MEXICO.

Confirmation of the News of the Fall of Queretaro.

Official Despatches from Escobedo and Diaz.

Recruiting Still Going on in Havana.

An Imperial Gunboat Taking Refuge in Cuba.

&c. &c. &c.

By the arrival of the steamship Eagle, Captain Greene, at this port yesterday, we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 21st instant.

The most important feature of the news is the confirmation, by way of Mexico City and Vera Cruz, of the fall of Querétaro and the capture of Maximilian, with Generals Mejia and Castillo. It will be noticed that no mention is made in these despatches of General Miramon.

The following are the despatches:—

Telegram from Orizaba, received at Casa Mata May 16, 12:15 P. M.

CITIZEN GENERAL BENAVIDES—

The citizen General-in-Chief of the line and Army of the East, in a telegram dated at Guadalupe Hidalgo yesterday, but not received until to-day, on account of the bad condition of the wires, says:—

Citizen Colonel Arrecerreca reports to me from San Juan del Rio, in a telegram of this date, what I have the immense satisfaction of laying before you.

The city of Querétaro fell into our hands this morning at six o'clock. I will give you the following details:—Maximilian and the whole garrison, with all their officers, arms and munitions, have fallen into our hands, having surrendered at discretion. Please transmit this glorious news to your worthy subordinates, rejoicing over it in the most exulting manner possible.

Independence and liberty! DIAZ.

GUADALUPE HIDALGO, May 15, 1867.

I send you this so that you may make known the great event to the troops of your brave command and may celebrate it in the most sumptuous way.

Accept my most cordial felicitations for so auspicious a victory.

Independence and liberty! GARCIA.

ORIZABA, May 16, 1867.

STATE OF VERA CRUZ, BRIGADE OF SOTAVENTO.

Received from Guadalupe, May 16, 1867.

CITIZEN GENERAL BENAVIDES:—

In a telegram General Escobedo reports to me, under date of yesterday, the following:—

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OPERATIONS.

To CITIZEN GENERAL DIAZ:—

At this moment (7:30 P. M.) I have just received the despatch which I have the honor to transcribe for you:—

At three o'clock this morning the Cruz fort was taken by surprise. The enemy, thrown thus into disorder, concentrated on the Campanas height. In his retreat thither he was raked by our artillery, which increased his confusion. The whole garrison was at length made prisoners and all the enemy's war material captured. Maximilian, and his Generals Castillo and Mejia, surrendered at discretion.

Have the goodness to make known this glorious event to your whole gallant army corps, and to the citizen Governors of the States along the line of your command, and accept my most cordial felicitations.

Independence and the republic!

MARIAN ESCOBEDO.

HEADQUARTERS, FRONT OF QUERETARO, May 15, 1867.

And I copy the above for your information and delight.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

War Material and Men Raised in Havana—Something About the Recruiting There—Arrival in Havana of an Imperial Gunboat from Yucatan—She will Probably be Embargoed—Organization of a Liberal Fleet. &c., &c.

HAVANA, May 24, 1867.

The Consul for the so-called empire of Mexico at this port is now receiving funds, and this is a material point which I was waiting to know to induce me to investigate the extent of the truth there might be in the many rumors afloat about enlistments going on here on behalf of the imperialists. I cannot ascertain what amount of funds the Consul may have been receiving in bills, but I do know that $6,000 in hard cash came for him by the last steamer from Vera Cruz, the Panama; and such a sum could scarcely be for the ordinary purposes of the Consulate. I learn from a reliable source that he or his agent has made a purchase of many hundred kegs of gunpowder from an English firm in this city on cash terms, to be shipped to Vera Cruz for the imperialists. The Spanish schooner Isabelita, which landed a cargo of powder at said port, has returned—and, after so successful a trip it is not improbable that she may be ready to make another. If not, there are others that will not object to it. The Spanish brig Orizaba sailed for Vera Cruz on the 22d inst., and although no clearance of "powder" appears to have been made at the Custom House it is suspected that she has taken both powder and other war materials.

Now with respect to the *enganches* (crimping or decoying into military service), it is confirmed that the Consul has one or more agents employed for that purpose. Men of all characters and conditions, no matter of what nationality, are daily caught up in broad daylight or at any hour of the day or night for the service of the imperialists. The offers are one dollar per day for common soldiers from the date of their arrival on Mexican territory, with free board and lodging here until shipped, and the pay of others, such as those that have seen active service, is regulated in such a way that they get as much as a rank above what they had before. Although it is positively asserted by many that they receive a bounty varying from $50 to $80 paid to them as soon as they sign the "articles" and are on board the vessel, I do not find this confirmed by parties that cannot help knowing all about it. I am, therefore, inclined to doubt it. It is, however, possible that the officers, particularly of the artillery, get some advance. What I do know is that the agent or agents employed get $2 for every man shipped. As to the terms of the articles, I understand that they are precisely the same as contained in those which about a month ago were obtained, by strategem, and sent to Señor Romero at Washington. If the Mexican Consul does not appear in the affair, there is a military officer, nothing less than a colonel, residing at one of our principal hotels, who understands the whole business. I presume that he is a Mexican, but am not sure.

