From Central and South America, Havana and Mexico.

The steamer Cornelia, from Havana, arrived at New York yesterday with dates to the 20th inst.

The budget for June 30, 1867, shows an estimated decrease in expenditures. The appointment of revenue officers in the Custom House meets with constant difficulties and difficulties.

It is reported during the recent attempt at revolt in Porto Rico, cries of "Viva el Gobierno Prim! Viva la República!" were general. This indicates that General Prim was not a stranger to the disturbance.

The Cuban government is taken extraordinary precautions, which lead to the apprehension that some revolutionary movement is on foot.

The Fomentia has arrived from Key West with General W. F. Smith and an engineer, who will await the arrival of the Navaro with the colonel nine cable from England. It is thought that the line will be opened to the public within a fortnight.

During the heavy thunder storm on the 17th the electric fluid struck the Commercial Bank and instantly killed the cashier.

The yellow fever prevails, though not quite so malignant.

Sugar closes firm and active, on a basis of 8½@8¾ reals. The crop is about 600,000 tons.

Bales of Eye have been wrecked. All hands were saved.

The Governor of St. Croix has been visiting the Island of St. Thomas. The Governor of Havana has not transpired. It is generally believed that the United States will at last succeed in the acquisition of the Island at a cash price.

Advices from Belize are to June 18. A great many immigrants from the Southern States had arrived in Honduras with their wives and families, and equipped with implements of industry, and were buying large tracts of land to settle upon. Several gentlemen of influence had preceded them, and selected locations and townships.

The Governor Crown, Colonel Fox, Mr. Taber, the Crown Surveyor, accompanied them, and two townships had been selected, one to be called Port Austin and the other Buena Vista.

Remarkable advices from Honduras state that mercantile and financial affairs presented a very adverse aspect. Failures were numerous.

The Inspector of Police had absconded with funds belonging to the government.

From the United States of Colombia advices have been received to the 28th. General Acosta had raised some of the prisoners and had beaten General Acosta. The new President was meeting with much opposition in the Interior.

Mosquers was confined in the observatory of the Capitol. From Antioquia the news are adverse to General Acosta, as his authority had been disowned by the assembly of Cauca. It was reported that the blockade of Santa Marta had been declared null by the United States, and the people of Carthagena were armed with alacrity in expectation. The foreign consuls had also pronounced the blockade illegal. The steamer Cauca had captured a ship loaded with arms and ammunition for the government of Magdalena and took it to Curtis. General Mosquera, at the head of 400 men, attacked and took by storm, on the 26th, the Buena Squares, which was guarded by only 76 men.

Intelligence from Mexico to the 10th instant has been received. F. C. Negrell, chamberlain to the late Maximilian, was executed on the 24 at Passo del Morotha. Salas, Andendy, Arieta, Tiloa and others had been condemned by order of General Diaz. Marquez and Cacouza had not been found. On the 20th Baron Fejervary, and his nephew, M. Frerino, were arrested.

More than 5,000 persons, mostly military, had presented themselves to the Commanding Generals.

The merchants of Mexico had tendered a loan of $500,000 to Diaz.

Colonel Rodone is reported to have been shot on the 20th.

The candidates for election had been published. For President, B. Juarez; for Judge of the Supreme Court, S. Tejeda.

General O'Haran was caught on the outskirts of the city, and was pounced on and infuriated mob. Ex-Governor Vidnurri was shot on the 19 order of General Diaz.

The bodies of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia, have been embalmed. General Arteaga arrived at Queretaro after having passed some time with the President at San Luis Potosi.

Andrew Johnson's Respect for Abraham Lincoln's Memory.

A late visitor to the White House writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* as follows:

