclined to suicide)—in a word, its manifold advantages have been amply expatiated upon by our correspondents. Long Branch had not been overcrowded before the recent visit of General Grant and the announcement that President Johnson was expected there; but it is full of visitors now, and, although the season will close ere long, it is probable that the next season will find it the most frequented and the most fashionable of our watering places. Its hotel proprietors must, therefore, take special pains to maintain the good character which Long Branch has won.

The Pear All But Ripe.

The Atlantic telegrams published yesterday, though they did not, almost did convey to us the intelligence that the grand European ball had been commenced, to the music of cannon and amid the light of flashing steel. The ball, however, is not yet opened, although preparations are being made for it as rapidly as possible. The "dogs of war" are in the last degree impatient and must soon be "let slip."

The proposed Baden-Baden conference is rather a dexterous countermove to the famous Salzburg meeting. It is a move singularly characteristic of the genius of Bismarck, who always goes promptly and direct to his purpose. Napoleon cannot like it well. Without speculating rashly on the probabilities, it may be taken for granted that Prussia will strengthen her position. The prize which is now being contended for is South Germany. The chances for the present are in favor of Prussia. The next move of France will command the attention of the world.

Our Fall Trade.

With the approach of our fall season we discern increasing signs of life in our great business centres. Broadway, which is never dull, is becoming more lively. The crowd thickens in Wall street. In Duane and Church streets and other large wholesale centres all is bustle and activity. Our imports are largely on the increase. Every vessel that enters our harbor is more richly laden than its predecessor. Our buyers have become less fearful and have already commenced to invest in stock, in expectation of a busy and prosperous season. The crops, which this year are unusually heavy, are cheering the hearts of our husbandmen. Sick of the monotonous gayety and the confined chambers of the various watering places, our up town population will soon have returned to their large and airy mansions and to the more solid and satisfactory life of home. A few weeks more and the season will be at its height. Our warehouses, our hotels, our places of amusement, have all before them the prospect of a rich and abundant harvest.

The Reckless Use of Firearms.

Two fatal accidents have this week fearfully exemplified the danger of recklessness in the use of firearms. One happened at Saratoga, on Sunday, and the other in this city, on Monday. In the first case a struggle had been provoked by a series of annoyances on the part of a drunken man who at length slapped his young opponent in the face, and on being pushed away made, according to one of the eye-witnesses, a motion as if to draw a weapon, when, as his opponent avers, a revolver which the latter had drawn was accidentally discharged, and the drunken man was shot in the face and died in a few minutes. This certainly seems to be a hard case, and it is somewhat surprising, in view of the circumstances and of the conflicting testimony, and in view of the character of the young man assailed, that the jury should be reported to have found the wound "maliciously" inflicted. Whether, however, the discharge of the revolver was accidental or not, carrying it and drawing it cannot have been accidental; and in its best aspect the case affords a fresh and painful illustration of the necessity of rigidly enforcing here, as in France and England, the most stringent laws against carrying deadly weapons.

In the second case to which we have alluded a young girl was shot on Monday evening, in this city, while at work near the rear window of a bookbindery. The bullet that struck her came from a loaded pistol which suddenly went off while a man was examining it near a window opposite to the one by which the young girl was standing. The wound, it was decided, must prove fatal. In this case the dreadful result must have been caused by gross and culpable carelessness. It offers a warning to all who have occasion to handle loaded weapons, particularly anywhere in a crowded city.

Both these sad cases should startle our people into adopting the high standard by which the most enlightened European legislation estimates the value of human life, and the severity with which it punishes those who are guilty of carrying or recklessly using deadly weapons. Whenever accidents of the kind under consideration occur from this perilous and prevalent habit, it would be well for our coroners to lay special stress upon the fact in their verdicts.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.

Fire in Broad Street—One Fireman Killed and Another Badly Injured—Loss of Property Estimated at About $40,000.