The Spanish schooner Salvador, which was cleared for New Orleans, sailed for Vera Cruz on the 19th inst. I understand that she took about three hundred men, engaged for the imperialists, although at the passenger register office only one hundred and twenty-five were reported, as "passengers." I further learn that about two hundred men more were ready a few days ago, waiting the clearance of the Orizaba or other vessels. Only forty passengers were reported by this vessel, but we may suppose that a proportionate number (with the Salvador's) of names was suppressed. This shows timidity; but is the act not the same, whether forty appear or two hundred? No one can be so dull as to suppose that mere "passengers" go to such a sickly place as Vera Cruz at this season, by hundreds or by dozens. Many of our good citizens express their astonishment at the lukewarmness of the government authorities in face of this open violation of the neutrality laws, the more so as neither the government nor the people can have any direct interest in the ultimate result of the Mexican muddle. The police have an interest, as they get rid of many vagrants, who will probably never fight nor return to Cuba.

While writing, the Spanish steamer Canarias and the English steamer Elder are gliding out of harbor, both bound to Vera Cruz, and both are reported to have more of the enlisted men on board, as also a quantity of cattle. The Canarias, in making this extra trip, must have found ample inducement to do so.

The small steamer of "war," the Mosquito, in the service of the imperialists, arrived at this port on the 22d inst. from Cozumel Island, on the Yucatan coast. The captain is a Spaniard, formerly the skipper of a small trader between Havana and Campeche, and now second in command of the so-called imperial navy. It appears that in the attack made by the liberals on the Yucatan coasts, all the schooner gunboats of the imperialists were captured. The Mosquito, putting on all her steam, managed to escape. After exhausting all her stock of coal she was compelled to use wood for fuel. This would not have allowed him to get near to Vera Cruz, and, considering the hostile aspect of the whole coast of Yucatan, he was induced to take refuge in this port. The steamer is armed with one small pivot gun and manned with a motley crew of a few renegades, who have arrived in a wretched condition. The captain and officers wear no uniform of any kind, and the whole crew look more like pirates than man-of-war's men. Not a single salute was exchanged, as is usual with men-of-war of all nations. The captain has made a formal delivery of the steamer to the Mexican Consul, and, as a Spanish subject, is establishing his claim against the vessel through his (the Spanish) government, for wages overdue, being assured that this will be the only opportunity to get paid. On this account a rumor is current to the effect that the Mosquito was sent here for sale. If such were the case there are other parties here who would immediately lay an embargo on her for coals furnished her in Yucatan.

The news we have from liberal sources is as follows:—It is confidently believed that Mérida and Campeche have ere this succumbed to Zepeda and Pablo Garcia. The discouragement among the imperialists was extreme. Arturo Peon died in consequence of his wounds, and Felipe Ibarra, imperialist chief, was dangerously wounded. Foster, the Commandante de Marina, in the service of the liberals, was on the coast of Alvarado, organizing a small fleet, which by this time must be in the waters of Vera Cruz. Several barges of the imperialists, used as gunboats, being favored by the night, had gone over and joined Foster.

The imperialists are kind enough to say that nothing of any consequence had occurred in Yucatan since the fall of Sisal. To the 5th inst. Merida, they report, sustaining the defence, and the forces of Zepeda had been repulsed. A column of troops of the East was being organized in the interior, to be joined to a reinforcement of veteran troops, commanded by Canton, Padilla, Rosado, Lavalle and other imperialist chiefs sent to the aid of the capital. It was presumed that this would put an end to the revolution. So they say.

The Siege of Vera Cruz Continues—Operations in Yucatan—A New Line of Steamers for Cuba. &c.

HAVANA, May 25, 1867.

The Spanish steamer Ciudad Condal has just arrived from Vera Cruz, having left on the 20th. She brings no newspapers and very few letters. From a conversation held with her purser I ascertained that the siege of Vera Cruz continued about the same. The scarcity of almost everything was very great, with the usual exchange of shots every day.

The Yucatan *Razon del Pueblo* publishes some official reports of the recent naval operations by the liberals against the imperialists at San Francisco de Campeche, under P. Garcia. Their triumph has been complete. They captured all the small vessels of the enemy, many guns, small arms, quantities of fixed ammunition and quite a number of prisoners. Only the commander of the sloop Eleanor, Lieutenant Juan San Martin, was ordered to be shot soon after being taken.

A guerilla force, numbering one hundred men, under Marcellino Villafanla, surprised the garrison at Santiago, but was afterwards severely repulsed with heavy loss.

