THE UNION SQUARE MEETING.

[CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.]

New York, and we of Connecticut were more potent than we in comparison than we are now. I will tell you what we did for you. At that time you had *Bennett's Tory Gazette* published here, and you could not put it down, there were so many Cheetaws here. We heard of it in Connecticut, and the old patriotism that has boiled and seethed and always kept warm there could stand it no longer. The Connecticut troopers came down, seized the accursed Tory press, flung the presses into the street, and took the types home to shoot rebels with. (Laughter.) Now, then, we have lost our heroes. The gallant Foote you all know; and one of the first martyrs in this holy cause was a friend of mine: I mean General Nathaniel Lyon, who poured out his blood in the earlier period of the war. He sleeps in the county and in the neighborhood of the bones of old Israel Putnam, the hero of the Revolution. (Cheers.) I tell you that in that county everthing animate and inanimate is for the Union, first and last, now and forever; and the wind that stirs the trees whistles to the music of the Union; and the stones want to have some youthful David seize them, either with or without a sling, to fling them at the head of this accursed rebellion. (Cheers.)

Fellow citizens, how sleep the brave? Your own Wadsworth—a noble, gallant, glorious, national man.

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mold,
She there will dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.
By hands unseen their rewlem sung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To deck the sod that guards this clay;
And Freedom will awhile repair,
And dwell and weep a hermit there.

One word more and I close. What shall be done with the rebels? I tell you this velvet policy of capturing rebels and releasing them upon their parole must no longer be pursued. They are rebels, not warriors. It is treason, not war. (A voice—"Hang them.") And though, while I would deal in mercy to the misguided masses, I would visit destruction upon the head of the rebel chief.—("Good" and cheers.)—I would have a little Roman firmness announced from some legal tribunal in relation to the chief movers in this accursed rebellion.

Mr. Tyler concluded amid great applause.

SPEECH OF GENERAL THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

General Meagher was the next speaker. Being introduced, he was greeted with cheers. He said:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN, FELLOW CITIZENS—My presence at this meeting, I trust, was not necessary to assure you that I thoroughly and heartily approve of the object for which it has been convened. No manifestation of gratitude and joy on the part of the people appears to me at this time premature or too great, in view of the decisive services already rendered to the nation by General U. S. Grant, and in view of the firm and commanding attitude in which the noble old Army of the Potomac, under his sure guidance, and equally sharing with him his indomitable nerve and purpose, now stands to-day in front of Richmond. (Cheers.) General orders, proclamations or bulletins from Washington, conveying thanks and commendations to the army and the navy, while they are in themselves gracious and notable tributes to their worth, serve as wholesome incentives to renewed exertions and gallantry in the field and on the sea. But to stir the heart of the soldier and the sailor to its core—to fire them with an enthusiasm which nothing can abate—to pledge them to victory—give me the acclamations of the people, rendered, as they ever are, in the fullest measure, whenever generosity, fidelity to duty, manhood and heroism in the cause of the country call them forth. (Cheers.) For all which the Army of the Potomac, under so many adversities, has endured and achieved; for all that the magnificent armies of the West, on so immense a scale, have accomplished; for all that the hardy, utterly fearless, water and fire defying sailors of Farragut, Porter, Dupont and Foote, have done, and fiercely swear they yet shall do—for all this it is right and glorious for the people, even now, to declare, with their whole heart, their gratitude. (Great cheering.)

A VOICE—What will you do with McClellan?

GENERAL MEAGHER—That is for you to say, not me. (Laughter.) Rest assured, fellow citizens, that the highest eulogiums of the orators of this evening, the most vehement hurrahs of the thousands assembled here that echo them, nor all the music that superbly swells the jubilee, nor the roar of cannon, nor the illuminations with which the names of our heroes and battle fields, as well as our confirmed hopes and destined victories, are now diffused throughout the beauty and glory of the night—rest assured, fellow citizens, that none of these, nor all of these, profuse though they be, shall fail to produce their commensurate effect. (Applause.) "The people are with us"—that will be the shout of the armies: that will be the shout of our navies. (Cheers.) Satisfied of this, the sailors and the soldiers of the nation will repay the people for their gratitude and encouragement with new exploits, to the lasting advantage of the country. "The people are with us"—that shout the Army of the Potomac will take to Richmond; that shout the Army of the West will compensate with a consummate success for the misfortunes of its first campaign, and shall do so on the very field where it met with its first and its worst reverse—thereby converting the graves along the headwaters of the Chickahominy into so many altars and triumphal monuments to liberty, to law, to the vital principle of nationality, without which principle no people, however industrious and enterprising, can be great, or prosperous, or influential in the least degree. "The people are with us!" With that shout, in a word, the soldiers and the sailors of the Union will triumphantly wage war wherever the rebellion lifts a bayonet or spreads a sail—until not a shred of the rebel flag flutters between us and the sunshine—until not a slave stands on soil or sea, under the Stars and Stripes, to contradict the Declaration of Independence and compromise the splendor of the character and destiny of the United States.