At fifteen minutes past ten o'clock last night officer Nealis, of the First precinct, discovered a fire in the five story brick building 108 Broad street, corner of Water street. The officer stated to the Fire Marshal that he first saw smoke issuing from the third story windows fronting on Broad street, and that on reaching the building and ascending the iron stairway on the outside on Water street to the second story he pushed open a door and saw that the whole of the interior of that portion of the building was on fire. The flames ascended rapidly, apparently by the hatchway, and very soon the third, fourth and fifth stories were enveloped in flames. The building extends some seventy-five or eighty feet on Water street, and is thirty feet on Broad street. The firemen worked with great energy, and by twelve o'clock had pretty well extinguished the fire. The three upper stories and the roof are burned out, damaging the building about $15,000, which is, no doubt, fully covered by insurance. The first floor and the greater part of the building was occupied by Thomas & Burnham, dealers in butter, cheese, lard and produce. How much stock they had in the premises is a matter of conjecture, as it was impossible to enter the building; but from the outward appearance the loss on stock may be estimated at about $25,000, which is, in all probability, fully covered by insurance. A portion of the second floor was occupied by Robinson & Crook, commission merchants. Their office furniture is considerably damaged by water.

At the commencement of the fire several members of No. 10 truck were sent on the roof. At the rear of the building there is a space of six or eight feet between the two buildings, forming an area to the cellar—a distance of six stories. Miles L. Sowerby, a member of No. 10 truck, not being aware of this area, and the smoke being very thick at the time, stepped from the roof into the open space, and fell to the cellar. He was picked up insensible by his friends, and conveyed to the police station, but died before reaching there. The body was left at the station house to await the Coroner's inquest. The deceased was twenty-six years of age, born in New York and was unmarried. This spot seems to be a complete mantrap. A little over a year ago Dominick Sloot, then a member of No. 4 engine, fell down the same area and was killed. A member of No. 4 Engine Company named Patrick Corrigan fell through a hatchway and received some injury, but not enough to be sent to the hospital. The origin of the fire seems to be rather mysterious.

The Fire in Cedar Street.

The list of insurances in the loss by fire at Nos. 18 and 20 Cedar street, occupied by Frank Miller & Co., are as follows on the stock and buildings:—Relief Insurance Company, $5,000; Columbia, $2,500; Star, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; Putnam, of Hartford, $2,500; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $2,850; Phoenix, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; making a total of $22,850. The loss on stock is estimated at $9,000, and on the buildings, $5,000 damage.

The Fire in West Street.

The stock in the ship chandlery store No. 68 West street, on Monday night, owned by John J. Bingham, was insured for $10,500, as follows:—Manhattan, $3,000, Greenwich, $2,500, Commonwealth, $3,000. The loss on stock will amount to about $10,000.

Fire in Murray Street.

The alarm of fire at half-past nine o'clock was caused by a lighted candle being left on a box in the cellar of No. 108 Murray street. The candle set fire to the box. The cellar is occupied by John H. Woltman, dealer in eggs; damage trifling. The fire was put out by officer Gallagher, Third precinct.

LARGE FIRE AT GREENSBURG, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, August 27, 1867.

A very destructive fire occurred to-night at Greensburg, which entirely consumed the woollen factory of Messrs. Bradley Brothers, the warerooms of Messrs. Coskey & Shirk, the Merchants' Union Express office and several other buildings. The telegraph lines were also burned. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

LARGE FIRE AT LAFAYETTE, IND.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., August 27, 1867.

The machine shop and engine house of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, at Lafayette, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Four locomotives were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

FIRE AT FOND DU LAC.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., August 27, 1867.

Scribner's sawmill was burned yesterday. Loss $20,000.

EXPLOSION IN A POWDER MILL.

The Structure Demolished and Three Men Blown to Atoms.

TROY, N. Y., August 27, 1867.

A terrible accident, resulting in the death of three of the employés of the Bennington Powder Manufacturing Company, occurred in the village of Bennington, at eleven o'clock this forenoon. A large quantity of powder in one of the mills of the company, located a short distance from the boundary line of the village, exploded with a terrific noise, demolishing the structure into atoms and instantly killing three men, named respectively, Abraham Moon, Edward Cunningham and William Downs. The bodies of the unfortunate men were blown into fragments. The explosion created the greatest excitement, and hundreds of citizens rushed to the scene of the catastrophe. The cause of the explosion is shrouded in mystery. The secret of the fatal and heartrending occurrence is buried with its victims.

REGISTRATION IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 27, 1867.

Ninety-four persons registered to-day, of whom fifty-one were whites and forty-three blacks.

WASHINGTON

Open Hostility Between General Grant and the President.

Refusal of Grant to Execute the New Orders Removing Sheridan and Sickles.

He Claims that the General of the Army Alone Has Control of the Military Districts in the South.

The Cabinet Unchanged, but Not Harmonious.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1867, 11 o'Clock P. M.