The Bishop of Cuba is a passenger by the Eagle, with his suite, on their way to Rome.

A new line of steamers from Boston to Havana is about being established.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOT WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The temperature yesterday was somewhat of a surprise after the curious weather which has been a sojourner with us since the advent of what ought to have been spring. The season seems to be making up for the deficiency in caloric which characterized its earlier stages, and yesterday bestowed upon us a genuine summer day, anent the wintry spells of the preceding decade. Such weather, some philosopher has remarked, would make corn grow an inch every hour. The record of the thermometer was as follows for the day:—At six A. M., 59 degrees; at noon, 75 degrees; at three P. M., 81 degrees, and at five P. M., 78 degrees. The hottest period was about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, when the thermometer in the shade indicated 82 degrees.

THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY FAIR.—The capacious building erected in Union square for the holding of the fair for the benefit of the Catholic Protectory was crowded again last night in all parts. The heat did not seem to affect the success of the undertaking in any disagreeable manner; on the contrary, it was the means of adding a gayer appearance to the scene by the richness and brilliancy of the dresses of the ladies, who were present in numbers in summer costume. The tables, with their charitable owners, who were unremitting as ever in their desire to "sell," were well attended by customers either willing to assist the charity or unwilling or unable to resist the appeals of vendors fair in looks, but very unfair and hard on the members of the other sex who came within reach of their plentifully supplied bazaars. The billiard tables were numerously patronized, and many professional and skilful amateurs attracted to them numbers of the lovers of the game to witness their performances. The attendance last night was so large and the general business of the evening so successful as to promise that while it lasts the fair will be worthy of the charitable object for which it has been instituted, and satisfactory to the philanthropic lady directors and patronesses under whose charge it is being conducted.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.—The change in the Quarantine Commission created by the appointment of James R. Allibon in place of A. O. Cobb, is likely to lead to litigation, as the latter gentleman has declared his intention to contest Governor Fenton's right to remove him from office. Organized measures are on foot among the residents of Gravesend to oppose the action of the Commissioners in making selections for a site near the eastern shore of the Lower Bay. It is also said that an attempt will be made to demand payment for Barren Island at the rate of $5,000 per acre.

DINNER TO JUDGE BLATCHFORD.—A number of legal gentlemen complimented Judge Blatchford on the occasion of his recent appointment to the bench of the United States District Court with a dinner at the Union Club on Tuesday last. There was an eminent representation of the bar and judiciary of the federal, State and local courts in attendance. Mr. O'Conor gave the sentiment of the gathering, the health of Judge Blatchford, to which the latter befittingly responded. Subsequent addresses were made by Attorney General Stanbery, Judges Nelson and Brady and Messrs. Larocque and Grinnell.

THE ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE QUAKERS.—Open sessions of the Society of Friends, who are now holding their annual meeting in this city, took place yesterday in the Rutherford place and in the Twenty-seventh street edifices, at which addresses on religious topics were made by Samuel Leavick, Daniel F. Griffith, Mary Smith and other members of the Society.

THE CHESS MATCH—NEW YORK VS. PHILADELPHIA.—The chess match between the New York and Philadelphia Clubs terminated with the victory of Captain MacKenzie, of the former club, who won the first seven games.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL—DECLINE IN PRICES.—The usual monthly auction sale of Scranton coal took place yesterday, at which 85,000 tons were disposed of. The prices, which show an important decline since last month, were as follows:—Lump, $4 50 a $4 62½; steamboat, $4 55 a $4 87½; grate, $4 50 a $5 05; stove, $4 05 a $4 10; egg, $4 25 a $4 37½, and chestnut, $4 05 a $4 10.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The forty-fifth anniversary of the American Sunday School Union was held on Tuesday evening, at which the forty-third annual report showed that the total receipts during the year from contributions and legacies were $98,727 and the expenditures $108,533.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES FOR THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—At a meeting of the Inspectors of Common Schools, held yesterday at the City Hall, Dr. L. A. Rosenmiller, who has for many years taken an active interest in the schools of the city, was elected School Trustee of the Sixteenth ward in place of Hooper C. Van Vorst, whose removal from the ward rendered the position vacant.

A FLOWERY COMPLIMENT TO THE BENEFITS OF THE EXCISE LAW.—A grand bouquet of full-blown roses was yesterday received by Superintendent Kennedy from a lady, evidently the wife of a liquor dealer, who, in a note accompanying the present, begged leave to return her most gracious thanks for the enforcement of the Excise law, by reason of which she was enabled to see something of her husband on Sundays.

THE LATE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The young man who was reported in the HERALD of the 21st inst. as having attempted suicide at the Brandreth House, wishes to make the following corrections:—His name is John McCook, not Dunlap. He did not defraud any person at No. 160 Sullivan street, and he was not arrested by any officer.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—Mary McMann, a little girl aged three years, while temporarily left by her guardian yesterday, managed to get to one of the open windows of No. 496 Pearl street. She accidentally lost her balance and was precipitated from the fourth story, and, strange to relate, when picked up had only sustained some slight contusions. She was conveyed by one of the Sixth precinct police to the New York Hospital.

