EXCISE.

Second Day of the Sabbath Liquor Law.

INTRODUCING THE STRIPED PIG.

The Thirsty are Served at a Restaurant.

Excursions to Westchester, Morrisania, Tremont and Fordham on the Increase.

AMUSEMENTS IN JERSEY.

The Liquor Law in Brooklyn—An Accident.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.

&c. &c. &c.

The second Sunday of the new order of spiritual things in this city was duly observed yesterday. The Excise law, with its later modifications and explanations by the Board of Excise, Police Commissioners and Superintendent Kennedy, was in full force, and very little liquor was sold in the lower portion of the metropolis, excepting at the hotel tables, the restaurants, eating houses and such smaller institutions as had not the fear of the M. P.'s before their eyes. It may not have been quite as dry a Sabbath to those accustomed to their morning bitters as last Sunday must have been; but still there was not as much of the cheering fluid circulating as the needs of the community demanded, and there were a few gentlemen, who had not provided a pocket-pistol on Saturday evening and had it liquidly loaded, who wandered about in quest of somewhat to allay their thirst, after the manner of Phillip in search of his father, or some other personage in search of a wife. The final resort of these peregrinating people was generally an eating house, where, after consuming a fair meal of the substantials and delicacies of the season, they were permitted to order and partake of that which their poor stomachs had so long been calling for. The liquor bills of all the keepers of restaurants were last week increased from thirty to fifty per cent in anticipation of this very demand. Late last night it was rather difficult for diners-out—who were strangely increased by the action of the excise regulations—to obtain victuals and drink in sufficient quantities. Either the liquor casks had been too freely drawn upon and became bankrupt, or the larders had suffered a collapse, and long before the usual hour the weary waiters and sleepy cashiers had to close their labors and retire to their respective homes. But the receipts were in proportion to the meals—liquid and solid—which had been dispensed, and hence the proprietors were satisfied.

The great increase in the number of restaurants in the city is readily observed even by a stranger, and they are still putting up more signs. Those who never sold a meal before now sell many, and those who sold much before now sell more. This is the natural result of Superintendent Kennedy's construction of the law. If a saloon keeper chance to have a hole or corner in his shop where a few tables can be placed, covered with a cloth, provided with a pewter castor and a few knives and forks, spoons and dishes, he immediately supplies the required articles, puts up a temporary kitchen, engages a colored gentleman of African descent to prepare a few boiled hams, some cold tongue, a few other warm and cold varieties of food, and, armed with the proper license, properly posted behind his bar, opens an inn, a restaurant, eating house, and puts up the sign of the "Wild Boar," the "Striped Pig," the "Hen and Chickens," or some similar indication that he "furnishes entertainment for man and beast," and at once launches out upon the sea of success. His old customers suddenly become possessed of voracious appetites. They eat at morning, at lunch, at dinner, at the afternoon lunch, they sup at dusk, and have to take an extra snack of something good before they retire to rest; and what was formerly known as a saloon or rum shop is transformed into a resort for those who have empty stomachs to fill. Of course the consumption of beef, vegetables and bread and butter in such an establishment is not extraordinarily large. But then the law is complied with, the customers are supplied, and the proprietor is content with the net result in the shape of greenbacks. The police endeavor to discriminate between the true meal and the false one, but they find it more difficult than to tell the original fifty cent bill of fractional currency from the counterfeit. Should the liquor sellers generally adopt the eating house business to cover their spiritual department, competition may arise in the price of provender to those who take their dinners in the city, and hence one good—the reduction of rates—come out of Nazareth; but the end sought to be attained by the passage of the Excise law will have been entirely lost sight of, and as much liquor will be sold as ever.

Evidently the new construction of the law is faulty.

EXCURSIONISTS AT MORRISANIA, TREMONT, FORDHAM AND HARLEM—THE PEOPLE AND THE PLEASURE PARKS.