The President and General Grant Reported in Open Hostility—The Latter Claims Entire Control of the Southern Departments.

It is believed by prominent gentlemen that the differences between the President and General Grant in relation to the removal of Generals Sheridan and Sickles are irreconcilable. The orders issued by the President yesterday, directing General Hancock to relieve General Sheridan and General Canby to relieve General Sickles, have not yet been executed. It is said that General Grant, in a letter to the President, declines to direct the orders to be executed, and states his refusal in strong terms, virtually denying the right of the President to interfere in any one of the five military districts created by Congress; asserting that the entire control of the departments rests by the Supplemental Reconstruction act in the General of the Armies of the United States; and that therefore he is not at liberty to, and will not, transfer it to another.

The letter has not been made public, but the above statement is believed to be reliable, as it is derived from usually well informed sources.

The Cabinet Crisis.

The action of the Cabinet in verbally tendering their resignations to the President has created a great deal of misapprehension, and the matter appears to present itself to the minds of even the veteran politicians of Washington in a very complicated form. The vast importance of the question secures it a much greater interest than is usually manifested in movements of a political character at the present time, and makes it the universal theme of discussion in all circles. There are those here who are believed to be deep in the confidence of the President who affirm that all of the Cabinet members have formally tendered their resignations, and there are others whose opportunities for being correctly informed are quite as good who contend that not one resignation has been placed in the hands of the President. Both assertions are in the main correct. The simple truth is, that all of the Cabinet officers have verbally informed Mr. Johnson that their resignations may be regarded by him as having been presented. Although the President has not in his possession the written resignations, if he should at any time deem it proper to accept either or all of them, he has but to give the usual notice of acceptance, when the receipt of the notification would be immediately followed by a written resignation. In short, the President now has it in his power to make any change in the heads of departments that may to him seem necessary for the welfare of the government. It is highly probable that the work of reformation in the Cabinet will be resumed at no distant day; in fact other Cabinet changes are daily, even hourly, expected.

It is said that the Cabinet meeting to-day was not as harmonious as those meetings have thus far been since the accession of General Grant, indicating that the topics under discussion were of a character to bring forth earnest argument and emphatic language. There are, however, no alterations in the composition of the Cabinet to mention to-night, whatever to-morrow may bring forth.

Recruits Ordered to the Military Division of the Missouri.

An order from the War Department has just been issued directing the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service to forward to the Military Division of the Missouri as soon as practicable two hundred and eighty recruits for the Fourth United States infantry, two hundred for the Eighteenth infantry, two hundred for the Twenty-seventh infantry, two hundred and eighty for the Thirtieth infantry, and two hundred and fifty for the Thirty-fifth infantry.

Movements of the Turkish Minister.

The Turkish Minister, accompanied by his secretary of Legation and Generals Mott and Billyer, of New York, visited the Arsenal to-day. General Ramsay received the Minister with a salute of thirteen guns. His Excellency inspected the arms and munitions of war with great interest, and expressed great admiration at the exhibition. The party afterwards visited General Grant at his residence, and were received in the most cordial manner.

Chicago Postmaster.

The President to-day appointed F. T. Sherman Postmaster at Chicago, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Colonel Gilmore.

Condition of the National Treasury.

The following is the official statement of the amount of money in the national treasury:—

Gold	$93,639,000
Gold certificates	19,106,000
Currency	51,332,000
Total	$164,077,000

The receipts for the six days up to the 26th of August were:—

From internal revenue	$2,879,000
From customs	3,343,000
Total	$6,222,000

The receipts from the 1st of July to August 26 were:—

From internal revenue	$38,907,000
From customs	26,353,000
Total	$65,260,000

Imports and Exports of the United States.

The report from the Statistical Bureau of Commerce and Navigation of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be issued in a few days—six months earlier than usual. It will exhibit the following results:—Total imports of foreign merchandise and specie, $412,233,123; less foreign merchandise and specie exported, $19,941,227; net imports, $392,291,896. This does not include the value of vessels sold to foreigners, which cannot be given for several months yet. Of this amount $42,548,341 remained in warehouse on the 30th of June, 1867. The domestic exports during the same period were $334,549,043. All these values are in gold, the domestic merchandise from the Atlantic States having been reduced to gold values at the rates indicated by the monthly average price of gold in New York.

Redemption of the Notes of the Unadilla National Bank.

Comptroller of Currency Hulburd gives notice that the circulating notes of the National Unadilla Bank, New York, will be paid in lawful money of the United States upon presentation of the same at the Treasury of the United States.

