The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,204

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LIMET, Proprietors.
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount extend 25 per cent.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares	1 month	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
	nct.	nct.	nct.	nct.	nct.
One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
Two	22	36	50	80	125
Three	30	50	70	110	175
Four	38	60	80	140	225
Five	46	80	100	170	275
Six	54	90	120	200	325
Seven	60	100	135	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	425
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Twelve	80	145	195	350	540
Thirteen	90	155	220	410	630
Fourteen	95	175	250	450	660
Fifteen	100	190	280	490	700
Forty	175	320	450	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By G. de Feriet, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Custom house streets, a Lot of Ground in the Third District.

By Chas. E. Fortier, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Chartres and Hospital streets, the Contents of a Grocery Store, also, a lot of Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Oil Carpets, etc.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at his warehouse, No. 23 Jefferson street, fixtures and shelvings, and at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, credits and notes—See advertisements.

REGATTA—Arrangements have been perfected for the Times, for a grand Regatta at Bay St. Louis, on the 15th instant.

THE RAILROAD TO MOBILE—The Bay St. Louis Gazette states that survey of the route of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad at that point was made on the 1st inst. The Chief Superintendent of the road expressed his ability and determination to have the cars running to the lake shore watering places by the 1st day of June, 1868.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB—This Club will give another of their popular theatrical entertainments, at the Opera House, on Monday evening, the 19th inst. The Committee of Arrangements have our thanks for invitations.

FROM HAVANA—We are indebted to Mr. V. Pernilliat, agent of the trans-Atlantic line of steamers, for files of Havana papers per steamship Dutch, up to the 4th inst. The news of the week in them has been anticipated by our dispatches from Southwest Pass.

There were nine deaths of yellow fever in Galveston on the 5th inst. Sixty four persons have died of it in Indianola.

EXTENDED SUFFRAGE.

The steadfast man who is not easily changed in his opinions must feel that he has come upon evil days, for if ever there were times remarkable for rapid and sweeping changes, we have them now. Illustrations without number could be given were it necessary to prove this proposition, but a single one will suffice to develop the idea, and let us take that of the extension of suffrage. On every side we can now see around us some general movements looking to the extension of the elective franchise, and we find them too widely agitated—too deeply seated to be lightly treated by the statesman or thinking man. In four or five countries of the globe these general movements are going on; and while some—many perhaps—may believe that they arise from a class of newly rich and ambitious men who seek power and can only obtain it by breaking down olden barriers, still we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are connected with these movements many men of very different character. There are enough, at least, to prevent us from treating them with contempt. Almost every where we see that the demands for an extension of the franchise have gone far in advance of views that were formerly deemed extremely "Liberal," and that they have gained a large and respectable support from quarters from which we looked for strong and better opposition. Honors are cast upon men to change our views respecting such movements, which we formerly supposed belonged alone to the demagogue and radical, and to confess that we are in the midst of a great revolution of ideas.

Look for a moment at the English Reform Bill which has just passed to the third reading in the House of Commons. Here we find the Tories—firmly believed to be the most uncompromising opponents to anything of the kind—suffering an extent of enfranchisement which would have been thought too radical by three-fourths of the Liberals in England less than two years ago. We have seen the House of Commons break down barrier after barrier to limit the franchise, and the Tory leader keeping just far enough ahead of each step to insure the bringing forward of the amendment granting a wider franchise as a government measure, and the same being supported by a majority of Tories and Conservatives, not one of whom believes that so great an extension of suffrage bodes any good to the future of England. At the same time we find in the Commons a small minority in favor of extending the franchise to women, and a large and growing party in the country favoring the step. This is not a little suggestive but it is the logical consequence of the Reform Bill, when its arguments are carried out. In the United States we have long had a "Women's Rights Party," advocating female suffrage, and know that the party has become a fixed fact. Throughout the North we find a growing sentiment in its favor, while the open and avowed party has been largely increased within the past year. We have seen this party slowly increasing in our midst, precisely like the old anti slavery party; and we have seen a rapid growth since Congress, in its wisdom, has declared in favor of extending the suffrage to ignorant negroes in the Northern States. In two States of the North, within one year, *the political distinctions of race have been obviated*; and those who have watched the course of the New York Constitutional Convention must have remarked that the subject was approached in a manner hitherto deemed impossible. It came very near the adoption of some kind of measure, and its opponents had a hard fight to stave it off to another term.