The Excise Board have come upon the liquor dealers with the terrible *fi fa* and the *ca sa* of the law, and have armed themselves with sticks and staves with which to intimidate all who shall venture to resist their authority; but for all that, anybody of impartial observance—Macauley's New Zealander, say—might have witnessed yesterday the curious phenomenon of a drunken man in a city in which no liquor was dispensed. To solve which apparently inexplicable matter it was necessary to take the car to Harlem—*ad solam!* For, once arrived at the never-to-be-completed bridge, all was plain as noonday, and it was soon made apparent that some people have determined to make a hebdomadal excursion to Westchester as regularly as seems other people go to church. For here the obnoxious Board—albeit, almost omnipotent so far as New York is concerned—has no authority. Dealers may sell, the public may drink, semper-perspiring waiters may run to and fro, and Damon may pledge his Daphne in a bumper of foaming lager, with no one to make them afraid. It is the beery Elysium of the first day of the week, and lager is the nectar of the gods and groundlings. It must be confessed that the gods and the groundlings are pretty much alike in this instance, especially as the gods; and that they appear in coats and pantaloons is a matter of aesthetic shape, while the goddesses for the most part affect that ethereal fleece which mortals call muslin. At any rate, the divine element was tolerably strong yesterday in Westchester, and as a rule it seemed to enjoy itself hugely. Despite the fearful amount of dust which blinded their eyes, got down their backs, choked their nostrils and went eddying down their throats in the early part of the day, the people disported themselves with a keen sense of enjoyment. They called for their glasses and they called for their pipes, and if they did not call for their fiddlers three it was because, in most instances, they preferred to sit down cosily and enjoy their refreshment after their dusty ride. Still, in one case, there was an impromptu quadrille party—shade of the Puritans! dancing on Sunday!—at which the ladies had it all their own way. They waylaid their partners; they captured them by dexterous flank movements; they twirled them round with a vigor marvellous to behold, and ultimately left the bewildered youths exhausted, out of breath and gasping for lager. Parties of five or six sat snugly under the trees after the fashion of Master Jack Horner, of plum cake memory, and among them, of course, was the inevitable old lady with the basket containing a bottle and an egg cup without a foot. There was *pater familias* indignantly called upon by his spouse to carry the baby, and with all the other younger members of the family hanging on by his coat-tails; there were the omnipresent gentlemen in staring-patterned vests, and a profusion of gold chain gentlemen, by the way, whose relations with society are not unfrequently of a predatory character; there was the traditional elderly female who lives in a shoe, and who has so many children that she doesn't know what to do—except to administer a like corporeal chastisement as a necessary preliminary to their retiring to rest; there was the old lady who looks upon the railroad running hard by as a mysterious compound of clockwork and gunpowder, and who is, by consequence, terribly afraid of it; there was the spruce young dandy who will come out stylishly and smoke his cigar on Sunday, even if he have to live on pork and beans as a precautionary measure all the week; there was the usual crowd of lazy, lounging loafers, who apparently never do anything but smoke, drink, swear, and chew tobacco; and lastly there were the sweethearts! Lord! what a squeezing of hands and pressing of toes; what playful endearments; what perfect little codes of telegraphy there were passing yesterday between Jennie and Jemmy Jessamy! They do their telegraphing—these rapt young "lovyers"—by the eyes, and it is only a woman who knows to what extent they can be used.

MORRIS PARK.

The great feature of yesterday at Morrisania was the informal opening. The grand inauguration takes place to-day of Morris Park. The committee, it is understood, with the view of cultivating a decent impartiality, invited certain members of the sporting fraternity, and certain members of the fraternities which are decidedly not sporting, to assist at the opening. But they did not go. Nevertheless, there were hundreds who did go, and doubtless the proprietors made a tolerably good thing by it. All kinds of persons were there: Frenchmen who threw their whole souls into their eyebrows as they exclaimed, "What a lovely veather!" Germans, fat, phlegmatic and peaceful; Americans, nervously sharp and inquiring; Irishmen, racy and ready-witted, and even Jews, who were perforce exempt for one day from the cares and tribulations of Chatham street. As a rule they were rather exclusive. Nevertheless, the observer might see some of the younger females of the people whose beauty was so beautiful that it might tempt him to become a Rabbi John Jones, let his beard grow and attend the synagogue with exemplary regularity. All the day long the visitors disported themselves in swings, running races and amusements of various natures, until apparently the Excise Board could stand it no longer and ordered the rain to descend.

And when the rain it raineth and did yesterday there is an end to amusement *al fresco*. A rush was immediately made, in some cases for the lager beer saloons, but in most cases for the carriages. Hundreds stood patiently waiting for the cars on this side of Harlem bridge—poor little Pysche got her dear little feet wet—and when at last they obtained room it was only to get drenched by standing on the platform or sitting directly under a leaky roof. Most of the cars were filled three times over, and in one notable instance a vehicle carried eighty-five human beings, thirteen umbrellas, six-and-twenty walking canes, six great boughs of "May," and one tortoise. Many persons couldn't get room even to stand, and determined to walk, even amid the sarcastic questions of the more favored, who asked politely "Whether they were going anywhere," accompanying the kind inquiry with the aggressive taunt of "Johnny!" And so, amid the indignant queries of the irate John as to "where (the naughty word) they were pushing to?" the excursionists returned to New York, and were once more under the protecting shelter of the Excise Board.

THE LAW IN BROOKLYN.

The observance of the Excise law in Brooklyn was not dissimilar in its operation and results to those on the Sunday previous. There was a general observance of the law by a full closing of places where liquors are usually sold. There were places, however, where liquors were sold to friends. In several such instances the police interposed, and the offenders were arrested, and will to-day be brought before the police court to answer for their crimes. At East New York, the famous Sunday resort of the German population of Brooklyn and New York, the place was unusually quiet. The lager beer gardens and saloons were closed and not a glass of the favorite beverage could be had for love or money. The travel on the East New York cars was smaller than the previous Sunday, and if the law is strictly enforced will diminish still further. Indeed, the travel on all the city railroad lines leading to the suburbs of the city, has fallen off fifty per cent on Sunday since the new law went into operation—a fact, perhaps, not taken into account by some of the large stockholders, members of the late Legislature, when they cast their votes for the bill. They have learned the facts by this time.

