New-York Tribune.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, June 7.—The Liberal journals deplore the course adopted by the Conservative peers in respect to the Irish Church bill. *The Times* predicts that if this policy of rejection is carried out, the result will be that the House of Lords will be obliged to accept the same bill at a later period with a sense of humiliation. The bill must pass. The nation, by the voice of the House of Commons, has so pronounced and cannot recede.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL—THREATENED CONFLICT BETWEEN THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

The announced predetermination of the majority of the House of Lords to reject the Irish Church bill creates intense excitement, and threatens to precipitate an eventual inevitable conflict between the Lords and Commons. It is rumored in some quarters that the announcement is only made to feel the public pulse, and ascertain how far the Lords dare go. The general impression is that the bill will be thrown out on its second reading. *The Standard* (Tory) admits that the peril of the proposed action is too obvious to be ignored by the least thoughtful or conscientious of the hereditary legislators; but says the Lords resolved in compliance with the urgent demands of tens and hundreds of thousands of people in every part of the country to risk all in a contest with an imperious minister, and with the overbearing majority in the House of Commons. If crushed, not only the church but the Constitution falls with them; the liberties of England will be sacrificed to the ascendancy of that democratic principle, which is the most dangerous foe of personal and political freedom. It matters not whether those who approved, regret the decision to give battle. There is nothing for them to do but to take their places in the ranks and fight for all they hold dearest, in the full certainty that all is at stake. Let the whole Protestant and Conservative power of the realm be exerted, and give the Lords such support of public opinion as to restrain the struggle within the limits of the Constitution, and make a self willed and overbearing Minister, always at heart the enemy of the Lords, and likely to be exasperated by his unexpected defeat, feel that there are limits which he dare not pass. Already have his organs threatened that which if done would call for impeachment. It is necessary that he be made to feel that he dare not execute the threat; and that he must not only deal with the Lords, but with the wealthy, resolute, and influential classes of England and Ireland, who are the actual majority of the English nation. *The Morning Post* shows that a rejection of the bill will not prevent its ultimate passage, and discredits the idea that the Lords will refuse it a second reading. *The Star* uses threatening language, and says the Church of Ireland must not cumber the ground after December; that the least which will be said will be proclaimed from the house-tops, viz., that the House of Lords is not a more logical, desirable, excusable institution than the Irish Church in the fever-heat which will follow the rejection of the bill—a heat such as has not been seen since Birmingham threatened to march on London in the name of reform. Cries will be heard for the downfall of an obsolete Chamber, no longer a disguised anachronism, existing by the decent deference of the popular will, which, Wellington once said, ought never again to be withheld. With pure blindness of buzzards, these misguided noblemen require further proofs to be convinced of the opinion of the country. It is not worth while to attempt the demonstration of that opinion. When the issue comes, their lordships will probably be wise in their time. *The News* says the vote of the Lords will at the worst postpone for a few months only the fate of the Irish Church. Its indirect effect will be graver. It will raise the question of the position the House of Lords holds under the Constitution. The relations of the constituencies, the House of Commons, the Executive, and the Crown are self-adjusting; if a hitch occurs, the machinery sets itself in order by its own action. The House of Lords stands outside this system. Its good sense fails only when brought in harmony with the rest of the Constitution, by the forcible obtrusion upon it of a number of members sufficient to overbear the opinions of the original body. A biased jury has to be packed. Whether a second Chamber, doing its work upon these conditions, can be a permanent part of the Government, the Lords seem bent upon forcing the public to notice their position. The Peers threaten the revival of pretensions long abandoned, viz: the old baronial attitude of the mediæval days when the Commons were only allowed the right of humble supplication and petition, and not really to govern the country. *The Telegraph* (moderate) has a timid article, which concludes as follows: The country has spoken unmistakably and finally. If forced to speak again its accents will no longer be free from indignation, or preserve the mood of moderation which to the last it desires earnestly to maintain.

THE EVE OF A CRISIS.

The Times says we are on the eve of a crisis. Nothing since the throes which preceded the Reform Bill can be compared with the consequences which attend the threatened conduct of the Peers. The result of the struggle is not doubtful. If the Lords succeeded at first they would be compelled to undergo a second tender of the measure which they have rejected at first. The results of their action touch all, put in jeopardy not only themselves and their privilege, but the peace of the great town and the maintenance of law and order in the country—above all they do their best to provoke an outbust of passionate violence in an unhappy country the vast majority of whose inhabitants the Lords propose to outrage by a contemptuous disregard of their wishes. As to the majority, the Opposition draw this conclusion, that they are resolved to intrench themselves in their own opinions, and rely upon their financial power in disdain of the consequence to themselves and the Nation. They will be rudely awakened from their delusion. It cannot be doubtful which will succeed in the contest, themselves or the Nation. The only question is not whether the power they think they possess is to be proved non-existent, but whether the power which they can exercise will not be so irrevocably broken as to vanish out of existence. The outside papers, which circulate more among the people, talk very revolutionary. The probability is the Lords will be alarmed into the passage of the bill; but the mere fact of the announcement of the inclination and power to defeat it evidently excites discussion adverse to the continuation of hereditary legislation.

