

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1869.

THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The reports of the national banks under the call for the 12th of June have nearly all been received at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency. They show that a large majority of the banks are doing their work honestly, the proportion of those which are deficient in their reserve fund being comparatively small. The fact that so many of them make such a good exhibit when called upon suddenly, gives great satisfaction to the Comptroller. The returns for the whole country have not yet been tabulated, but some of the results in New York and Boston, the chief money centres, can be stated. The returns from all the banks in those two cities have been received. In some instances the banks are largely deficient in the reserve fund, but the aggregate of the reserve in each city is in excess of the requirements of the law, and the banks are fully as strong in ready means as they were on the 17th of April when the former call was made. A comparison of these two reports shows that from April 17th to June 12th there was an increase of loans by the New York banks of more than eleven million dollars and by the Boston banks of more than five millions; an increase of deposits in New York of more than ten millions and in Boston of more than two millions; an increase of bank balances in New York of three million, and in Boston of nearly two millions. The increase of specie in New York banks was \$8,600,000. The returns further show that the United States deposits have been virtually withdrawn from the banks of these two cities, only about \$12,000 remaining in New York and \$7000 in Boston.

THE ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

takes place on Tuesday. Everybody concedes the adoption of the constitution with the test oath and disfranchisement clauses omitted, but there is nothing on which to found a safe conclusion as to the result on the State ticket. The radicals claim the State by about 30,000 majority, and the conservatives claim it by about 20,000, and both sides are able to give plausible reasons and figures for the faith they hold.

General Canby has declared that the iron-clad oath of the reconstruction acts must be taken by the members of the legislature, but the conservatives claim to have assurance that this requirement will be set aside by President Grant. In the course of ten days after this election the President will probably order those for Mississippi and Texas, and then he is going to take another little vacation. Two companies of troops have been ordered from Fortress Monroe to Richmond, to be present on election day.

THE FOURTH OF JULY

is being celebrated here in a quiet manner. Today there was nothing but several excursions down the river and sermons of a semi-political character in three or four churches. Tomorrow there are to be more excursions and a large number of picnics. The Fenians are to have a parade and picnic, with an address from one of those lately released in Ireland; and the colored Sunday school children are also to have a parade, with a picnic and speeches on the White House grounds, so called, back of the executive mansion. In the afternoon there are to be horse-races on the National course and at one or two other courses. At the present time the indications are that the day will be one of the hottest of the season.

THE LAST PACIFIC RAILWAY REPORT.

The Pacific Railroad report of General Warren and Mr. Wilson is confined to a statement of the condition of the last eighty-six miles of the Union Pacific road. They show under what difficulties it was built, and assert that under all the attendant circumstances the work was exceedingly well done. They advise the acceptance of this section by the government, and the issuing of the bonds as usual. They say that it will take about \$230,000 to put the whole section in first-class shape, and that the company is pushing the work to this end with rapidity and an evident intention to meet their obligations to the government.

THE PRINTERS' QUARREL.

The printers at the government office have issued a pamphlet in reply to the recent letter of the anti-Douglass wing. They review the whole controversy, and assert that there is no reason but that founded on race and color for the exclusion of Douglass from the Typographical Union. They ask the president of the National Union to deny the request of the other side for the withdrawal of the charter of the Washington Union.

STEAMER LINE TO NORFOLK.

The latest commercial enterprise here is the establishment of a line of steamers to Norfolk. Heretofore there has been no way of communicating with that city except by the Baltimore line. The new line is backed by heavy capitalists, and promises to be successful. It was opened yesterday with an excursion down the river, in which a good many citizens participated.

DIXON.

(TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The report (No. 25) of the Deputy-Special Commissioner of the Revenue, now in press, gives the following synopsis of imports and exports for the month ending April 30th, 1869:—Imports, \$32,176,828; exports, 42,607,344; re-exports, \$2,080,351. For the ten months ending April 30th, 1869:—Imports, \$355,775,331; exports, \$338,387,741; re-exports, \$18,899,814; for the ten months ending April 30th, 1868, imports \$304,806,790; exports, \$373,289,595; re-exports, \$18,251,803. The proportion of the foregoing shipped in American and foreign vessels respectively during the ten months ending April 30th, 1869, is as follows: American vessels—imports, \$107,919,649; exports, \$110,127,015; re-exports, \$11,778,638; foreign vessels—imports, \$247,855,682; exports, \$228,260,726; re-exports, \$7,121,126. Of the imports for April, 1869, \$45,340,111 were dutiable, and \$6,836,717 free; \$26,760,404 were entered for home consumption, and \$25,416,424 were entered in warehouse. Brought in American vessels, \$17,007,285; in foreign vessels, \$35,169,543. The returns for May from 62 ports, including all the principal customs districts, have been received, showing imports—except for San Francisco and Boston—and exports and re-exports. Total imports, \$35,870,956; exports, \$38,250,083; re-exports, \$8,694,435. Returns from eleven ports on the northern frontier, through which a considerable portion of our trade with Canada is carried on, show the following results: Imports, \$1,338,609; exports, \$1,531,833; re-exports, \$198,084. There is a large excess of exports over imports at Chicago, Detroit, Huron, Miami and Milwaukee, while at Cape Vincent, Genesee, Oswego and Oswegatchie, the imports are largely in excess of the exports. The returns from Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans show a very large excess of exports over imports, the combined amounts being as follows:—Imports, \$1,294,910; exports, \$13,544,986; re-exports, \$83,102.

MR. BORIE'S RESIGNATION.

The following is a copy of Mr. Borie's letter of resignation, as obtained from official sources:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1869.

To the President:—When I assumed, with appreciative pride, the high office of Secretary of the Navy, conferred upon me by your flattering predilection, I stated that I feared, for reasons of a personal and domestic nature then explained, that I would not be able to retain the position long. I come to ask your acceptance of my resignation. The severance of my official and always most attractive relations with you, for whom I entertain so much esteem and attachment, gives me sincere pain, and the abandonment of my public duties much regret. But the great confidence I feel in the harmonious and successful progress of the administration under your able, honest and glorious lead, in my great solicitude, and with the warmest wishes and most earnest prayers for the health and happiness of yourself, as well as all dear to you, I remain most devotedly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BORIE.

The following is the reply of the President:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 1

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1869.

Hon. A. E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy:—Dear Sir:—Your letter of this date, tendering your resignation of the position of Secretary of the Navy, is received. I need not assure you how much I regret the severance of our official connection, nor how confident I am that the high esteem I have always felt for you increased with further acquaintance. I accept your resignation with regret, and hope that the quiet you will find in retirement may restore you to perfect health.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

ADVISES FROM CUBA.

Despatches received by a near lady relative of the general in command of the Cuban forces, now residing near this city, give a full account of the attempt to succor the Spanish forces in Los Tunas. A train with a force of from 1500 to 2500 men, as a guard, was sent to relieve the garrison at that place. They were interrupted by a squadron of General Maimot's cavalry, and a large portion of the train was captured. In the contest the Spanish loss was over 200. They succeeded in reaching Los Tunas with a portion of the train, and found the garrison suffering from cholera and the acclimating fever, which had almost rendered it helpless. After a few days, disease broke out among the reinforcements. The encampment was vacated, and after a severe loss the garrison succeeded in making their retreat. In the *Cinco Villas* district, the forces under Lesca have been repulsed with considerable slaughter, and the whole territory regained to the Cuban army. The result has given courage to the inhabitants; and the recent outrages perpetrated by Lesca, and the fact that no quarter is to be given to revolutionists, whether actively engaged in the field or in sympathy with their cause, has inspired the inhabitants with an intense hatred of the Spanish rule, and driven thousands into the army of Quesada. Thus reinforced he has ordered active offensive movements by the entire army, and despatches received state that he has regained a number of important positions, and is now master of the northwestern portion of the island. It is also reported that the instructions of the new Captain-General, De Rodas, are to carry out the policy of Dulce—that of conciliation—and positively to control the volunteer organizations and maintain the supremacy of Spain, and that orders have been issued to prevent the committing of such atrocities as were recently committed by General Lesca in the *Cinco Villas* district. The effect of this policy upon the volunteers has been to produce dissensions throughout the entire organization. The volunteers who have given their adhesion to De Rodas's administration by the surrender of the control of the forts, arsenals, and other important positions, are denounced as traitors.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The President will submit to the Attorney-General the question of the legality of General Canby's proposed requirement, viz., that the members elect to the Virginia legislature shall take the iron-clad oath, in order that uniformity may prevail in reorganizing the unconstructed States under the reconstruction laws. General Van Wyck left here for New York tonight, having just returned from Virginia. He reports that the contest in that State is excited and bitter; that the constitution without the test oath and disfranchising clauses will be adopted, and that the vote for governor will be very heavy and close.

