

this evening. A majority of them are Cubans. Senors Alfero and Dr. Basans, however, have been brought here and confined in Ludlow street jail, on a warrant from Commissioner White, before whom their cases will come tomorrow. Probably Ryan and his men are now prisoners, as a revenue cutter sent to Gardiner's Island with a full crew and a posse of deputy marshals has reported that they have quarrelled among themselves, and that three were killed and seven wounded by pistol shots.

Ketchum, the forger, has been remanded to prison to serve out his sentence. The counsel for the prisoner stated that the latter did not desire a release, and considered that his sentence was deserved, and that the proceedings were brought by his father.

Fortress Monroe, 2.—The French corvette *Curier*, from Martinique, is in quarantine with 18 cases of vomito aboard; she buried two men at sea yesterday, three the day before, and three to-day. The captain, first officer and surgeon are dead and the assistant surgeon is dying; she will take provisions and coal as soon as possible and proceed north.

Chicago.—Col. Jones, Superintendent of Indian affairs for Idaho, arrived here to-night, en route for his post.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Alton, Ill., this morning, shaking houses considerably, and arousing the whole population.

Richmond.—A barbecue was given by colored men to-day, at Vauxhall's island, adjoining the city; at about 3 o'clock the chain bridge, leading to the island, was so crowded that it gave way, carrying down about sixty persons. Col. Branch, a prominent broker, a Conservative candidate for the Senate, was instantly killed; also the policeman stationed at the bridge to prevent the crowd rushing on. Seven colored men were also fatally injured.

Memphis.—An earthquake, this morning, was felt at Holly Springs and Madison, Ark.; the vibrations lasted half a minute.

John A. Risdon, the sole survivors of the Major Powell exploring expedition, which went from this State, arrived at Springfield to-day; he confirms the report of the drowning of the whole expedition, consisting of 20 men, by the swamping of the boat in the rapids of the Colorado River.

St. Louis, 2.—The New York and New Orleans steamship *Wilmington* has been chartered at New York for a trip to St. Louis; she will leave as soon as she is laden. She has all the freight engaged. The St. Louis Grain Association, to-day, sold thirty-four thousand bushels of wheat for shipment to Europe, which has been in an elevator at New Orleans for several weeks, and is still as sweet and as sound as when stored.

It is stated that \$100,000 of the St. Louis Company's bonds were protested at New York to-day, money belonging to the county, deposited there being attached.

Col. J. C. McIlvaine, an old and distinguished citizen of Missouri, died here to-day.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt here between one and two o'clock this morning; the wave traveled north and south, and lasted from five to ten seconds. It was felt over a circuit of 30 miles, and here and at Cairo quite severely.

Chicago, 3.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the President determined, about nine weeks ago, to send a gentleman of sense and discretion to San Domingo and Samana, with instructions to make a careful examination, and to report fully on all facts of public interest to this country, so that Congress might, on calling for it, be put in possession of reliable information. A resident of Pennsylvania was selected and verbally instructed, and would have gone out this month, but he was taken seriously ill two days before the vessel sailed, on which he had secured his passage; the mission was therefore given up, and nothing has been done toward the renewal of this, the only step that has been taken in reference to San Domingo or the Bay of Samana since the adjournment of Congress.

Newport.—At a meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, held here on Thursday, Geo. Peabody added a million dollars in railroad and other bonds, mostly Southern, to the Peabody Educational Fund; \$384,000 were in the Florida six per cent. bonds, and over due coupons.

A special to the *Tribune* from Erie, Pennsylvania, says, a Cuban expedition of 500 men arrived here this afternoon and evening from Philadelphia; they will cross to Canada to-morrow morn-

ing, and embark on a vessel clearing from a Canadian port.

Boston, 3.—Rosanna Ryan was committed to Cambridge jail, yesterday, in default of \$5,000 bail on the charge of causing the death of her step-son, six years old, by whipping.

Poughkeepsie, 3.—The convict Draker, shot in the revolt in Sing Sing on Wednesday, died to-day.

Boston.—The Massachusetts State constables are attempting to enforce the new prohibitory liquor law. The penalties under the law are heavy, the fine for a single sale and first offense being \$10 and from twenty to thirty days imprisonment; for a second violation, \$20, and 30 to 60 days imprisonment; for any subsequent violation the fine is \$50 and three to six months imprisonment, with an extra month in each case when the fine is not paid. Keeping with intent to sell is punished with ten dollars fine, and twenty days imprisonment, the seller being liable to all the damage done by the buyer and drinker while drunk. Any person arrested for drunkenness can escape prosecution by appearing as witness against the person from whom the liquor was bought.

