NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BURTON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ENGLISHMEN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—PEEP GOLD.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—DEAF WAIF.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ARTHUR OF LYONS—DEATH PLANK—PADDY CAREY.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JACK SHEPPARD AND HIS DOG—GLENDORMIE—KISS IN THE DARK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, ALBINOS, WHAT IS IT, &c. at all hours. AFRICAN GIRL, OR SPIRIT OF BEAUTY—At 3 and 7½ P. M.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—BRILLIANT SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—TAKING A BUTTERFLY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—THE OUTSIDERS.

EIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—PHOTOGRAPHS.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &c.—OLD GRANNY GRUMPY.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, 685 Broadway.—GYMNASTIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES. Afternoon and Evening.

HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway.—STEREOSCOPTICON OF WONDERS OF UNIVERSE, AND TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET GHOST.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Thursday, March 24, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

General Grant arrived at Washington at an early hour yesterday morning. He spent a great portion of the day in close counsel with the President and Secretary of War. He avoided all display; and, as will be seen by our correspondent's account, holds himself perfectly free from anything like bombast or flattery being used in connection with his name. The intended review of the Army of the Potomac by the new Commander-in-Chief is likely to be postponed for a few days, the elements interfering to prevent a respectable show on the occasion. The General is expected to appear at the front to-day.

It is evident from the intelligence received from Vicksburg that incendiaries are at work there, and that their labors are directed especially against government property. The railroad depot and several government stores containing valuable stores belonging to the government have been destroyed.

By the arrival of the steamer Arago we have intelligence from Charleston harbor to the 19th inst. The enemy have mounted six rifled guns in the casemates of Fort Sumter, which are directed to bear upon the channel, and therefore prevent the advance of the Union gunboats, if any of them should venture so rash an undertaking, which it is not at all likely they will. Deserters from Charleston say that the fire of the Union guns has done some damage about the neighborhood of Broad street, but beyond that the inhabitants feel perfectly secure.

The rebels made an attack by night on the 18th upon Seabrook, but they were successfully repulsed. They came down the Chickahassee river in boats, and hoped to accomplish the destruction of the coaling depot at Seabrook, but they met a warm reception and were most signally defeated.

A despatch from Cairo states that an engagement took place on the 16th, two miles east of Fort Pillow, between six hundred of our troops and one thousand rebels, in which the enemy were routed with a loss of fifty killed and wounded.

We print this morning the continuation and conclusion of Mr. Pinky Anderson's interesting narrative of his great imprisonment and experience in the so-called Southern Confederacy. Our prisoners west of the Mississippi, in Louisiana and Texas, are little if any better provided for than those in Richmond. Many of them are almost entirely destitute of clothing, and the rebel authorities have none to give them. The sufferings of our Union prisoners in the hands of the rebels are really heart-rending. In this narrative there are many incidents that reveal the condition of the rebellion and the feelings of the people in the trans-Mississippi department. The strength of all the rebel forces in the field is put down at three hundred and eighteen thousand.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamships City of Washington, Olympus and Ohio, from Queenstown, and the Germania, from Southampton, reached this port yesterday, with European files to the 12th and news despatches from Queenstown dated to the 13th of March—six days later.

The Attorney General of England stated in the House of Commons that a rebel war vessel had the same right to visit, search and capture British vessels carrying contraband of war to a Union port as a Union vessel had to capture such ships when carrying contraband to a rebel port. In every case, however, the captured vessel should be brought before a prize court. Mr. Layard said that the cases of the Pampero and other vessels alleged to be building in England for the rebels were not similar to that of the Danish man-of-war just completed, in which a guarantee and information had been given to the Cabinet by the Danish Minister in London. The Southern American naval agents had used every means to evade the law. Mr. Cobden said he intended to inquire if the government proposed to remonstrate with the Cabinet in Washington on the subject of enlistments in Ireland by its agents. An early day had been fixed for the hearing of the privateer Alexandra case in the House of Lords. An English commission is ordered to Cairo, in order to examine the Pacha of Egypt with respect to the building of the Laird iron rams.

The rebel pirate steamer Florida put in at Funchal, Madeira, on the 28th of February. She coaled and provisioned, and, being ordered off, put to sea the following day. The United States sloop-of-war St. Louis was at Funchal at the same time.

A large number of German soldiers, many of them from the army of the Duke of Augustenburg, were arriving in Liverpool, in order to set out to join the Union army in America.

