NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXIX .....No. 153

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Bal. Demonio.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Wife's Secret.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Fra Diavolo—Twice Married.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—Pet of the Petticoats—Easy Shaving.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Carrick and His Dog—Shoemaker of Toulouse—Paddy Carey.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—St. James and St. Giles—Duke Boy of Manchester—Jack Robinson.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—Two Giants, Two Dwarfs, Albinos, What Is It, &c., at all hours. Janet Pride—At 3 and 7½ P. M.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Three Sisters.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—Dave and Sport Brothers.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 485 Broadway.—Our American Cousin.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—Ballets, Pantomimes, Burlesques, &c.—People's Lawyer.

SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway.—Robert Heller.

HOLMAN'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 720 Broadway.—Cinderella—Young Actress.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—Mysterious Changer—Jenny Lind.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Sacred Concert.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Stereoptikon.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Curiosities and Lectures, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Thursday, June 2, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The latest bulletins from the War Department report that General Grant's communication with White House is complete. On Monday the enemy attempted to resist our advance on the Mechanicsville road, but were totally repulsed, with serious loss. Our correspondents and despatches furnish to-day a full and detailed account of the affair. General Lee's army is now in the intrenchments at Meadow's Bridge and Bottom Bridge. The siege of Richmond has fairly begun.

The news from General Sherman is most satisfactory. The rebels made an attack on his forces on the 31st ult., but were repulsed after a sharp and brilliant engagement. Gen. Sherman was at Dallas on Saturday. Gen. Thomas had reached Marietta, and General McPherson was within twelve miles of Atlanta. General Johnston is falling back with his demoralized army to Athens, and General Polk is retreating towards Macon. Our map, on another page, will illustrate comprehensively the scene of Sherman's late movements, descriptions of which are admirably given by our correspondents in the field.

We have late intelligence from General Butler's army. All was quiet on Tuesday. Mr. Stanton has nothing of importance to relate from there.

A terrible catastrophe, by which forty New York soldiers were killed, occurred near Newbern, N. C., on the 26th ult. Four torpedoes accidentally exploded as the train containing them reached the station. The signal tower, near by, was blown eight hundred feet into the air. We give the names of the killed and wounded by this unlucky disaster.

The arrival of the United States steam transport Catawba and the steamship Matanzas at this port yesterday, from New Orleans on the 25th ult., puts us in possession of some interesting news from that quarter. The New Orleans *Picayune* was suppressed by the Provost Marshal, on the day the steamer sailed, for publishing the bogus proclamation of the President in an extra.

Despatches from St. Louis yesterday report the burning of a train and the brutal massacre of some eighty men and women—Union refugees from Jacksonville—at Salem, Ark., by a band of three hundred guerillas.

The rebel privateer Florida entered the port of Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 12th of May, on a "flying visit" to obtain American newspapers and letters. She reported only one vessel—the Avon—as burned by her commander. Three steamships and one schooner, laden with cotton and tobacco, reached Bermuda from the 10th to the 16th of May.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the National Bank bill, made a report. He explained that there were only six points of difference between the Senate and the House, the latter having generally agreed to the former's amendments. The most material amendment was to require all banks, East and West, to redeem their currency at par in New York, instead of allowing Western banks a quarter of one per cent discount on their notes redeemable in New York. The report was agreed to. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of the bill permitting the exportation of goods from the British provinces through the United States. The Judiciary Committee made an adverse report to the bill extending the jurisdiction of District Courts. The bill amending the act relative to the public printing was passed. A resolution requesting the Secretary of War to communicate news from the armies as soon as he receives it, when the same can be furnished without detriment to the public interests, was adopted. The joint resolution awarding the thanks of Congress and a gold medal to Lieutenant Colonel Bailey, for extricating Admiral Porter's fleet from Red river, was reported back by the Military Committee. The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill.

In the House of Representatives the Bankrupt bill was reported, and Mr. Jenckes made an able speech in its support. A motion to lay it over till December was negatived by twenty-one majority. A report of the conference committee on the National Bank bill was accepted. So the bill only awaits the President's signature to become a law. A bill for a bridge over the Hudson river at Albany was introduced and referred to the Committee on Commerce. The election case of Rinah against King, the sitting member from the Sixth district of Missouri, gave rise to an acrimonious discussion between the contestants. The House decided that Mr. King should retain his seat, and thereupon adjourned.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Australasian, from Queenstown, reached this port, and the Nova Scotian, from Londonderry, passed Father Point, on her way to Quebec, yesterday. The news is dated to the 22d of May—three days later.

Intense anxiety prevailed in England to obtain news of the progress of General Grant's campaign in Virginia. The people were in possession of advices, brought by the Bremen from New York, to the 7th of May.