The Cuban leaders who visited Washington this week seem a good deal dispirited by the Government enforcing the neutrality laws; and the attaches at the British legation talk as though they had suffered a defeat. The inference is that they hoped to find in the departure of Cuban expeditions an advantage on their side in the *Alabama* controversy.

Gen. Banks has been here several days advocating the recognition of Cuban belligerency; but he does not appear to have made much progress, as the subject was not mentioned at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

The *Tribune's* New York special says that Marshall Barlow and Admiral Gordon are each trying to throw the care of the Cuban prisoners on the other; both refused to feed them and the Patriots went dinnerless in consequence. This afternoon Admiral Began fed them with provisions taken from the captured steamer *Whitney*. The Cubans are confident that most of the arms captured on the schooner can be rescued from seizure on the ground that they had not been delivered to the Cubans, but were in the name of a New York house.

James Roche, an Irish patriot in '48, died here to-day.

The Cuban Junta is preparing an appeal to the American people for aid and sympathy.

San Francisco, 3.—Wm. H. Seward arrived here last night and met with a grand reception. The first California guard light battery fired a salute of 100 guns on his arrival. The national guard acted as escort to Mr. Seward and committee to the Occidental Hotel where an enthusiastic multitude had assembled to greet the venerable statesman, who made a brief speech, thanking the people for the honor conferred upon him; after which the parlors of the hotel were thrown open, and the citizens had an opportunity of personally greeting him.

The colored people of San Francisco have decided not to participate in the celebration of the Fourth of July.

FOREIGN.

New York.—The steamship *Tybee*, from San Domingo, brings news to the 25th ult. The American steamer *Hero*, which sailed from New York on the 2nd ult. for St. Thomas, had put into Samana for supplies and was lying under the guns of the steamer *Telegrapho*, who would not allow her to proceed from Samana; another American vessel, name unknown, had been seized by the *Telegrapho* at Samana. The people were pursuing their regular business, and expressed the hope that the U. S. Government would soon relieve them from this piratical cruiser. The people of the whole island are very anxious for annexation to the United States.

London.—A meeting of the peers was held yesterday to arrange the composition of a new Irish Church bill, and the framing of amendments to the pending bill. Earl Russell, Baron Westbury, Earl Grey and others agreed to follow the lead of the Duke of Cleveland.

The *Times* sees no reason for disquietude on account of the relations between Great Britain and foreign countries. The most important matters to business men are the state of relations with America on the *Alabama* question and the present condition of France on the *Alabama* difficulty, which are not more threatening now

than a year or two since. Johnson's negotiations have demonstrated England's willingness to make reasonable concessions, and henceforth it will be impossible to extract grievance from her acts or demeanor.

Havana, 30, Key West, 1.—An American engineer from Puerto Principe arrived here via Nuevitas, which place he left on the 24th ult. He left Puerto Principe, on the 17th. At that time trivial results had been attained by operations in that vicinity. The condition of the troops in garrison was dreadful, and their number was subject to constant depletion from casualties and disease. The hospital was full, and an average of ten deaths daily. On the 14th a foraging party left the city, 150 strong, but were driven in, and forty sent to the hospital. On the 18th a few patriots entered the city in disguise, and tried to capture the sentinel, but were discovered and retreated with a loss of two. A regiment of Catalan volunteers had lost 200 from sickness. Quesada, commander-in-chief of the patriots in that vicinity, had become active and bolder in his operations. The Spaniards attributed the recent successes of the patriots to the presence of Americans among them. They admit that forty thousand more troops will be required, and they expected large reinforcements to arrive with Derodas. The garrison at Principe is disheartened, while the Cubans in terror were fleeing to the United States.

Advices from Santiago to the 23rd state that an American named Spearman, one of the crew of the *Grapeshot*, had been captured on shore and had been shot; he claimed that he had been deceived when shipped and was forcibly detained, and when landing surrendered to the troops after skirmishing. When taken to Santiago the consul endeavored to save him, and asked a delay of the execution to enable him to present proof, which was refused. The matter had been represented to our Government.

Washington, 2.—Recent Cuban advices state that the Spanish forces at Cienzo Villas have been augmented to over two thousand. Eighty-five patriots, including several Americans, had been captured by a large Spanish force and executed. The Cuban General is concentrating his forces and a heavy battle is soon expected.

Madrid, 2.—The Republican Junta in New Castile has issued a manifesto against the re-actionary policy of a portion of the Ministry, and their disregard of individual rights; the manifesto recommends re-organization, and affirms the right of insurrection. The contemplated changes in the Ministry have been postponed until the budget of expenditures, now before the Cortes, has passed.