LORD DERBY'S SPEECH—GLADSTONE TO PROROGUE PARLIAMENT—NEW PEERS.

In reply to a Conservative deputation to-day, Lord Derby said he spoke as a unit in the House of Lords, not wishing to influence the minds or fetter the action of others. While many friends of the Irish Church wish to amend, not reject the bill for its disestablishment, he was persuaded that rejection was the only course. He believed the bill would be rejected by a large majority. Such a course was safest in such a revolutionary step. He felt satisfied it would receive the assent of the conservatives of the country, who would continue to increase their support if the coercion of the peers was attempted. A meeting of Conservatives was held in London to-night. Resolutions were adopted condemning the Irish Church bill. It is understood that Mr. Gladstone proposes, in case the House of Lords reject the bill, to prorogue the present session of Parliament immediately, and inaugurate a new session. In order to insure the passage of the bill it is proposed to create a new batch of peers, including the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Amberly, the eldest sons of most of the liberal Peers, and all the Scotch and Irish peers now without seats in the House of Lords. *The Pall Mall Gazette* regrets the bad effect the position the House of Lords have assumed will have on Ireland, particularly in regard to the land question. To rule, in the sense of deciding what the nation shall or shall not decide upon, is beyond the competence of the House of Lords or any other governing body.

BANK DIRECTORS DISCHARGED.

The prosecution against the bank directors, Messrs. Bradshaw, Mangles and Abbis, for conspiracy and fraud, has been discharged; but Mr. Finney has been held for trial.

FRANCE.

THE RACE COURSE.

PARIS, June 7.—Yesterday, at the race course, the great feature of the day was the Grand Prize of Paris, *un objet d'Art*, the gift of His Majesty the Emperor, and 100,000 francs, given half by the City of Paris, and half by the five great railway companies of France, added to a sweepstakes of 1,000 francs each, 600 francs forfeit; the second horse to receive 10,000 francs, and the third 5,000 out of the stakes; about one mile and seven furlongs; closed with 171 subscribers. The race was won by M. A. Lupin's b. c. Glaneur, by Buckthorn, out of Alma, beating Mr. G. Jones's b. c. The Drummer, by Rataplan, second; Mr. H. Savile's c. Ryshworth, by Skirmisher, out of Vertumna, third. Twelve started. The betting just previous to the race was four to one against Glaneur, even on the Drummer, and six to one against Ryshworth. The weather was delightful, though very warm. A great throng of people were present, among whom were the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial of France, Queen Isabella of Spain, Queen Sophia of Holland, and many other notables.

THE BALLOTING.

The balloting in the cases of undecided elections is going on quietly in the different departments.

FAVRE AND THIERS DECLARED ELECTED.

M.M. Thiers, Ferry, Jules Favre, and Garnier-Pages, have been declared elected by ballot. There were tumultuous scenes at Montmarte, and arrests were made by the police. It is reported that some persons were wounded during the disturbance.

THE ELECTIONS—THREATENED MOVE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, June 7.—Letters from Paris state that a strong pressure is brought to bear in the undecided elections to prevent the return of Opposition candidates. The contest between MM. Thiers and Shee, and between MM. Favre and Henri Rochefort, are regarded with much interest. The Emperor, it is asserted, views the probable election of M. Rochefort as a personal, if not a deadly insult. The ultimate results of the elections, and their effect on the Government, are regarded with great curiosity. The Government is fully alive to the heaviness of the blow and the difficulties it will have to meet in the future. Its friends tender advice freely; but the only concession possible is a Parliamentary Government, which the Emperor regards with particular aversion. The Government is inclined to do something as soon as possible, and with the least inconvenience. If the balloting results in favor of Rochefort the step will probably be taken immediately.

SPAIN.

THE CUBAN TOPIC.

MADRID, June 7.—There is much anxiety about Cuba on every hand. The Government is unwilling to publish the telegrams received from Cuba, which augments the uneasiness.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 7.—Bishop Lenz, having refused to obey a legal summons to appear before a secular court, was arrested and brought to the court by the police.

MEXICO.

GEN. ROSECRANS—MINISTER LERDO—ALIENATION OF TERRITORY.