A general impression prevailed on the Stock Exchange, on the 21st of May, that there was "some truth in the report that Grant had won a victory over Lee." The rebel loan declined three per cent on the 21st of May.

The Cunard steamship Europa, from Halifax on the 13th of May, arrived at Queenstown on Sunday, May 22, the day the Australasian left that port. The American news which influenced the Stock Exchange, as referred to above, must consequently have been that brought by the Bremen.

The journals of London, Liverpool and Manchester express very favorable opinions of Grant's ability and his plan of campaign, so far as the writers understood it, but they were nervous as to predicting a successful result.

Our Berlin correspondent states that it was very generally believed in the Prussian capital that if England should fall into a war difficulty on the Danish question she would, in order to secure the neutrality of France, permit Napoleon to "rectify" the Rhine frontier, or even join him in a recognition of the rebel States of America.

Our Vienna correspondent states that active military volunteering was going on in that city for the Mexican legion of Maximilian. The commander of the Austrian contingent was about to embark for Vera Cruz. Numbers of adventurers from every country of the continent of Europe were preparing to flook to Mexico.

Spain will recognize the empire of Mexico when Maximilian has officially informed the Queen that he is "established."

The Dano-German Conference in London had effected nothing. Napoleon regarded the diplomatic puzzle which existed there with complacency, hoping, it was said, that the affair would lead to a change of ministry in England, as a new Cabinet in that country would have "the cordial support of France." The Swedish envoy to the Conference complains that letters, with secret instructions, addressed to him, had been opened in Germany. The Germans ravaged the property of the people of Jutland during the armistice, and the Danes demanded that the blockade of the German ports should be restored as a measure of retaliation.

The Paris *Moniteur* denies the report of pending changes in the French Cabinet. The French squadron in the Mediterranean had been ordered to make ready to sail for Tunis, in order "to solve certain difficulties which had arisen."

It is said that the cardinals resident in Rome, at the latest date, had been summoned to a secret conclave to elect a successor to Pope Pius the Ninth before the death of the Pontiff, which it was daily expected would be announced to the public.

Exceedingly and most unusually warm weather prevailed in England.

The imperialist Chinese army was defeated at Keatung. Major Gordon, commanding the Anglo-Chinese forces, was wounded, and lost several of his officers.

Consols closed in London, on the 21st of May, at 91¾ a 91⅞ for money.

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet, with unchanged rates, on the 21st of May. Breadstuffs were flat. Provisions dull and downward on the 21st of May.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A meeting of the McClellan Executive Committee was held last evening at the Sinclair House, corner of Broadway and Eighth street. The object of the organization is to establish in the various wards of the city political clubs for advancing the interests of Little Mac, whom they are sanguine of deputing to take the executive chair at the White House for the ensuing Presidential term. All the necessary initiatory steps were taken to organize ward clubs throughout the city, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the members, who seemed fully determined to go McClellan at all hazards.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon. A resolution was adopted authorizing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals to clean the streets for a period not exceeding five years. An invitation to attend the Grant mass meeting at Union square was accepted. In relation to the unfinished state of the Battery enlargement, the Street Commissioner reported that the contractors were not under bonds, and that no labor had been performed on the work since January, 1858, when the Common Council passed an ordinance prohibiting the dumping of any more earth until the rip-rap wall was completed. The Board passed upon a large number of papers from the Board of Councilmen, and then adjourned until Monday next at two o'clock P. M.

At a meeting of the Board of Education last evening no business of public interest was transacted. The Board will hold a special meeting next Thursday to hear the report of the committee on the alleged Fourth ward corruption case. In this case developments are expected which will amount to a spicy expose.

The vast number of 10,260 emigrants arrived at this port last week. This makes the number landed since January 1, 66,078. The number landed in the corresponding period of last year was 49,682. The balance of the commutation fund at present in bank is $77,599 14. The largeness of the emigration this season keeps Mr. Casserly and his clerks almost constantly engaged.

The testimony in the case of Edward Hunter, whose trial for the alleged murder of his wife has been going on in the General Sessions for the past week, was summed up yesterday by Mr Clinton and District Attorney Stewart. Recorder Hoffman charged the jury in the afternoon, and, as there was no possibility of their agreeing upon a verdict at ten o'clock, they were locked up for the night.

In the United States District Court, before Judge Betts, a decree of condemnation was entered yesterday in the case of the schooner Nellie, a prize to the United States steamer South Carolina. The cargo was sold by the Marshal, the proceeds amounting to upwards of $20,000. A decree of distribution will be issued in a few days.