The ground taken by these advocates of general suffrage is the broad one of right and justice, while the special argument is based upon a theory of government that all of us will not feel willing to admit—that as governments are made to protect to the interest of the governed all of the governed have an undoubted right to participate in the government, and are entitled to the franchise. Following out this argument to its close, after admitting the premises, and we must allow not only women but many minors to vote at all popular elections. Their arguments will lead us to an extension of the suffrage more absolutely universal than we can at present realize. What is to be the end? Is this really a movement that will result in some future good, or is it only a new wave of those popular agitators who have taken it up as a last resort to save their party and their occupation? Lord Cranbourne does not believe in the honesty of the English Reformers, whether Tory or Liberal; and we have seen many recents for the country. His speech hit so nearly at the truth that it made a profound sensation in the House of Commons and was loudly cheered. Whether or not this is a really honest movement intended for the good of mankind, or only the work of ambitious and scheming men, who would "rule or ruin," remains to be seen.

THE SICKNESS AT NEW IBERIA.—The sickness at this place continues to be of an alarming character, and the town is being deserted. The following deaths have occurred:

August 4—Miss Liddie Mattingly, Willie Kyser—two Kroger children.

August 5—Mrs. Isbell, Robert L. Isbell, a child of Mr. Kroger, from Indiana.—Rabb, Jr.

August 6—Kroger, Theophilore Eue, Leculus, Miss Pellerin, Matz, a Jew.

On the 7th and 8th there were a great many new cases. The following dispatch has been received from Mayor Renshaw

NEW IBERIA—August 8—Since my last telegraph three of our doctors are sick. The doctors from below are called home. Send from one to three physicians, if possible. Four or five sisters of charity would be a great assistance.

A. B. RENSHAW, Mayor.

Maj. J. D. Bruns and Samuel Logan and Nolasco, correspondent to the *Picayune's Bee*, have responded to the call.

THE CATERPILLAR—We hear but little complaint of the ravages of the army worm from any other section of the parish except Macomb. Mr. Bird Hanson informs us that they have destroyed fifty acres of his cotton and are still at work. Mr. Barrough's crop is also suffering, but not to such an extent as Mr. Hanson's. On Pierre Part, on Bayou Boeuf, on West Bacon Bouge, they have appeared and are spreading rapidly. The present weather is unfortunately favorable for their rapid increase. Should it continue and the destruction of the cotton plant become general, the ruin of a great portion of the planters will be complete.—*Baton Rouge Gazette, 7th.*

EXTRACT OF THE NEWS.

The Surratt Trial.

Judge Pierpont, in his address to the jury, said:

"When it was suggested, by some of the members of the Military Commission, that in consequence of the age and sex of Mrs. Surratt, it might possibly be right to change her sentence to imprisonment for life, he signed the warrant for her death with the paper right before his eyes."

Judge Pierpont must have been misinformed, as the President was not aware until two months ago, through a private source, that any one of the members of the Military Commission joined in a recommendation or a suggestion that the sentence of death passed upon Mrs. Surratt be commuted to imprisonment. This information was privately given to him before the commencement of the trial of John H. Surratt. He then denied, as he now denies, that the recommendation or suggestion was ever officially brought to his attention. The nearest approach to it is contained in Judge Pierpont's speech of Saturday.—*N. Y. Times, 5th.*

On this subject we add the following extract from Mr. Merrick's great argument in the case, as reported in the *National Intelligencer*:

Now, if this declaration of my learned brother upon the other side is correct, this trial was not entered upon for the purpose alone of inquiring into the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar. It was not entered upon because public justice demanded his arraignment before you, gentlemen, but in order that a thousand false stories about men high in office might be settled at his expense. Then, although my learned brother is here under appointment by the Attorney General of the United States, yet it is an appointment which probably had its origin in the stimulus of some private feeling lying behind. He comes here, not to try this case alone, but he comes here to set at rest certain false stories. Has he done it?

Mr. Merrick, again recurring to the remarks made by Mr. Pierpont, said: Where is your record? Why didn't you bring it in? Did you find at the end of the record a recommendation to mercy in the case of Mrs Surratt that the President never saw? You had the record here in court.

Mr. Bradley—And offered it once and withdrew it.

Mr Merrick—Yes, sir, offered it and then withdrew it.