CAR CASUALTY.—Benjamin Levy, a boy, was knocked down by the horses attached to car No. 104 of the Third avenue line, on Tuesday evening, and had his foot so severely lacerated that it was considered necessary to have him removed to the New York Hospital.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Edgar Ketchum and his family, while enjoying a sail on the Harlem river, near 119th street on Tuesday, were suddenly precipated into the water by the upsetting of the boat, and but for the timely assistance of Mr. John Munson, of Harlem, some, if not all the party, would have been drowned. They were all rescued, wet and frightened, but fortunately unhurt.

RUN OVER.—Benjamin Levy, a child seven years of age, residing with his parents at No. 36 Baxter street, was run over Tuesday night about eight o'clock by car No. 104 of the Third avenue line, in Chatham street, near Pearl, and had one of his legs so badly lacerated that it is feared amputation will be found necessary.

Jacob Heiser, a child four years of age, was run over about half-past eight o'clock Tuesday night by car No. 55 the Second avenue line, in Allen street, near Broome, of and had a leg and arm broken. He was taken to the Jews' Hospital.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

It was reported in the city yesterday that a lady residing in Delancey street, near Chrystie, had had an attack of cholera on Tuesday evening, but that, owing to the efforts of the physicians who had been called in to attend her, her life had been saved. The sanitary inspectors were endeavoring to find out some clue as to the whereabouts of this alleged victim during the day, but had not succeeded up to a late hour last evening.

THE FENIANS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Parade of the Detroit Fenians in Uniform—Immense Mass Meeting at the City Hall.

DETROIT, May 29, 1867.

The Fenians of Detroit turned out in force to-day, in full uniform, armed, and marched through the streets. In the evening a great mass meeting was held in the City Hall. Over three thousand persons were present.

The meeting was addressed by Colonel Walsh, one of the most eloquent Irish agitators in the country, who, among other things, declared that while it would not be judicious for him to say when a blow would be struck, yet before the blossoms of spring turned into the vintage of summer Irish blood would be paying the price of Ireland's redemption; that when they again moved on Canada, which would be very soon, they would not be armed with old muskets, but with breech-loaders, and each brigade would have its quota of cavalry and artillery. It had been stated in the papers that fifty thousand men were ready to move forward. I tell you they will go, and should they fail fifty thousand more will follow.

Senator Meehan, who was announced as a speaker, was suddenly summoned to Buffalo by telegraph to attend an important council, and it is understood will sail for Paris in a few days.

A large number of recruits were enrolled, and over a thousand dollars subscribed towards uniforming the men.

The Fenians of Michigan are alive to the situation, and are pressing for the conflict.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Situation at Buffalo—"Quiet Activity" in Fenian Circles—Men Drilling Every Night—The United States Steamer Michigan on the Warpath—Several Field Pieces Secreted on the Frontier—The Points Where Arms are Being Concentrated.

BUFFALO, May 27, 1867.

The situation is unchanged since last writing. Unusual quietude reigns in Fenian circles, to all outward appearances; but inside their halls they are as active as men can be who are on the eve of great events. All the halls in the city, five in number, are crowded every night with armed men, who spend three or four hours in drilling. During the day they follow their usual avocations, talk but little, and when asked what the Fenians are doing the reply is invariably, "Nothing; Fenianism is dead." The doors of all their halls and arsenals are closely guarded, and no person but members can obtain admission, however much he may sympathize with or support the movement.

Several additional arrivals of central organizers and officers who participated in the late raid are noted. They are holding daily caucuses.

On Saturday night the United States steamer Michigan, Captain Bryson, suddenly and quietly dropped anchor in the river, and now lies in the same spot she occupied during the raid of last year. Her arrival has created a lively sensation in Fenian circles, and it is generally believed that she is ordered to report to General Barry, commander of the Northern frontier, to assist in preventing an infraction of the neutrality laws. The present force of United States troops here is two companies of the Eleventh artillery, under command of Colonel Mendonhall, formerly of General George H. Thomas' staff.

On Saturday morning, after the arrival of the previous night, a number of the Fenian officials started off at an early hour, and have not yet returned. To-day the usual resorts of the officers in this city are deserted, and none of them are seen on the streets. They are, probably, within the privacy of their halls, perfecting their schemes. It is fully admitted by the prominent men of the organization that they have several field pieces secreted near this city; but they claim that they are where the United States cannot find them, as they have no Massoys in their ranks.