The steamship City of Baltimore, Captain John Mirehouse, of the Inman line, which arrived at this port on Monday morning last, will sail on her return to Queenstown and Liverpool on Saturday next, 4th instant, in place of the Glasgow. The latter vessel will sail at daybreak this (Thursday) morning for the above ports.

Last evening a steam planing mill, belonging to R. D. Crane & Co., in West Twenty-ninth street, near the North river, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $30 000. Insured for $7,300.

The stock market exhibited a better feeling yesterday, and most of the shares of the Western railroads advanced in price. Gold opened dull at 187¼, but was run up to 189¼. Government securities were down one-half to one per cent, owing to the rumor that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to put new bonds on the market. The two years five per cent legal tenders, having had their first coupons cancelled, have gone to a me extent into circulation, which tended yesterday to render the money market quite easy.

Owing to the continued fluctuations in gold, commercial transactions continued on a small scale, both in imported and domestic merchandise, yesterday. The army news occupied the attention of business men to the exclusion of most other things, and business was only of secondary consideration with most of the merchants. Petroleum was very firm. Cotton was steady. On 'Change breadstuffs were less active, and prices without decided change, except corn, which was scarce and 2c a 3c. better. The pork market stiffened up a little, and closed at 25c. a 37½c. dearer for mess. Beef was also firmer and more active. Whiskey sold steady. Freights were dull and depressed.

Grant and Sherman.

We have nothing later from General Grant, though our correspondents give fuller particulars than we previously had of the operations of the 28th, 29th and part of the 30th ultimo, bringing us down to a time just preceding the action of Monday evening, on the Mechanicsville road. The enemy were defeated, and now occupy the intrenchments around Meadow Bridge and Bottom Bridge, which may be said to be the outer lines of the Richmond defences. The siege is thus opened. In General Butler's department everything continues quiet.

General Sherman still keeps the rebels on the go in Georgia. McPherson, in advance, had been reinforced by Sherman, after his battle hitherto reported, and was pushing forward for Atlanta at last accounts, expecting to enter it this week, while the main army, under General Thomas, reached Marietta on Monday. Early on Tuesday the rebels, too hotly pressed by Thomas, no doubt, attacked our forces at Marietta, but were beaten, and continued their retreat. Apparently, these vigorous operations have disorganized Johnston's army, and are likely to disperse it. Johnston, with a portion of his forces, is retreating toward Athens, fifty miles east of Atlanta, and Polk, with another portion, toward Macon. Our great success in the Southwest is alone almost enough to kill the rebellion, without any consideration of the beaten and broken up condition of Lee's army.

The Presidency—The Fremont Movement—How Lincoln Will Be Dosecated.

The political radicals of the late Cleveland Convention have boldly entered the Presidential field under the banner of General Fremont, and upon the broad and commodious platform of the Union, the constitution and the laws, the suppression of the rebellion by gunpowder, free speech, a free press, the habeas corpus, the right of asylum, the one term principle, the Monroe doctrine, emancipation and confiscation, and "liberty, equality and fraternity." The politicians thus represented have named themselves the "radical democracy," although, with very few exceptions, their rank and file are drawn from the camps of the radical republicans.

What are they driving at? Nobody imagines that they have put forward their Presidential ticket of General John C. Fremont and General John Cochrane with any expectation of any possible contingency that may result in the election of this ticket. No. Their object is not the election of Fremont, but the defeat of Lincoln. Nor can this movement be regarded with indifference when we know that it is supported by a powerful body of honest and inflexible radicals, including the Fremont German Legion; and when we remember that the little abolition diversion of 1844, under Birney, though looked upon at the time as a contemptible affair, proved sufficiently strong to take off from Henry Clay, in this State, the popular and electoral balance of power by which he was defeated. It will be remembered, too, that, incensed and disgusted with the doings of the regular Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1848, Martin Van Buren, heading an independent free soil ticket, and upon his free soil Buffalo platform, in the name of the "free democracy," carried away votes enough from General Cass, in this State, to turn over its electoral vote to General Taylor, thus deciding the election in old Zack's favor.

By a similar diversion the "radical democracy" are now aiming to prevent a re-election of Abraham Lincoln. They declare that he has proved false to the cause of "human freedom;" that he has needlessly, in many cases, trampled under foot the liberty of speech and the press; that he has treacherously abandoned the Monroe doctrine; that his administration, in everything a failure, corrupt and incompetent, is leading the country on the high road to destruction, and that a new President is the first essential to the salvation of the country. Upon this bill of accusations we may assume that this Fremont faction will carry away the Lincoln republican majority of every State from New York to Missouri inclusive. Thus, taking it for granted that Abraham Lincoln will be the nominee of the Baltimore Republican Convention of next week, this independent Fremont movement will clear the track for a good conservative Union ticket from the Chicago Democratic Convention in July.

