

THE CUBAN INDEPENDENCE QUESTION.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS—THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT AT WORK—CHANGING THE NAMES OF VESSELS IN THE NAVY—THE BUSTLED INVESTIGATION—THE IMPROVED CONDITION OF THE SOUTH—EXTENSIVE SALES OF POWDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15, 1863.

Mr. Ruiz, the representative of the Cuban insurgents here, had another long interview with Secretary Fish this evening. Mr. Ruiz made a strong appeal for the recognition of the independence of Cuba from our Government. Mr. Fish gave him no satisfaction, further than assuring him of his own personal sympathy for the cause he espoused.

The aggregate receipts from Internal Revenue yesterday and to-day amount to \$1,740,000; the total receipts since the 1st of the month, \$11,530,000, or about one million for each day, excepting Sunday. The disbursement from the various departments of Government have thus far been very light, as the appropriations for the fiscal year just closing are about exhausted. The accumulation of currency in the Treasury will therefore continue until the first of July.

The new City Government here is fully organized, and has begun work. The Board of Aldermen is at present composed of 14 members, two from each ward, all Republicans save three. The Board of Common Council is thoroughly Republican, and consequently, with the exception of three members in the Upper Board, the City Government is in perfect harmony with the General Government. The Republican papers are congratulating themselves on the result, and speak well of the future prosperity of the city. Heretofore there has been a want of harmony between the city officials and Congress, the result being a failure of the latter to do anything for the improvement of the city. Now it is promised that the citizens of the District can in reason expect that Congress, at its next session, will take such action as will insure to the city such improvements as are now very much needed. Among these we may enumerate the extension and repair of the sea wall along the Potomac front, the turning into some practical account the Washington Canal, the paving of Pennsylvania-ave., the erection of a Jail and Penitentiary, the improvement of public parks, and aid in the construction of city railroads, and railroads running from the national capital to the chief commercial cities of the Union.

It has heretofore been stated, that the Navy Department were preparing to do away with some of the difficult Indian names, which Secretary Welles imposed upon the Government vessels. The names of 41 vessels were changed to-day, by order of Secretary Boria, as follows:

"Agamemnon" to Terror, "Canonica" to Seyla, "Cassio" to Hero, "Catalina" to Goliath, "Chickasaw" to Samson, "Chimo" to Orion, "Coloss" to Charlydia, "Libel" to Hecate, "Kalamazoo" to Colossus, "Kirkspoo" to Cyclops, "Klamath" to Harpe, "Kota" to Argo, "Mahopee" to Gaster, "Manayunk" to Ajax, "Manhattau" to Neptune, "Marietta" to Circe, "Mojoe" to Achilles, "Nahant" to Atlas, "Nantucket" to Medusa, "Napa" to Nemesis, "Nanbu" to Gorgon, "Nausett" to Leda, "Newbu" to Vixen, "Pascagoussa" to Hercules, "Sandusky" to Minerva, "Pascagoussa" to Jason, "Saugus" to Centaur, "Shackamaxon" to Hecate, "Shawnee" to Circe, "Shiloh" to Iria, "Esquimaux" to Erebus, "Suncock" to Antifer, "Tippacanoe" to Vesuvius, "Touawanda" to Amphitrite, "Tuxia" to Hydra, "Tupqua" to Fury, "Wasaw" to Strumid, "Wasaw" to Nube, "Wasaw" to Turnado, "Wasaw" to Taitar, and "Wasaw" to Tempest.

The House sub-Committee on the Judiciary, which have been in Alabama for several weeks investigating the impeachment case of Judge Busteed of the United States Court in that State, returned here last night, having closed their investigations. They have not yet formed a judgment on the charges, and will examine a few additional witnesses if asked to do so by the defense, or by those making the charges.

A letter just received here from Chief-Justice Chase, gives flattering accounts of the improved condition of South Carolina. He says the people are fast recuperating from the effects of the war, and, if permitted, would soon be thriving and prosperous.

A New-York firm of powder manufacturers are now loading a schooner for New-York with 100,000 pounds of powder purchased by them at a Government sale at Fort Greble, near this city, a short time since. The same firm purchased 80 tons of powder at a recent Government sale at Fort Corcoran, which has been previously shipped. This powder was sold in order that Forts Greble and Corcoran may be dismantled and abandoned, according to an order from the War Department. These forts were important bulwarks in the chain of defenses around Washington during the war.

A dispatch received here to-day from Mr. Wade announces that his excursion party has arrived at Salt Lake City, and that they will to-morrow return to the Union Pacific track and resume their journey.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

MINISTER MOTLEY'S INSTRUCTIONS—NEGOTIATIONS ON THE ALABAMA QUESTION TO BE POSTPONED FOR THE PRESENT.