General Meagher concluded his remarks amid much applause.

At the conclusion of General Meagher's remarks, the President introduced the glee club attached to the Union Central Club, who sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Rally Round the Flag," in splendid style.

SPEECH OF REV. MR. BOOLE.

Rev. Mr. Boole was then presented to the audience. As a preface to his remarks, he said that it was presumed that a minister should always take a text from which to speak, and he would select for the subject of his remarks the sixth resolution, which was received with so much favor by the meeting. That resolution declared that all political preferences were laid aside, and that the people of the loyal North had at last been fully aroused to the importance of the struggle in which they were engaged. The sentiments expressed in the resolution he considered to be the true test of loyalty, and that man who would cavil about the technicalities of a political party when the fate of the nation depended upon the patriotism of the people was a traitor. For the first time in the history of the government he was proud to say that freedom—the fullest freedom—was guaranteed to all men, and the duty of the people was to lend their aid and material support to the government to finish up the task of crushing the rebellion. He who refused to give that support was worse than a slave, and should not expect nor receive the protection of the government under which he lived. He would not undertake to produce arguments, to convince anybody that this was the best government in the world. That was well known to every intelligent man in the land. The speaker paid a high compliment to the military genius and patriotism of General Grant, and expressed the wish that in a short time "the whole country and no compromise" would be the motto of every loyal man in the country, and that Grant's headquarters would be established in Richmond, the capital of the infernal rebellion, which was conceived in crime, shapen in iniquity and untimely born from the womb of hell. (Cheers.) The South, he said, had always drawn the fullest amount of patronage—in fact, the exclusive patronage of the government. Some people attributed the cause of the war to political differences among the leading politicians of the North and South. No such superficial cause was at the bottom of the hellish plot. The heart was the seat of the disease, and from that corrupt channel the rottenest part of the body politic received the leprous blood of that foul ulcer—slavery—which has been festering at the South for years, and which at last culminated in the present infamous rebellion. He concluded by repeating an anecdote of a pious but illiterate old lady, who, in her devotions, hoped that on the last day she would be received into the bosom of Belzebub. On being informed of her error in substituting the prince of devils for Abraham, she remarked that it was little difference, as they were both good patriarchs. Jeff. Davis be likened to Beelzebub, and he considered that the loyal people of the United States would rather choose to fall into the arms of Abraham (Lincoln) than Beelzebub (Jeff).

At the conclusion Mr. Boole was loudly cheered by the audience, who received his remarks with unbounded applause throughout.

SPEECH OF GENERAL SPINOLA.

General Spinola spoke after Mr. Boole. He was among the first to lend his aid to the government in this cause, and he will continue to do it to the end. The man who would not stand by his country at this time should not have the protection of his country extended to him. Our flag cost too much to be deserted. This meeting is the reserve of the pickets engaged with the enemy on the Chickahominy. There is will and patriotic spirit enough in the North to crush the rebellion, if it takes five generations. (Cheers.) He who stays at home now will have his cheek hereafter mantled with a blush when he is asked why he did not appear in the field on behalf of his country in its hour of trial. (A hiss.) Nobody but a coward would hiss in a public meeting. ("Put him out.") No, let him alone. He is a dog. If he was not he would be in the rebel ranks fighting for the cause of the rebellion. The General then continued to paint in hopeful colors the future of the country and the doom of its enemies. He retired amid cheers.

SPEECH OF COLONEL JACKSON.