From the most reliable sources of information at my command I learn that the arms and supplies are being concentrated at three points—viz, Buffalo, Ogdensburg and St. Albans. All those arms between Pottsdam on the west and Portland on the east are being centred at St. Albans; those between Pottsdam and Rochester at Ogdensburg, and those at Rochester and east of here, and west as far as Erie, Pa., at Buffalo. This seems to indicate a movement in three columns. I have no intelligence as to what is transpiring west of Erie.

From Canada I learn that an attack at an early day is confidently expected, and preparations for defence are being made on a large scale, but very quietly, as the government are evidently "lying low" for the invaders. Every Canadian with whom I have conversed declares that should the Fenians again enter Canada they will receive no quarter. One boastful officer, conversing in my presence last night with a Fenian leader, expressed this belief. "Well," replied the Fenian, "we are going over, and when we do it will be to stay—to sleep and eat with you." "Yes," retorted Johnny Bull, "but it will be the sleep that knows no waking."

"Don't be so sure of that, Captain; we will 'wake' all your dead with the best Canadian malt," responded the Irishman.

"And we will 'plant' you all, sir; and the resurrection will, no doubt, be a crop of Irish potatoes."

The Englishman got the last word for once and the Fenian met his match.

How Matters Look in and Around Ogdensburg—No Indications of any Movement in that Quarter—A Possible Corps of Observation. &c.

OGDENSBURG, May 28, 1867.

If the Fenians do seriously contemplate an invasion of Canada at an early day, it may be accepted as a foregone conclusion that this town will not be a starting point for either the right or left wing of the army of invasion. Everything here is in a state of remarkable quietude, and both the out look and in look of affairs would indicate that that quiescent condition of things is not to be disturbed. Such are present appearances, though of course it is impossible to prognosticate beyond peradventure what may turn up in this section as part and parcel of the rumored Fenian campaign. If arms and ammunition have been secreted along the border, or been transported into Canadian territory, no one is able to find the slightest trace of such preparatory movement having occurred here. No one here believes that such action has been taken, but all are more inclined to the opinion that Fenianism ("like all other *isms*," as a gentleman remarked to me yesterday) is—to use a common expression—entirely played out. It may be, however, that the adherents of the F. B.—those of them at least who "mean business"—learning a lesson from past failures, are determined to take no one into their confidence. They aver that too much publicity was given by the Brotherhood to the plans of the last invasion, and that the *fiasco* resulting from it was a necessary sequence. Hence they are now extraordinarily reticent. There are numbers of Fenians here—i. e., residents of Ogdensburg and vicinity; but there is, to all outward appearances at least, nothing stirring among them in the way of positive action. The town is remarkably dull. But few strangers are arriving or passing through here—and these few have not the Milesian profile, nor do they seem in anywise

"on hostile deeds intent."

Unless, indeed, for the purpose of making a feint at this point, while the active belligerency is carried on elsewhere, it would be hard to determine what any great body of invaders would do here at all. The river St. Lawrence at this place is nearly two miles wide. An army could not swim it, provided, even, they were all as well versed in the aquatic art as were the Roman legions who followed Cæsar and his fortunes into Gaul; and the transportation of arms, ammunition and subsistence cannot be effected without vessels of some kind. But here there are no means for such transportation. Two small ferryboats, plying between Ogdensburg and Prescott, on the Canada side, afford the only facilities for transit across the river. If canal boats, scows, steamers or what not were brought here for Fenian purposes, suspicion would be at once excited, and not only would the Canadian, but also the American government, be on the alert to nip the movement in the bud.

I can see, however, where an army may be thrown into Canada; at least, a sufficiency of men to act as a nucleus around which the Fenians might rally for the prosecution of the design which it is rumored they are intent on carrying out. At the town of Malone, fifty-nine miles eastward from here, and about midway between this place and Rouse's Point, men could be massed, and, using Malone as a base of operations, might, to say the least, create a very great scare among the Blue Noses. Malone is but eleven miles from the Canada line, and over that line there are no defensive obstacles to be encountered. If it be the intention of the F. B. to raise their standard in the Dominion of Canada at all—and until that be done no movement can be accounted worth a rush—there is no more facile means of doing so than by following out this plan; and although I am not in the secret of the order, nor do I pretend to any cognizance of their plan of operations, I am fully persuaded that this will be the course of the campaign in this section, provided always any campaign be on the tapis. A trip to Malone has, however, convinced me that, as yet, no measures in this direction have been taken.

One small feature in connection with this matter was observable here yesterday—the first index of anything Fenianward. I mention it merely incidentally, as it may or it may not mean anything. The most prominent officer in the Brotherhood here was throughout the day in company with a few Milesian gentlemen, strangers in this locality, whose general appearance betokened them as having been "once upon a time" used to the incidents of "grim-visaged war," and the party under the escort of their official cicerone made a tour of observation along the river bank, as if endeavoring to find out where the most available means of crossing large bodies of men presented themselves. They inspected also the arsenal here, where the Fenian arms, taken possession of by the United States troops during the last invasion, were stored. Whether these sun-browned and military looking strangers were casual visitors only, or whether they formed a corps of observation for future military purposes I do not pretend to say. Their presence here was generally noticed, however, and afforded during the day much cause for comment by the citizens.