Did you find anything at the close of it that you did not like? Why didn't you put that record in evidence, and let us have it here? We were not going to quarrel with it; we would like to know all we can about the dark secrets of those chambers where doors are closed, but from which light occasionally comes in to make us uneasy lest we sin with. We only know enough to make us curious, but that is enough to make us *feel*. You were going to show too, that nobody prevailed upon to the President on the part of those who wanted to get a pardon. Why didn't you do it? Gentlemen of the jury, we would have been glad to have heard that proof. They have brought these charges into the case and I must meet them as part of the case. I should have been glad to have heard that proof. Who of you is there who was in the city of Washington, who will ever forget that fatal day when the tolling of the bells reminded you and the sad fact that the hour had come when those people were to be hung. Your Honor (referring to Justice Wylie, who was at the same time sitting by the side of Judge Fisher on the bench,) and in your place too it said, raised your judicial hand to prevent that murder, but it was too weak. The storm beat against your arm, and it fell powerless in the tempest. You remember that day, gentlemen. Twenty-four hours for preparation. The agonizing announcement of impending death reaches by dying away before the tramp of the approaching guard was heard heading to the gallows. Ladies, friends, philanthropists, and clergymen went to the Executive Mansion to get access to the President, to implore for that poor woman three days respite, to prepare her soul to meet her God, but got no access. The heart-broken child—the poor daughter went there crazed, and stretched upon the steps that lead to the Executive Chamber; she raised her hands in agony and prayed to every one that came, "O God, let me have access, that I may ask for but one day for my poor mother—just one day!" Did she get there? No. And yet, says the counsel, there was no one to prevent access being had. Why, we know it! "Oh, God!" If such a thing could have been proved, how would I not have rejoiced in the fact; for when I feeling upon that sad, sad occasion, wretched indeed in the history of my country—an hour when I feel she was so much degraded, I could weep until the paper be worn away with the abundant outpouring of my tears. Who stood between her and the seat of mercy? Has conscience lashed the Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice? Is the memory haunted the Secretary of War? Or is it true that one who stood between her and Executive clemency now stands in the dark waters of the Potomac, whilst another died by his violent hands in Kansas?

Mr. Merrick thus argues the question of Surratt's flight:

Says the District Attorney, Surratt has confessed his guilt by his flight. Is that a matter over whose head was impending such a sad fate Gentlemen of the jury, he knew not of her condition until she was executed, or about that time; and he knew not he got the information he was restabled by force from coming. This we were ready to prove. Why? What else could he do? Suppose, gentlemen, in this case, the certainty of conviction. Military commissions were organized, not to try, but to condemn. Who of you would not have fled if a reward had been offered for your head. He saw his name in the papers while in Canada, and he fled. Of course he fled. He went from a blasting country. He fled not from justice, but from lawlessness. He fled not from trial, but from convictions and oppression. Suppose he had been here, could he have had a trial? Why, guilty or innocent, he would have been hung. Law was dead in the country. The iron hand of power had supplanted judicial authority. Tyranny rode will in the land. No man was safe with a price on his head. Tell me that to free men a such circumstances was confession to tell the that which is too absurd to merit the dignity of reply.

THAT RECOMMENDATION FOR COMMUTATION [Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Washington, August 5—It is understood that Mr. Johnson emphatically denies that the petition and letter to the President in the Surratt case, which have first submitted to the Cabinet, before he signed his approval of the action of the Military Court.

He says the official record was presented to him by General Holt, and it was signed in his presence. That is all that was presented to him for consideration of Mrs. Surratt was at that time before him.

The approval of the sentence by the President, immediately following the text in the last page on the last sheet of the document, and followed on the other side of the same paper, instead of only writing on one side of the sheet, as in the other sheets—and this was done because there was no other sheet remaining—and followed to the document presented for his signature.

As this document is now found in the War Department the recommendation for the commutation of Surratt's sentence follows all the other matter, and is the conclusion of the document.

In the official report of the trial by Ben Pittman, who had access to the records and documents, by permission of Mr. Stanton, for the purpose of making up the book, every thing appears except the recommendation for commutation of sentence.

Mr. Pittman says in the introduction to his book that it contains all orders, fines, sentences, documents, etc., connected with the trial.

It appears that the papers were not presented to the Cabinet until the application for *latent conjoint* was made, and after the approval of the sentence by the President.

The recommendation for commutation is not in the handwriting of Mr. Bradley, as alleged by some.

News Miscellany.

TEXT FOR THE TIMES—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Era* alludes to an eloquent sermon preached in that city lately by the celebrated Father Ryan.