HAVANA, June 6.—Gen. Rosecrans, the American Minister, denies the statement, recently published in the New-York papers, that he had asked permission to remain at Mexico until the perfection of his policy. Minister Lerdo de Tejada had published a communication explaining the policy of the Government in 1862 and 1864, without explaining, however, or even touching upon its present policy. All parties in Mexico were opposed to selling any Mexican territory to the United States, though there was a well-defined desire for a protectorate. The office of Minister to Washington was not sought after because of the lack of pay attaching thereto. Crime continued on the increase despite the efforts of the Government to suppress it.

IGNACIO MARISCAL APPOINTED MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

HAVANA, June 7.—Ignacio Mariscal has been appointed Minister of Mexico to Washington. Gomez Palacio has been made one of the Commissioners under the Convention for the settlement of claims between Mexico and the United States. Lozano will probably receive the appointment of Minister of Justice. The Mexican Congress has adjourned.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

EARTHQUAKE—SOCIAL EVILS—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Honolulu advices to May 24 have been received. There was a severe earthquake at Moloaki on the 4th of April. There was considerable alarm, but do serious damage was done. Dispatches for the Duke of Edinburgh had been received at Honolulu. His advent was looked for with considerable interest. Leprosy prevailed to an alarming extent in Lahaina, a favorite resort for whale ships. Over one-half the population was affected by the disease. Intelligence from the Marquesas Islands states that the French Governor lately in charge of the Marquesas group had been recalled, and a new appointment made. Drunkenness was fearfully prevalent in the Island of Hiosa, where, upon the death of an old prophet, it was proclaimed that "God was dead," and the restriction on rum-drinking was ended.

DISSOLUTION OF THE BUFFALO ELEVATING ASSOCIATION.

BUFFALO, June 7.—The elevating Association of this city, after a stormy debate, dissolved. Each elevator was acting independent to-day, and great reduction of rates was consequent. A prospect for a new combination is very unfavorable at present. The following are the quoted rates: ½c. per bush. to vessel, and ½c. to grain, including five days' storage; second five days' storage, ¼c.; and every succeeding ten days, ¼c.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

....The weather was warm and delightful throughout England yesterday.

....The discount on American invoices at Ottawa, Canada, for this week, will be 27 per cent.

....The new City Governments of Providence and Newport, R. I., were organized yesterday.

....The French steam frigate Astrea, Admiral Clare, arrived at San Francisco, from Honolulu, yesterday.

....The Pearl Oil Works at Cleveland were burned on Sunday morning. The loss is $10,000. No insurance.

....The annual shooting festival of the Buerger Schutzen Association commenced at Baltimore yesterday.

....The revenue of the Dominion of Canada, for the month ending the 31st of May, was $1,412,456; expenditures, $604,722.

....Abraham Hyam, many years prominently known as a temperance advocate, died in Baltimore on Saturday, aged 77 years.

....The Transit Duty bill, passed by the New-Jersey Legislature, has become a law by its acceptance by the joint companies.

....Gens. Sheridan and Doubleday, and party, arrived in Omaha on Sunday, and left for the West yesterday.

....The wife of J. P. Hauck of New-Scotland, Albany County, committed suicide on Saturday by taking poison. She has been married only six months.

....The extensive shops of the Erie Railway, located at Oswego, for the construction of bridges, were burned on Sunday night. The engine-house and part of the timber were saved.

....A large building belonging to the Lowell Bleaching Company, at Lowell, Mass., used in the manufacture of soda ash, was partially destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss $5,000.

....On Sunday morning, the Union Block at St. Albans, Vt., occupied by several parties, was damaged by fire to the amount of $30,000. It was owned by S. C. Noble, C. H. Huntington, and others.

....The east wing of the Grey Nuns' Convent, and also the chapel attached thereto, at Quebec, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss $20,000. Two men were injured by falling timbers.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

DECREE OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

DEATHS BY YELLOW FEVER.

HAVANA, June 7.—Acting Captain-General Espinar has issued a decree to the effect that for the future when appointments are to be made to vacant offices in the service of the Government veteran or disabled soldiers shall have the preference.

Surgeon Quinn, of the U. S. ship Saratoga, died yesterday of the yellow fever. There are three cases of fever on board the Saratoga. She sailed to-day for Key West.

GEN. PELAEZ.

KEY WEST, June 7.—There is no truth in the report that the United States steamer Contoocook brought Gen. Pelaez from Havana.