The President then introduced to the meeting Lieutenant Colonel Jackson, of New Jersey, formerly attached to the staff of Major General Kearny, and latterly to that of Major General Franklin. Colonel Jackson then addressed the assemblage, and said he congratulated the people under the circumstances through which they were assembled and the interest manifested in regard to the hero who was now successfully serving his country. (Cheers). It was his lot to serve some two years ago on the ground where McClellan had led on his army, and where Lieutenant General Grant is now, with his victorious soldiers. What they wanted then is what they want now—the sympathy of the people with their countrymen in the field. Our fathers, brothers and friends are there. Who knows but they are eagerly thinking what are our feelings in regard to them and their operations? The demonstration which has taken place this evening is without regard to politics or for party purposes. They were assembled now irrespective of any object but the homely one, the consideration of everything we hold dear. The interests of the country demand the most serious reflection, and for that they had assembled to heartily, earnestly and effectually co-operate with him to whom the destinies of the nation are entrusted. Mass meetings are without definite results unless they afford the active co-operation demanded. Honors should undoubtedly be conferred on those who deserved them in the defence of their native land. There was one man who has given unmistakable evidence of greatness at different historic places like Vicksburg. He alluded to General Grant. (Loud cheers, which continued for some minutes.) That able soldier has everywhere brilliantly triumphed and beaten back the most consummate generals of the rebels. (Cheers.) He is leading on in a most successful manner the veteran Army of the Potomac. He leads them by the sympathy of the American people and the force of victory. (Loud cheers.) We have unanimously called him to the head of that army, and it is therefore our bounden duty to unflinchingly stand by him, and demand of the government and country to lend him every aid, in order that he should succeed. It is from a sober contemplation of the issue of this struggle that he (Col. Jackson) would utter a word on this occasion. All classes of the people are now impressed with the conviction that success solely depends upon that man. The only objection to the meeting was that it was premature—premature, when Beauregard has escaped, and when Johnston succeeded in extricating himself from the meshes prepared for him, and is now probably confronting Grant. Their countrymen were now probably marching to the air of the Star Spangled Banner, the music of which swells with harmonious accents on the ear, and by which thousands of them are cheered on to victory or death. They were assembled to-night with the ennobling object of cheering on Grant to imperishable glory. (Cheers.) We thank him as the friend, who, in the hour of danger, and in the dark hour of a protracted struggle, guides us to victory; but we do not and cannot thank the friend who stands by our side when the sea is unruffled and when we can sail on in safety. (Cheers.) It was his (the speaker's) opinion that time should not be frittered away by sending recruits to drill for the space of six months. For two years generals have been praying to send them at once volunteers, which would have the purpose of saving a great deal of expense and blood uselessly shed. With respect to the navy, we should not look to its increase from sixty to six hundred vessels, when they have not gained substantial victories. But the man who has, unaided, raised himself from a comparatively unknown position to one of greatness, by the mere force of unquestionable abilities, we say, strongly and emphatically, stand by Grant to the last. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Educated officers were sadly wanted, and in their absence it was unnecessary to refer to the consequences. He knew what it was for a man to fill his proper position; and that is the man who is now saving his country. It was too much to expect that a tailor or shoemaker could command armies like an educated, accomplished soldier from West Point. (Laughter.) This was evident, and therefore officers thoroughly acquainted with their duties should be selected for command. (Hear, hear.) Grant has been enthusiastically called a second Washington. As yet the title cannot be given him, but it will be ultimately. (Cheers.) Grant is a simple man; but he is sincerely devoted to his country; he is a sincere patriot, an honorable man, and can count on the accomplishment of great deeds. He is one of the men who exemplifies them. (Hear, hear.) We don't want politicians now, but we stand in need of heroes and soldiers, who, through God and Grant, will lead on the country to triumphant success. (Cheers.) No honor is too great to be conferred on him, as he has inaugurated a species of warfare that cannot be excelled. The manner in which he has conducted war places him side by side with Napoleon and the most distinguished leaders. Colonel Jackson then concluded by calling on the people to stand by Grant, with undivided country. This appeal was received with vociferous and enthusiastic cheering. The President then said it became his duty to announce the adjournment of the meeting, in order to give an opportunity of enjoying the fireworks. He earnestly prayed that as Vicksburg was captured on the 4th of July, 1863, that Richmond would be taken on the 4th of July, 1864, by force, and by the aid of Lieutenant General Grant.

The vast assemblage then dispersed, loudly cheering for Grant and McClellan, and repaired to the spot to witness the magnificent pyrotechnic display, which brought the proceedings of the evening to a conclusion.

Serenade to Colonel William S. Hillyer, of General Grant's Staff.

Colonel William S. Hillyer, formerly General Grant's Chief of Staff, was last evening complimented by a serenade from the Seventh regiment band, at his residence, 52 East Fifteenth street. A few minutes past nine o'clock the band assembled, and, after playing several fine pieces of music, Colonel Hillyer appeared upon the balcony, and, after the cheering had subsided, addressed his friends as follows:—