Maximilian was still in Paris. His financial prospects are represented in some quarters as not very cheering. The London *Post* asserts that the Mexican loan will not be taken until he has permanently organized his government; others say that his money matters will be attended to by a combination of the Rothschilds and Barings. In the meantime the Emperor elect expresses great admiration for the talents of Napoleon, and Napoleon hopes that Maximilian may in time come up to his own standard of executive ability.

The war between the Germans and Danes was still prosecuted with great animosity. Severe battles had been fought at Viole and Fredericia. The Danes were defeated on both occasions. At Viole the loss was heavy on both sides. The Allies advanced in great force towards Jutland just before the fight at Fredericia. The conduct of the German Powers had been censured by the English ministers in both Houses of Parliament previous to the receipt of the news of these actions. Great Britain was then engaged in negotiating for a plan of adjustment. The London *Times* hints that the war may terminate by Holstein being handed over to Prussia, and Schleswig being incorporated with the kingdom of Denmark. The debate on the Schleswig question in the English House of Lords was regarded as the most hostile Parliamentary demonstration towards Germany yet made. [illegible] plunge into war at the bidding of the peers, and there was an evident dread of England engaging in an agitation in behalf of the revolution.

Some of the London journals state that the new "Holy Alliance" between Russia, Austria and Prussia has been really formed. The Paris *Constitutionnel* says that such a combination may exist or be in process of formation.

The East India mail contains no further news of the Alabama.

The City of Washington landed six hundred and eighty passengers. The Irish emigration to America had assumed vast proportions. Some few districts in the western and southern counties were already depopulated.

The Liverpool cotton market was steady and unchanged on the 12th of March. Breadstuffs were dull and provisions quiet and steady on the 12th inst. Consols closed in London on the 12th of March at 91¼ a 91¾ for money.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the House bill establishing a bureau of justice was reported by the Military Committee, with an amendment changing the head officer of the bureau from major to colonel. A joint resolution appropriating $20,000 for the expenses of the Committee on the Conduct of the War was adopted. A bill appropriating $200,000 for establishing a depot and navy yard at Cairo was referred to the Naval Committee. The bills relative to deserters and the interference of the military authorities in State elections were then discussed; and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Kernan, of New York, asked consent to offer a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee to investigate and report relating to civilians in the employ of the government going home at the public expense to vote. Objection was, however, made by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and the resolution therefore was not received. The Ways and Means Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing an adequate duty on all wool imported from foreign countries after the 1st of July, and to report by bill or otherwise. The Judiciary Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the memorials calling for the impeachment of Judge Miller, of Iowa, careful investigation failing to discover ground on which to base a single allegation against the Judge. Mr. McClurg, of Missouri, rose to a question of privilege, and raked up the old allegation against F. P. Blair, Jr., of being interested in liquor speculations while with the army at Vicksburg. Mr. Blair was very emphatic and demonstrative in his denial of the charge, and intense excitement prevailed. The subject was finally, at Mr. Blair's instance, referred to a select committee for investigation. There is some probability that a hostile meeting may yet take place between the gentlemen. The bill making the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad a post and military road, and the bill amendatory of the National Bank act, were next discussed, and the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday the Railroad Committee presented a unanimous report adverse to the Harlem-Broadway Railroad bill, when, the question of agreeing with the report coming up, a motion to lay it on the table was adopted. Several Senators, however, who voted for the motion to lay on the table, explained that they did not do so because they favored the bill, and stated that they should vote against it when the question again came up. The proceedings in the case of this bill are considered as in effect putting an end to all the New York city railroad projects now before the Legislature, at least for this session. The following bills were also reported:—For a constitutional amendment providing for five Commissioners of Appeals; for the better protection of seamen in this port; authorizing our city authorities to convey certain real estate on Ward's Island, and to enable the New York Infirmary for Indigent Women to confer the title of M. D. The bill relative to criminal records in this city was passed, with others of little interest. The Brooklyn Market Company bill was debated for some time in Committee of the Whole, but was not disposed of.

The Assembly passed the bills regulating the freight tariff of the Hudson River Railroad; incorporating the Grand Hotel Company and the Central Park Hotel Company, in this city, and relative to the New York Academy of Design, with the section exempting the property from taxation stricken out. The bill providing for a new Staten Island ferry landing was defeated. The bill to consolidate the Boston, Hartford and Erie extension railroads was reported complete, together with others of no general interest. A Harlem-Broadway Railroad bill, *identical* with the one reported against in the Senate, was introduced. Bills were also introduced dividing the Second and Fourth police districts of this city, and to prohibit insurance companies of this State depositing funds with any office or agent in another State, or receiving deposits from agents or companies of another State. The evening session was again taken up with speeches on the Governor's message. A number of persons yesterday afternoon presented their arguments before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly against the Sunday Liquor law passed by the Senate.