WHAT IT COSTS—THE BUDGET FOR 1868-'69.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, May 22.—The blue book known by the title of "General *Presupuestos* of Ingresses and Expenses" for the island of Cuba seldom finds its way into the hands of a stranger. From a rare copy issued last June I am enabled to give you the principal dates and reckonings of the budget for the economic year beginning with the 1st of July last year, and to conclude with the end of June in this. While the Rebels of Camaguey and the West are persistent and undiminished, it is of importance to know at what expense the House of Spain is carrying on business in the island. The budget in view was decreed by Queen Isabella and bears the signature of her Minister of Ultiamar, and, as some say, her paramour, Carlos Marfori. It is generalized as follows:

EXPENSES.	Escudos.	INCOME.	Escudos.
Gen. obligations....	3,200,087	Conth's and imp'ts..	16,921,520
Grace and Justice..	921,337	Advances.....	16,527,280
War.....	13,746,183	Rents from priv'ges	3,156,740
Treasury	19,203,817	Lottery	21,847,200
Marine.....	5,272,342	State property.....	2,730,207
Government.....	5,309,307	Eventual ingresses.	1,146,378
Industry.....	1,297,362		
$24,925,667	49,850,135	$31,164,562	62,329,325

When the expenses of governing one million of free people, and less than four hundred thousand slaves, amount to twenty-four millions, it is plain that thirty-one millions can be farmed out of them in the way of revenues only by hard husbandry. What the chief branch of the Spanish establishment costs the island will interest you here more than anything else, and it is enough to premise that the cost is colossal. Some expenses germane to war are included in the cost of benevolence and justice, as given above, but in the following are put under the right head.

Pensions, jubilados, &c.....	$843,196
Military administration.....	721,214
Military governors and staffs.....	333,760
Marine administration.....	52,600
Main expenses of war.....	12,691,209
Of marine.....	5,219,742
Total.....	$19,861,721

Every free man in Cuba has thus to pay nearly $10 to the general bayonet fund. But this is only what may be called the peace establishment of war. In the budget decreed for 1867-1868 its expenses figured about a million of escudos higher than they do in the *presupuestos* of 1868-69. The presence of a large revolution must, of course, greatly add to the bill. The least addition we can make to it is the loan of 8,000,000 of escudos lately ordered by Capt.-Gen. Dulce, which would augment the sum to nearly $14,000,000. It is likely, however, that the war is going on at the rate of $30,000,000, not to speak of the Government's other expenses. It will not have a cent of its calculated income of $31,000,000 to spare if it ever gets it, and it is borrowing already. Cuba cannot pay $30 per head to be bayoneted, and Spain cannot afford to spend a great deal. What the rebellion has yet to cost is still another question.

Likewise, the great cost of Cuban administration is noteworthy, and more in its personal features than in other respects. The Captain-General is better paid than the President of the United States. It would be interesting to compare what the President and General of your Republic, and their Cabinet and staff, receive, with what is given to the supreme civil and military administrations of Cuba. Here are the figures of administration in the various departments of the Island Government, and perhaps not all:

Chief military administration, personal.....	687,340
Expenses of material.....	38,874
Military governments.....	309,944
Material thereof.....	23,820
Marine administration.....	52,500
Naval officers.....	131,398
General treasury.....	589,196
Rents, printing, repairs, &c.....	145,046
Local administrators of revenue.....	141,216
Custom-House.....	366,049
Superior civil government.....	359,469
Governments of departments and districts.....	145,740
Expenses of representatives, &c.....	84,150
Post-Office.....	189,338
Two royal courts.....	273,132
Foreign department, about.....	280,000
General archives, maritime court, &c.....	18,536
Chief mayoralties.....	471,673
Ecclesiastical courts, about.....	45,000
$2,146,200.	4,292,421

These sums are not the least creditable to Spanish administration in the way of economy, but they show a wide margin for reform. The church also makes a demand upon the Cuban treasury in the following:

Pensions of exclaustrados.....	21,261
Assignments to certain establishments and benefices.....	45,228
Cathedral clergy.....	200,560
Parish priests.....	294,685
Church expenses, material.....	149,823
Repairs of episcopal palaces and parroquias.....	60,000
Aid to various ecclesiastics.....	7,000
$434,278.	868,557

This seems not a great sum, comparatively, to give to so cherished an institution as the Spanish Church, but it is in proportion to all the rest of the budget. Added to what the Church owns, and may receive from its communicants, the endowment given it yearly by the State is a great superfluity. What the parochial clergy receive is evidently smaller than the comfortable livings of their cathedral brethren, but they can hardly think themselves badly off. Sums from 100 up to 3,000 escudos are given yearly by the Government to the curates, and these, added to what they receive from their parishes, help them to their livings. The Bishop of Havana receives about $18,000 a year, and the Archbishop of Cuba the same, exclusive of a pension given of late years to the *illustrissimo* Padre Claret, now confessor to the "mobled Queen." The deans are salaried with $4,500 apiece, and the chanters, doctors, schoolmasters, penitenciarios, lectorals, racionevos, and archdeacons of the cathedrals from $3,000 to $3,500. While speaking of salaries it may be well to say that the man who holds the supreme civil and military command of the island receives $50,000 a year, over and above what has been set down as the expenses of the Captain-Generalship under the war head. The *mariscal de campo*, or major-general, second in command to him, has $15,000, and other major-generals, $7,500.