GENERAL SICKLES'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The instructions to General Sickles were drawn up at the Department of State with much caution, and soon thereafter delivered to him at New York under such circumstances as to preclude the possibility of a premature disclosure of their contents, but from what has since transpired in official circles, it is safe to assert that there is no instruction relative to the purchase of Cuba.

(BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.)

FRANCE.

LEGISLATIVE REFORMS.

PARIS, July 4.—M. Mial and several members of the majority in the Corps Legislatif propose to bring in a motion that greater development be given to the action and authority of the Corps Legislatif; that the address in reply to the speech from the throne be reestablished; that the right and practice of interpellation be organized on a large scale; that the right to amend projects of law be extended, and that the Chamber has the right to elect its own President. It is rumored that the government will accept these reforms.

Evening.—M. Mial has withdrawn his motion for legislative reforms. The opposition in the Corps Legislatif demand a responsible ministry, and the autonomy of the Corps Legislatif in order that the country may govern the country. Sixty-one additional elections for members of the Corps Legislatif have been declared valid.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

The negotiations between France and Belgium for a commercial treaty have closed with a satisfactory understanding on all points.

THE NEW OCEAN CABLE.

BREST, July 4.—At noon on Saturday the Great Eastern had run 1145 knots from Brest and paid out 1281 knots of cable. Everything was working well.

SPAIN.

CABINET CHANGES—GENERAL DULCE'S REPORT—REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

MADRID, July 4.—The forthcoming changes in the ministry are fully canvassed. It is rumored that Ardanaz will be appointed Minister of Finance and Marlos Minister of Justice. The government has explained that General Penzuela was arrested on a charge of military disobedience and conspiracy against the government. The silence which the government has maintained concerning General Dulce's report of his administration and of the state of affairs in Cuba causes much anxiety. A strong republican manifesto has been published in Seville. Its appearance was simultaneous with the departure from that city of a party of republicans numbering 1000. It is rumored that they have gone to Portugal, and will reënter Spain through Estrá Madura. Troops have been sent in pursuit. In the Cortes yesterday the Ministers of Interior and Justice declared that the clergy and municipal authorities were ready and willing to take the oath presented by the constitution. Admiral Topete, in reply to a question of Senor Orenes, said the idea of a republic was impossible now that a monarchy had been voted and was represented by the regent. The national troops have been despatched against the Carlist conspirators in Andalusia and Aragon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, July 3.—The Times today says that the votes in the House of Commons last evening have had the effect to render the Irish Church bill more offensively partial in its provisions. Archbishop Cullen has addressed a letter to officers of the Catholic college, saying that if the Irish Church bill is mutilated by the House of Peers the nation must have a fuller measure of justice.

OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Sunday Evening.—The ocean match of the new Thames Yacht Club took place on Saturday. The Druid won the first prize.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, July 4.—The Viceroy of Egypt has gone to Paris.

CUBA.

MILITARY CHANGE—THE POLICY OF GENERAL DE RODAS—REVIEW OF TROOPS.

HAVANA, July 4.—General Puello has been ordered to relieve General Letona, the commanding general of the Central Department. He sailed this evening with 1000 fresh troops for Nuevitas, whence he will proceed direct to Puerto Principe. The Prensa says that the number of insurgents around the latter place has largely increased, but the cholera and yellow fever were making havoc among them. Nuevitas was as healthy as usual at this season. Captain-General De Rodas is gaining general sympathy by his attempts to pacify all classes. Sanguinary instructions have been falsely attributed to him. He is now busily engaged in investigating the cases of prisoners confined in the forts, with the object of ordering the release of the innocent. Volunteers are offering themselves for active service in the *Cinco Villas* district.

Evening.—Captain-General De Rodas today reviewed all the regular and volunteer forces in and around the city. He was received by the volunteers with enthusiastic cheers. The deputies elected to the Cortes from Porto Rico have sailed for Spain.

SOUTH AMERICA.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN VENEZUELA.

HAVANA, July 4.—An arrival from Caracas, June 23d, reports that General Pulgar, the President of the Department of Zulia, had collected an army of 6000 men, and was importing munitions of war, with the intention of resisting the authority of the federal government. Port Maracaibo, which was recently closed by a federal decree, is situated in the Department of Zulia. A commission has been sent from Caracas to pacify that section of the country.