GENTLEMEN—I thank you for the honor of this serenade, and accept it as the friend and representative of him with whom I have so long enjoyed familiar intercourse and intimate friendship. Honored as I have been with his affection, and for so long a time a member of his military family, I had hoped to be permitted to enjoy in silence this grand demonstration to-night to him who is first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen; but you have called upon me unexpectedly, and I cannot forbear adding my voice to the enthusiasm of the hour. General Grant assumed command of a regiment which, from its disorganized conduct, was seeking a colonel, upon the ground that he had no right to refuse. His sense of duty both as an officer and citizen influenced his conduct. The same characteristic is the most prominent sight or low, of the voice of the American people, finds at Grant will follow and endeavor earnestly to fulfil the duty imposed upon him. He is not the instrument of, nor is he under any binding obligations to, any particular party or political clique, but simply a soldier of the Union and a citizen under the constitution. The world stands amazed at the immense armies and supplies developed by our nation in this war—armies by the millions, money by the billions on either side, gathered not from the purse-proud aristocrat, but from the common people, the democracy, who are the aristocrats of this land, and thus it is that a man who three years ago was an humble, private, unassuming citizen, is to day the first man of the nation and the first man of the day. And what has made Gen. Grant the man which history will hand down as the hero of this war? First and foremost it is on account of that high and holy sense of duty which induces him to do the right at all times and under all circumstances. I remember well three years ago in August, when General Grant was in command of the district of Cairo, Ill., news was brought to him that the rebel army had seized Paducah, Ky., and were moving on Columbus. He telegraphed to General Fremont, who was then in command in Missouri, asking permission to go and take Paducah. It was then three o'clock in the afternoon. Hour after hour passed by and no reply came from St. Louis. Seven o'clock came and the officer announced the troops had embarked and the caissons were ready, still no answer. The operator at St. Louis was questioned about the telegram and replied that the despatch had been placed in General Fremont's hands; and, gentlemen, he had telegraphed 29 to Washington to know whether or not it would be policy to invade the sacred soil of Kentucky, and gentlemen who should have been the heroes of this war were playing the part of walking gentlemen. Midnight came and still no answer, when General Grant, turning to me, said, "Come on: I will take Paducah if it costs me my commission." (Cheers.) And the morning sun shone on federal bayonets marching through the streets of Paducah. That act not only saved the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, but paved the way for those expeditions which ended in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. We started back to Cairo, and there we received instructions to "take Paducah, if you are strong enough." This is a matter of the military history of this war, and it shows you the great characteristic of General Grant, and shows he is ready to accept any position the country and the exigencies of the hour demand of him. Another great characteristic of General Grant is that farsightedness which looks beyond the present disaster, and sees victory far off, where lesser minds would shrink from following. I remember well, during the siege of Fort Donelson, when General Grant had been called on by Commodore Foote for a conference, that an attack was made upon our right wing, which was driven back, and defeat stared us in the face. General Grant came back, and after a moment's contemplation of the position of affairs, said—"My right wing has been badly worsted; but Buckner is trying to cut his way out, and that does not augur that he is conscious of any great success, and now the first that gets to work will win the day," and ordered General Smith to charge on the left, which was done, and Donelson was ours. He knows no such word as fail. He has never been defeated, and his army has never retreated and never will. (Cheers.) If he cannot advance on the front he will on the right; but advance he will. I tell you, gentlemen, you may set your hearts at rest on one subject. The man you have assembled to honor to night, will, by the 4th of July plant the Stars and Stripes upon the defences of Richmond and Atlanta. He knows the right road to Richmond; he has studied it well, and it is no royal road, but leads through pain and death, through streams of blood; but there is no other, and his work will not be in vain. I thank you for your kindness and for the compliment paid to him.

The Fireworks.

At the conclusion of the speeches, about half-past eight o'clock, the assemblage was directed to concentrate in Fourteenth street, opposite the Maison Doree, for the purpose of viewing the display of pyrotechny which was about to take place. About this time the crowd had swelled to enormous proportions, and there could not have been less than twenty-five thousand human beings packed together in one solid mass at the south side of the square. The spectacle presented was most picturesque. Calcium lights flashed in every direction; rockets whizzed through the air and illuminated the heavens with fires representing all the colors of the rainbow; the Maison Doree was lit up in the most gorgeous manner, and several rows of Chinese lanterns hung in brilliant array in front of the Union Square Hotel. Bluelights, Roman candles and other favorite pieces of pyrotechny were constantly going off, and the effect produced on the surrounding objects was picturesque in the extreme. The Church of the Puritans was surrounded with a cloud of light and glory, and the old trees of the square changed color as often as the famed chameleon, while the waters of the fountain sparkled and glittered with unwonted brilliancy.

The fireworks consisted of four large pieces arranged on frames down the centre of Fourteenth street, facing the Maison Doree. The first piece was constructed so as to represent a bier, on which were the names of Sedgwick and Wadsworth in letters of light.

The second piece contained the names of Meade, Hancock, Burnside, Warren and Wright.

The third and principal piece was of a more elaborate character, representing a mammoth shield, with the stars and stripes strewn on either side and the figure of the American eagle crowning the whole. Between the eagle and the shield were the following words:—

A NATION'S GRATITUDE
TO GRANT.

Below the shield appeared the following:—

VICTORY, FREEDOM AND UNION.

The fourth piece simply contained the names of Sherman, Thomas, Hooker and McPherson.

It was about half-past nine o'clock when all the preparations for the commencement of the display were completed. Everybody was beginning to grumble, and some were moving for home, when a gun was fired, and in an instant the first piece was in a blaze.