The sum raised by lottery, $21,847,200, or more than $10,000,000, must be in one way excepted from the financial burdens which the island has to bear. Yet in another it is the most shameful of impositions, since it takes away the money of the people by a systematized trick rather worthy of a gambling house than a government. Few can reap any benefit from it while the mass are deluded and debauched by it as by strong drink. Such crazy finance has its relation to human Slavery, and it is to be hoped will perish with it.

EXCESSES OF THE VOLUNTEERS—THEIR ATTEMPT TO MURDER GENERAL PELAEZ—SUCCESSES OF THE PATRIOTS IN THE INTERIOR—DULCE COMPELLED TO SURRENDER COMMAND.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, June 2.—The *resumé* of my letter of the 29th is thus: On Sunday evening last, a large number of the volunteers formed opposite the Telegraph Hotel, where boarded Gen. Pelaez, just in from the Cind Villas. They gave him a serenade of groans, whistling and drumming on old iron cans, after which they searched the house, with the object of executing him as a traitor. The police interfered, but were cautioned to keep away, and did so. The General had to go on board the iron-clad Victoria for safety. They intend to demand him, and expect to have a similar chance with Dulce pretty soon. I omitted to mention is my last that Dulce is in possession of four telegrams from Prim ordering the release of Gen. Udaeta, Governor of Bayamo at the time the city was taken by Cespedes. The ex-Governor is still confined in Castello del Principe, under the threats of the volunteers, who are undoubtedly the masters. All the employés who came with Dulce, and principally the Governor (Politico), fear for their lives, and are preparing to leave with him. Yesterday they gave a hearty welcome to Lesca, now appointed to the command of the Cinco Villas.

In the interior the patriots, after leaving some detachments to harass the Spanish troops on the road from Nuevitas to Principe, have massed their forces on the Tunas, Monati, and Puerto Padre. 800 men, with counter-guerilla Cazola, conducting a convoy from Puerto Padre to los Tunas, were surprised by the patriots, who took the convoy. Very few Spaniards escaped, and some of the wounded have arrived in the city.

Brigadier Ferrer, said to have 3,000 men under his command there to meet the patriots, is also reported beaten. Holquin is said to be in possession of the patriots.

They took pretty much the whole of the 5th Battalion of mobilized volunteers under Benegasi, shot them immediately, and whipped the reinforcements that came to the support of Benegasi. The Spanish press acknowledges the seriousness of the condition of affairs in that quarter, but publishes scarcely any news on the late operations. The decided aim now is to direct the attention of the blood-thirsty volunteers by preparations for the reception of the Vascongado Volunteers, and as a help in that direction they give us the news of the defeat of the filibusters landed at Bahia de Nipe, with capture of prisoners, arms, and ammunition.

Last evening the volunteers and the people assembled at the Place d'Armes and asked for the head of Dulce and Pelaez. The civil guard maintained order there and on the principal streets. The former, however, kept forming quietly, and this morning they compelled Dulce to surrender the command of the island unto Rafael Clavijo, the sub-Inspector of Volunteers.

Particulars next mail. The Spanish mail boat is just coming in, with the Vascongado Volunteers on board.

EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

THE STEAMER TYBEE DETAINED ON SUSPICION—ARMS AND AMMUNITION ON BOARD—A UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER AMONG THE PASSENGERS—THE DETENTION UNWARRANTED.