The visits to Coney Island were pretty numerous, and some of those who visited the place said they procured a "smile" with some little difficulty. It was generally supposed that the restaurant keepers, appreciating the order of Superintendent Kennedy permitting them to sell beer to customers, would dispense the beverage; but this was attempted only in a few cases, and the parties not having licenses were arrested. It is said that all the lager beer saloons in Brooklyn are in future to be transformed into restaurants, and after the proprietors procure their licenses good fresh lager will be sold on Sunday to those purchasing eatables, and to none others.

The cases of drunkenness reported by the police yesterday were very few compared to Sundays prior to the passage of the new law. The later, if carried out with determination by the authorities, will re-establish us as a Sabbath-observing community.

AN INCIDENT.

A sad accident occurred yesterday to a faithful observer of the law closing up the liquor establishments on Sunday. The publication of the affair may not soften the obdurate hearts of the conservators of the law, though it will no doubt be gratifying to the sufferer himself to have his case made known to others like himself who come under the ban. Mr. Matthew Myers, of 220 Atlantic street, not permitted to stay at home on Sundays for the receipt of customs, as was his wont, at his own bar, went forth to do a little in the piscatory line. Not being very successful in the spot he selected, he thought of making a change for better luck. His boat was made fast to a rock on the steep shore at Ridge Bay, and in hauling on the rope the rock suddenly rolled down with a velocity too quick for the luckless Myers, and struck him on the head, fracturing his skull. Some friends brought him ashore in a state of insensibility and procured medical aid. After the proper restoratives were applied and his wound dressed, the poor victim of the new Excise law cried out against the liquor law: "Only for it I'd have been at home and not in this fix." This is a sad corollary of the working of the system as far as Mr. Myers' case goes, and he must be charitably judged for his emphatic denunciation.

NEW YORK VISITORS YESTERDAY "OVER IN NEW JERSEY"—FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE CROSS THE FERRIES—THEY ARE CAUGHT IN A STORM—SCENES AND INCIDENTS, ETC.

Over fifty thousand people from this city crossed the ferries to Jersey yesterday. Elysian Fields, Weehawken, Guttenberg, Bull's Ferry, Pleasant Valley, Fort Lee, Hudson City, Union Hill, and other places of resort, were thronged with visitors. The ferry boats from Barclay, Desbrosses and Christopher streets were crowded from one to four o'clock in the afternoon, and the Hudson City, Five Corners, Union Hill and Weehawken cars at Hoboken were full before the horses could be reversed. At the Barclay street ferry the passengers were prevented from thronging upon the bridge by a temporary fence erected for the purpose, and no persons were allowed out of the enclosure until the boat was made fast. This humane act on the part of the directors of the ferry company deserves mention, as the immense weight of human beings would otherwise have crowded upon the bridge to such an extent as to endanger the lives of all upon it, if an accident had occurred by the breaking of the chains which upheld it. Arriving at Hoboken, the living tide flowed in every direction. Scores crowded into the hotel and lager beer saloons on each side of the ferries, as if it was impossible for them to proceed further without taking a drink; and scarcely had the visitor touched the soil of New Jersey when he heard the jingling of glasses and the uproarious shouts and laughter of the revellers. Yesterday and the Sunday previous the drunken community of New York were on a grand spree "over in New Jersey."

The Excise law prohibited them from drinking and getting drunk in New York State on a Sunday, and so they went to New Jersey for that purpose. Thousands, no doubt, went to see them, and thousands more went for their own amusement and recreation. Turn where you would, the eye fell upon lager beer saloons and shanties, oyster stands, nut and candy stalls, blind beggars, disabled soldiers, swings, blowing machines, galvanic batteries and drunk and sober people. Drink was the mighty power that brought the visitors there, and drink was the mainspring that supplied the other attendances "over in New Jersey."

A few persons were intoxicated early in the afternoon, and rolled around and jostled those who did not get drunk until late in the evening, much to the latter's disgust. A few young bloods, with more money than brains, spent the former and addled the latter by driving around in wagons and carriages, stopping at every barroom and grogshop. A private French soldier, of the Third Hussars, named Nicholas Month, in full uniform, and bearing on his left breast a medal of Napoleon III., was mobbed in Elysian Fields about three o'clock in the afternoon, by a crowd of over one hundred men and boys, who amused themselves by throwing dirt, sticks and small stones at the poor fellow, as he walked before them. Feeling the insult acutely, the soldier would turn round to the crowd and protest in French against such treatment. This (gibberish to them) added fuel to the flames, shouts and laughter following every sentence of the poor Frenchman, so that when his back was again turned, the shower of dirt, sticks and stones was redoubled, until the soldier lost his temper, and, with a small switch cane which he carried in his hand, slashed right and left, as if he was fighting the enemy with his sword on the battle field. This prompt action scattered those in front in a hurry, but only increased the amusement of the others behind, and the Frenchman was only saved from further insult by ascending the steps of the Colonnade Hotel through a row of policemen, who were silent spectators of the whole affair. And this occurred "over in New Jersey."