Scarcely had the light of the first piece died away, when the three remaining ones were ignited simultaneously. The spectacle thus produced was magnificent. The Grant piece, of course, attracted most attention, and deservedly so, for it was the only remarkably fine thing in the group. In five minutes the whole display was concluded, and the assemblage dispersed.

BUTLER.

KAUTZ AGAIN IN THE SADDLE.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND

Men and Boys Impressed Into the Rebel Army Without Regard to Age, Physical Ability or Nationality.

General R. E. Lee Confined to His Bed.

The Explanation of the Reported Naval Fight.

Our Iron-Clads Engage a Rebel Battery.

A Grand Iron-Clad Conflict Momentarily Expected,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Naval Correspondence.

NEAR HALFWAY HOUSE, May 29, 1864.

THE PREPARATIONS OF THE REBEL IRON-CLADS.

With the exception of some little episode, like the capture of a few marines, or a few rifle shots from behind the brush, nothing occurs to relieve the ennui. We came up to this point yesterday, and had a little practice at a half finished earthwork which covers the hill immediately in front of us, and where the river makes a bend to the east and north. It is about a mile below the Halfway House, and four miles—perhaps little more than three—from Fort Darling. On the hill on our left is the right of the remaining force now gathered on shore in this vicinity. From two deserters picked up on Saturday (and their stories agree) we understand the rebel iron-clads Richmond, Lynchburg and Virginia lay under Darling, and preparations were making to come down with them. That portion of the army from which these men came, so they told us, had served out to them on Saturday morning three days' rations, with instructions to be ready to move down the river in two days. I am afraid, however, we shall not have the privilege of seeing these specimen iron-clads. Yesterday morning two torpedoes were found attached to a log floating down the river. They were picked up immediately where we were anchored the evening previous. The Admiral has had a line of casks stretched across the river, with a hawser attached, to stop all "original packages" from Secessia. Lieutenant Lamson pickets the river at night with a strong boat force.

MAY 30—Evening.

THE ONONDAGA AT WORK.

At five o'clock this afternoon, while everything was quiet and still as death, a very rapid and quite heavy firing came from the rebel lines over behind the tall trees, a little to the left of our front, directed toward our men—the army—on shore. Some of the shell came over and exploded on the shore. It increased more clearly and rapidly, [illegible] or ten minutes, the Admiral signalled for us to take it up, and immediately the two hundred pounders and fifteen inch were tumbling over the trees. The Delaware also fired well from rifled howitzers, and the Agawam, flag ship at present, joined. In twenty minutes the firing from the rebels ceased, and after continuing the fight for an hour, we discontinued also. The iron-clads Tecumseh, Canonicus and Saugus, are a mile below the Onondaga, and could take no part. We presume it was a movement to occupy the attention of the army here (imagining they are not aware of the transportation of Butler's army), so as to prevent the possibility of moving on Richmond, for during the evening, we have heard distant and rapid firing in the direction of Richmond, and apparently about that distance away.

MAY 31—2 P. M.

The firing has again commenced on the shore, rapid and heavy, and it may presage an attack by the rebel iron-clads.

TEN MINUTES PAST TWO P. M.

Firing increasing rapidly.

EIGHTEEN MINUTES PAST TWO P. M.

The firing becomes more distinct. Mail closes.

Mr. Charles H. Hannam's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, June 2, 1864.

REBEL PICKET CAPTURED.

To-day the rebels several times made an attack on the right of our line. We, in return, made prisoners of one of their pickets and also of a lieutenant and twenty three enlisted men belonging to the Twenty-second South Carolina regiment. They formed a portion of a column with which the rebels attempted to take possession of our rifle pits. The attack was a failure. A rebel colonel is reported amongst the killed, and the Twenty-second South Carolina regiment almost wiped out in killed, wounded and prisoners.

GRANT'S GUNS AGAIN HEARD.

We have again heard heavy firing in the direction of Richmond, and prisoners brought in to-day report that Lee is within the Richmond defences, closely pressed by General Grant.

BIDING OUR TIME.

The position of this army remains unchanged. When or where we shall move is a secret, known only to Generals Grant and Butler. We are biding our time; and when General Grant's plans are fully developed it will be seen that the part assigned to General Butler is a very important one, and has thus far been successfully carried out.

MRS. GENERAL BUTLER

still remains in camp. During the day she has visited Point of Rocks and other places of interest in this vicinity.

BAD ROADS.

The roads in this section of the country were never remarkable for their excellence. They are all narrow, crooked and rutty. Rain has been falling for the last few hours, making a thick, adhesive mud of the dust with which we were a few hours since almost smothered.

Mr. W. H. Stiner's Despatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 3, 1864.