About two weeks ago a new steamship line for the West Indies was advertised by the firm of Spofford, Tileston & Co., No. 29 Broadway. The pioneer vessel was to be the first-class steamship Tybee, which the advertisement stated would leave Pier No. 4, North River, on Wednesday, June 2, at 3 o'clock p. m., going first to St. Thomas, proceeding thence to Santo Domingo City, Samana, and Puerto Plata, and returning from the last-named place to New-York. The vessel was advertised as for freight and passengers, and a notice was put up on the steamship bulletin board at the General Post-Office stating that a mail would be dispatched by the Tybee. Subsequently the time for the sailing of the vessel was changed to Saturday, the 5th June, at 3 o'clock; but the arrangements for her departure not having been completed by that time, she was further delayed till yesterday at noon. Meantime, suspicion having been aroused that the Tybee was intended to play the same role as the Perit, a watch was set upon her, the result being that representations were yesterday morning made to Mr. Grinnell by the Spanish Consul in this city to the effect that the vessel's real destination was the Island of Cuba, whither, it was alleged, she was about to convey munitions of war for the use of the insurgents, beside 250 American volunteers for the Cuban army. In support of this it was stated that the Tybee had shipped several cases containing rifles. Acting upon this information, Collector Grinnell gave orders that the Tybee should be searched, and accordingly she was yesterday forenoon visited by two Custom-House officers, who went through her to satisfy themselves whether all was right. The arms and gunpowder she had shipped had been duly entered in her manifest, and upon investigation it appeared that the statement on the face of that document was perfectly correct. This being so, no further proceedings were taken, and it is said that the vessel will be allowed to proceed on her voyage to-day. Our reporter visited the Tybee last evening, and found her ready for sea, the only addition made to her equipment after the visit of the Custom-House officials being a 12-pounder, which had been taken on board, he was informed, not for warlike purposes, but for firing the signal gun usually discharged by steamers in leaving port. The captain of the Tybee ridiculed the charge brought against his vessel by the Spanish Consul, pointing to the fact that among the passengers going out to St. Domingo in her is a Commissioner from the United States Government to the Dominican Republic. It appears, further, that her owners some time ago informed President Grant of their intention to start this line of steamers, and it was in consequence of this instruction, it would seem, that it was determined by the Secretary of State to dispatch a Commissioner to Santo Domingo. This enterprise of Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co. is purely a commercial one, springing out of the important international relations now growing up between the United States and Santo Domingo, and is undertaken in response to the oft-expressed desire of President Baez to promote steam communication between this country and the Dominican Republic. The Tybee is a stanch boat, comfortably fitted up for passengers, and well adapted for the West India trade. Until recently she has been running between New-York and Texas.

CORRECT STATEMENT OF THE EXPEDITIONS WITH MILITARY SUPPLIES AND MEN—WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN SENT FROM—THIRTY THOUSAND RIFLES SHIPPED—NUMBER OF AMERICANS FIGHTING IN THE CUBAN ARMY.

THE TRIBUNE published on Wednesday last a partial statement prepared from the informations then in its possession of the expeditions which have left this country for Cuba, carrying arms, ammunition and men, to aid the Cubans in their struggle. Since then fuller information has been obtained, and we are consequently able to give our readers a more correct idea than it was possible to convey at that time, of the extent to which the patriots are receiving help from abroad. Expeditions for Cuba have left from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, and also from Key West and Nassau, the number being, as far as we can ascertain, 13 in all to the present time. Toward the close of December last Gen. Queseda left Nassau for Cuba with about 3,000 rifles—1,800 Enfield, and 1,200 Spencer; two field pieces, 12 pounders; and 152,000 metallic cartridges. The vessel took at the same time 80 Cubans for the patriot army. The schooner Galvanic took 150,000 linen cartridges for Enfields, one howzitzer and 300 rounds, and 150 cavalry sabers, all of her cargo being landed with the exception of 40 boxes, which were thrown overboard. By this opportunity 58 Cubans went to join their compatriots in the field, all young men from 16 to 22. An expedition sailed from Philadelphia, sent to Señor Cavada, a wealthy Cuban, by his friends in this country. The steamer Perit was freighted with 4,500 Springfield rifles, of which she brought back 1,500; also a full battery of 12-pounders, and four 18-pounders, all rifled guns; 800 rounds of fixed ammunition, 1,500 pairs of shoes, 500 revolvers, and a large quantity of cartridges. The Salvador carried to the insurgents 950 muskets, 3 field-pieces, and a supply of ammunition. The Grapeshot took out 1,050 rifles—Enfield's and Remington's—and two 12-pounders. Three vessels, from Philadelphia, have taken 21,000 small arms, and 22 field-pieces. These figures, so far as military supplies are concerned, represent the aid that has actually reached the Cubans. There are two expeditions, particulars of which we are not yet at liberty to give, now on their way to Cuba; but it will be seen from the above that as yet the Cubans have received about 30,000 rifles, a full battery of 12-pounders, beside 31 other field pieces of various caliber, and at least 500,000 cartridges, to which must be added sabers, revolvers, and a howitzer. The fighting men in these several expeditions do not number more than 1,000 in the whole, including those now on the way. At present there are about 700 of these volunteers actually in the Cuban army, of which 500 are Americans. This brief resumé will correct the popular idea formed upon the wild and exaggerated statements of sensation journals that no end of expeditions have left this country for Cuba, and that thousands of Americans are fighting in the Cuban army. Sympathy for the struggling Cubans is all but universal in the United States, but as yet only a limited amount of help has gone hence to increase the strength of the patriots.