At Prescott, opposite here, the garrison at Fort Wellington has been strengthened, though I do not believe it numbers over two hundred men, all told.

A deserter from the British regiment of regulars stationed at Ottawa, who arrived here yesterday, informed me that fully one third of that command are Fenians.

THE TURF.

A Great Double Team Race—A Fine Exhibition of Speed on the Fashion Course.

One of the most interesting trotting events of the season came off yesterday afternoon on the Fashion track, being a match, mile heats, to wagons, for $1,000, between Ethan Allen and Brown George, both with running mates alongside to take the pull. The mate of Ethan was a large, strong and speedy horse, and did his duty admirably throughout the race; while that of his antagonist was not such a creature as the occasion demanded, as he fell through near the close of the third heat, and only reached the score through the persuasions of his driver, who applied the whip most liberally while coming up the stretch. Had he been a horse more suitable to the purpose the result might have been different, or, at least, the contest more prolonged, as George proved himself to be a remarkably speedy horse, as evinced by the time of the two last heats, a half mile in the last one being trotted in one minute and nine seconds, and the entire heat in two minutes and nineteen seconds, being the quickest public exhibition of trotting speed on record, with the exception of the brilliant performance of Dexter under the saddle, and that of Flora Temple in harness. Ethan looked remarkably well, but seemed rather gross, and as if carrying too much flesh for fast work. He cooled off finely, however, between the heats, and the result showed his condition was everything desirable. Brown George did not act very well in the first heat, being quite unsteady and difficult to make continue his trot, and would undoubtedly have been distanced had he not resumed his trot after breaking and running quite a distance on the backstretch. He did much better afterwards, and lost the race more through having an inefficient mate than from any lack of speed on his own part. As it was, for a few moments after Ethan broke and George went by him, the affair looked very dubious, with a strong prospect of the heat terminating very differently from what had been the supposition a minute before. The attendance at the course was by no means so numerous as it would have been had the devotees of the turf anticipated any such extraordinary trotting as was realized. The following are some of the most prominent details of the race:—

First Heat.—A great deal of time was consumed in preliminary matters before the horses got off, which they eventually did with George upwards of a length in advance. They had hardly reached the turn, however, before George became unsteady, broke and was passed by Ethan so rapidly on rounding the turn that at the quarter he showed a length in front. After leaving the quarter Ethan increased his speed, and gained so rapidly upon the backstretch that at one time he was fully six lengths ahead, with a strong probability of being able to distance his competitor, who was endeavoring to keep up by running. After reaching the half mile George resumed his gait, and trotted very fast, but could not diminish the space between him and Ethan, although he made out to save his distance, and came home some four or five lengths behind, in 2:29.

Second Heat.—Offers to bet any amount of odds were now current that Ethan would win the race, that event being looked upon as a foregone conclusion, with no takers. Previous to the first heat the odds were some three or four to one in Ethan's favor, with very little betting among the amateurs. After the usual time had elapsed between the heats the horses were again called up, and, after scoring a few times, went away at a gait so very fast that George could maintain it only for a few moments; for on rounding the turn he broke up and gave Ethan so much of an advantage that at the quarter he was a couple of lengths ahead, and still gaining. He reached the half mile pole some three lengths in advance of George, who, having resumed his gait, trotted so rapidly as to diminish the space between them to a couple of lengths as they entered upon the home-stretch, where a most vigorous and determined contest was entered upon for the heat, which finally resulted in favor of Ethan, who reached the score hardly a length ahead, in 2:21.

Third Heat.—Going away at a rattling pace, Ethan passed George as he had previously done while rounding the turn, and appeared about a length ahead at the quarter, going at such a tremendous flight of speed that he was unable to maintain it and broke up on the backstretch, when George passed him and led two lengths to the half mile, where Ethan, having resumed his trot, was again pressing him vigorously. On the Flushing end the contest was continued so pertinaciously by Ethan that as they drew near the three-quarter pole he succeeded in giving George the go by, and swung into the homestretch a length in advance. Although the struggle was continued to the score it was evident, after they turned into straight work, that the race was virtually over, as George's mate began to tire so badly that no urging of the whip, which was applied freely, could quicken his pace, and Ethan came in a winner of the heat and race by a length, in 2:19.

The following is the summary of the race:—

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Wednesday, May 29.—Match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, with running mates.

D. Mace entered b. s. Ethan Allen	1	1	1
J. Dougrey entered b. g. Brown George	2	2	2

Time, 2:29—2:21—2:19

This afternoon the great stallion trot between George M. Patchen and General McClellan will take place on the Union Course. From the high reputation of the horses it promises to be an interesting affair and well worth seeing.