There was also considerable quarrelling and fighting among those who enjoy such amusement. Several received a knockdown blow, which was better than an argument, as in most cases it settled the question. In others it would not remain settled, and a fight was the result. Sometimes the policemen interfered, but more times they did not, as just the instant a fight broke out some imaginary riot was seen in the mind's eye of the intelligent official, and as the latter required his presence far more than the former, he made hasty strides in that direction. What is the most remarkable feature in the case is, that the imaginary riot always lay in an opposite direction to the actual riot. And this, too, occurred "over in New Jersey."

About half-past four o'clock the sun was shining as brightly as at any time previous during the day; the wind, however, was beginning to wave the tops of the trees in the Elysian Fields and scatter the dust along the road which led from the ferry to that sylvan retreat. The wind increased, the boughs swayed, the dust rose in a blinding shower, but the sun still shone, and there was no sign of rain. The human tide from New York continued flowing towards the Jersey shore. Arrived there it was soon covered with dust, the gentlemen having the appearance of being clothed in the color now so fashionable among the male sex, and the ladies looked decidedly tanned. At length the warning came. The sun was hidden, and black clouds covered the horizon. All seemed the work of a moment. A storm threatened, and the human tide began to flow towards New York. Faster and faster the tide rolled, the threatening elements hurrying it on, when suddenly the wind blew a hurricane, afternoon changed to night, and the rain and hail poured down in torrents. Fifty thousand people were caught in a storm; for all, or nearly all, were hurrying to the ferry as one man, and the rain continued to pour, the hail to rattle, the wind to blow, the lightning to flash and the thunder to roll. And now see fifty thousand persons rushing in every direction. No longer are grog shops thought of except for shelter. No longer are lager beer saloons thought of except as places of refuge from the storm; for never were such crowds in them before, crowds so dense that liquor could not flow, and even lager beer had lost its virtue "over in New Jersey."

The human tide rushed on, for only a few hundred of the fifty thousand were able to obtain the shelter of the grog shops. Thousands stood under trees which swayed and surged before the mighty wind gusts that shook them like reeds. Thousands hid under rocks or crouched by the sides of houses, and still thousands hurried on through the driving rain and pelting hail. The wind had exhausted its fury, and moaned like a troubled spirit. For over an hour did the storm rage. Thousands had arrived at the ferry, but the boats could only take five or six hundred at each trip. Ferry houses, the hotels, the lager beer saloons, all were jammed full of human beings, and still the tide rolled on. Crowd added to crowd, until at one time, there must have been fifteen or twenty thousand people inside and immediately outside the ferry enclosure. At length, almost as suddenly as the storm burst, it ceased, light returned, and the sun shone for an instant, and then disappeared. It was the parting smile—"over in New Jersey."

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, before Justice Dowling, several men were arraigned on the charge of violating the Excise law; but all the defendants with one exception, were discharged, the complaints against them being invalid.

Captain Petty, of the Fifth precinct, arrested John F. Cordes, of 82 West Broadway, for giving away intoxicating liquors to his customers, after 12 o'clock on Saturday night, in violation of law. Cordes was held in $300 bail to answer before the Court of Sessions.

BEFORE JUSTICE MANSFIELD.

Christopher Rose, 242 Cherry street; Eugene Shilling, 27 avenue A; Paul Bruder, 194 East Eleventh street; Quirinus Klau, 14 Stanton street, and Henry Dreger, 120 Delancey street, were arrested by the police for keeping their liquor saloons open after twelve o'clock on Saturday night, and the magistrate required them to give bail in $500 each to answer the complaints preferred against them.

BEFORE JUSTICE LEDWITH.

Henry Permot, 1,233 Broadway; Henry Hallman, 104 Laurens street, and John H. Strocker, 469 Broome street, were arrested for keeping their liquor places open yesterday, and the magistrate held them in $100 bail each to answer.

The total number of arrests yesterday for violations of the law, intoxication and disorderly conduct was eighty-six. For violating the Sunday law there were forty-seven arrests, of which three were females; for intoxication there were twenty-one arrests, one of which was a female, and for disorderly conduct eighteen, of which four were females. The precincts in which the largest number of arrests were made were the Eighteenth and Twenty-first. In the First there were eleven arrests for violating the Sunday law; in the Tenth there were five arrests for violation of the Sunday law and five for disorderly conduct, and in the Twenty-first there were five arrests for violating the Sunday law, two for intoxication and three for disorderly conduct.

