

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1862.

The Cabinet Dinner—Departure of the President.

The President to-day was visited by a number of persons who had assembled here during the past few days in anticipation of his arrival. His regular business requiring attention, in order that he might depart this evening, interfered with the expectations of many of the crowd. The cabinet dinner this evening was attended by all the secretaries present in the city, and was an interesting affair. The President will not return here again until the completion of his summer trip, unless business of importance calls him. Secretary Fish will also remain absent during the stay of the President. The President, accompanied by Secretary Fish and General Porter, left here this evening on the nine o'clock train for New York.

The Next Cabinet Meeting.

The next Cabinet meeting will be one specially called to take under consideration the questions arising out of the affairs of Cuba and the seizure of the Spanish gunboats. It will not take place until General Grant has finished his visit to Kane, Pa. In the meantime all documents and reports bearing on those questions will be put in proper shape for final action. It is expected that an official communication from General Sickles, containing the views of the Spanish government, will also be ready to lay before the President. The country may therefore expect to learn, in the course of ten days or a fortnight at furthest, the exact position of our government in relation to the struggle for independence now going on in Cuba. In the meanwhile that "much loved Spanish Isle" gravitates to the United States.

Mississippi Politics—The President Squarely Identified with the Republicans—He Opposes the Conservative Republican Movement—Hopeful View of Virginia Affairs.

General Tarbell, secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of Mississippi, had an interview with President Grant at the residence of Secretary Fish, in New York, on the 6th inst. His object was to ascertain definitely the President's views on the political affairs in the Southern States, in Mississippi especially, and also to represent to him the present condition of parties there. So significant were the remarks of the President that at the solicitation of leading republicans in Washington, to whom he has related the conversation, General Tarbell has, in response to inquiries, given the substance of the President's opinions, as expressed on that occasion. General Tarbell, at the opening of the interview, said if an apology was deemed necessary for intruding on the President's privacy it must be found in the nature of the business, which was to ask of the President and his administration some expression by act or declaration as to the parties in Mississippi, and to ask an early decision, as there was a crisis in the condition of affairs in that State which definite action, showing the sympathy of the administration, would greatly aid to a right solution. Some days since he (General Tarbell) had, with the chairman of the Executive Committee and others, visited Washington in order to explain their affairs, believing then, as now, that the President's sympathies, as well as those of the Cabinet, were with the loyal party and in opposition to the one that sought only to divide and betray it. The President took up the conversation at this point, expressing pleasure at the visit, entering into its purpose with spirit, showing his minute knowledge of the situation in Mississippi. He remarked at the beginning upon the very small number of republicans who were engaged in what is termed the national republican party movement there. With regard to the special business presented to him by General Tarbell his assurances were explicit and direct. The President said that in his judgment the small number of those who had hitherto acted with the republican party and now constituted the so-called national republican party was in itself evidence that they could not be otherwise than used by the opposition. With regard to the recent professions made by those who were lately rebels the President was emphatic and frank. His only desire was peace and amity, and he would do anything that was right to bring that about. But these people cast suspicions upon their own motives by the fact that all their efforts seem to be aimed at dividing, not aiding the republican party in their midst. If they were really in earnest they would not be anxious about those with whom they acted. To sincere men it could not be difficult to tell who in the South were and had been administration friends. He talked at some length on the recent contest in Virginia. He thought from Governor Walker's speeches, since his election, that that gentleman was fully committed to the administration, and was honestly intending to act up to them. Referring to the proposal made by Colonel Jenkins to unite the two wings of the Republican party there, the President expressed regret at the apparent failure to accomplish so desirable an object, remarking that the letter of Dr. Glimmer in reply showed that the followers of Walker were not all in good faith. He still hoped, however, that good would come out of Virginia, but did not at present exactly see how. The conversation lasted for about an hour and a half, and during the whole time most of it was carried on by the President himself. The utmost frankness was displayed by him; and on General Tarbell's explaining his gratitude for and gratification at the assurance given him by the President, replied that in his conversation with the gentlemen representing the new republican party in Mississippi, he had expressed himself much more emphatically against their course and policy than he was now doing. He declared positively that his sympathies were altogether with the republicans of Mississippi, and against all efforts to divide them, coming from whatever source they might. When it was suggested that great good might be accomplished and much wild speculation set at rest if he would take occasion to put the views he had expressed into some form and give them to the public, the President replied that he much preferred that acts and results should speak for his administration rather than words. To a question whether his attention had been called to the despatches pretending to give his views on Mississippi affairs, he replied that it had, but that if he should correct one, others, not denied, would be claimed as admitted, and to correct all would consume his whole time. The President expressed thorough endorsement of General Ames' administration in Mississippi, and in reply to a remark made by General Tarbell, said that General Ames would have to do much and more serious things than he had heard charged before he would subject himself to removal. He endorsed his administration fully.

The above report of the conversation with the President has been carefully read to the President, and is published by his expressed authority, and at his wish furnished to the Associated Press.

Presentation of the New Mexican Minister to the President.