MOTION TO BOND THE QUAKER CITY.

This matter came up for hearing yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. Mr. Da Costa, for the owner, claimed that if the Court was to be governed by the desire of the Executive Department, it ought to permit the vessel to be bonded. The Department would have released the vessel had not the filing of the libel taken the matter into the exclusive custody of the Court.

District-Attorney Pierrepont remarked that that was a rather strong statement.

Mr. Da Costa said the District-Attorney neither opposed nor assented to the motion to bond, but stood by with folded arms. Under all the aspects of the case, he would ask the Court to exercise its discretion, and bond the vessel.

Judge Blatchford said he saw nothing in the papers affirmatively showing that Alban M. Jephson, the reputed owner of the vessel, was a British subject. He was merely mentioned as "of London." It ought to be affirmatively shown that he was not an American citizen.

Mr. Da Costa said the register of the vessel, which was in the hands of the Court, could not have been issued, had not Mr. Jephson been a British subject.

Judge Blatchford held that was not sufficient evidence.

Mr. Da Costa argued that he could easily, and would, supply the defect in the papers.

District-Attorney Pierrepont said the Goverment had simply said that if the Collector of the Port and the District-Attorney, on consultation, thought fit, no obstacle would be interposed by the Government to the release of the vessel. These officials, after investigating the facts then in their possession, advised the release of the vessel unless other facts appeared; but, in the meantime, before an order reached this city to let the vessel depart, other facts came to his (District-Attorney Pierrepont's) official notice, and he had the vessel libeled. He had received no directions from the Government, nor any intimation from any Spanish officer in relation to resisting the bonding of the vessel. The whole matter was in the discretion of the Court. He should neither resist nor consent, but, if the vessel was bonded, it must be a good bond, and all the papers must be filed. He believed, however, that this would not be the end of the matter, as he had no doubt that this vessel was intended to go into some warlike service. This closed the argument, the Court taking the papers, and reserving its decision.

THE FALL RIVER STEAMBOAT LINE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 7.—The return of the consolidated Fall River and Bristol steamboat line to its original starting point was made the occasion of a holiday. The Bristol, with the officers of the line and a number of invited guests on board, was met at the wharf by crowds of citizens. A band of music enlivened the occasion, a collation was served on board the boat, and speeches of welcome were made by the authorities of Fall River.

WASHINGTON.

ROBBERY OF A UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY AT SANTA FE—THE ANTICIPATED TROUBLE AT THE THEATERS—SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS—THE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN KANSAS—THE CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 7, 1869.

Treasurer Spinner to-day received a dispatch from Santa Fe, New-Mexico, announcing that J. L. Collins, the Receiver of Public Moneys in that city, had been shot dead in his office on Saturday night, and the depository robbed of its contents. From the report of Mr. Collins on the 22d of May, it was supposed that the amount of the robbery would not fall much short of half-a-million dollars, but a dispatch received this evening by Gen. Spinner says that owing to large disbursements to Paymasters and other disbursing officers, since the last report, the amount lost will not exceed $100,000. So complete is the record of the stolen funds, that the Treasurer believes that most of the money will be recovered. Mr. Collins, the Receiver, was about to be superseded by E. C. Little, from whom the information comes.

The anticipated trouble on the occasion of the reopening of the theater here this evening, by reason of the law recently enacted by the city Councils, prohibiting any distinction being made in places of public entertainment on account of race or color, did not occur. No person of color presented himself for admission, and consequently no opportunity was given for disturbance. This being election day, all sorts of rumors were in circulation of the disorderly intentions of the colored people. They had the effect of drawing together a large crowd in the neighborhood of the theater, who stood around patiently awaiting for something in the shape of a row to turn up, but they were disappointed.

The iron steamer Shamokin, advertised for sale by the Navy Department, will be disposed of at auction here on the 19th inst. The Government steamer Hornet will be sold in Philadelphia on the 21st. The Hornet was formerly the Lady Sterling, built in England, and captured from the Rebels during the war. The Algonquin will also be offered for sale during the present month. These vessels have been appraised by a competent Board of Survey, and will not be sold unless the bids reach the amounts set by the Board. There are a number of interested parties here to ascertain the value of the vessel, in order that they may range their bids accordingly.

Senator Ross, accompanied by Mr. C. M. Reynolds, editor of *The Lawrence* (Kansas) *Journal*, to-day called upon the President, the Secretary of War, and Gen. Sherman, for the purpose of securing protection to the Kansas frontiers from the ravages of hostile Indians. The President repeated his assurance, made to Mr. Ross several days ago, that troops should at once be ordered in sufficient numbers to secure ample protection. The interview was a very pleasant and satisfactory one to the Kansas gentleman. Gen. Sherman said that if Gen. Schofield should state that he had not sufficient troops to protect the Border, he would authorize the raising of Kansas militia to garrison the Border.