Personal.

Judge W. T. Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, returned yesterday from his visit to the West, and has resumed the duties of his office.

J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, will start in a day or two on a tour through the Western States, to perfect the arrangements for supplying the department with statistical reports.

Army Bulletin.

The following officers of the retired list have been ordered to report to General Schofield for court martial duty:—Brevet Majors W. H. Russell, A. B. Thompson, Wm. Dean, R. H. Porter and Paul Quirk; Captains H. B. Hendershott, W. B. Lowe, C. H. McNalty and W. F. Godwin; Brevet Captain Alfred Townsend and First Lieutenant T. S. Doebler.

Major General E. A. Hitchcock, United States Volunteers, has been mustered out, to date October 1.

Major A. K. H. Johnson, Assistant Adjutant General, has been mustered out, to date September 1.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Carey, Thirteenth infantry, has been ordered to his regiment.

Brevet Colonel H. C. Wood, Assistant Adjutant General, has been ordered to report to General Pope.

The Rights of Heirs Under the Homestead Law.

Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, in answer to a call made by a party in Minnesota for information in regard to the rights of heirs under a homestead settlement, replies as follows:—

First, that upon the death of a homestead settler, the heirs at law may establish, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver, the fact of the decease of the settler and of his actual settlement to the period of decease, and enter the land, under the eighth section, at the price given by law; or, second, upon filing proof of decease, of their heirship, they may enter upon the land and complete the five years' settlement and cultivation required by the law, and, upon making proof of that fact, obtain a patent for the tract in favor of said heirs; or, third, they may pay for the same before the expiration of the five years, under the eighth section of the Homestead act, upon proving their continuous actual settlement and cultivation from decease of the settler to the date of payment.

FROM THE EVENING TELEGRAM OF YESTERDAY.

The Shipment of Distilled Spirits.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1867.

It is reported that in a few days an order will be issued from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, rescinding a former order prohibiting the shipment of distilled spirits from one general bonded warehouse to another. The new order will permit the shipment from a general bonded warehouse to another bonded warehouse at a different port, under bond.

GRANT AND SHERIDAN AND THE MISSOURI RADICALS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

ST. LOUIS, August 27, 1867, 6 o'Clock P. M.

General Grant's letter on General Sheridan's removal has caused a decided sensation among the radicals here. Several weeks ago leading Missouri radicals had an interview with General Grant, and received assurance that he was heartily in concurrence with Congress on the subject of reconstruction. They returned satisfied; but still a majority of the party leaders were opposed to Grant. To-day's letter has caused a reaction. The secession organ, the *Times*, says Grant has fallen into the hands of the Jacobins. The conservatives generally complain of the tone of the letter.

Sheridan will have a public reception from the radicals in this city while *en route* to Leavenworth.

MEXICO.

Policy of Juarez—Clemency and Mercy Towards the Vanquished—Reduction of the Army—Denial of the Massacres at Queretaro.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27, 1867.

The correspondent of the *Bulletin* writes from the city of Mexico, under date of July 31, describing the entry of Juarez into the capital, which elicited much enthusiasm. At a grand banquet Juarez hoped the nation would imitate the clemency and moderation of the United States in victory. The Mexican press is clamoring for a general amnesty. The people, it is said, are sick of bloodshed.

Consul Godey, at San Francisco, has received an authoritative denial of the reported massacre of the imperialists at Queretaro.

Ortega was closely confined at Monterey.

Juarez has announced his determination to put down all armed factions, but he will pursue a course of clemency and conciliation towards those who are submissive, and will do all in his power to heal the distractions, develop the resources and elevate the character of the country.

The army is to be reduced to eighteen thousand men, and many prisoners are to be released.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The French double turreted Monitor Onondaga has been at the Navy Yard for a week and made extensive changes. Besides taking off the pilot house, port stoppers and gun carriages, she has had a bridge built between her turrets, and improved in other ways. She will soon be ready to start upon her voyage to France, via Halifax.

The despatch boat Dox, heretofore employed between Washington, New York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., has sailed for Key West, under orders to report for duty to Admiral Palmer, who commands the North Atlantic squadron.

The gunboat Tahoma, Lieutenant Commander Stanton commanding, has gone out of commission and her officers placed upon waiting orders.

The double-ender Osceola, Commander J. P. Foster, which arrived here on the 26th, comes for extensive repairs, and will, it is rumored, be put out of commission.