FROM BUTLER'S FRONT

we learn that everything is comparatively quiet. The enemy continues to waste precious gunpowder on our formidable intrenchments, but really effects no other object than a heavy fire from our gunboats and repeated doses of grape and canister and Parrott shells. The game of the rebels is to keep up a roaring cannonade during the night to keep us in mind of their presence; but our boys have become used to these nightly serenades, and mind them very little.

ANOTHER CAVALRY EXPEDITION

was to have started out last evening from General Butler's headquarters, on an important mission. Its destination was to a point of the most vital importance to the enemy; and if successful it will strike a tremendous blow to the cause of secession, and assist General Grant very materially. From the well known skill and daring of General A. V. Kautz, the able chief of cavalry, this expedition cannot fail to prove successful.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

A very intelligent gentleman (a Northern machinist) came into our lines on the 1st instant from Richmond, having left there the day previous. He reports that a portion of Grant's army was then at Mechanicsville, six miles from Richmond, and that Lee had fallen back into the intrenchments of the city. Mayor Mayo had been arrested and placed in Castle Thunder for proposing to surrender the city, in case it should be found necessary without burning it, as was proposed by others.

Every man and boy was being pressed into the rebel service—even foreign subjects, without regard to age or physical ability or nationality. The rebel papers complain bitterly of Joe Johnston, and acknowledge him badly whipped by Sherman.

This refugee also reports that *General R. E. Lee is sick and confined to his bed at Richmond. Grant has kept him so busy for the past month that even his iron frame had to succumb to the great fatigue.*

Rebel Attack on General Butler's Works.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 3, 1864.

The steamer John A. Warner, Captain Cone, arrived at five P. M. from Bermuda Hundred, and reports that the enemy made a slight attack on our breastworks at nine o'clock last evening without effect, and retired. A rebel lieutenant and thirty privates, who came within our lines yesterday, arrived on the Warner.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 3, 1864.

The enemy attacked General Butler's lines of defence above Bermuda Hundred on Wednesday evening at nine o'clock, and made a charge, with the evident intention of capturing our Parrott guns, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The fighting continued until near Thursday morning, when the enemy were driven back. Our loss was very slight.

The telegraph steamer General McClellan, while near West Point, York river, yesterday, picked up the body of an unknown soldier, which was buried on shore. In his pocket was found part of an envelope, with the following imperfect address:—"Mr. Benjamin, Co. B, Fifty-fifth regiment, Port Royal."

Deaths in the McClellan Hospital, June 2, 1864:—John Orr, 11th Pennsylvania; R. B. Walters, 25th South Carolina; S. A. Peck, 188th Pennsylvania; George C. Edgarton, 160th New York; W. Coley, 7th Connecticut, Andrew Barney, 13th Massachusetts; Rodney G. Hawley, 8th Maine; J. S. Sickles, 9th New Jersey.

Admitted into the McClellan Hospital, June 2, 1864:—George T. Wood, 24th Massachusetts, wounded; William Bell, 13th Indiana, wounded; H. W. Wheeler, 6th Connecticut, wounded; August Kœher, 6th Connecticut, wounded; D. S. Barber, 8th Maine, wounded; C. M. Hodge, 6th Connecticut, chest; J. W. Plumb, 6th Connecticut, hip; F. H. Bussey, 6th Connecticut, arm; Wm. Sime, 21th Massachusetts, leg; Charles Mallow, 1st New York Rifles, side; H. J. Montague, 1st United States cavalry, ankle; John Boyd, 48th New York, knee; Lewis R. Cook, 6th Connecticut, hand; E. G. Torry, 160th New York, hand; M. Wormwood, 117th New York, sick.

Interesting from Mexico and California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3, 1864.

Advices from Colima to April 28 say that the Mexican General Uraga, with ten thousand men, was on the main road between Colima and Guadalajara, in command of an important position, and daily expecting an attack by the French.

Doblado was at Rienderez Negra with three thousand, and Ortega at Sierra Premas with four thousand men.

The French declined to attack Uraga, finding his position strongly defended, and retreated to Guadalajara.

The steamship St. Louis sailed to-day, with one hundred and forty-five passengers and $1,338,400 in treasure, over a million being for England.

The brokers here decline to co-operate with the Washoe brokers to effect a change of currency.

The demand for money is active. Currency bills 68 a 70 per cent premium.

Gould & Currey's dividend for May is one hundred and twenty-five dollars per foot.

Arrived, ship Collingwood, Melbourne.

Affairs in Boston.

BOSTON, June 4, 1864.

Official duties at home will prevent Governor Andrew attending the Baltimore Convention. He has appointed Moses Kimball his substitute.

The Hon. Edward Everett announces that the relief fund for East Tennessee now amounts to $100,000.

Tremont Temple was crowded last night to listen to George H. Stuart, Esq., the President of the United States Christian Commission, on the work of that body in the recent battles. He spoke for nearly two hours, in a strain of unsurpassed eloquence, which aroused the deepest enthusiasm for the cause.