The text was from Acts, 5th chapter, 38th and 39th verses: "And now I say unto you, refrain from these men, and let them alone, for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to naught; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."

HARTFORD MEETING AT PADUCAH, KY.—There is to be a grand meeting of railroad officials at Paducah, on the 28th of August, to take into consideration the practicability of making an air line railroad route from New Orleans to Paducah, by the construction of a road from Paducah to Jackson, Tenn., which would there connect with the Mississippi Central, which connects with New Orleans by the New Jersey Central, and Great Northern railroad, making the distance from Paducah to New Orleans 548 miles, all of which is in complete operation except 86 miles. The connecting roads are taking great interest in this enterprise, and the Mississippi Central and the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern roads have already appointed delegates to attend the Paducah meeting. The success of this project will necessarily add to the importance of the Elizabethtown and Paducah road to which we have made reference in another article.

THE PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.—*Washington*, August 6—The official statement of the public debt, to the last of August, shows the following:

Bearing coin interest, $1,678,096,961 80; bearing currency interest, $64,963,850; matured debt not presented for payment, $1,536,815 87; debt bearing no interest, $430,164,864; fractional currency, $36,554,219 72; gold certificates of deposit, $19,957,960. Total debt, $2,766,608,819 39. Amount in the treasury, coin, $102,995,174; currency, $2,474,296 38.

The amount of debt is less, and the cash in the treasury has decreased. $1,369,519 96. The debt bearing coin interest has increased $76,262,790, while that bearing currency interest has decreased $60,236,010. The matured debt not presented for payment has increased $5,928,796 55. The debt bearing no interest has decreased $1,816,528 11. The amount in the treasury in coin since June 1st has increased $4,140,746 39, and the amount in currency less than that exhibited in the last statement $919,868 60.

THE ARGENTINE EMBROGLIO.—*Washington*, August 5.—Correspondence between United States Minister Asboth and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation is published. The former, it appears, was determined to present upon the Argentine Government the friendly offices of the American Government. In doing so, he took a somewhat emphatic meaning out of the reply of the latter, refusing such offices. The consequence was that Gen. Asboth has been partly told that his remarks will not be considered, but that the conduct of another United States Minister, Mr. Washburne, calls for an inquiry on the part of his Government.

A pretty girl in Lynchburg, Va., has three times tried to kill herself. She is madly, hopelessly in love with a Yankee Major recently mustered there.

At Long Branch last week, affidavits, in connection with the death of Gen. Grant, the lamented Lieutenant-General, was proposed. Every ear was open for a speech, when Gen. Grant rose and said "I am sorry that Lieut.-Gen. Sherman is not here to reply."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

No Verdict Yet in the Surratt Trial.

Conover Applies for Pardon.

FROM EUROPE.

Terrible Railroad Accident in Ireland.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, August 9—Stanton was not at the Cabinet meeting to day.

Revenue receipts to day, $130,000.

There is nothing new from the jury. They sent a sealed document to Judge Fisher, but its contents have not transpired.

The Commissioner of the Land office has confirmed the title of Rosebo San Miguel to Maurice Gonsales, who claims under a Mexican grant given previous to California's acquisition by the United States.

It appears, from an official document which will be published to-morrow, that Chas. A Dinham recently applied for a pardon to the President. Dinham is the same who the Assistant Attorney General says has become notorious under the name of Sanford Conover. He was recently convicted of perjury, in the District of Columbia, and sent to Auburn Penitentiary in accordance with the sentence of the court. This application seems to be predicated in part upon a supposed technical irregularity in the constitution of the jury, and is supported mainly on the services which he is supposed to have rendered the cause of justice in aiding the prosecuting counsel, in the collection of evidence and otherwise, upon the trial of John H. Surratt for murder.

James M Ashley, who has been active in assailing the President, addressed a letter, dated July 23d, to Judge Holt and Hon A G Riddle, suggesting that Conover was dearly entitled to a pardon and enclosing the form of a pardon for that purpose. Mr. Riddle, on July 23d, addressed a letter to the President, stating that he was, early in April last, retained on behalf of the Government in the prosecution of John A Surratt and took the general management of the preparation of the case. The labor and responsibility of the case were, he says, great, and the Government is under great obligations to Conover or Dinham for much valuable information, both as to the facts and the witnesses for the United States and for the history and fact. Although in jail he managed to keep informed of the progress of the case, and from time to time communicated important facts, suggestions, &c. It would seem that for his services in behalf the Government he should receive the appropriate reward of them in a way not to be mistaken.