The Republican State Central Committee met yesterday at Albany, and decided to call a State Convention, to meet at Syracuse on the 25th of May, to elect delegates to the Baltimore Republican National Convention, which meets on the 7th of June.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A letter bag will be made up for the City of Baltimore, sailing for Liverpool to-day, so as to enable merchants to reply to their letters per City of Washington. The letter bag will leave the office of the company, 15 Broadway, at eleven A. M.

The assessors for the United States internal revenue, give notice, in an advertisement in another part of this paper, that each person liable to income tax shall make a return of his income for the year 1863 to the assessor of his district on or before the first Monday in May, under pain of having the same assessed by those officers from the best information to be gained, and a surplus of fifty per cent added, such assessment being beyond all appeal. Blanks will be furnished for that purpose by the assessor.

The cloth printing establishment of Stuart & Stryker, Nos. 215 and 217 West Thirty-sixth street, together with all the valuable machinery therein, was totally destroyed by fire about three o'clock yesterday morning. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at $160,000. The roofs and upper stories of seven houses opposite the abovementioned premises were also destroyed, and some thirty families turned houseless into the street, in the midst of a severe snow storm.

In the Supreme Court, before Judge Balcom, the case of W. T. Williams vs. Edward W. Serrell occupied the entire day. The action was brought to recover $802, being the balance due the plaintiff on some mason work performed on the Troy and Boston Railroad several years ago. The defence set up was that the contract was made with D. H. St. John, and not the defendant, who had no pecuniary interest whatever in the contract. The defendant is colonel of the First regiment New York Engineers, and has just returned from the seat of war, for the purpose of recruiting his command. The Court ordered the jury to bring in a sealed verdict at ten o'clock this morning.

Judge Hearn, of the Marine Court, was engaged yesterday in trying an interesting assault and battery case, in which Blasius M. Chesebrough, better known as "Count Chesebrough," a millionaire, living in East Seventeenth street, figured as the defendant. The plaintiff, a domestic, named Mary Murphy, alleges that the defendant came home one night at a very late hour, and told her to make a fire in his bedroom. The plaintiff refused to comply with the request, when the defendant ordered her to leave the house forthwith. She packed up her bundle and was about leaving when she was stopped in the hallway by the defendant and assaulted because she would not allow her baggage to be searched. The defence set up was a general denial of the allegations set forth in the complaint, and evidence was introduced for the purpose of showing that Mary was laboring under the influence of liquor that evening, and that her version of the affair was highly colored in consequence. The Judge reserved his decision.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Hall, Wheeler Clark, a lawyer of Columbia county, was arraigned on an indictment charging him with exacting illegal fees in causing a client to pay more than allowed by act of Congress to persons engaged in applying for pensions. He plead not guilty, and was held to bail in five hundred dollars to appear for trial when called upon.

William F. Smalley, some time ago implicated with others on a charge of running goods to Dixie, in violation of the blockade, and P. B. Marsh, were yesterday conveyed to Fort Lafayette, by order of General Dix.

The trial of Brookes, the negro, for the murder of Wm. Smith, bartender in McKinley's saloon, was called up yesterday in the Court of Sessions, but again postponed, on account of the engagements of counsel.

The case of the United States against John H. L. Cargill, charged with secreting and embezzling a letter containing valuables, Treasury notes and a currency stamp, to the amount of $10 50, was yesterday brought to a close. The trial occupied the whole of the day, the jury retiring at five minutes after 8 o'clock and being charged by Judge Hall, and coming again into court at six o'clock with a verdict of acquittal. The verdict was received with evident pleasure by all in court.

There were three thousand six hundred and seventeen emigrants landed at this port last week, which makes the number landed since January 1 eighteen thousand four hundred and fifty-seven. The number who arrived here in the corresponding period of 1863 was only eight thousand and fifty-eight. There is a commutation balance at present in bank of fifty-three thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety-six cents.

The stock market was uncommonly busy on yesterday, and the rise in prices was general. Harlem Railroad, however, in consequence of the report in the State Senate against confirming the Broadway grant, declined to 131, which is eighteen per cent below the quotations on Wednesday of last week. Gold moved upward, and sold as high as 106¼. Money was more easy of access at the ruling rate of interest. Government securities were firm, without an advance in quotations.