But if either the Baltimore Convention or the Chicago Convention should hoist the broad pennant of General Grant, this Fremont organization will speedily collapse, as its main object—the defeat of Lincoln—will be accomplished. We will assume, however, that the renomination of Lincoln at Baltimore is a foregone conclusion; and we will further assume that, without a cordial fusion upon some popular name of all the conservative elements of the Chicago Convention, its labors and this Fremont movement will amount to nothing. What then? Why, then, the Chicago Convention, casting aside "the time honored principles" or cant clap-trap and rubbish of the defunct democratic party, will have nothing to do but to nominate General Grant upon his own platform in order to absorb the Fremont organization and walk over the Presidential course.

General Grant is master of the political as well as the military situation. The Baltimore Convention, in nominating him, will settle the Presidential contest at once, or the Chicago Convention, in taking him up in opposition to Lincoln as the candidate of the shoddy republicans, will soon develop the power to defeat them. Like the rebellion, the Presidency is in the hands and subject to the good will and pleasure of General Grant. If this fixed fact cannot be made apparent at Baltimore it may be abundantly proved through the adoption of Grant by the Chicago Convention. This Cleveland Fremont movement will neutralize the most of Lincoln's State majorities, and the name of Grant as the candidate of the combined conservative Union elements of the country will become the signal for a great and wholesome political revolution.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS AND THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.—In the declaration of Paris France and England agreed to the abolishment of privateering, and invited this government to make a similar promise. That we did not sign such an agreement may yet stand us in need. At the commencement of the Davis rebellion the traitors found immediate encouragement in the action of the British government, which recognized them as belligerents. France did the same, and the hopes of the so called confederacy, as a natural result, rose to fever heat. England went still further in her encouragement of the rebellion: she furnished supplies to the South, broke our blockade, and lastly, and most offensively, she built privateers for the rebels, through which agency our commerce has greatly suffered and our prestige been gravely attacked. Clearly this was a flagrant violation of the treaty which binds that nation to the abolishment of privateering. France has not so openly broken her solemn obligation; but there have been evidences of a great desire on her part to do so. We now are assured that the French government will not allow the South to have ships built in French ports. We hope this assurance is sincere, as it will save France from such reprisals as we shall undoubtedly in due time make, as far as England is concerned.

It is a beggarly subterfuge, as was exposed by Mr. Cobden, for the officials of England to let the rebel privateers go on the plea that they are "men-of-war." Should England go to war with any nation it will be a matter of pleasure, and doubtless profit, for us to follow the example set us by John Bull, and furnish the nation warred upon by England with privateers, swift sailing steamers, heavily armed and manned by picked crews, which shall be recognized by us as "men-of-war," and allowed to prey on English commerce at will, always finding in our harbors a safe refuge and all the supplies they may need. The English government could not of course object to such a course, as it has furnished so glaring a precedent. Decidedly this privateering business has, like other matters, its good and its bad side—a fact we shall endeavor to impress upon the mind of John Bull through his pockets all in due time. We shall not, to all appearances, have long to wait for a favorable opportunity.

France may avoid these agreeable contingencies by acting honorably in this shipbuilding business, and not allowing Davis to buy or build privateers in French ports.

The War and the Currency.

Our armies are, beyond all question, victorious in the two great theatres in which the war rages. Grant has given the most substantial evidence of his ability to beat Lee, and it is hardly doubted that he will take the rebel capital. Sherman, in Georgia, has driven Johnston from point to point, until it has become problematical whether or no Johnston can make any decided stand at all; and there is, finally, a definite confidence in the popular mind that the rebellion will soon and certainly be put down. Yet, with all this, the price of gold continues to go up. This apparent vagary on the part of gold excites a great deal of surprise; for the people think that, as our armies win battles, gold must go down. But it should be considered that other things affect the price of gold besides the operations of armies.

In reflecting on the causes likely to depreciate the value of our currency the people look at once to the war as the main or only one, whereas it is only just to consider that influence after we have considered the more immediate influences to be found in the administration of the national finances. Causes within the national exchequer always affect the value of a national currency much more directly and forcibly than the successes or failures of war, and it is in obedience to such causes that gold now continues to advance in price, although we are more decidedly victorious in the field than we have ever before been. If the national finances are administered on notoriously unsound principles; if a nation with a vast expenditure makes only what every business man can see is an inadequate provision for the expenditure, the people must inevitably lose faith in its solvency; and as the people lose faith its promises to pay must depreciate in value, though it had all the victories of Alexander to sustain it. This is now our case.

