

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—President Grant has expressed to several gentlemen his satisfaction with the result, and gratification with the peacefulness of the Virginia election. A proclamation for the Mississippi and Texas elections is expected to-day. Gens. Ames and Reynolds will be instructed against partiality towards either party in the preliminaries to elections.

Georgians here are urging the establishment, partly to be supported by the Government, of an asylum for the aged and infirm negroes of that State. It is stated that Howard supports the scheme.

The Cubans here are merry over the reported capture of their powder mill at Nagua. The patriots, they say, have no powder mill.

The Secretary of War to-day issued an order transferring the Laboratory buildings at Macon to the Georgia State Agricultural Society, to hold until the first of January next.

Revenue to-day \$690,000.

Gen. Banks has gone to Europe.

Gov. Flanders, of Louisiana, is at Willard's.

The British legation is at Newport.

Patent Commissioner Fisher has returned.

Silas D. Wood, Collector of the Fourth Texas Revenue District, was qualified to-day.

Motley has neither made nor received propositions regarding the Alabama claims.

Wofford and Jenks, of Mississippi, visited the President to-day. They have assurances of utter impartiality in the approaching contest, so far as the administration is concerned, and have assurances that the commanding Generals will be restrained from any show of partiality. A free and unbiased contest between the people, provided violence and ruffianism be avoided, is all the administration requires. It will only interfere in behalf of peace.

General John Cochrane will accept the Revenue Collectorship of the Sixth New York District, if any National Bank will keep open for him. Boutwell is arranging to have Cochrane's deposits received to the close of his business hours.

Cuban partisans in this city have received the following advices from Neuvas and Puerto Principe, to the 27th ult., and from Puerto Del Padre and Los Tunos, to the 26th: There has been no movement of a decided character in either district. The Spaniards have been reinforced at Neuvas, and are thus enabled to retain possession of the railroad from that city to Puerto Principe, and give succor to the garrison of the latter named city, which is threatened by the Cubans, under General Quesada. In the Puerto Del Padre District there have been several skirmishes. The health of the Cuban army is reported to be very good, and it is rapidly increasing in numbers and effectiveness. There is great anxiety to know the views of the United States Government, and the position it will occupy in the contest.

The Navy Department has advices that Luperon, with his gunboat Telegrafo, is molesting American vessels in the Caribbean sea.

Grant thinks Mississippi and Texas will follow Virginia's lead.

The health of Rawlins, Secretary of War, is not feeble.

The election in Mississippi will probably not occur until the fourth Tuesday in November. This will throw this election after those of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Nothing definite has transpired regarding the Texas election, but it is thought it will be equally remote.

The Cabinet meeting lasted until three o'clock.—The discussion was spirited. Boutwell's policy favoring extreme views regarding the partial retention of disfranchisement and delay until after the important Northern elections, prevailed.

The friends of Hamilton, in Texas, are indignant at the proposed delay, which will keep those States out of the Union until late in the year.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The public printer, Clapp, in replying to a committee of book-binders, regarding the employment of apprentices, denies the right of any private organization to dictate to the Government. The journeymen printers of the association in this city have inserted the word white in their Constitution, thus excluding blacks from membership.

The Conservatives of Mississippi and Texas are not hopeless of securing an earlier election day than that ordered, at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and one which will not interfere so much with cotton picking. It appears that Mr. Boutwell, in the Cabinet Council, thought the proposed day would be the earliest of the season.

Col. Roff, Collector of Customs at Savannah, is here. The Secretary of the Treasury has placed at his disposal the Revenue Cutter McCulloch, until the Nansemond, now at Baltimore repairing, is serviceable.

Revenue to-day nearly one million and a half—for the week it is over eight millions.

The President has appointed John Dietrich Collector of Customs at Valasea, Texas, vice Wayley suspended.

Distillers licensed to make spirits from grain, may distill fruit without increasing the tax liabilities, but cannot claim exemptions attaching to an establishment exclusively devoted to fruit distillation.

No fractional currency has been issued this week.

All spirits forfeited from having been left in bonded warehouses after the first of July, have been ordered to be sold. The Collector gets five per cent. commission.

FROM CUBA.

The Cubans have the following letters, received from prominent Cuban officers, via Nassau and Key West, which bring dates to the 1st: The intelligence of the arrest of the Cuban Junta, and others, in New York, produced a most profound impression of surprise and regret. No other news could have caused such a feeling of despondency. One of the writers says:

It came like the news of the death of your nearest and best friend—your only friend. The feeling of all seemed to be that we were alone and must expect no assistance. However, all seeing that it is now liberty or death—for no mercy can be expected from the Spaniards—we will fight as only men driven to such desperation can fight.

Letona, who succeeded Lesca, at Nuevas and Puerto Principe, is reported to have lost two hundred troops by desertion to Quesada. The deserters report disaffection among the Spanish troops as increasing, caused by the frequent changes of commanders of posts and quarrels of regimental officers. Frequent collisions occur between the outposts without serious loss to either side. The Cubans claim an advantage of position and earnestness on the part of their troops.

The Spanish Commanders continue to execute all prisoners, immediately upon capture. Even those who are wounded are executed on the field. Quesada has hitherto respected the rights of prisoners. This policy is giving dissatisfaction in his camp. His followers demand retaliation.