Fires in New York.

FIRE IN FULTON STREET—LOSS ABOUT $75,000.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the six story brown stone front building 58 Fulton street, in the premises occupied by J. H. Hollinshead, electrotyper. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time burned through the iron doors, into building No. 60. Owing to the height of the buildings much difficulty was experienced in getting water upon the fire, and before the flames were subdued the four upper floors of Nos. 58 and 60 were completely destroyed. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by the furnace used in electrotyping. The following is a list of the [illegible] insurances:—No. 58. First floor and basement, fruit and wine store of H. D. Park; stock damaged by water about $5,000; fully insured in the Bowery, Astor, Mechanics', Park, Humboldt, Greenwich, Brevoort, Globe, East River, Norwich, Albany City, Jersey City, Hoffman and Montauk insurance companies. W. H. Tyler, dealer in segars and tobacco, also occupied part of the rear of the first floor; loss about $1,000; insured for $4,000, as follows:—Firemen's Trust, Central Park, Importers' and Traders' and St. Mark's insurance companies. Third floor was occupied by J. Arnsboldt, manufacturer of nautical instruments; loss $6,000; insured for $3,500 in the Brevoort and North American insurance companies. Fourth floor, J. H. Hollinshead, electrotyper; loss $7,000; insured for $2,000 in the Phenix and International insurance companies. The fifth and sixth floors, together with the fourth, fifth and sixth floors of No. 60, were occupied by J. D. Bird, silk hat manufacturer; loss $30,000; insured for $18,500, as follows:—Williamsburg City, $1,500; Merchants', $1,500; People's, $2,500; Irving, $1,500; St. Nicholas, $2,500; Atlantic, $1,500; New York Fire and Marine, $2,000; Manhattan, $2,000; Grocers', $2,000, and St. Mark's, $1,500. No. 60, third floor, Moller & Forst, lithographers, loss $2,500; insured $1,500 in the Corn Exchange Insurance Company. A. H. Jocylin, wood engraver, also occupied part of the third floor; loss $500; no insurance. First and second floors, occupied by E. T. & L. Ryder, hatters; loss about $10,000; insured for $9,500, as follows:—In the Relief, $4,000; Rutgers, $4,000, and St. Nicholas, $1,500. The basement was occupied by Louis Barnstadt, junk dealer; loss $300; insured $1,000 in Kings County Insurance Company. The buildings Nos. 58 and 60 are owned by E. T. and S. Ryder; damage about $12,000; insured for $16,000—In the Commonwealth, $8,000; in the Stuyvesant, $4,000, and in the Mechanics' and Traders', $4,000. The stock of dyestuffs, &c., of Partridge & Hardway, No. 27 Cliff street, is damaged by water about $3,000; insured for $120,000, in the following insurance companies:—Park, Liverpool and London, New York, Firm, Market, Hope, Corn Exchange, Hartford, Etna, of Hartford; Northwestern, Montauk, Home, Firemen's Trust, Kings County, Relief, Lenox, Enterprise, of Philadelphia; American, of Philadelphia; People's, of Worcester; Norwich, Albany City, Standard, International, Mercantile and Massasoit.

FIRE IN BLEECKER STREET.—About eleven o'clock on Friday night a fire originated in a servant's bedroom in the attic of building No. 178 Bleecker street, from some cause unknown. The premises are occupied by H. B. Bent as a boarding house. Damage to furniture about $150; insured for $2,000 in the Pacific and Knickerbocker insurance companies. The building belongs to the Lowe estate; it is damaged about $200, and is insured in the Manhattan Insurance Company.

Police Intelligence.

ANOTHER FAT BOILING NUISANCE.—George A. Knehle, residing at 96 Sheriff street, was arrested yesterday afternoon, on the complaint of James Fitzsimmons, of 261 Stanton street. It is charged that the accused maintains a nuisance in the shape of a bone and fat boiling establishment, which he has in operation in the rear of his premises. Much of the fat boiled there, it is alleged, is far advanced in decomposition, and the stench arising from it is almost unbearable and liable to breed a pestilence unless the nuisance be promptly abated. The defendant was taken before Justice Shandley and required to give bail to answer.

VIOLATING THE ENLISTMENT LAW.—Justice Shandley yesterday committed a man named Henry Johnson for examination on the charge of violating the Enlistment act, in taking men out of the State to enlist. It is charged that Johnson induced Frederick Leah to go to Boston and enlist in a Massachusetts regiment, in order that he might obtain the high bounties offered there. The examining surgeon in Boston pronounced Leah to be ruptured, and accordingly rejected him. Johnson then returned to this city and made an effort to enlist Leah in the navy, but he was again rejected.