We are not the first people in whose history this apparent contradiction has been seen. During the French Revolution the paper money of the republic sounded all the depths and shoals of depreciation, though the republican armies won against the enemies of France the most brilliant victories. But no victories could give value to pieces of paper that were multiplied and multiplied with the most prodigal profusion, until their number was such that the people could not conceive the possibility of their redemption. No provision was made for the national expenses that inspired faith in the national credit, and when that faith was gone the assignats, that under a better financial system would have been expressions of value, became merely pieces of dirty paper.

How different was the management of the British finances at a period of great difficulty. England, it is true, was a great commercial nation; but the difference in the administration of the finances alone explains the great difference between the credit of the two nations. Mr. Pitt, under the advice of the business men of the country, adopted a simple, common sense system. He borrowed money for half the expenses of the great wars that England then entered upon, and provided by taxation for the payment of the interest. No government currency was issued; there was no undue extension or inflation of the regular currency, and, though there was suspension of specie payment, and the quantity of bullion in the Bank of England went down to one million, the difference between the price of gold and Bank of England notes scarcely exceeded twenty-five per cent through the whole period covered by the brilliant victories of Napoleon.

Here, on the one hand, was the most alarming depreciation of a national currency coincident with the success of the nation's arms, and, on the other hand, the steady maintenance of national finances in the face of continual defeat. And these facts show distinctly enough that the operations of armies are not the only influence that may affect a national currency; but they show that the good or bad management of national finances is what is really vital to national credit.

We have seen the history of the finances of the French Revolution repeated in the Southern confederacy, where almost unlimited issues and continual inflation have destroyed every vestige of national credit. Memminger used up the credit of his government with the people on his first issues—analogous to the French assignats; and in France the assignats were followed by the mandats, which the people would not take at all. Memminger is now likely to suffer the same complete failure. It is in vain that he tries to wheedle the Southern people with the offer of the most temptingly decked out securities. He cannot get a dollar. All the time he has had cotton as a real basis of value for his operations, and he has had victories enough; but his finances have proved an utter failure.

We have imitated, not the system of Pitt, but the bad one of the French Revolution and of Memminger; and how far our currency is now behind Memminger's in downward tendency it is not well to consider; but it is quite certain that it is on the same road in which Memminger's as well as the currency of the French Revolution went so far. Our people are daily losing faith in the national credit. They see the head of the Treasury Department anxious only over Presidential schemes and not over provision for national expenses, and they fear that the exertions we are making to put down the rebellion will, under such bad management, put down the United States also. They have completely lost confidence in the government finances; and this is the reason why gold goes up, though our armies so constantly beat the enemy. We shall not have a return of public confidence until we have another government; and meantime we can only hope for the least possible harm through the bad system of the present one. The French and rebel currency alike depreciated gradually to a certain point, and from that point they went to absolute worthlessness at once. Let us hope that our currency may not reach that critical point before there is a change.

CORNER LOAFERS.—We call the particular attention of the police to the corner loafers who infest Broadway from Canal to Tenth street, and who are also to be found upon most of our frequented thoroughfares. These loafers stare decent women out of countenance, expectorate upon their dresses, and are otherwise common nuisances. They ought to be taught decency in a station house and morality in the penitentiary.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ABOLISHING SLAVERY.—We are not surprised to find the so-called peace democrats and war democrats in Congress voting against the amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery. It is now generally admitted that this is the only legal way to get rid of the evil of slavery, and we do not envy those who are responsible for the defeat of this amendment. Perhaps the action of Congress settles the fate of the matter for this session; but we appeal from these legislators to the people, and from this Congress to the next. Woe be to those who strive to keep open so fruitful a source of differences and dissensions. They shall have their reward.

THE BONE BOILING NUISANCE.—The Committee on Public Health of the Board of Aldermen have reported that, after hearing and considering all sides of the question, they are forced to the conclusion that bone boiling establishments are great nuisances, detrimental to health and deserving of immediate removal beyond the city limits, but that they do not believe that the Common Council has the power to make such removals. They agree, however, that this power is possessed by the Board of Health, and therefore request the Mayor to call that Board together immediately to take proper action in the premises. We second that request. After such an official report surely Mayor Gunther can no longer delay.

A New Sensation.

THE DAVENPORT SISTERS AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Prolific as the city has been of sensations ever since Grant commenced his great onward movement towards the rebel capital, and since the Davenport Brothers opened their exercises at the Cooper Institute, some weeks since, there has been a sort of quietus in sensational matters. But last night it was announced that a couple of Davenport Sisters would essay in public a representation of some of those extraordinary performances with which their brothers had astounded the New York public. Whether sisters or not, they evidently understand the business of the Brothers, and, as the latter excited astonishment, these young ladies, by their demonstrations last night, awakened a most lively sensation.