The Buckeye Club Race at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 29, 1867.

There was a very large attendance at the Buckeye Club Course to-day. Three races were run; the first a hurdle handicap for all ages, for a prize of $500, two miles, over eight hurdles. Four horses started. T. J. Smith entered M. D. and Deserter, and Mr. Alexander entered Red Bird and Sarah. Red Bird won the race; time 4:10¼. Second race, a dash of one and a half mile, for all ages, for a purse of $250, was won by Gilroy; time 2:38¼; four horses started. Third race, mile heats, best three in five, for all ages, for a purse of $500. Two horses started. Grigsby and West entered Maggie McCarty; J. H. Smith entered Luxemburg. First three heats were won by Luxemburg; time, 1:56, 2:02 and 1:57¾.

OUR INDIAN TROUBLES.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Hostile Bands of Indians on the Way to Fort Laramie to Meet the Commissioners—A Settlement of Difficulties Expected. &c.

FORT LARAMIE, May 29, 1867.

Messengers arrived to-day from the Northern Indians with the information that all the hostile bands, including Red Cloud, Lone Horn and other chiefs, are on their way here to meet the Commissioners. It is confidently expected that at this council all Indian difficulties in this region will be settled. The Indians are expected to reach here in eight days.

Indian Outrages in Montana Territory—Governor Meagher Issues a Proclamation Calling the People to Arms—The Indians Threaten to Sack Virginia City and Helena—Gen. Augur Gone to the Scene of Operations. &c.

ST. LOUIS, May 29, 1867.

The Helena (Montana) *Herald* of the 2d inst. says there is great excitement in that Territory in consequence of Indian outrages. War meetings have been called by the Governor at Virginia City, a plan of operations announced, and volunteer donations of arms, horses, &c., called for. Several companies were enrolled and organized within twenty-four hours, and the forces already mustered were to leave without delay under the immediate command of Col. Thoroughman, although accompanied by Gen. Meagher himself, for the scene of the disturbances.

Governor Meagher has issued a proclamation summoning the mounted men into instant service, and assuring them that they shall be at full liberty to appropriate and hold whatever horses, arms, and everything in the way of spoils, they may capture. He says the federal government has thrown him on his own resources, and he will take the responsibility.

It is stated that the Sioux Indians not only planned the attack and devastated Gallatin settlements, but that they are powerful in their alliances with the Montana tribes, and they assert that they will penetrate and sack and burn both Virginia and Helena cities. Col. O'Neil has been appointed to command the Helena troops.

It is suggested to invite the friendly Flatheads to join the whites in the campaign. The large bodies of hostile Indians reported to be operating in Gallatin valley are supposed to be committing depredations on the valley line of stages running between Benton and Helena.

An Omaha despatch says that a report has been received there of further Indian depredations near Fort Laramie. General Augur and staff left last night for the front. A company of cavalry, under Colonel Maxmer, will act as an escort from Fort McPherson.

Movements of Generals Meagher and Gibbon—Five Deserters Killed and Scalped.

ST. LOUIS, May 29, 1867.

Reports from the West say:—Thirty deserters left Fort Hayes, Kansas, last week, five of whom were killed and scalped by the Indians near the fort.

General Meagher left Virginia City, Montana, on the 30th of April with two hundred volunteers for Gallatin valley, the scene of the Indian disturbances.

General Gibbon left Fort Kearny on the 16th with two companies of troops for Fort Sanders, where he will establish his headquarters. The Thirty-sixth infantry will then go to Fort Phil Kearny with the Investigating Commissioners, and when matters are properly arranged will make part of the expedition now fitting out. Colonel Carrington will soon leave Fort McPherson for Fort Kearny, where he will establish his headquarters.

CANADA.

Distress in the Eastern Townships—Affairs in Montreal—Arrival of a Fleet of Thirty Vessels at Quebec. &c.

MONTREAL, C. E., May 29, 1867.

Complaints continue to be made of the great distress in the Eastern townships. The destruction is said to be widespread; the farmers have lost nearly all their stock and have no grain for seed.

By the upsetting of a bark canoe on the River de L'Eure, near Buckingham, two of the three men who were in it were drowned.

The steamer Corsica has been got off the rocks in Lachine rapids and brought to this point.

Peter McMartin, Postmaster and millowner, was shot in a quarrel at Plantagenet yesterday, by a man named Berry, to whom he had sublet his mills.

Despatches from Quebec state that a fleet of thirty or forty vessels is below Rio, on its way up.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1867.

The President's Visit to Raleigh, N. C.