Christy's Minstrels.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

E. Byron Christy, son and heir of Edwin P. Christy, deceased, has published a card in which he claims that the right to the title of "Christy Minstrels belongs to the heirs of Edwin P. Christy." He also states that in an action brought in the Supreme Court by Edwin P. Christy, Judge Clerke "granted a perpetual injunction against the very man now using the title of Christy Minstrels." Judge Clerke did grant a temporary injunction. The action was afterwards (April 22, 1856) tried before Judge Davies (now a Judge of the Court of Appeals), and Mr. Christy's complaint was dismissed, with costs, and his injunction dissolved. The right of the undersigned to use the title of "Christy Minstrels" was thus perpetually established, Mr. Christy not having appealed from Judge Davies' judgment. For confirmation of this statement I refer to the record of the Court and to my counsel, Joshua M. Vancott.

S. W. RAYNOR, Manager Christy Minstrels.

NEW YORK, June 3, 1864.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Saturday afternoon the body of an unknown man was found floating in the water in Gravesend Bay by Mr. Cozine. Justice Voorhees held an inquest, and a verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered by the jury. Deceased appeared to be about twenty-five years of age, and had evidently been in the water only a short time. He was dressed in plaid cassimere pants, striped vest, check undershirt, black silk neckties and calfskin boots. In his pockets were a brass French pocket piece, a three cent grocery ticket of Otto H. Coop, 74 Columbia street, New York, and a small sum of money. The body was conveyed to the Kings county Almshouse, Flatbush, where it will be kept for identification till Monday afternoon. For further particulars apply to Justice Stephen J. Voorhees, Gravesend.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Major Generals Fremont and Buell.

The Resignations Accepted by the President.

Passage of the Tariff Bill by the House.

The Efforts to Defeat the Bankrupt Bill,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1864.

MAJOR GENERAL FREMONT'S RESIGNATION.

Several days since Major General Fremont sent his resignation to the President. I now learn that the resignation has been accepted, and General Fremont has ceased to be an officer of the United States Army. His name stood second on the list of major generals of the regular army, General McClellan standing first. General Grant, as Lieutenant General, is General-in-Chief. General Fremont is now free and before the country as a candidate for the Presidency. It is understood that several members of his staff have also resigned.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL BUELL.

General Buell has also resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. It is understood that General Buell resumes his original position in the regular army—colonel and assistant adjutant general.

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The passage of the Tariff bill by the House is hailed with a refreshing sense of relief, the importance of some of its provisions to sectional parts of the country keeping every one on the rack of apprehension concerning anticipated amendments. The marble interest stirred up quite a discussion, the jealousy between New England and the West, concerning monopoly, again breaking out, although in a subdued manner. Most of the votes against the bill on its final passage were prompted more by the belief that certain Eastern interests were fostered to an undue extent than by any opposition to the general features of the measure, all without exception urging the necessity of increased revenue.

THE GOLD BILL.

The Gold bill comes up in the House at the first opportunity. Mr. Hooper's amendment is in substance the same as the Senate bill, except in relation to foreign exchange, on which ten days is allowed for its delivery in all contracts.

PERSONAL DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE REGARDING THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. Garfield astonished the House to-day by introducing, in the coffee of his personal explanation relative to his remarks of last evening on the Bankrupt bill, correspondence between parties in the West engaged in raising funds for lobbying the bill through Congress. The writers represent themselves as agents of the Bankrupt Bill Association, and ask for twenty thousand dollars to effect their purposes. Mr. Spaulding waxed quite fierce at the alleged insinuation of any lack of integrity on the part of Congressmen, and denied all knowledge of the organization, evidently flinching at the charges of undue haste in running the bill through the House and limiting debate to a single speech.

REBEL BLOCKADE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

All our steamers have left the Rappahannock, and the blockade has again been established at its mouth.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL WOUNDED.

Three hundred wounded rebels arrived here yesterday from White House.

BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Beaufort (S. C.) Baltimore Convention delegation is here, urging the President to open Beaufort as a port of entry.

PRINTING THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The action of the House to-day on the resolution to print extra copies of the Agricultural Report has occasioned no little surprise. The proposition limiting the number to ten thousand barely gives a sufficient number to the department for distribution among its correspondents and agricultural societies, leaving none for members.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1864.

PAYMENT OF OHIO MILITIA.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, called up the House bill to provide for the payment of the Second regiment, Third brigade, Ohio Volunteer militia, for the time they were actually in the service, without regard to irregularity in the muster, which was passed.

RAILROAD LAND GRANT.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., called up the bill to extend for five years the time for the reversion to the United States of lands granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Pet Marquette to Flint, &c., and it was passed.

WISCONSIN LANDS.

The bill to pay Wisconsin her five per cent on the reserved public lands in her borders coming up as unfinished business, it was dismissed.