The hall was well filled. A policeman was planted on the platform to the left as the audience entered. The orchestra struck up as the hour of beginning the performances approached. It was a gay orchestra. It consisted of two violinists, one flutist and a bass viol. Awaiting the commencement of business, these musicians discoursed their music. Mr. Lacy took the opportunity to excuse their unproficiency by improvising a new reading of a line of Shakspere, to wit—"There is more music in the Heaven and the earth, ladies and gentlemen, than is dreamed of in your psychology." (Laughter.) Mr. Lacy, with his accustomed gentleness of manner, appealed to the audience to behave themselves, because ladies, not men, were to be the subjects of their scrutiny during the evening. (A round of applause.) He then repeated what he had previously said about the manifestations of the Brothers, all of which has been presented to the public, and then proposed that the audience should select the committee to examine into the fidelity of the demonstrations. Messrs. George D. Sickles (father of the General) and Captain Copeland, of the Metropolitan Police, were selected as the committee. But, there being ladies in the cabinet, it was subsequently proposed that two of the gentler sex should be added to the committee. There were several nominations made at large to fill this space, including the names of some of our most prominent and fashionable ladies, all of whom were present. The selection finally fell upon a couple of ladies—one a young widow, in her mourning cap and other early weeds, and the other a tall and pleasant young woman, who probably thinks she looks better in black than in any other positive color.

The entertainment begins. Mr. Sickles, in light pants and a sack overcoat, knocks at the panels of the cabinet, just as his son, the gallant General, is supposed to have knocked at Lee's battalions at Gettysburg. The son lost a leg; the father only bruised his knuckles. The audience was satisfied. Copeland, the policeman, is seated, with his salary of one thousand dollars per annum going on, looking at the cabinet, after having overhauled it in the manner of old spectacled Conklin, of the Davenport Brothers notoriety.

The ladies are introduced. Ames inquires whether they are sisters. "Oh, no," remarked a lady; "one is married." "Ah, that makes the difference."

Their appearance produced no particular sensation. They look like a couple of well meaning young ladies who would not be engaged knowingly in any disreputable transaction, and enter the closet with no manifestations that touched the ear or the sense of the audience. They are there tied in the usual and equatorial regions by the venerable Sickles and the energetic Copeland. Their lower, or the antarctic regions, have not yet been confined: their feet and ankles have yet to be tied. The old beau Sickles blushes. Copeland, with all the effrontery of an expert detective, hesitates. The two ladies appointed on the committee come, at the request of Mr. Lacy, to the rescue and the rope, and the young ladies are secured according to Gunter in the extremities of their delicate pedals. Here the box closes. A small imitation of something in the way of touching upon a guitar is heard. A jingle of a tamborine next salutes the sense of the delighted and benighted audience. An attempt is made to thrust that old horn through the orifice in the cabinet. The horn catches in the screening, and its exodus would have been a failure but for Mr. Lacy, who, like sponsors at a circus, was always ready to prevent damage to the success of the fair stars of the evening. This performance through, the doors of the cabinet are thrown open, the lights are turned up, and the young ladies are found tied as tight as they were before, and tighter than if both had been bound in the cords of wedlock. The audience applauded. These experiments were repeated, and in every respect were similar to the demonstrations of the Davenport Brothers, but possessed less of their force and character, and in short would, if it were not for their sex, be esteemed little better than a pleasant pastime for children and superannuates.

City Intelligence.

PROPERTY LOST AND RECOVERED DURING THE SANITARY FAIR.—General Superintendent Kennedy yesterday made the following report to the Police Commissioners in relation to the property lost and recovered during the late Metropolitan Sanitary Fair:—

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
300 MULBERRY STREET, NEW YORK, May 31, 1864.

COMMISSIONERS METROPOLITAN POLICE:—

GENTLEMEN—Herewith receive the return of the articles found within the edifices of the Sanitary Fair, held in this city in April last, extending from the 4th to the 23d.

The whole number of such articles recovered at both places of exhibition, viz:—Palace Garden, Fourteenth street, and Union square, Seventeenth street, was..2,100
Of which returned to owners..... 673

Leaving unclaimed..... 1 433

The unclaimed articles have been delivered over to the custody of the Property Clerk, as by his receipt of this date appears.

The value of five hundred and sixty-six articles restored at the Fourteenth street department, as fixed by the owners, is $5,034. The value of those returned at the Seventeenth street department has not been noted in full.

Among the articles recovered were fifty-three pocketbooks, containing cash to the amount of $250 24, of which forty-one, with cash amounting to $229 89, have been restored. There were also one hundred and seventy-eight parcels of money recovered, in sums from one cent to thirty-four dollars, amounting to $135, of which nine only have been restored, amounting to $35 10. The whole amount of cash in parcels and pocketbooks recovered was $385 24, and owners were found for $264 99.