STEPHENS AND THE FENIANS.

Their Movements and Programme—Organization Progressing—The Mass Meeting—Investigating Committees, &c.

A committee of investigation met at two o'clock yesterday at 814 Broadway, to consider the state of accounts and other matters conducted by the late administration. The meeting was strictly private and was confined to centres of the Manhattan district, who were required to produce credentials before they passed the sentry placed at the door. The Metropolitan was rather quiet, and the C. O. (for such is the appellation by which he is known to the brotherhood under the new management, the title of Head Centre being abolished) enjoyed a taste of Sabbath retirement. In the forenoon he was called upon by the Chilean consul, Benjamin Vicuna Mackenna, who was accompanied by Ruperto Vergara. They had a long and familiar interview with Stephens and expressed the warmest sympathy for the success of the cause to which he is pledged. The representatives of the Chilean and Irish republics exchanged courtesies in a most friendly way at parting. As far as sympathy can go the two republics are pledged to each other in their struggle with foreign despotism. It is not unlikely that the first recognition of Ireland as a nation will come from Chile. Hear this, Fenians and be comforted. Fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind, and it appears after all that a coalition between these two despised countries would be hailed as beneficial to their mutual interests. For the present, however, each has sufficient work in its own hands. Mr. Stephens is becoming a general favorite, but as his work lies on a rugged path he will soon be obliged to change the genial route of the present. To-day he will receive his friends from one o'clock to five P. M., and will devote the other portion of the day to business. The Jones' Wood festival is the all-absorbing topic. Stephens will, on that occasion, expound the code he has framed for the future government of the Brotherhood, and will give some gratifying information regarding the condition of affairs in Ireland. There are some points on which curious persons would like to be satisfied, but the C. O. is not likely to comply. His complete secret system of organization renders it most improbable that he will unfold any details at all likely to compromise the situation of the I. R. B. This city swarms with British detectives, whose instructions would seem to show that their government stakes all and everything on Stephens' movements. These officials may be seen pimping around the Metropolitan and dogging the steps of any prominent individual they find to be connected with the movement. The C. O. considers that the public explanation he is about to give will be sufficient for all purposes in this district, and will then turn his attention to the enlightenment of circles in other parts of the country. When the basis is laid down on which the two sections are to be cemented, the contingency arises that questionable portions of the programme will require discussion. Instructions on the new state of affairs are to be issued to all circles. No manifesto has as yet been framed. Colonel O'Mahony looks very much improved in health. He is in constant attendance on Stephens to give any assistance in his power, and may yet prove a hardy and industrious pioneer in a movement he was judged unfit to govern. Shakspere says our indiscretion sometimes serves us well, and Mr. O'Mahony need not feel at all chagrined in his new position, for "trees that are high have many blasts to shake them." A ready and cheerful acceptance of the recent judgment against him will do much to restore him to that position in the esteem of his countrymen which he has forfeited by his injudicious proceedings. Killian has not yet emerged from the obscurity to which he was relegated by his chief. Colonel Kelly is the Carnot of the new Directory, and the government of the organization has become so simplified that Stephens will have the immediate and direct control in his own hands.

TO-MORROW'S FESTIVAL.

Colonel Kelly has been appointed grand marshal of the guards who shall muster in Jones' Wood. All Manhattan circles will meet at their respective assembly rooms this evening at half-past seven to adopt measures for the occasion. Fifty-five circles will be present. The Committee of Arrangements have issued a programme which appoints a detail of five circles as a police force, to be relieved every hour by fresh details from eight o'clock A. M. to six o'clock P. M. The Fourth regiment is expected to turn out in addition to those mentioned in yesterday's HERALD.

THE COMMITTEE.

The Investigating Committee of Long Island district waited on the Executive Committee to-day and examined vouchers in their possession touching on the financial affairs of the late District Centre, Pierce Skehan, against whom serious charges are alleged.

COMPLIMENTS TO STEPHENS.

Stephen J. Massett, alias Jeemes Pipes, of Pipesville, presented Mr. Stephens with a new musical composition by Miss M. C. Sherman, entitled "Ireland, My Ireland," a new song dedicated to the Fenian Brotherhood. The C. O. was occupied in the forenoon writing autographs for the ladies who visited him, and who are now sojourning at the Metropolitan. He was also visited by Captain W. Alexander, United States navy. He drove out through the city in the afternoon with Colonel Halpine and Colonel Kelly. He will drive to Jones' Wood on Tuesday in an open barouche, accompanied by the reception committee, leaving the Metropolitan at eleven o'clock A. M. He is anxious to avoid all ostentation. He will sit this day at some of the photographic galleries.

FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

There will be four stands, and Mr. Stephens will speak at each. No person will be admitted on the platform except the speakers, members of the press and presiding officers. Invitations have been sent to the Mayor and heads of civic departments, as well as the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen. The appointed hour is twelve o'clock M.