It is not true, as announced in a recent cable telegram, that in an official communication, Minister Motley intimated that the American Administration concurs in the reasons which led the Senate to reject the Alabama Treaty. Such was not the tenor of his instructions concerning his intercourse with Her Majesty's Government, and it is not, therefore, considered probable that he would make that assertion. It is, however, certain that he was instructed to explain the circumstances attending the rejection of the treaty without committing this Government to any line of policy, but at the same time standing by the rejection of the treaty. Minister Motley is not instructed to make any proposition for the settlement of the claims but to say that in view of the irritation in England, owing to the rejection of the treaty, the present is not an auspicious time to propose the reopening of negotiations. In other words, the temporary postponement of the question is desirable, with the hope that when the excitement shall subside, Her Majesty's Government will invite a reopening of negotiations. He is not authorized to announce the readiness of our Government to make any proposition on that subject, nor to demand the payment of the amount of damages, national as well as individual, but to assure Her Majesty's Government of the sincere desire of our own to have all matters of dispute adjusted on terms honorable and satisfactory to both nations. Another point in the instructions is in effect that the mere proclamation declaring the Rebels entitled to belligerent rights is not in itself a cause for demanding damages or a separate ground of complaint; but this, taken in connection with subsequent acts, was unfriendly, and showed a spirit of hostility against the United States during the late war, resulting in losses which require reparation. The instructions were prepared at the Department of State about ten days before Minister Motley left this country. Having been slightly modified at the instance of President Grant himself, they were carefully considered by the Cabinet to whom they were acceptable, and were soon thereafter handed to Mr. Motley without further amendment. The only specific instructions to Mr. Motley as to treaty negotiations are with reference to naturalization and consuls, and it is supposed by this time he has entered upon that duty.

Intelligence was received at the Treasury Department to-day of the murder of Mr. Frank Dupont, Inspector of Customs near Brownsville, Texas. He is supposed to have been murdered by smugglers on the Mexican border. His body was found in the river. He is the third victim of the smugglers there within the last six months.

None of the bids opened at the Navy Department, yesterday, for the purchase of the iron-clads Nausett, Wasaw, Canino, and others, have been accepted, on account of being under appraised value. The monitors are still in the market, and bids will be received for them at the Bureau of Construction and Repair at any time.

THE CASE OF YOUNG DOUGLASS.

MEETING OF THE EMPLOYEES AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE—THE ACTION OF THE NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL CONVENTION DENOUNCED.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—This afternoon a meeting of the printers at the Government Office was held in the Document Room, pursuant to the following notice posted up in the office: "Notice.—A meeting of the compositors and pressmen will be held in the Document Room at a quarter to two p.m. to-day, to take measures to vindicate ourselves from the slanders and misrepresentations committed upon us by the National Typographical Union." Mr. Alfred Thompson was called to the chair. He said that the National Typographical Union had attacked the Congressional Printer, and, by implication, the compositors employed in the office, in charging that they were working with a "rat," and it was for the purpose of vindicating themselves from these charges that the meeting had been called. Mr. Young moved that three committees, of seven each, be appointed, the first to present a report and resolution, the second to make arrangements for holding a public meeting about Friday night, and the third to procure speakers for that meeting. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Allen Coffin then addressed the meeting. He said

there had been some expressions of disapprobation of measures they were now about to inaugurate vindicating themselves against the aspersions that had been cast upon them by the National Typographical Union. He did not think that any real argument could be urged against their cause. [Applause.] They were accused by the National Typographical Union of working here under circumstances in which no good Union man ought to work. He believed the delegate from this city who offered the resolution adopted at Albany did not represent the sentiments of the printers of Washington, nor of the Union here. Those resolutions were introduced by this delegate for the purpose of pandering to a wicked prejudice which feeds upon the innate selfishness of men too dull to comprehend the moral issues involved in labor reform in its vast unfolding. [Applause.] It was proper they should vindicate themselves before the country, and let it be known that this delegate did not represent the printers of Washington, nor Typographical Union No. 101. [Loud applause.] This question of admitting colored men into Unions must be met. [Applause.] It is our privilege to settle it, and settle it right. He hoped they would act with such justice, dignity and unanimity as to reflect credit upon the printers of Washington, and of the world over.

Mr. J. F. Howe moved the meeting adjourn, subject to the call of the committee, which was carried, and the printers speedily dispersed to their cases.

The colored printer (Douglass), the occasion for all the commotion in the craft, quietly resumed his work, apparently neither elated nor depressed by the notoriety he has achieved throughout the land.