Instead of entering the East Room, as you expect it to by the usual way, you go to the right and go down a tolerably well lighted stairway to the level of the basement or cellar of the building. A wide paved hall runs the entire length of the house. On one side are kitchens, store rooms, and other apartments of similar character. On the opposite side are cellar apartments, and besides vaults for coal and other purposes. Let us enter one of these rooms, or one of the hallways. It is perhaps thirty or forty feet square. In it are the furnaces. The furnaces are broken over. There are piles of coal and wood in various parts. It is too damp, and there is on all sides the litter that belongs to such a place. You see no carpet on the floor, all is damp and quiet, and through the iron bars across the windows you can see the cellar walls, the damp earth, and the dark door which leads out into the area on the south is thick and heavy, and barred securely. As you look, there is another door at the right, a heavy one, also. If curious, or anxious for information of what is hidden there, prompts you, open it. It will grate on the iron unused hinges. Turn your lantern to swing it open, as it turns inward, and the vault appears, dark and filled with a variety of trash. You enter part way, and then are obliged to stay as close to order as once around. It is a small place, almost like a cell. It may be ten feet long and eight wide. There is one grated window, dim with dust, looking out into an area under a grating. There is an old wooden bench, half covered with worm-out coal scuttles, and on the floor are scattered a few worn-out grates and old iron pipes, and a heap of coal and kindling. An old wine box, half full of musty shavings, evidently pulled out of a ragged cushion which lies on the window sill beside it. The coal and kindling is a lot of shavings, half mixed with feathers. On the last night of Andrew Johnson's term of office the White House, was a stone with this inscription:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
REGION, FOREBEAR, ARBITER, PERIOD II
HEXT OF KIN, MARTYR, SAINT, HERO, LOVER
QVO VTIQUE
LIBERATVS AMORTEOS FORTIS,
BEIGNA CONTINGATVE
CIVES ROMANI.
IN
A. MDCCLXV.

The stone upon which this inscription is cut is a species of marble very similar in texture to that so commonly in use for building purposes in our Eastern cities. Its surface has grown dark by age. A considerable piece has been battered off, and there the grain looks fresh. The block is rectangular, the upper surface, two feet one and three inches long, by eighteen inches wide, and the thickness about ten inches.

The translation of the inscription, which will vary slightly with the word for which the letter D is the last line but one is an abbreviation, has been thus given us:

"The citizens of Home dedicate this stone, taken from the tomb of Servius Tullius, to Abraham Lincoln, President for a second term of the United States of America, by whom the memory of either have defender of liberty may be spared to last of the other. A. D. 1865."

A STRANGE CONSPIRACY DISCLOSED.

The history of this block, as told by those about the White House, is as follows:

It arrived in the autumn of 1865, or beginning of 1866. It was placed in the basement of the White House for a number of weeks. One side of the box which held it was at length broken off. The exposed side was then turned up against the door of the room, and the inscription, as given, is in this dark coal-hole in the cellar of the White House, and, in any case, it is a disgrace to the people who, in the name of the law it is more than disgraceful, it is infamous.

In this connection, though the story of the legend of Servius Tullius is familiar to every reader, it will be interesting to quote the parallel between the old Roman King and President Lincoln. The King was of humble origin. He was a soldier in his early manhood. He was kind to the poor, heartily espoused the cause of the masses, strove constantly to elevate them and especially to confer upon them the right to vote. Upon comprehending his determination to change a freer form of government, he was assassinated by his son-in-law, who, united with the disaffected Senators, was able to bid defiance to the authorities of his subjects. The assassin then Servius lived long among the common people, made reparation for him community increased, and the usurper with his followers lived in daily fear that the people should rise in power and restore the laws of the martyr. From all this the full bearing of the inscription, and the character of the sentiment which prompted the gift, will appear, and stern voices will speak to us from that past of 2,400 years in condemnation of Andrew Johnson's treatment of Mr. Lincoln's memory.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Violations of the Sunday Liquor Laws.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday afternoon the Grand Jury made the following presentment:

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the city of Philadelphia, for July session, 1867, now in session, present, that they have discharged all business that has been laid before them, except the public bills, of which 227 have been returned true bills, and 19 ignored. In the further discharge of their duties they visited some of the public institutions, including the Philadelphia County Prison, Eastern Penitentiary, House of Refuge, and the County Prison. The first three institutions the Grand Jury much praise for their perfect order and excellent administration. In visiting the County Prison the Grand Jury regretted an opportunity to look into the administration and discipline of the prison, but the time allotted to them seemed to be well managed. The different blocks of buildings were in a cleanly condition, and commendation is due to those entrusted with the direction of the whole, and with the supervision of parts of the several divisions. But whatever may be the opinions of the Grand Jury of the superintendent and other officers of the prison, they are on oath to make an presentment of the present circumstances, can remove. Every night there are from 100 to 150 prisoners in each of the blocks for males the number of prisoners is enough that of the city. In the female department, though the cells are crowded, yet the evil is about to be remedied by the action of the Committee of the City Councils, which, by authorizing the connection of the female department with the new wing, so known as the debtors' department, will add forty-two cells, there being in the female department, as we find the male convicts, there are 195 available cells, and there are 251 convicts. This is a great number of convicts, and small number of cells, there being in the male department two prisoners in a cell. The need of a house of correction is seen by the Grand Jury, and is universally felt and acknowledged, but the erection of such a building, necessary as it is, and as soon as it might be made, would not reach the evils resulting from the crowded state of the prison. The untried and the convicted in the County Prison, there is little hope of the reformation of the number of prisoners, of course the remedy is the enlargement of the present prison, or the erection of another.