Judge Holt also wrote a letter to the President urging Dinham's pardon. Dinham, on July 27th, handed petitions to the President, and on the 29th July, he wrote a letter to him detailing the alleged scheme of Ashley and others to obtain false witnesses to associate the President with Booth in the assassination of Lincoln. The papers of the Assistant Attorney General gives other points of interest and is very long.

New York, August 9—Cotton a shade lower, sales 1000 bales middling uplands 29 to 29½c. Flour steady, $8 to $11. Southern $11 10 to $15. Corn dull and declined. Provisions generally firm and steady. Mess Pork $25. Groceries quiet and steady. Freights unchanged.

New York, August 9—Stocks dull. Money 6 to 7. Gold 140¾ to 140⅞. Sixes of 62 registered, 111¼; coupons, 111¼. Five-twenties, 107¼ to 107½; new issue, 108¾. Seven thirties, first series, 108; others 107½.

New York, August 9—No change in monetary affairs. Money dully. Call loans 7 to 7 per cent. Discounts 6 to 7. Gold closed firm at 140⅞. Exchange steady. Treasury receipts, $1,000,000. Payments, $1,883,000; balance, $127,067,000.

Omaha, August 9—The Spotted Tails have broken Camp, and a part have crossed the Platte joining the hostile Cheyennes. The inhabitants are fleeing for protection to the North Platte Station.

The present Antelope line above Fort Benton is filled with Indian bullets.

A recent fight in New Mexico resulted in the killing of 11 and the capture of 84 Indians.

Augusta, August 9—Cotton heavy and firmer. Sales 103 bales middling at 25c.

Louisville, August 9—Sales of 171 hhds Tobacco at $3 50 to $12 75, light inspection for Superfine Flour at $8 to $8 50. New Wheat firmer, $1 75 to $1 85. Corn, shelled, $1 40 delivered. Oats, new, 55c. Bulk Rye 90c. Cotton 23 to 25. Mess Pork $26. Bacon shoulders 12½c, clear sides 14½c. Lard 12½c, in tierces. Raw Whisky in bond 90c.

Louisville, August 9—River falling, 4 feet. A few steamers on the canal by the falls.

St. Louis, August 9—Tobacco steady and firm. Cotton 21½c for middlings. Hemp steady. Flour very firm and in good demand, prices higher, superfine $7 50, extra $8 to $8, XX $9 50 to $10, choice $10 50 to $11 50, family $12 to $13. Wheat advanced 5c. Corn active. Provisions quiet. Pork $25 25. Bacon firmer, clear sides 14½c. Sugar cured Hams 19 to 20½c. Lard 12½ to 13½c, in tierces and kegs. Whisky firm at $2 05 to $2 08, free.

Cincinnati, August 9—Flour advanced 25c; superfine $7 50 to $8, extra $8 50 to $9, family $9 50 to $10 75. Wheat firmer; fed 5c higher. Oats 5c higher. Corn 2c higher. Whisky steady—Sales in bond at 90c. Provisions firm. Pork held at $24. Bulk Meats—Ile for shoulders and 13c for sides. Bacon stiff—shoulders 12c, sides 14c, clear 14½c. Lards unchanged and dull. Lard 12c. Groceries steady.

Baltimore, August 9—Cotton firm—low middling 27 to 27½c. Coffee—mines in fair request, fair old Java 16 to 16½c. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat lower. Corn dull—white declined 5c. Provisions quiet but steady. Whisky free, $1 80 to $2. Western, in bond, $2 20 to 25c.

Baltimore, August 9—The steamer Wilson Small collided with the steamer Mary Augusta, in Chesapeake Bay off Poplar Island to day. The Small sunk in about 15 minutes, losing three passengers. The Mary Augusta was towed into port badly damaged. The Captains accuse each other of causing the accident.

Galveston, August 9—Passed down—Bantine Carrol at 7 A. M. Up—Olive Branch at 12 M. River falling.

Savannah, August 9—Cotton dull and nominal, middling 26 to 26½c. Sales 107 bales. Receipts 112 bales.

Mobile, August 9—Fourteen negroes were appointed by the police force to day by Mayor Horton. One of them was made Lieutenant of the day. Police.

London, August 9, evening.—Consols 94½. Bonds 73¾.