The *Herald's* special says that Capt. Gen. Derodas has had an interview with the Havana editors, at which he expressed dissatisfaction with their treatment of the situation; he complained that, instead of advocating union and peace, they excited passion and raised obstacles to the policy of the Government; he wished them to understand that he was not a sanguinary person, and the people had been led to believe that what he desired was to pacify the island with the least possible shedding of blood, and he expected the journals to advocate conciliation and peace, and he hoped the editors would comprehend the spirit of these instructions, and act accordingly. In the course of his speech he stated that the late Captain General Dulce had been harshly treated.

Havana.—The announcement of the action of the United States authorities, in preventing the violation of the neutrality laws, renders the Spaniards more confident; they now look to a speedy termination of the revolution.

Brest.—Communication with the *Great Eastern*, through the cable, was restored at noon to-day; dispatches have been received from her which explain the suspension of communications. A fault was discovered in the cable on Wednesday, and the *Great Eastern* was obliged to stop and locate and remove it. A heavy gale was prevailing, and in order to avoid the probability of serious accident to the cable, it was decided to cut and buoy it, which was successfully done. The weather, to-day, became fine, when the cable was recovered, the fault removed and the work of paying it out recommenced. All well on board.

London.—It is rumored that the Ecumenical council at Rome is to be postponed for a year.

A special to the *Herald* in London says that Carlist risings are reported at Vittoria in Spain. The streets were filled with a revolutionary mob, armed

with scythes and revolvers, shouting for "Carlos" and "Cabrea;" they murdered the Alcade and wounded thirty citizens, many mortally. Similar risings are reported at Carthagenia and Valencia. Troops have been dispatched to suppress them.

Madrid.—It is rumored that Senor Rivbro, President of the Cortes, is likely to be called upon to form a new ministry. Several official communications have passed between Gen. Rodas and the home Government by cable, relative to Cuban affairs and the situation of the Island, but their tenor has not been made public.

Carlist demonstrations are reported in the provinces.

London.—The House of Lords, to-night, continued the consideration of the Irish Church bill, in committee. Clauses 25 and 26 were agreed to. The Marquis of Salisbury moved to strike out clause 27, which requires payments to be made for the retention of ecclesiastical residences by the church. The Duke of Cleveland moved an amendment to the clause authorizing grants to the Catholics and Presbyterians. After a long debate the house divided and the amendments were lost, 113 to 146.

Dublin.—A severe riot occurred at Portadown, to-day, arising out of an Orange demonstration; the police fired upon the rioters, killing one and wounding another.

London.—Last evening the House of Lords went into committee on the Irish church bill, which was discussed during almost the entire session. The Earl of Denbigh opened in a long speech, in which he defended the Irish Catholics from the charge of indifference to the question of disestablishing the Protestant Church in Ireland; he affirmed that the Irish regarded it as an act of justice.

Earl Gray moved to amend the preamble in some slight particulars.

Earl Granville opposed the proposition for concurrent endowment; he regarded it as altogether impracticable.

The Bishop of Oxford regarded the question of disestablishment as already fixed, but thought, however, that no portion of the funds ought to be secularized; but after providing for church religious necessities, other bodies ought to be aided.

The Marquis of Salisbury supported the principle of concurrent endowment in a long speech.

After a long discussion Earl Gray withdrew his opposition and the consideration of the preamble was postponed.

The Earl of Carnarvon moved to fix '72 in place of '71, as the date of disestablishment. Much discussion ensued, and at length the Lords divided and the amendment was carried, for 133, against 74. The clauses of the bill from numbers 2 to 12 inclusive, were agreed to without discussion.

Brest, 30.—Advices from the steamship *Great Eastern* say that on Tuesday noon she was 920 knots from Brest and had paid out 1038 knots of cable. The signals were improving.

London.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Moore called attention to the treatment of the Fenian prisoners, and moved a resolution that the Government should institute public inquiry into the subjects of penal discipline and the re-classification of prisoners, and to enquire how far political prisoners should be regarded as a separate class, etc. Moore said he believed the majority of the Irish people sympathize with the Fenians, though unwilling to subvert the existing Government; but no class is contented with the present state of affairs. He strongly condemned the harsh treatment of the Fenians both before and after their trial, and urged public inquiry thereinto.

Bruce, Home Secretary, was not prepared to defend the treatment of the Fenians, but said, that the law was insufficient to deal with political prisoners. The statements of cruelty were, however, exaggerated, and at present, the treatment was extremely lenient.

Sullivan defended the conduct of the present Government respecting Fenianism, and accused Moore of endeavoring to make political capital by pandering to the passions of those who have been convicted. He hoped the time would soon arrive when such discussions shall cease, and when no political prisoners would remain in custody. The motion of Moore was negatived and the House adjourned.

John Bright and Wm. E. Forster have resigned their membership in the Reform Club, in consequence of the failure of the Committee to elect, as an honorary member, a gentleman whose name they proposed.

News from Japan was unfavorable; the civil war continued, and heavy fighting was anticipated.