WM. ELLIS, Foreman.
R. M. Beide, Secretary.

Judge Peirce, after reading the presentment, said:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—The right of inspection which you have of our public institutions connected with the administration of the public justice is an important right, and tends to the well-being of these institutions themselves, and to the opportunity it affords the public through you, of knowing how these institutions are managed. You have referred to the crowded condition of the County Prison. The condition of that prison, owing to the large number who occupy its cells, opposes obstacles to the proper administration of public justice. We embrace in the courts which require the rate confinement at labor cannot be carried into effect for want of necessary rooms. The accumulation of association which the law enjoins to be prevented, exists because there are not means to prevent it. A house of correction would obviate this difficulty, and relieve our officers who comprise about one-half of the income of the prison, and who are thus prevented from put to use in maintaining themselves in such an occupation.

I have observed with regret that all the bills for ceiling House on Sunday, in the last two or three years have passed on that subject, have been returned ignored by you. I regret that the evidence of the violation of the law which had been furnished you has not been satisfactory to you, if this be the reason of the failure. I feel it to be more to be regretted because, whilst the community have complained of the violation by the majority of the hotel-keepers have faithfully observed the law, this failure to find these bills seems to give an impunity to the few lawless keepers of those houses who now or at least in the resolution of their associates in the same business, the peace of society, or the law of the land. The papers of this week inform us that a man was recently stabbed at one of these houses on last Sunday evening.

A failure to execute this law puts upon all persons who are the causes of the failure the responsibility of their crime in this. The Grand Jury failed to observe, in the discharge of your official duties, that which is required of them, and consequently duty of its business; and if the Government taxes whisky and beer, and pays the expenses of police officers and magistrates, citizens, constables, and officers, to enforce the laws, slides the frightful social and domestic miseries which follow in the train of the violation of this unlawful traffic in liquor on Sunday should be upon the population of all classes, not merely upon the officers of the law of the land, but, as, promoters of the peace and welfare of society.

At the commencement of this term of the court, I had determined to call your attention to the violation of the law against lotteries, in the form of lists, gift concerts, and library companies, in which this violation has taken shape; but it was then supposed that the Supreme Court was about to have the question before it in the matter of the fair for the benefit of the Gettysburg Asylum, and I deferred bringing the matter to your attention until their opinion should be delivered. The question before them has been adjourned until the fall, and I only refer to the subject now to explain a matter which I made to you at the beginning of the session, that I would have a further communication to make to you in regard to all public attention to this violation of the law. These enterprises have been widely advertised in the newspapers, and some of our store fronts are adorned with flaring advertisements, to the amusement our thoughtlessness in the days when lotteries were permitted in Pennsylvania. All I propose at present is to set forth what is the law of Pennsylvania with reference to them. By the 60th and 61st sections of the criminal code it is enacted that "All lotteries, whether public or private, for money, goods, waves, or merchandise, chances, lands, tenements, hereditaments, or other matters or things whatsoever, are hereby declared to be common nuisances, and all grant, bargain, sale, conveyance, or transfer of any goods or chattels, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, which shall be made in pursuance of any such lottery, is hereby declared to be void and void."

"If any person shall within this State, either publicly or privately, erect, or set up, open, make or draw any such lottery, or shall aid, or be in any way concerned in the managing, conducting, or carrying on the same, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding one year."

The 62d section enacts if any person shall sell or expose to sale, or shall advertise or cause to be advertised, for sale, any lottery ticket or interest therein, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding two years, and to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding one year.

I thank you, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, for the attention which you have given to the public interests.

Immense deposits of tin ore have been discovered in Madison county, Missouri, not far from Fleur Knob and from Mountain Mine. Its lode is between 500 and 600 feet wide, and several smaller ones have been found. The surface ore yields from three to fifteen per cent. These are the largest deposits known in the world.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

GARIBOLDI has left Miramar and gone to Florence.

THE House of Commons has abolished the Church rates.

THE Reform bill has passed to a second reading in the House of Lords.

Two Fenian prisoners awaiting trial in Dublin have become insane.

The government is negotiating another new and important commercial treaty.

THE Union Republican State Convention of South Carolina met at Columbia yesterday.

GOVERNOR PENDLETON, of Virginia, addressed a large meeting at Danville on Tuesday night.

GOV. GEARY and family have returned to Harrisburg, from Bedford Springs.