Liverpool, August 9, evening.—Cotton firmer, quotations unchanged, sales 10,000. Manchester reports more favorable.

London, August 9.—The Government is about dispatching a large body of troops to Canada, to repel the threatened Fenian invasion.

The House of Lords rejected bills abolishing church rates by a large majority.

The French forces have occupied three provinces of Cochin, China.

A terrible railroad accident occurred at Bray Head, Wicklow county, Ireland. The express train from Dublin for Wicklow ran off the track, and the passenger coaches were precipitated from the precipice into the sea. Only two persons escaped alive.

London, August 9.—Marie Sophia Amelia, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke of Bavaria, and ex-Queen of Naples, is dead.

London, August 9.—In the House of Lords, the Government submitted a treaty with the United States to reduce the rates of postage.

Thirty persons were killed outright by the accident at Bray's Head.

Consideration of the Reform bill in the House of Lords is fixed for the 12th.

Home Secretary said in the House of Commons that Fenian prisoners are treated better than any other.

Southport Pass, August 9.—*Havana*, August 9.—The new Postmaster General arrived by steamer from Cadiz to day.

A society is being formed to promote the interests of white laborers from Spain, Ireland and Germany. A great want of hands is felt throughout this Island.

There are loud complaints that almost every piece of gold coin in circulation on the Island has been clipped. Many onzas have been found to lack, two and even three dollars of the original weight.

The *Diario de la Marina*, in its issue of the 4th, insists that the United States Government has been a party to the indiscriminate shooting in Queretaro and the city of Mexico by the Liberals, and calls for a European coalition against America, in order to cause common rights to be respected on this continent.

The British steamer Tyne, from Vera Cruz the 1st, arrived here this morning. Santa Anna was brought to Vera Cruz by a Mexican man-of-war, where he was kept a prisoner and was to be tried for conspiracy. Marquez had not been captured, though a diligent search was being made for him, and a reward of ten thousand dollars was offered for his arrest.

The Diplomatic Corps was expected to leave in a body, and be ready in Vera Cruz in time to take passage by the French steamer Panama. Everything was quiet at the Capital, where order was speedily being restored throughout the country of the Juarez Government. All sorts of rumors are prevalent concerning the disaffected leaders who threw the late Ministerial Government. Troubles from Indiana continue.

The *Standard*, of Pachuca, says that a corporal named Ocando, with the news of the capture of Marquez at the Hacienda Pasodores.

The Mexican Government schooner Juarez arrived on 30th ult., at Vera Cruz, with Santa Anna's wife and family.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, August 9.—*Havana*, *Aug. 5*.—We have been disappointed once more in expecting the arrival of the Nerva, expected all day on the 4th. It is likely she did leave Key West as announced on the 3d. Everybody was on the qui vive for her arrival.

Many steamers, tugs and sail boats were ready to take the hundreds who were anxious to witness the laying of the cable. She is expected now on Tuesday, 6th.

LATER—*The Arrival of the Steamer Nerva beyond the Cable.*—She started Saturday morning and laid twenty and a half miles, at three about seven miles of the large shore end, weighing about tons per mile; twelve and a half miles of the next size, weighing over four tons per mile, and one mile of deep sea line; placed a buoy 12.15 P. M., after sealing the end with a red flag and two buoys, one on each side, three miles off, with a blue flag on each.

The average rate of paying out the cable was four miles per hour. The United States men-of-war Tahoma and Fountain and the Spanish men-of-war San Francisco and De Ariz accompanied them, but no assistance was required. The Nerva will begin operations here about 5 P. M., and start to-morrow for Key West.

Southwest Pass, August 9.—Arrived last night steamship Kensington, Hedges, from Boston, with merchandise and passengers to Creery, Nickerson & Co.; bark Queen Victoria, Hughes, 19 days from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 20 passengers, to Ashbridge & Nephew.

Went up in tow yesterday bark Leonidas, bark Jane Ring, schooner Pickey.

Went to sea, steamship Clinton. Spoken by ship Pacific schooner Velez, 50 miles W. W. of Tortugas; also, on the coast of Cuba, passed a French bark having coolies on board.

Pass à L'Outre, Aug. 9.—Arrived this morning, British topsail schooner Mary Seymour, Edward Burt, master, 7 days from Rio, with 2606 bags coffee to A. Iones; British schooner Billy Butts, Howes, 72 hours from Havana, with 537 boxes and 27 hhds sugar to Chaffraix & Agar. The captain reports that he was boarded by the U. S. steamship Purveyor, bound from Mobile to New York, all well on board.