Under direction of the President, troops have been ordered to the Cherokee neutral lands, in compliance with the request of the Governor of Kansas, to enforce the civil law and prevent arson and the rule of mob violence. Instructions have also been forwarded to the district land officer at Humbolt, Kansas, relative to the disposal of the Osage Indian lands under the joint resolution of April 10, 1869, stating that the withdrawal of lands heretofore made by the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company, and the Union Pacific Southern branch, are valid and accrue to these corporations.

All of the bounty cases under the supplemental law of 1866, over 20,000 in number, have been transferred from the office of Paymaster-General to the Bureau of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, as provided by the act of last March. The Bureau of Referred Claims in the Pay Department has therefore been abolished. Hereafter no letters will be replied to until the claims they relate to are registered and regularly examined, and no information can be given concerning claims provided for in the act of March 3, 1869, until an opinion is received from the Attorney-General, to whom the law has been referred.

Commissioner Delano on Saturday appointed over 30 Revenue storekeepers, about half of whom were located in Kentucky.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The President has made the following appointments: Angus Putnam, Collector of the Customs at Middletown, Conn.; G. C. Lofland, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixteenth District of Ohio; T. M. Brown, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Massachusetts; Joseph T. Hoyle, United States Marshal for Nebraska.

On the question as to whether tobacco and cigars, which have been forfeited to the United States and sold by the United States Marshal on final process, are subject to tax or not, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue writes to the Unites States Attorney at Boston that, in his opinion, all such goods must be sold free of tax; that is to say, if the Government offers for sale tobacco, snuff or cigars, which are liable to be stamped, but which at the time of sale have no such stamps affixed, then it becomes the duty of the Government, and not of the purchaser of the goods, to affix the stamps. The Marshal must place upon the goods he sells his brand, and give the purchaser a certificate setting forth the circumstances of the sale, with the description of the kind and quantity of goods, and such other facts as will enable the purchaser to identify the goods if they should ever after be called in question for want of proper stamps or any other informality, in packages, labels, caution notices, &c., &c.

Commissioner Delano has written a letter in answer to one from the Collector of Internal Revenue at Lancaster, Pa., in which was inclosed a sample of the stamps issued by the Warden of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, to be affixed to boxes of cigars made in said Penitentiary, and as to what course he should pursue in case cigars thus stamped should be found in his district. The Commissioner instructs the Collector to seize all cigars so stamped which may be found in his district, and institute the proper proceedings to have them condemned and sold, and for the punishment of the seller or the person offering them for sale.

The Rev. M. J. Cramer, United States Consul at Leipsig, and a brother-in-law of President Grant, arrived here Saturday evening, accompanied by his wife, and both are stopping at the Executive Mansion. They will go with the President to West Point next Wednesday, without stopping at New-York City. On his return from West Point, the President will stop a few days in the city with Mr. Corbin, his brother-in-law.

The bond of James Coey, lately appointed Postmaster at San Francisco, is $200,000.

Chief-Engineer John H. Long has been detached from the Saugus and ordered to the Seminole.

RIOT IN WASHINGTON.

DISTURBANCES AT THE POLLS—SEVERAL POLICEMEN AND COLORED MEN SHOT AND BEATEN—SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 7.—This afternoon a disturbance occurred at the election polls in one of the wards of this city, during which a number of colored men and policemen were shot, beaten, and otherwise injured. The disturbance arose from an attempt of several negro rowdies to prevent a colored man voting the Democratic ticket. This colored Democrat is a politician of some local notoriety, and had made himself offensive to his brethren at several of the Ward meetings previous to the election. The police, in protecting him in his right of franchise, were roughly handled and compelled to use weapons in defense. There was a good deal of excitement in the neighborhood of the fight, and many rumors of a serious riot; but with the exception of the beating of a few policemen, the sufferers were the rowdies who created the disorder. This evening the returns were received and read to the public at the various newspaper offices without the least disorder. The officers voted for were a City Register, Collector, Surveyor, Board of Aldermen and a Board of Common Council. The returns up to midnight indicate that the Republicans have swept everything before them. They have carried six out of the seven wards, and will have a majority of about 2,000 on the general ticket.

12 O'CLOCK.—The Republicans victorious in every Ward. Majority about 4,000.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The election for Collector, Register, Surveyor, and Members of the City Councils took place to-day. Major Richards, Superintendent of Police, had taken the precaution to secure to every voter the exercise of his franchise, and at the same time to preserve peace at the polls. The restaurants and other drinking places were closed by the same authority. Long before daybreak crowds, principally colored men