The rise in gold rendered the markets firmer yesterday; but there was no general activity. Prices were without change, except in a few articles, in which there was some speculative movement. Petroleum was quiet, but firm for all kinds. On 'Change flour was 5c. a 10c. dearer. Wheat advanced 1c. a 2c. Corn and oats dull and drooping. Provisions were moderately active, but without material change in prices. Whiskey again improved 3c. a 5c. under a speculative excitement. Freights were quiet and rates without decided change. The export movement in breadstuffs at present is extremely light; but there are those, considered shrewd, who predict an active business in exports within the next ninety days, based upon late intelligence from Europe.

The New Campaign—The Advantages of an Overwhelming Advance upon Richmond.

General Grant is back again in Washington. Since his departure thence the other day he has been to Nashville, and, having made his arrangements for the coming campaign in that quarter, he returns to put the veteran Army of the Potomac in motion—"the finest army on the planet." He will be received by that army with enthusiasm, and the country shares with its heroic soldiers in their confidence that he comes to lead them into the rebel capital.

The advantages of a successful movement in that direction are now more apparent than at any period since the recall of General McClellan from the Richmond peninsula. We have no doubt that Jeff. Davis, against his own judgment and purposes, has been warned by General Lee that, if Richmond and Virginia are abandoned for strategical purposes, the Virginians, including General Lee, will abandon the cause of "the confederacy," inasmuch as they will have no further interest in the concern with the loss of their State. They know from the lessons of Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Norfolk, &c., that if "the Yankees" once get into Richmond no sort of strategy will get them out again. Davis, therefore, to secure Lee and the fifty thousand soldiers in the rebel service, has been compelled to stand his ground and stake his desperate cause on the defence of Richmond. Otherwise we believe that he would ere this have evacuated Virginia, and, exhausting the country behind him, would have shortened his defensive line some five or six hundred miles by moving it down into North Carolina, in view of its advantages for concentration, east and west, and in order to be nearer his supplies of subsistence.

As it is, with a strong Union column at Knoxville, and a powerful Union army in front of Chattanooga, in the West, and with the inland seas and adjacent shores of North Carolina in our possession, and Norfolk and the Richmond peninsula and the navigable river on each side in the East, and with the Army of the Potomac on the North, Jeff. Davis, in his chosen stronghold of Richmond, is menaced, front, flanks and rear. He must look well to the railroad line of three hundred miles which connects Lee in Virginia with Longstreet in East Tennessee, or serious mischief may be done on that side; he must not neglect the Yankee army at Chattanooga, or Thomas, by moving on Atlanta, may render Richmond untenable. The Peninsula must be well guarded, or General Butler may still find a way to release the Libby and Belle Isle prisoners without the formality of an exchange. The North Carolina railroads must be attended to, or a Yankee raid, in cutting off his supplies, may reduce the army of Lee to the verge of starvation. Having provided against all these dangers, if Davis can still retain with General Lee a force sufficient to resist the impending shock of the Army of the Potomac, then, indeed, will the issue of the coming campaign be one of critical importance.

We may reasonably assume, however, that Gen. Grant thoroughly comprehends all the advantages we have indicated, and that all will be used, without wasting his strength, in connection with his main advance upon Lee. In 1861 we lost the first battle of Manassas in losing the services of twenty-five thousand men detailed to watch the Shenandoah valley; in 1862, by the scattering of sixty thousand men all over the country between Fredericksburg and Front Royal to hunt up Stonewall Jackson, we lost Richmond, and came near losing Washington; in 1863, while Gen. Hooker was struggling out of "the Wilderness" at Chancellorsville, five thousand men could have captured Richmond, and could have thus secured an inevitable and decided defeat to Gen. Lee; but our War Office, not possessing the sagacity to provide for this golden opportunity, lost it. Yet again, in 1863, the rebel army of Virginia might have been captured, destroyed or routed and dispersed, when, disorganized and short of ammunition, it was hemmed in on the north side of the swollen Potomac; but, while Gen. Meade was consulting his subordinate generals and the War Office, and the War Office was consulting Gen. Meade, Lee slipped over the river and escaped. All these disasters and failures may be traced to the fact that our armies in these operations, and the generals in command, were managed by a Washington committee of lawyers and politicians—the principal lawyers being President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck.

This committee, as we understand it, is now superseded by General Grant. As between him and the President, the latter has recognized the superior military sagacity of Grant, and as Stanton believes in him, and as General Halleck is no longer in the way, we have every reason to conclude that the blunders and disasters of the Washington Directory are at an end. We have several generals who, in the unrestricted command of the Army of the Potomac, could no doubt march it into Richmond; but with General Grant at the head of it, and with all the other armies of the Union in his hands, we look for Richmond and for something more. But while the issue remains unsettled we must admonish all the President making politicians to drop politics, and strengthen Grant with men and material enough to crush out the rebellion in the next campaign utterly and finally.