The exact time when President Johnson will start on his trip to Raleigh, N. C., has not been fixed, but it is generally supposed that he will leave here on Saturday morning. Preparations for his reception are being made by the Raleighans, and it is said the proceedings will be of some interest. Chief Justice Chase will be there about the same time. It is expected by the people of Raleigh that the President will avail himself of the opportunity to give a sketch of his life, dwelling particularly on his gradual elevation from petty positions to that of Chief Magistrate of the United States. He will warn the country against the evil of confounding liberty with mobocracy, vulgarity and partisanship, and will volunteer some other advice to the leading men of the day. The Circuit Court will also be held at Raleigh about the same time, at which a large number of distinguished persons will be in attendance.

Greeley's Letter to John C. Breckinridge.

It is said that when Greeley's note, enclosing his letter to Breckinridge, was handed to the lady who deciphered it, she innocently read it aloud, not supposing that any one but her lady companion, who handed it to her to read, would overhear the contents. But a servant was casually observed, through an adjoining room, lying with his head on a pillow close against the partition separating the two rooms. Walls have ears as well as eyes.

The North Carolina Republican State Committee.

The Republican State Committee of North Carolina will hold a meeting on Wednesday, the 5th instant. North Carolina seems to be more active than any other of the Southern States in political matters. Meetings, republican in character, are being held all over that State.

Stump Speakers Southward Bound.

Hon. J. F. Farnsworth leaves here to-morrow morning for North Carolina. He will address the people upon the political situation at Concord, Salisbury, Charlotte and other places in Western North Carolina and Eastern Georgia.

J. W. Langston, colored, from Ohio, will start on Friday for an extended tour through the South, and will deliver addresses at several points along the route.

Dr. E. M. Brown, colored, of Baltimore, goes to-morrow to enlighten the colored population of Southern Virginia in regard to their new political rights.

Important Order of General Schofield.

The following very important order has been issued by General Schofield:—

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 31.

HEADQUARTERS, RICHMOND, VA., May 28, 1867.

For the purpose of giving adequate protection to all persons in their rights of person and property, in cases where the civil authorities may fail from whatever cause to give such protection, and to insure the prompt suppression of insurrection, disorder and violence, military commissioners, to be selected from the officers of the army and of the Freedmen's Bureau, will be appointed and given jurisdiction over sub-districts, to be defined in the orders appointing them, with sufficient military force to execute or secure the execution of their orders. For the purpose of suppressing insurrection, disorder or violence, the Military Commissioners are given command of the police of cities and the power of counties in addition to the troops that may be placed at their disposal; and all police officers, sheriffs, constables and other persons are required in such cases to obey and execute the orders of the Military Commissioners. For the purpose of protecting individuals in their rights of person and property, and of bringing offenders to justice, the Military Commissioners are clothed with all the powers of justices of a county or police magistrate of a city, and will be governed in the discharge of their duties by the laws of Virginia so far as the same are not in conflict with the laws of the United States or orders issued from these headquarters. The Military Commissioners will make a prompt report to these headquarters of each case of which they take jurisdiction and the disposition made of such case. Where parties are held for trial, either in confinement or under bail, such full statement will be made of the facts in each case as will enable the commanding general to decide whether the case shall be tried by a military commission or be brought before a civil court. Trial by the civil courts will be preferred in all cases where there is satisfactory reason to believe that justice will be done, but until the orders of the commanding general are made known in any case the paramount jurisdiction assumed by the Military Commissioner will be exclusive. All persons, civil officers and others, are requested to obey and execute the lawful orders of the Military Commissioners to the same extent as they are required by law to obey and execute writs issued by civil magistrates. Any person who shall disobey or resist the lawful orders or authority of a Military Commissioner shall be tried by a military commission, and upon conviction shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, according to the nature and degree of the offence.

This order will not be construed to excuse civil officers in any degree from the faithful discharge of their duties. It is intended to aid the civil authorities, and not to supersede them, except in cases of necessity.

By command of Brigadier Brevet Major General J. M. SCHOFIELD, United States Army.

The Case of John H. Surratt.

Some weeks ago I indicated that Surratt's trial would never come off, and though the idea was ridiculed at the time in some quarters, the repeated postponements and late developments would seem to bear me out. Yesterday in court Mr. Merrick, associate counsel in the defence of Surratt, made a statement which attracts considerable attention. On being asked to fix a day for the trial of a certain cause in the Circuit Court, he suggested a day three weeks hence. He was then reminded that he would at that time be occupied with an important trial in the Criminal Court. Mr. Merrick replied, in substance, that he would be engaged next week in preparing for the trial referred to in the Criminal Court, but that he would not be engaged thereafter, as the trial of Surratt would never take place. Mr. Merrick assigned no reason for making the remark. He simply gave it as a reason for fixing a day suggested by him for the trial of a certain cause in the Circuit Court. J. D. Cobb, of Massachusetts, who was a sentinel on jguard near the house of Secretary Seward on the night of the assassination, arrived here to-day as a witness in the Surratt case. He was permitted to return home on his recognizance to be present on the