THE Internal Revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $730,715 62.

THE new paper to be issued on the 30th will number 281.

SIR. MERVOR PEVO's liabilities are announced as amounting to $2,000,000. His assets do not exceed $300,000.

It is asserted in Paris that Mazzini has joined Garibaldi, for the purpose of taking part in the threatened attack on Rome.

A meeting commemorating the death of General T. F. Meagher was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, yesterday.

THE Richmond Hustings Court, yesterday sent its reply to General Schofield. Its tenor has not been made known.

N. C. WYLIE, an old and respected citizen of Savannah, Ga., and a veteran of the war of 1812, died on Tuesday night.

About one-half of Table Rock, Niagara, was destroyed by blown off by means of a blast of two hundred pounds of powder.

The issuing of rations to the destitute is to be discontinued in Richmond, Va., after the 20th proximo.

In the public debt statement, to be issued on the 1st prox., will show a decrease of debt of $2,000,000 or $2,000,000.

The headquarters of the Union State Central Committee will be at Harrisburg, until otherwise ordered.

GENERAL GRANT is expected to pass through Harrisburg, on Friday or Saturday, on his way to Doubleday's Gap Springs, in Cumberland county.

It is confidently predicted by the Texan cotton factors that the growing cotton crop will amount to that of last year. The yield is estimated at from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 bales.

The Fourth Auditor has completed the lists necessary in the prizes Gray Jacket and William Tell. The money is now ready for the parties participated in the capture of these craft.

The Secretary of the Navy yesterday has been directed to the reprehensible practice of overcrowding coasting ships, and to take measures to the proper officials to take immediate steps for remedying the evil.

GEN. GRANT has designated Wednesday, August 28, as the day for the execution of Chas. Chase, Wm. Lee, Wm. Winton, convicted and sentenced to hang in Brookville, Jefferson county, for the murder of Elizabeth McDonald, in February last. An alleged accomplice escaped at the time.

In the New York Constitutional Convention, yesterday, a provision disfranchising deserters and persons who left the State to avoid the draft was rejected. Another provision disfranchising those who voluntarily engaged in rebellion, unless pardoned by the President or Governor, was adopted.

An official letter from New Orleans states that Gen. Sheridan will not issue the order which he has had in contemplation, removing civil officers who cannot take the test oath in Louisiana, on the ground that he cannot be spared from the State early in September. The registration of voters there is completed, and everything is in readiness to carry out the Reconstruction Act in the matter of reconstruction, as soon as the last supplement of the Attorney General is received. In the meantime he may order the removal of a few of the most important State officers, and some of the parish officers of Louisiana, and it is stated that he will issue a general order dispatching all the civil officers in Texas who cannot take the test oath.

The Surratt Trial.

[CONCLUSION OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

Robert Powell, J. W. Coomes, John P. Kelley and James Kelleher testified to the good character of W. E. Cleaver.

Mrs. Sarah E. Kimball, who had employed Susan Jackson for two years, testified to her good character for truth.

Mr. Thomas Wheeler and Miss Kate Kimball testified to the same effect.

Susan Jackson (colored) sworn, and examined by Mr. Wilson—Susan Jackson is my name; I was employed about a fortnight after the President was killed; I went to Mrs. Surratt's house on Sunday night after the President was killed; I was at the house till Wednesday, and lived in the basement; I saw John Wilkes Booth, Mrs. Surratt's on Tuesday morning; Eliza came there between eight and nine o'clock in the morning and she did not go away until she had been to the house by Captain Smith; we went to Captain Smith's office on Tuesday night between ten and eleven o'clock; I was in the room when Eliza Hawkins all the time I was there; I heard no conversation between Susan and Eliza about Mrs. Surratt; I did not hear Susan say to Eliza "that Mr. Surratt was gone;" I was there two weeks after the assassination.

Cross-examined—I was employed by Mrs. Surratt; I was at her house Susan say to Eliza "that Mr. Surratt was gone;" I was there two weeks after the assassination.

Cross-examined—I was employed by Mrs. Surratt; I was at her house Susan say to Eliza "that Mr. Surratt was gone;" I was there two weeks after the assassination.

Mr. Bradley—I heard all the conversation; I stayed in the room all the time; I was there when Eliza came and when she went away; I was there all the time on Monday night; I was there when Eliza came in the morning and she did not go away until she had been to the house by Captain Smith; we went to Captain Smith's office on Tuesday night between ten and eleven o'clock; I was in the room when Eliza Hawkins all the time I was there; I heard no conversation between Susan and Eliza about Mrs. Surratt; I did not hear