THE GOVERNING CLASSES OF THE METROPOLIS.—The hotel keepers, the boarding house keepers, and the secret [illegible]

TWO CENTS.—On account of the scarcity of nickel a mixture of zinc and tin is to be substituted for that metal in the future coinage of the "new cent," and the Senate has also enacted that we shall have another coin, which shall be also of copper, zinc and tin, and of the value of two cents. If this new coin, which is to be of the same metal as the new cent, is also to be the coinage of the same brain that gave us that remarkable piece of money, we had better stick to the stamps, while they stick to us, and let Chase's "ungracious paper strike the sight" of a suffering people for a time longer, since neither that nor any other "press money" can strike the sight so unfavorably as the nickel specimens of Philadelphia art. Indeed, our whole coinage is, as a matter of art, a disgrace to us. The director of our Mint has no taste at all. He seems to have no ideas, though, in fact, the existence of the new cent rather proves the contrary, since he certainly never imitated that from any other coin, ancient or modern, and must therefore have originated it. Our opinion is that this director takes an unfair advantage of his position. "They cannot touch me for coining," says Lear, "I am the King himself," and the director of the Mint probably congratulates himself in the same way on his right to make our money, and make it as badly as he pleases. He commits crimes against the currency that a decent counterfeiter would not acknowledge, and we "cannot touch" him for it. He is the only man in the country who cannot be punished for making coin, and he is the only man who very particularly deserves such punishment. Our coins are worse than the coins of any other government in the world, both in design and execution; but it is to be hoped that one more attempt at taste will be made in the case of this new one, and that it will at least be a "coigne of vantage" over the present cent.

THE EQUINOCTIAL.—Yesterday and the night before we had the expected equinoctial gale. It came cold and blustering, with a mantle of snow, which it threw off rather roughly, not only upon us, but all along from the Army of the Potomac to the coast of Labrador. This equinoctial came just in time for Gen. Grant. It is now over, and we may expect some fine weather to follow. That Grant will take advantage of the opportunity the rebels will doubtless find out to their cost. He is going to the front, and has a way of moving on, when he does so, far from reassuring to his enemies.

THE REBEL FAST DAYS.—The rebels have had a great many fast days. Another is ordered by Davis for the 8th of April. It should have taken place on the 1st, as a more appropriate date. This will probably be the last fast day kept by the rebels in Richmond, who must expect a visit from General Grant very soon. When this distinguished officer pays his respects to Davis the rebels will have a succession of very fast days, we do not doubt.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.—The State Senate committee have reported against the Broadway Railroad bill. This action on their part will doubtless put an end to all schemes of a like nature before this Legislature. We hear now, however, of a new plan for a railroad from the Park to the Battery—that is, a proposed underground road, which shall run under Broadway. There are a great many of our citizens who never want to see a Broadway Railroad. Now here we have one out of sight!

CRINOLINE IN WALL STREET.—The city is crowded with people who have caught the Wall street gambling fever, and have become bulls and bears to all intents and purposes. The madness has even inoculated the fair sex, many of whom now divide their attention between the fashions and reports of the money market, which they con with eager anxiety. The ladies are now fully alive to per cent, and talk stocks with an animation and a knowledge of the matter the reverse of agreeable to those who take an old-fashioned view of woman's sphere.

THE SANITARY FAIR.—The opening of the great Sanitary Fair has been postponed to the 4th of April, owing to the impossibility of arranging any sooner the immense mass of things presented to the committees. This fair will undoubtedly be most successful and attractive, and will draw to the city greater crowds than did the Crystal Palace. The fair buildings now going up on Union square are immense. Our hotels are already crowded to overflowing with the people who have flocked to the city to be present at the opening ceremonies. It becomes a matter of serious consideration where accommodations will be found for the thousands yet to come. The proceeds of the great fair will no doubt be immense. The soldiers will have cause to remember it with gratitude.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 23, 1864.

The Democratic State Convention met here to-day, and organized by the election of George Rex as President, after considerable confusion and squabbling by the Vallandigham men.

The following delegates to the National Convention were elected:—F. M. Allen, Geo. Pendleton, Allen G. Thompson, Rufus P. Ramsey. Two hundred and eleven votes were cast by Vallandigham men, and two hundred and thirteen votes were necessary to a choice.

Geo. E. Pugh and Thos. W. Bartley were chosen Senatorial electors on the Presidential ticket.

Resolutions were adopted opposing the prosecution of the war for subjugation; that the mob spirit that is now abroad is the result of the violation of the constitution by the party in power; that the tyranny of the present administration has sown the seeds, and we are now reaping the harvest of crime.