The steamer Quinnebaug, Commander E. Barrett, was inspected yesterday by a board of naval officers and is now ready for sea. She will sail in a day or two for Rio Janeiro, via Madeira. This vessel goes to the South Atlantic squadron, and upon her arrival will relieve the United States gunboat Nipsic, which vessel returns to the United States, having completed her cruise upon that station.

The sloop-of-war Mohican is completing, and soon will be ready for her officers and crew.

The Idaho is loading with coal and provisions for the East Indies. She is a fine looking vessel.

In the way of yard improvements not much is being done. The iron derrick being in good working order, the old rotten wooden one is being taken down. The carpenters are at work upon the new vessels, the Java and Ontario, also on the frame of a new vessel, name unknown.

The Shawmut (third rate), lies off the Navy Yard and will be ready for sea in a few days. She will drop down off Ellis Island, take in her powder and stores, be inspected, and sail for the North Atlantic squadron.

The steamer Massachusetts has been ordered to Boston to obtain a draft of men for a vessel about going into commission. It is supposed to be for the United States steamer Piscataqua now fitting at Portsmouth, N. H.

There has arrived at the ordnance dock a twenty-inch gun, the first one received here for the navy. Rumor has it that it will be mounted upon the iron-clad Puritan. Its name is Satan—a very suggestive one.

Captain M. C. Martin has been detached from ordnance duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders, to take effect September 1.

Captain George W. Doty has been detached from equipment duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders, to take effect September 1.

Lieutenant Commander Oscar F. Stanton has been detached from the command of the Tahoma and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Theodore S. Thompson has been detached from the Tahoma and ordered to settle his accounts.

Commander George H. Cooper has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard from and after September 1.

Commander S. P. Quackenbush has been ordered to equipment duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard from and after September 1.

AFFAIRS IN GENERAL POPE'S DISTRICT.

A University Closed by the Military—Strange Proceedings on the Part of General Pope—Black Candidates for Congress—Suspension of the Jury Order.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 27, 1867.

The University difficulty has given rise to considerable feeling. It is stated that something in a speech by one of the students at the recent University commencement, induced General Pope to take steps for closing up the institution and converting the establishment into a barracks for soldiers. Through the exertions of Chancellor Lipscomb, however, the exercises were allowed to continue, on the condition, as it is alleged, that the newspaper press of the State should not refer to the matter. It is also reported that General Pope had ordered that an appropriation of $3,000, made by the Legislature for the institute, be withheld.

The freedmen in the First and Fourth Districts are out in addresses to their fellow citizens, irrespective of color, as candidates for Congress. They claim that their right to vote gives them the right to hold office, and as they are in the majority the whites shall not be elected by their votes. The candidates are conservative and in favor of universal amnesty. It is the impression that a large number of whites will vote for blacks in preference to whites who can take the test oath.

General Pope has issued orders revoking temporarily so much of his jury order as interferes with the present term of the civil courts, as the registration lists are not completed. White jurors will be permitted to serve exclusively, provided they have registered.

NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS IN RICHMOND—ALARM AMONG THE WHITES.

RICHMOND, VA., August 27, 1867.

General Schofield last week ordered a commission of magistrates in Hanover county, to investigate whether colored military organizations existed. The investigation showed that secret military organizations of formidable strength existed among the blacks, which is believed to extend in the counties throughout the State. The fact creates alarm among the whites, who have neither organization nor arms.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Additional Particulars of the Fight at Republican River—Pursuit of the Indians—The Sioux Incorrigible, but the Crows Friendly.

ST. LOUIS, August 27, 1867.

Captain Arms, who had a fight with a large body of Indians on Republican river a few days ago, arrived at Fort Hays yesterday. He reports losing three men killed, thirty-five wounded, and forty horses. The Indian loss is reported at about one hundred and fifty.

After the battle was over the savages sent in a flag with the following message:—"Tell your officers we do not want peace. We are for war. We shall keep on fighting." The Indians then charged our troops again.

Three hundred men, embracing Kansas volunteers and regulars, left Fort Hays yesterday in pursuit of the Indians.

General Hancock is at Fort Harker.

Judge Kenney, Indian Commissioner, arrived at Omaha on Saturday. He reports that the Sioux are incorrigible, but thinks the Crows friendly.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, August 27, 1867.

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas branch, for July are $190,000. The estimated earnings for August will be $200,000.