Quarantine Station, August 9—Arrived, Aug 6, British schooner Oriental, Diferon, Havana, sugar to Goldenhow, four passengers. Brig Amanda Guion, Ashby, Havana, sugar. Bark Olympia, Pons, Havana, sugar. Brig George Crump, French, Cardenas.

Arrived, August 7: schooner Constance, Royal, Vera Cruz, coffee, to Master, and five passengers. French steamer Dadon, Gilbert, Havana, general cargo. Arrived August 8: schooner Elizabeth, Vera Cruz; British schooner Pinkey, Simo Turk; Dutch bark.

Liverpool, August 9.—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales, 10,000 bales, middling uplands, 10¾d; middling Orleans, 10¾d; sales of the week 65,000 bales, stock 420,000 were for export and 20,000 for speculation.

Stock in port 731,000, whereof 332,000 are American.

London, August 9—Noon.—Consols 94¼. Bonds 73¾.

London, August 9—2 P. M.—Bonds 73⅞.

New York, August 9—Arrived, Cleufuegos, from Cienfuegos. She brought the crew of the British ship Photis, abandoned at sea.

The steamer Emily B. Souder, for Charleston is ashore on the west bank. She went ashore at ebb tide, with wind S. E. Relieved and doing no damage.

London, August 9—The Russian loan is being rapidly taken at Paris.

The House of Commons has refused to concur in the House of Lords amendment to the reform bill.

The French squadron brought 1500 Christian refugees, principally women and children, from Candia.

New York, August 9—Jerry O'Brien, who, with his brother, murdered his mistress.

Washington, August 9—The Jury of the Surratt trial have just sent for Judge Fisher.

New York, August 9—Flour 10 to 15c better for old. Wheat 2 to 3c better. Corn 1c higher, drooping. Pork quiet at $24 18. Whisky quiet; lard steady.

Cairo, August 9—Middling uplands 25½c. Receipts quiet. Stocks heavy. Money 4 to 5 per cent. Gold 140. Sterling 109. Sight 110¾. 5-20s, coupons, 107¼.

Latest News by Mail.

REPORTED NEW GROUNDS FOR CONFIRMATION — LETTER FROM MR. SEWARD — The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in a dispatch dated the 31 inst. makes the following statement:

A recent letter from Hon. Thurlow Weed to a Radical Senator, in which he says that it will be presented at the opening of the next Congressional session for the purpose of securing the impeachment of Seward for voting the Republican ticket.

Senator Wilson, it is understood, will favor this course, which will probably be pursued.

The names of such expected to be called by the military commission are to be cut off.

In this connection we are sorry to notice the statement that since the election in Tennessee hundreds of negroes in Memphis have been turned off by employers who did not need their labor not feel compelled to do so by political excitement, but that it was done in order to cause a political sentiment to be charged blacks."

The following is from the *Nashville Union and Dispatch*, on the subject:

THE EMPLOYMENT QUESTION.—One hundred and thirty-five colored people have been discharged from service for contributing money to support a Republican paper in Clifton, Wayne county, Tenn. The paper is published in that county, by a white man who is now acting as Freedmen's Bureau Agent, and that personal influence was brought to bear upon the employers who have discharged their colored people.

Mr. Davidson, the Freedmen's Bureau agent, and Mr. Ingram, the Freedmen's Bureau agent, for Davidson county, has been appointed whose duty it will be to see that the laws are duly enforced—either by persuasion or otherwise—to compel the employers to do their duty, in the matter of their support and against their employment. A man who is guilty of combining the colored people to support and against their employers, is a vile scoundrel, and we will say that will hereafter work for an employer who has discharged a colored man.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—Washington, August 1—It is stated in official circles that should President Juarez decline a reelection to the Presidency of Mexico, the fact will be taken as indicated by the latter action as a mark of regard for the United States.

The official correspondence between the Secretary of State, Sanchez Navarro, and Mr. Saulnier, United States Minister to Mexico, Mr. Corz, and Mr. Saulnier, and Commander Roe, yesterday.

"In company with the English Consul, at the request of Don Santa Anna, I visited the Mexican Consulate. He entertained us with a long discourse as to his plans, and in interviews with President Juarez and Secretary Lerdo, he had come here and assured us that after