The following nominations were made for State officers:

Secretary of State—W. W. Armstrong.
Supreme Judge—Judge P. Van Trump, and M. C. Whitely, of Hancock, for the short term.
Attorney General—L. D. Critchfield.
Comptroller of Treasury—W. S. V. Prentiss.
School Commissioner—A. S. Ramsey and H. S. Barney.

Non-Arrival of the America.

PORTLAND, Me., March 23—9 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship America, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 10th, and Londonderry of the 11th instant.

Wind northeast and blowing a gale.

Thermometer twenty-two degrees above zero.

SACRED CONCERT.—A grand sacred concert is announced for this evening at the Madison avenue Baptist church, under the direction of Mr. William Berge, the organist. The first part of the programme embraces Rossini's Stabat Mater, which will be sung by Mrs. J. M. Mozart and Messrs. J. H. Barclay, Gustavus Geary and J. R. Thomas, assisted by a full chorus. The second will consist of selections from the works of the best composers of solos, duets and choruses. In the interval Mr. Berge will play a grand organ piece, in order to demonstrate the qualities of the fine instrument of the church.

MR. AND MRS. WATKINS' ENTERTAINMENT.—This evening, to-morrow, and Saturday the above talented couple will give at Eiblo's Saloon their humorous entertainment, entitled "Photographians." It has been written for them by Mr. Charles Gayler, who has managed to crowd into a couple of hours' performance more fun and incident than are usually to be found in this class of amusement. They will be assisted by Miss Carlotta Shaw, [illegible]

THE RE GALANTUOMO.

Report of the Brig Howard, Arrived at this Port.

The brig Howard, Captain Smith, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Liverpool, after a passage of sixty two days.

Captain Smith reports that on the 20th instant, when in lat. 39 30, lon. 69, saw a large man-of-war steering towards southeast, apparently not fully manageable, as she varied in her course about eight points from south to east. She had close reefed foretopsail set, reefed foresail and foretopmast staysail. The fore and mizzen topgallant masts were down, and the maintopmast broken off above the yard—the maintopsail blowing from it.

March 16, lat. 41 26, lon. 04 14, spoke her Britannic Majesty's gunboat Styx, from Halifax, in search of an Italian frigate which was in distress.

From the above report there can hardly be a doubt that the vessel seen by Captain Smith was the Re Galantuomo.

Captain Smith is positive the distressed frigate he saw was the Re Galantuomo, as he had seen her before at Naples.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Incendiary Fire at Washington—Beauregard Gone to the Southwest—Seizure of the Newbern Gas Works, &c.

The following items are taken from the Newbern, N. C., *Times* of the 19th:—

After consultation with the military authorities, the United States Treasury agent has taken possession of the gas works in this city as abandoned property, and will soon be prepared to receive propositions from responsible parties, with a view of putting the same in operation.

Nearly eight-tenths of the property is said to belong to insurgents, who abandoned the works and fled to Rebeldom when Newbern was taken.

Major Jameson, of the Fifth Rhode Island Volunteers, is raising a regiment of colored heavy artillery in this district. He is meeting with great success.

On the 9th instant a fire broke out in the quarters of the Twenty-third battery, at Washington, North Carolina. The battery was moving out on that day. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

The Raleigh *Progress* of the 6th says that General D. H. Hill has been assigned to the command of Charleston, and that General G. P. T. Beauregard has gone to the Army of the Southwest.

The *Progress* also says:—

We learn from a gentleman connected with the conscript bureau in this city that some twenty-five Yankees escaped from a number of prisoners under guard at Rittrell's depot, thirty-six miles north of Raleigh, on Sunday night. We suppose these men escaped from a squad being sent to Americus, Ga.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 4th says:—

There is a rumor to-day, said to have been brought by passengers on the Gulf road, last evening, that the Yankees were landing in considerable force yesterday at Darien. If this be true the object is probably a raid on the Gulf Railroad. They will find such a movement a dangerous one.

Rebel Spies Sent to the House of Correction.

BOSTON, March 23, 1864.

Mary J. Johnson and Carrie E. Jones, alleged spies for the rebels, have been sent North from the Old Capitol prison at Washington, and arrived here yesterday. They were transferred to the Fitchburg House of Correction for present safe keeping.

THE EQUINOCTIAL.

Another Abortive Snow Storm.

March seems this year to be going out like a lion instead of in that lamb-like fashion which, according to the old saying, ought to characterize the closing days of the first month of spring. For a few days the temperature has been on the descent, and the wind has been quite blustry and winter-like. About two o'clock yesterday morning a very heavy snow storm commenced, and continued until about noon, when it disappeared suddenly, leaving in the streets a thin covering, which soon melted away under the constant beating of foot and vehicle wheels. The wind, however, continued high throughout the day; but the indications were that a change in that respect would soon take place. In other parts of the country the storm appears to have been much more severe and lasting in its effects.