MASS MEETING OF FENIANS IN JERSEY CITY.

On this (Monday) evening Senator A. L. Morrison, "the noted orator of the Great West;" W. J. Byrne, Colonel Burns, of the Potomac Army, and J. C. O'Neil, of the I. R. B., from Cork, Ireland, are to address the Jersey Fenians at a public meeting, under the auspices of the General Sweeny Circle, to be held in Cooper's Hall, Newark avenue, at half-past seven o'clock.

Appealing Outburst of the Washington Fenians.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1866.

The Washington, Wolf Tone and Red Hand Circles of the District of Columbia have joined in an appeal to the Fenian Brotherhood, whose zeal had considerably abated, announcing a crisis and exhorting union in one grand struggle for the independence of Ireland. They forcibly declare in favor of Roberts and Sweeny. The promise is thrown out, apart from this appeal, that a real Fenian army will soon take the field, and contributions are accordingly solicited for the comfort of the soldiers.

The Turf.

ST. LOUIS RACES—FIRST DAY.

LACLEDE COURSE, Saturday, May 12.—Premium $200, single dash of a mile, free for all to rule. For this race there were four starters, and the heat was very closely contested, Glendower winning, beating Luther, Abo Becher and Lutestring. Time, 1:47¼.

SAME DAY.—Premium $600, mile heats, free to rule. For this race five came to the post, viz:—Knighthood, Berkshire, Revolver, Laclede and Dixie. Knighthood won in two straight heats, Berkshire second, Revolver third, Laclede fourth, and Dixie distanced. Time, 1:48¾—1:47¾.

SAME DAY.—Southern Hotel sweepstakes, free for all, three years old to carry one hundred pounds, three pounds allowed for fillies and geldings; $50 entrance, half forfeit; $500 added by the Southern Hotel; mile heats. For this race Johnson & Bruner's s. c. Muggins, by Jack Malone, dam Fanny McAllister; Dr. Weldon's ch. colt Billy Connor, by imported Fazzoletto, dam Wax Wing, by Wagner; H. Van Liew's s. c. Liverpool, by imported Bonny Scotland, dam Young Fashion; B. F. Hutchinson's g. f. Lilac, by Lightning, dam Dolly Carter, by Glencoe, and D. J. Crouse's s. f. Moonlight, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe, started. Muggins won the race, Billy Connor second, Liverpool third, Lilac fourth, and Moonlight distanced. Time, 1:49¼—1:50¼.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Over and Terminer. Part 2.—Nos. 2461, 624, 1160, 333, 394, 586, 1024, 802, 888, 652, 1112, 1123, 338, 260, 294, 858, 1246, 1180, 1182, 1190. Part 3.—Nos. 2810, 1439, 1463, 675, 981, 1455, 104, 403, 495, 1475, 253, 955, 1061, 71, 373, 737, 661, 843, 831, 766. Special Term.—Demurrers.—Nos. 25, 15, 17, 23. Issues of law and fact.—Nos. 164, 220, 167, 168, 217, 180, 181, 185, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193, 196, 192, 197. Chambers.—Nos. 69, 85, 159, 196, 234.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part 1.—Nos. 2159, 2517, 1977, 2427, 2177, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2239. Part 2.—Nos. 1186, 2164, 1328, 1330, 1324, 1476, 1834, 2606, 1501, 2298, 2082, 1778, 1452, 1906, 2486.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to May 21. Part 1.—Nos. 1119, 1558, 1329, 1060, 1543, 1556, 977, 1510, 928, 1551, 102, 1572, 1573, 1570, 1264. Part 2.—Nos. 950, 1360, 1310, 593, 1363, 1025, 1542, 1373, 1116, 1433, 1336, 1371, 1308 [illegible]

SANTA ANNA.

Sketch of His Remarkable Career.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, ex-President and Dictator of Mexico, arrived from St. Thomas at Elizabethport, N. J., on the 11th inst., and is now residing with a friend at that place, as fully stated in the HERALD yesterday. The purpose for which he comes is not generally known, but it is supposed that it is to aid by some means the cause of the liberals in Mexico against Maximilian of Austria. He has lately avowed hostility to the latter, whom he formerly looked upon as one destined to give peace to his distracted country.