SAN DOMINGO.

A VICTORY FOR GENERAL LUPERON—SAMANA CAPTURED.

HAVANA, July 4.—Advices from St. Domingo to June 30th are received. It is reported that General Luperon, with the steamer Telegrafo, had bombarded Puerto Plata, and subsequently captured Samana after a short fight. On landing he issued a decree, declaring that the Bay of Samana is no longer in possession of Baez, and, consequently, that all treaties made by him with the United States government for the cession or lease of the bay are null and void. The American steamer Hero still remained at Samana.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

QUEENSTOWN, July 4.—The steamship Cuba, from New York June 23d, arrived here today and sailed for Liverpool.

FRANKFORT, July 4.—U. S. bonds firm: 5-20's, 85 3/4 @ 86 1/4.

HAYRE, July 4.—Cotton closed buoyant yesterday for stock on the spot and to arrive.

GERMANS CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

PITTSBURG, PA., July 4.—The Germans of this city celebrated the Fourth today. A procession of German societies and bands of music, numbering 3000, marched through the streets to a place in Alleghany, where the Declaration of Independence was read and orations were delivered.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 4.—The anniversary of the national birthday was celebrated today by the Germans.

ANVIL EXPLOSION AT PRAIRIE CITY.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 4.—A special despatch to the Tribune from Des Moines, Iowa, says that at Prairie City yesterday, while a number of citizens were celebrating the national anniversary of independence, an anvil which they were using as a substitute for a cannon exploded, killing two men and fatally wounding two others. Several other persons were more or less injured, and a team of horses killed.

THE RICHMOND BARBECUE TRAGEDY.

RICHMOND, VA., July 4.—The funeral of Colonel James R. Branch, who was killed by the falling of a bridge last Friday, was attended this afternoon by a large concourse of citizens. Some alarm was created at the church, where the immense crowd caused the vestibule floor to sink, but no one was hurt.

SMALL-POX ON SHIPBOARD.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The North German barque Christel, forty-four days from Bremen, with 287 emigrant passengers, arrived at quarantine this morning with a number of cases of small-pox on board. Two deaths occurred on the passage, and fourteen of the passengers had to be sent to the small-pox hospital at Blackwell's Island.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—A construction train going north on the new Cincinnati and Louisville short line railway met with an accident at the bridge over the Lick Creek, in which Joseph Lawson of Covington and John Metinger of Cincinnati were killed, and seventeen others wounded, most of them slightly however.

IMMIGRANTS AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 4.—One hundred and forty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-seven immigrants have landed at this port since the 1st of January—an increase of thirty thousand over the corresponding period last year.

DAMAGE TO OYSTER BEDS.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The drum fish has made a destructive raid on the oyster beds between Staten Island and Keyport. The damage from the destruction of oysters and other shell fish is estimated at \$100,000.

THE REGATTA AT WORCESTER.—It appears from the partial reports of the citizens' sub-committees made at a meeting in the Bay State House, Worcester, Saturday evening, that there will be a race for single sculls, a race for four-oared boats from Worcester exclusively, and the inter-collegiate race. It is not proposed to have a four-oar race open to all, as such an opportunity might attract several crews who would bring too many objectionable friends. The base ball match, unless the freshmen of Harvard and Yale agree upon a match, will be lacking, as the game between the college nines will be played tomorrow on the Union base ball grounds on Long Island. There is some curiosity as to the purpose of the "George Roahr" crew (four-oar) in retiring to Lake Quinsigamond to practise. One probable reason is that they anticipate a race at Worcester, and another that they wish to astonish the rowing community on Independence Day. It will be observed that they have entered for the city regatta, and will have another pull against the Harvard crew. The Union four-oar of Quinsigamond Lake will pull in the race today on the Charles River.

COMMENCEMENT AT TUFTS COLLEGE.

Commencement at Tufts College occurs this week, the exercises taking place as follows:—

July 7—3 P. M.—Annual reading and declamation for Goddard prizes, by seniors, juniors and sophomores. (Public.) Committee of awards—George B. Emerson, LL. D., Prof. L. E. Munroe, Hon. J. D. Philbrick, George H. Munroe, Prof. B. F. Tweed.