Telegraphic Weather Reports—Width and Length of the Storm.

WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864.

Washington, D. C.—Wind west. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 36 deg.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Wind north. Snow storm. Thermometer 31 deg.

New York.—Wind north. Snow storm. Thermometer 28 deg.

Hartford, Conn., 12 M.—Wind north. Blowing a gale; cloudy. Thermometer 26 deg.

New Haven, Conn.—Wind northeast. Fresh. Cloudy. Thermometer 28 deg.

Boston, Mass.—A strong blustering northeast wind was blowing all night, and we had a slight flurry of snow this morning. Thermometer 25 deg.

Springfield, Mass.—Wind northeast. Weather cloudy and a gale. Thermometer 28 deg.

Chicago, Ill.—Weather clear and mild.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Weather cool and pleasant.

Albany, N. Y.—Weather cloudy and cold.

Concord, N. H.—Wind north. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 20 deg.

Portland, Me.—Wind northeast. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 22 deg.

Bangor, Me.—Wind northeast. Blowing fresh, with indications of snow.

Calais—Wind east. Blowing a gale. It looks like snow and is very cold.

Halifax—A heavy northeast gale has prevailed all day with snow. It is a fearful night.

The Sanitary Fair.

THE FAIR AND THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—ENGINE NO. 6 AND ITS CONTRIBUTIONS—A VISIT TO THE ENGINE HOUSE IN THE SEVENTH WARD, ETC.

The members of Engine Company No. 6 are busily engaged in procuring contributions to the Sanitary Fair. The following circular has been sent to each house by the members of the company:—

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN FRIENDS IN THIS HOUSE:—

The members of American Engine Company No. 6 having been requested by the New York Fire Department Committee, in behalf of the Metropolitan Fair for the Benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission, to open a receptacle in their house for articles of contribution towards such fair, respectfully appeal to the lady and gentleman friends of the company to aid them in their undertaking by contributions of any article or articles suitable for such purpose. As the object is a very laudable and charitable one, it is hoped that no person will be disinterested in offering their aid. The article or articles received will, upon the consent of the donor, have his or her name attached. Upon the closing of the reception of such articles as the public may choose to entrust to our care, they will be taken to the headquarters of the general fair.

The public are requested to call and examine, as the articles received will be open for inspection at the engine house.

The house will be open for the reception of such articles on next Tuesday evening, February 9, and every succeeding Friday and Tuesday, from three until ten o'clock, to and inclusive of 26th day of March, 1864. Respectfully, yours,

JOHN BUCKLEY, Foreman.
ANTHONY BURNE, Asst. Foreman.
JOHN SIGERSON, Secretary.

John Sigerson, Jacob F. Valentine, Richard Kilmoran, Thomas Sweeney, Thomas Clerken, Thomas Gayle, William Hammond, Reuben Clinton, Committee.

Our reporter visited the engine house last evening, where the articles intended for the fair were on exhibition. Among the numerous articles were the following:—

Mr. J. Buckley—Silver butter stand.
Miss Monroe—Pair of vases.
Miss Glynn—Fancy cup and saucer.
Miss A. Stern—One tidy.
Mr. A. Henderson, Jr.—Lampmat.
Mr. J. McKenzie—Picture frame.
Mrs. McDonald—Lampmat, pair of vases and pincushion.
Mrs. J. Pickford—Statue of Goddess of Liberty.
Vine cap from Mr. Wilson, of the Bowery.
Kerosene oil lamp from Mrs. Van Winkle.
Set of silver ware from Supervisor Tweed.
Farm house from Martin Thomas Gayle.
Chinese pagoda from Wm. B. Donnelly.
Three vases of flowers from W. L. Ely.
Model of a steamboat, 6 feet 3 inch keel, from Benjamin Yates.
Beautiful glass ship from B. Yates.
Washington's chair, from John Pryer. This chair is 107 years old.
Splendid set of silver from Herbert Lawrence.
Silver Caster from Mrs. A. Burke.
Silver Basket from John Lecount.
Silver Pitcher from S. J. Dolan.
China Set from George Rosenpil.
Iron Safe from R. M. Patrick.