Santa Anna has passed a remarkable career and is a remarkable character. He was born in Jalapa, February 21, 1798. He first came into public notice in 1821, in the Mexican war of independence; and in 1822, having expelled the royalists from Vera Cruz, he was appointed to the command of that city. In November of that year he was deposed by Yturbide, who had proclaimed himself Emperor; but Santa Anna refused to submit to his authority, raised the banner of the republic in Vera Cruz, and in 1823 succeeded in compassing Yturbide's downfall. In the changes which quickly followed he placed himself at the head of the federal party, but was defeated, and retired to his estate at Jalapa. In 1828 he took the field against the government of Pedraza, chosen to the Presidency by an electoral majority of two, declaring the election of Guerrero valid; and after a series of engagements retired to Oajaca. The command of the forces against the Spanish expedition under Barradas was intrusted to him; and embarking at Vera Cruz he forced Barradas to capitulate at Tampico, September 11, 1829. Guerrero made him Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief of the army, but continuing afterward to exercise the dictatorial powers with which he had been invested to repel the invasion, Santa Anna combined with Bustamente to overthrow him, and the latter was made President by the army. In January 1832, however, Santa Anna headed a new insurrection, declaring for his former opponent, Pedraza, whose triumph he insured by a victory over the government troops in October of that year. Being himself chosen President in March, 1833, he had to confront a popular insurrection under Arista and Don Gabriel Duran, but speedily subdued it. He now left the party of the federalists, and put himself at the head of the centralists, who wished the power concentrated in the executive government. Though a favorite with the army, which desired him to be made Dictator, he was unpopular with the nation, especially as a rumor was spreading that he aimed at the imperial dignity. A new revolt broke out in four provinces, and a manifesto was issued at Texas against his government. On May 11, 1835, he utterly defeated the army of the insurgents on the plains of Guadalupe, near Zacatecas, killing two thousand and taking two thousand seven hundred prisoners. This was a fatal blow to the republican party in Mexico, and Santa Anna was named dictator. The destruction of the federal constitution was soon consummated; the State Legislatures were abolished, their places being supplied by a departmental council, and the Governors of the several States became dependent upon the supreme power. Mexico was submissive, but a revolutionary feeling had been long existing in Texas, which now broke out into open insurrection. Early in 1836 Santa Anna took the field in person. By the middle of February he reached the Rio Grande at the head of six thousand troops, stormed the Alamo at San Antonio on March 6 after several days' siege, and massacred its defenders, but with great loss to himself, and after the massacre at Goliad, done under his express orders, marched toward Gonzales. At San Jacinto he met the Texan army under Houston, by whom he was totally routed, April 21, and the day following taken prisoner. During his captivity he made a treaty with the Texans, which resulted in nothing, as his functions were suspended by the Mexican government. In 1837 he was set at liberty, and returned to his native country by way of the United States. On reaching Vera Cruz he was coldly received. At the Presidential election of that year he received but two out of sixty-nine electoral votes. He had retired to his estate, twenty-seven miles from Vera Cruz, when (November 27) the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa was bombarded by the French. He hastened to Vera Cruz, where his services were accepted by General Victoria, and took command after the fall of the castle. He repelled an assault upon that city by the French (December 5), forcing them to re-embark, but received a wound in the leg which necessitated its amputation. In the contentions between the centralists and federalists which during the following years distracted Mexico, he was one of the leaders of the former; and from October 10, 1841, to June 4, 1844, he was virtual Dictator, under the title of Provisional President, Bravo and Canalizo acting as his substitutes during two intervals of absence with the army. He was again Constitutional President, under the instrument of June 12, 1843, from June 4 to September 20, 1844, when he was deposed by a new revolution, taken prisoner near Tlacolula on January 15, 1845, banished for ten years, and took up his residence in Cuba. The two succeeding Presidents, Herrera and Paredes, found themselves unable to grapple with the difficulties under which the country was laboring, aggravated as they were by the war just breaking out with the United States. Santa Anna was recalled, and by the connivance of the American government, which, for reasons that have never been made known, supposed him favorable to peace and to recognizing the independence of Texas, he was permitted to pass through the fleet and reach Mexico in safety. There, contrary to the opinion entertained in the United States, he declared vigorously for the war, and was appointed generalissimo by the provisional government under Salas, and in December was made Provisional President. Immediately after, at the head of twenty thousand men, the flower of the Mexican army, he advanced northward, and on February 22, 1847, attacked the American troops at Buena Vista, five thousand strong, under General Taylor. He was effectually repulsed, but nevertheless maintained his reputation and popularity, and collected a new army for the defence of the eastern frontier. In the meantime Anaya was elected President, and Santa Anna, taking command of his troops intrenched himself at Cerro Gordo, where on April 18 he was attacked and defeated by the Americans under Scott. Yet in spite of these disasters he was enabled to collect three thousand men from the fragments of his broken army, and, retreating toward the national capital, halted at Ayutla. There he was informed of his appointment to the Presidency, as it was felt by the Mexicans, amid all their disheartening reverses, that he was the only one who could make head against the Americans with any prospect of success. But finding subsequently that the election for President which the states had held on May 15 was unfavorable to his pretensions, he prevailed on Congress to postpone the counting of votes until January, 1848, and in the meantime banished or imprisoned all those opposing his schemes, and established a severe censorship of the press. During the course of the year he carried on secret negotiations with Scott and Trist, the American commissioner, with questionable sincerity, and certainly with no result. He organized an army of thirty thousand men for the defence of the capital. The battles of Contreras and Churubusco followed (August 19 and 20, 1847), and the next day an armistice, proposed by General Scott, was accepted by him, which suspended hostilities till September 8. The battle of Molino del Rey was fought September 8, and on September 16, 1847, the city of Mexico was captured, having previously been evacuated by the order of the Government. Santa Anna now resigned the executive chair to Pedro y Pena, who had been constitutionally elected his successor, and, though he disappointed of successfully resisting the party of peace in Congress, he made a last effort to retrieve his reputation by the siege of Puebla, but he was attacked by General Lane at Huamantla, and forced to retire from the place, which was now relieved. In the middle of January, 1848, an attempt was made to surprise him at Tehuacan, where he was lurking, but failed; and about February 1 Santa Anna informed the Minister of War and the American Commander-in-Chief that he desired to leave Mexico, and "seek an asylum on a foreign soil, where he might pass his last days in that tranquillity which he could never find in the land of his birth." The desired permission was granted, and on April 5, 1848, he took passage from La Antigua to Jamaica. In that island he remained several years, but the anarchical condition of Mexico under the Presidence of Herrera and Arista turned men's eyes once more upon him, and returning to Mexico in 1853, he was received with great enthusiasm. He was appointed President for one year, after which time he was to call a constituent Congress; but he fomented a new revolution by which he was declared President for life, with power to appoint his successor, and the title of Most Serene Highness. He began to rule with despotic authority, and the revolution of Ayutla followed, led by General Alvarez. After a struggle of two years, Santa Anna, finding himself without resources, since he had spent the ten millions of the Gadsden treaty, signed his unconditional abdication, and sailed (August 16, 1855) from Vera Cruz for Havana. He afterward went to Turbaco, Venezuela, for two years, and has since resided in the island of St. Thomas. On the advent of Maximilian in Mexico he embraced the cause of the usurper, believing, as he declared, that Maximilian could restore peace to the country. He was disappointed, however, in his hopes, and perhaps his expectations; for he soon abandoned Mexico and the cause and returned to St. Thomas. Here he has since resided. When Mr. Seward was in the West Indies he visited Santa Anna and had a long conversation with him. This may have had something to do with the present visit of the ex-President of Mexico.

The Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1866.

General Santa Anna was, as is known, a professedly strong adherent of Maximilian several years ago, but subsequently deserted his imperial Highness. What his business is in the United States at this time has not yet transpired in Washington. M. Romero, the Mexican Minister, has received no communication concerning him. There is no reason to believe that he has come to this country in an official character.

Bloody Affray at Hampton, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11, 1866.

A serious fracas occurred at Hampton yesterday afternoon, between T. Lehmier, the Deputy Sheriff, and a merchant doing business in that town. The latter was stabbed in four different places.

Bodies Found in the Bay.

FORT HAMILTON, May 13, 1866.

The body of a man was found at Bay Ridge to-day. Deceased was dressed in army pants, blouse, drawers and socks, and wore a mustache.

Another body was found at Fort Hamilton dressed in a black coat, dark corded pants, gray vest, and marked on the arm "C. Y., bat. D, 5th U. S. Art." The verdict in each case was "Found drowned."

Personal Intelligence.

Major General D. E. Sickles has arrived at the Brevoort House from Washington, en route to Charleston, where he intends to resume the active command of his department.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Last of the Official Correspondence—The Austrian Policy of Extermination, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1866.

The last instalment of documents relative to Mexico makes between five hundred and six hundred pages. It appears from this mass of correspondence that on the 5th of January Mr. Romero sent documents to Mr. Seward showing in the first place that the assassination of General Orteaga was an accomplished fact, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to conceal it; and, moreover, that it was premeditated and executed by orders from Mexico, or by the command of the French General-in-Chief of the invading army, or by the French agent in that city, on whom they try to lay the responsibility of their conduct. He adds that the assassins have not had the manliness to assume the responsibility of their crime, but have tried to conceal it, or impose the guilt of it upon an unhappy traitor officer who has joined the conquerors of his country.

In a subsequent communication, dated February 20, transmitting to Mr. Seward additional documents in order to keep the United States government informed of the conduct of the invaders of Mexico, he says:—

I now call your attention to the inconsistency of treating Mexicans as belligerents after having once denied them that right. The French agent, Maximilian, after having denied all rights of belligerents to the soldiers of the republic, whom he proclaims as bandits in the decree of the 31 of October and shoots without trial, in conformity with his decree even though they belong to regularly organized forces, now negotiates a formal exchange of prisoners with General Riva Palacio, whom he calls "General" and flatters with courteous language for his humanity to French prisoners. To say the least, this signifies an acknowledgment of the rights of belligerents to the forces of the republican army. The evident object of this inconsistency is to gain the release of the French prisoners; and it is an open confession, forced from these invaders of the Mexican soil, that those forces defends the