Very respectfully submitted.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent

OPENING OF THE NEW CLUB ROOMS.—The new club house of the bankers, brokers and merchants was thrown open for business purposes yesterday, and was visited by a great number of our most prominent citizens. The splendid rooms presented a most brilliant appearance, particularly in the evening, when the elegant chandeliers were in full blaze. About nine o'clock P. M. Mr. Henriques made the first sale of stocks in the Bourse, and was remarkably successful. The attendance of bankers, brokers and merchants was quite large and the sale very brisk. The arrangements of the managers of the club are very stringent. No one is admitted without a ticket, which is examined with great closeness by the doormen.

The Pittsburg Sanitary Fair.

PITTSBURG, PA., June 1, 1864.

Business was suspended this afternoon on the opening of the Sanitary Fair. There was a grand military and civic procession, the largest ever known. The streets on both sides were crowded in the whole line of the procession, from Monongahela Hotel in Pittsburg to the Fair Ground in Allegheny City. Governor Curtin delivered the oration, which was enthusiastically received. The Wyatt Cadets, from the Westchester Military Academy, excited considerable interest.

GRANT.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Miller, G, gunshot, gunshot, thigh and ancle, probably mortal; Corporal Orsmon Woodworth, E, left arm and side, severe; Orderly Sergeant H. G. Suiter, H, gunshot, head, safe wound; Captain Dickerson, B, slight wound; Corporal Geo. A. Jones, L, gunshot, left hand; Sergeant James Stuart, I, gunshot, head and bowels severe; Columbus Milner, M, gunshot, chest severe.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

What the Richmond Papers of Saturday, the 28th of May, Say.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 28.]

Grant has definitely declined battle at Hanover Junction. Perhaps we should say that his army has saved him the trouble of declining it. It is certain that both armies are once more moving. Two stories have lately prevailed of the direction in which Grant is going. One account represented a large body of Yankees at Negro Foot, in the upper part of Hanover, but it has not been confirmed and is unlikely. The more probable statement is that Grant put fortifications along his line before the Junction to prevent an attack from General Lee, and then, returning to the northern bank of the North Anna, passed down the Pamunkey to Hanovertown, a few miles above the Piping Tree—the point to which boats can come. Here he is said to have crossed the river with the greater part of his force. Hanovertown is sixteen miles from Richmond. If Grant has really landed there, he may be said to have already reached the destination predicted for him since his check at Spottsylvania—the York and the Peninsula. His next base will be the Pamunkey and York, the White House and West Point.

Then his whole campaign up to this moment has been a defeat, its plan a failure, and he is compelled to adopt the derided scheme of McClellan instead of it. He might have come to West Point in a day's sailing from Washington. He might have set down his army there without having one hair on the head of any one man in it disturbed, and he might have brought Lee from the line of the Rapidan to the Chickahominy and our fortifications without wasting a cartridge on him. But neither Grant nor his government would touch McClellan's plan. It had been tried and had failed; besides, it was McClellan's. So they fancied another, after their own hearts. They would attack Lee at Mine run, far from his base, and destroy him there. Failing in this they would fight him till his army was wrecked, and then push the fragments before them clean down to Richmond. They would then approach the city, not from the river, but from Hanover Junction, keeping the central and Fredericksburg railroads always in their possession, supplying themselves thereby, to a position on the north of the city. Here they believed their army could not be flanked, as McClellan's was, by some Jackson coming out of the Wall through the gated of Gordonsville. But their plan failed on the 12th of May. On that day the question, whether they could beat Lee in the field and put him into a disastrous retreat, was forever settled. Twice within eight days Grant endeavored to renew the assault, without the ability to bring up his columns. Unable to remove the obstacle on the threshold of his proposed campaign, nothing was left but to abandon it and make his way down the valley of the Rappahannock to the head waters of the York, a monstrous circuit to reach a point where he might have landed on the 1st of May, had not his head been addled by his victories over Pemberton and Bragg. Once, it is true, he turned aside to Hanover Junction, but found only a repetition of Spottsylvania Court House in readiness there.

Now, we suppose, we may have another decisive battle of Cold Harbor, unless General Grant has become so much enamored with his left flank that he will continue it from the York to the James and form a junction with Butler. If he does so we may have a long summer day. Perhaps he will dig parallels and come to the city with the zig-zag. Perhaps he thinks himself back at Vicksburg. It is true, we believe, that the officer who surrendered Vicksburg has lately been placed, with a modest title in high command at Richmond. It is also true that the Fourth of July is not afar off. But Lee and Beauregard are also close at hand, and Richmond will never be circumvallated.