The committee calculate that they have already received goods and contributions to the amount of $3,000.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION FOR THE SANITARY FAIR.—The public exhibition of the female department of ward school No. 40, in East Thirty-seventh street, near Second avenue, was given last evening for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. The grand school room was filled with a highly respectable audience at twenty-five cents per head, and the exhibition afforded the utmost satisfaction. Among the performances was the Cantata of Joseph, which was given in admirable style by the following young ladies:—Misses Cornelia A. Wood, Sarah Cornell, Kate Cornell, Katie Sloan, Maria A. Greenwood and Jennie D. Ware. The rest of the programme comprised music, calisthenics and the following recitations and compositions:—Composition, "All Can Do No Good," by Grace M. Parkhurst; a dialogue called "Mrs. Rusher's Brown Stone Front," by Lizzie Parker, Cornelia Wood, Robert D. Elder and Samuel Cadwell, and "the Soldier's Dream," by Lizzie Parker.

THE FINE ACADEMY AND THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—An exhibition of the Sophomore Class of the Free Academy will be given at Cooper Institute tonight, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission. Tickets of admission [illegible]

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Twenty Buildings Destroyed at Memphis—Forty Negroes and Six Soldiers Buried in the Ruins—Commissary Stores Destroyed, &c.

CAIRO, March 23, 1864.

The steamer Pauline Carvell, from New Orleans, has arrived here with a cargo of sugar and molasses for St. Louis. She brings no news of general interest from New Orleans.

The steamer, on leaving Memphis, learned that a block of twenty buildings, used as commissary storehouses, had fallen in, burying beneath the ruins about forty negroes and from five to six soldiers, who were guarding the buildings.

The steamer Von Phul passed up for St. Louis to-day, with the Fifth Illinois cavalry (veterans), *en route* home on furlough.

Major General McPherson and staff arrived here on the Von Phul, and left immediately for Nashville.

CAIRO, March 22—P. M.

The steamer Perry, from Memphis at twelve o'clock on Sunday night, has arrived.

She reports that up to the time of her leaving, four women, more or less injured, and twelve children, dead, had been taken from the ruins of the fallen buildings.

The search was being continued for the bodies of others.

Eighty-eight rebel prisoners were brought up on Sunday, and forwarded to Camp Chase to-night.

News from Vicksburg.

BURNING OF GOVERNMENT STOREHOUSES—RAILROAD DEPOT DESTROYED—THE SHREVEPORT EXPEDITION, ETC.

MEMPHIS, March 20, 1864.

Advices from Vicksburg of March 15 give the following intelligence:—

We have been visited with a large number of fires, evidently the work of incendiaries.

Several government storehouses have been burned.

The large railroad depot and several adjoining buildings have also been set on fire, and large quantities of government property consumed.

There is no news from the Shreveport expedition.

News from Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, March 23, 1864.

A flag of truce for the exchange of rebel for Union officers went to the front to-day.

Several cases of brandy, segars and fine goods were seized at this port to-day, which had been fictitiously marked per express as private packages.

Some two hundred bales of government cotton, valued at $10,000, were burned near the depot to-day by three boys, supposed to have been incited by resident rebels.

No hostile demonstrations have occurred at the front. Longstreet is supposed to be preparing to meet his friends in Knoxville.

News from Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 22, 1864.

The friends of Governor Johnson here confidently expect his nomination by the Republican Convention as Vice President on the ticket with President Lincoln.

Surgeon Gross, of the Fourteenth corps, has been relieved at his own request, and goes to Annapolis, in pursuance of Department orders.

The gambling houses in this city were closed to-night, and all the gamblers ordered to leave the army, and were prohibited returning under a severe penalty.

Railroad Accident at Tunnel Hill.

LOUISVILLE, March 22, 1864.

Last night's train hence to Nashville collided at three o'clock this morning, at Tunnel Hill, with a hospital train bound northward, causing a smash up of cars, but injuring none of the passengers seriously.

Skirmish Near Fort Pillow and Rout of the Enemy.

CAIRO, March 23, 1864.

An engagement took place on the 16th, two miles east of Fort Pillow, between six hundred federals and one thousand rebels, in which the enemy were routed with a loss of fifty killed and wounded.

The Third and Sixteenth Iowa, Sixty-eighth Ohio and Forty-fifth Illinois veteran regiments have arrived from Vicksburg on a re-enlistment furlough.

The Twelfth Michigan infantry and the Fifth Iowa cavalry, veteran regiments, passed through here to-day, *en route* for the front, with their ranks materially strengthened.

Reported Capture of Trains at Waverlace.

NASHVILLE, March 23, 1864.

Rumors are afloat of the capture of three of our trains at Wartrace, but they are groundless.

General Sherman arrived here to-night.

The Rebel General Ferguson Killed.

CAVE CITY