Señor Don Ignacio Mariscal was introduced to-day to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico. He made some remarks upon the occasion, of which the following is a translation:—

MR. PRESIDENT:—I have the honor to put into the hands of your Excellency my credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico near the government of the United States of America. No one better than myself could appreciate such an honor; for, having resided in this country, as I did, during the gigantic war with which she has lately astonished the world, I had an opportunity to admire her colossal grandeur and the indisputable merit of her free institutions. At the very same time that this great people were engaged in civil war my country was struggling against a foreign invasion, which would never have been attempted but for the temporary situation of the American people. This close relation between the sufferings of the two countries, and above all the noble sympathy shown by the people of the United States by giving their moral support to my countrymen, who were struggling by themselves against one of the strongest European powers, morally supported by nearly all the rest. These facts, Mr. President, and the prudent and disinterested policy pursued by the government of the United States in assisting in the salvation of Mexico have made more intimate the relations between our governments, destined by their vicinity and the similarity of their political institutions to be perpetually good friends. The government and people of Mexico do not and will never forget how noble the sympathy was, and

how disinterested the policy with which they were assisted to rescue their most cherished blessings, their independence and republican institutions. I am instructed to make this manifest to your Excellency, assuring you also that my government remembers with great pleasure the most important part which you took yourself in that wise and commendable policy of your nation by using the influence you then had from your high position. At the head of the army, and your merits so justly admired, the circumstance of your being, at present, the Chief Magistrate of this powerful republic is a new guarantee for Mexico that her relations with the United States will not cease to be inspired by the sincerest friendship, based upon the principles of justice and uprightness, which in every country should constitute the only secret of diplomacy. I shall feel very happy, Mr. President, if I could have the good fortune to contribute, by the discharge of my official duties, to the continuance of that sort of relations between the two countries and to the uninterrupted increase of their commercial and industrial intercourse for the benefit of their respective citizens. By so doing I shall fulfil the wishes of my government and gratify all my personal aspirations.

The President replied as follows:—

MR. MINISTER:—I am greatly pleased to receive from the republic of Mexico a Minister to this government so acceptable as yourself. Your previous residence in the United States has made you familiar with its institutions and its people and must have satisfied you that its government shares the views of the Mexican statesmen who deem a republic the form of government best suited to develop the resources of that country and to make its people happy. For myself I may say it is not necessary for me to proclaim that my sympathies were always with those struggling to maintain the republic; that I rejoiced when the evident will of the nation prevailed in their success, and that they have now my best wishes in their labors to maintain the integrity of their country and to develop its natural wealth. I am prepared to share in your efforts to continue and increase the cordial, social, industrial and political relations so happily subsisting between these two republics.

Consultations with the President.

General Canby arrived here this morning from Richmond and had an interview with the President. Representative Van Wyck, of New York, and Commissioner Delano also had consultations with the President in relation to internal revenue matters in New York.

Treasury Receipts and Expenditures.

The following was issued to-day:—

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 11, 1862.

A statement showing the receipts and payments made during the quarter ending June 30, published in pursuance of the act of Congress of June 17, 1844.

W. A. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending June 30, 1862:—

RECEIPTS.	
From customs.....	\$11,021,834
Lands.....	1,274,434
Internal revenue.....	64,587,673
Miscellaneous sources.....	7,964,673
Total receipts exclusive of loans.....	\$139,847,613
Loans, &c.—Treasury notes under the act of February 25, 1862.....	17,290,762
Fractional currency under the act of March 3, 1863.....	931,730
Certificates of gold coin deposits, act of March 3, 1863.....	26,523,030
Six per cent five-twenty year bonds, act of March 3, 1865.....	53,350
Three per cent certificates, act of March 2, 1867.....	810,000
Total receipts.....	\$154,900,011

EXPENDITURES.	
Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous.....	\$13,120,009
Interior—pensions and Indians.....	6,923,533
War.....	13,653,976
Navy.....	4,482,128
Interest on public debt.....	27,450,405
Premium on the purchase of bonds on account of sinking fund, act of February 25, 1862.....	1,374,650
Expenditures exclusive of the principal of public debt.....	\$63,011,021

Principal of public debt, redemption of the loan of 1817.....	21,700
Redemption of the loan of 1813.....	41,500
Redemption of Treasury notes, act of July 17, 1861.....	2,474
Redemption of seven three-tenths three year coupon bonds under the act of July 17, 1861.....	2,300
Reimbursement of the temporary loan under the act of February 25 and March 17, 1862.....	1,400
Redemption of Treasury notes under the act of February 25, 1862.....	17,300,762
Redemption of two year five per cent Treasury notes under the act of March 3, 1863.....	19,700
Redemption of fractional currency under act of March 3, 1863.....	4,662,191
Redemption of three year six per cent compound interest notes under the act of March 3, 1863.....	242,230
Redemption of gold certificates under the act of March 3, 1863.....	14,459,760
Redemption of three per cent certificates under the act of March 2, 1867.....	5,295,000
Redemption of seven three-tenths three year coupon Treasury notes under the act of June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865.....	230,050
Redemption of one year five per cent Treasury notes, act of March 3, 1863.....	9,200
Purchase of bonds on account of sinking fund.....	5,690,000
Total expenditures.....	\$115,293,731

Collectors of Internal Revenue Appointed.

The President to-day appointed Joseph W. Patton Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania, vice William R. Floyd, resigned; and Wm. B. White, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of New York, vice M. B. Field, suspended.