THE WAR NEWS.

There is little news to be given this morning from General Lee's army, in addition to that contained in the letter of our special correspondent, and the despatches which appear under the telegraphic head. The situation is pretty well stated in them. It appears to be known, at least, that both armies are moving. Grant is reported to have crossed the Pamunkey at Hanovertown and to be moving down, probably for the point known as Piping Tree, in New Kent county, some fifteen or sixteen miles of Richmond. Of the movements of Lee it would be imprudent to speak; but the reader may be well assured that *he has his eye upon his adversary*, and will be prepared for him whenever and wherever he may show himself. Lee has never yet been surprised or outmaneuvered, and it is not likely that he will be in this instance.

So far the armies have only been maneuvring, but the battle will likely come off in a few days. Parties down from Ashland yesterday, say that there has been some severe skirmishing and brisk cannonading on night before last, but at the time of their leaving, yesterday, all was quiet, the enemy having disappeared.

Deserters from Grant's army say that he does not intend to fight, but is going to lay siege to the city and try the spade and shovel as he did with Pemberton at Vicksburg. They report great dissatisfaction among their men, and say that all are leaving whose term of enlistment has expired. This is confirmed by what we see in the Northern papers, in which the return of several regiments are mentioned.

From the south side we have nothing new this morning. All remains quiet, with the situation the same as it has been for several days past. The enemy is still under cover of his intrenchments and gunboats, and from the accounts in the Northern papers, which we publish elsewhere, it is not very probable he will try Beauregard's steel voluntarily again. It is clear, from their own accounts, that Butler's army has been most roughly handled, and his men are in a state of great discontent. From such an army we have nothing to fear.

There is nothing additional from the Peninsula. The Yankees are still reported to be lurking in the vicinity of the White House, but we hear nothing new of their operations.

THE AFFAIR IN CHARLES CITY COUNTY.

We have some further particulars of the affair in Charles City county, in which General Fitzhugh Lee ventured a partial attack on a force of the enemy intrenched near the James river. The statements of the great strength of the enemy's fortifications are fully corroborated. They were strongly intrenched behind a line of fortifications stretching out from the river in the form of a horse shoe, before this ran a ditch some ten or twelve feet deep and some fifteen to eighteen feet wide, and an abattis made more intricate and impenetrable by the intertwining of wire with the limbs and branches of the felled trees. So formidable and complete were their fortifications that we are told by an officer, who participated in the affair, that it would have taken our men two hours to get into their works, had there even been not a man inside of them.

The force of the enemy, too, was considerably larger than was first supposed. Besides their numbers intrenched, there were six gunboats in the river playing upon our men all the time with grape and canister. Under the circumstances, General Fitzhugh Lee thought it unwise to make the sacrifice that it would have cost to carry the position, and retired after an unsuccessful assault upon a portion of the works, in which we had some sixty men killed and wounded.

The Howitzer battalion, another of the companies sent out by Richmond at the beginning of the war, was engaged in the battles near Spottsylvania Court House, as it has been in all the great battles fought by General Lee's army. Several of the company were wounded—Messrs. C. M. Pleasants, Cary Eggleston, —— Coyle, William Hardy, Henry Sublett. The Yankees made several attempts to charge their battery, but were handsomely repulsed each time.

The Howitzer battalion entered service commanded by Brigadier General G. W. Randolph, of this city. First company Howitzers was then commanded by Col. J. C. Shields. Its present commander is Capt. Edward S. McCarthy.

GENERAL LEE'S ARMY.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
NEAR ASHLAND, May 27—12 M.

Both armies are certainly again on the move. Some of the enemy's prisoners who have just been brought in say that Grant commenced the work of recrossing the North Anna river yesterday, and that the move occupied all last night. About ten o'clock last night the enemy opened upon Gordon's division a fierce cannonading, and shortly afterwards assaulted his skirmishers with a line of battle, but were repulsed. This, of course, was a mere feint. There was some firing this morning between their rear guard and our skirmishers, but it has not amounted to anything. Grant is now moving rapidly around to our right with his whole force, and corresponding movements are on foot on our side to meet those of Grant. A day or two will probably reveal to us the new situation. Meantime we must bide our time.

BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 31, 1864.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Butler:—

In accordance with orders from the War Department and for sanitary reasons, no bodies will be disinterred in this department until the first of October.

By order of Major General BUTLER.

Captain J. B. Lawrence, Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, and private George A. Brown, of the Eighth Maine volunteers died to-day in the Chesapeake Hospital. Privates John Barry, Second New Hampshire; Jeff. Godden, One