THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The steamship Foong Suey, Capt. Hildreth, from New-Orleans July 21, at 8 a. m., with mdse. and passengers to W. H. Robson, arrived yesterday. The steamship Arago arrived on the 19th. Passed in the river, bound up, steamship Yazoo, hence. On the 22d inst., 175 miles S. E. of the Balize, saw steamship Washington, hence for New-Orleans. Off Sombrero Key light, broke the piston rod of the pump, which took 36 hours to repair. On the 27th saw a side-wheel steamer in chase of a blockade-runner, but the chase was soon given up. On the same day was boarded by U. S. gunboat Quaker City, cruising, all well. On the 29th the piston rod broke again, which took five hours to repair.

Troops Sent Eastward from New-Orleans—Contemplated Attack on Mobile—Ragged and Hungry State of Louisiana Rebels—Banks Reported Relieved.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 21, 1864.

It can no longer be considered as a secret that a large number of troops have been sent from this Department to the aid of Gen. Grant, as we are already in receipt of intelligence here that a part of them have arrived and are to assist in the defense of Baltimore; nor can it be esteemed a secret that others have gone to Sherman's assistance, as Smith's movement has been a matter of newspaper notoriety for weeks.

It may not, however, be so well known that an attack on Mobile was for a time seriously intended from here by Gen. Canby. True, the Rebels in this Department suspected that such was the case, but they also suspected that nearly every other point in striking distance from here was the object of attack. For instance, I have, in one day, in this city, heard it asserted by Secession sympathizers that an expedition was fitting out to attack Mobile; that a movement was organizing to proceed to Texas; that a second Red River expedition was preparing; that Canby was going to send a heavy force to Hilton Head, destined for Charleston; that a move was to be made to cooperate with Sherman, via Jackson, Miss., and that the destination of the troops known to be preparing for something was to reënforce Gen. Steele in Arkansas. The only thing they did not think of was Grant; and Gen. Canby is deserving of the highest praise for the extraordinary secrecy with which he managed to veil his movements, not only before the expedition sailed, but even after a part of the forces had been sent away.

It was, for three or four days after the first transports had left the mouth of the river, believed by many that the move was intended to strike Mobile, and I have indisputable evidence that unusual commotion existed in that city, and that many of the citizens fled from it in the fear of an attack by our forces.

To tell the truth, Gen. Canby was well advised of the defenseless condition of the city, and must have been sorely tempted by a sudden dash, to have possessed himself of the place according to the original programme, but, realizing the greater importance, in the general result, of aiding Grant to achieve success in Virginia, rather than to perform a bold movement the success of which must have redounded to his individual credit, he waived the carrying out of his own well conceived plans and sent away his forces where they were more needed.

How hard it must have been to forego the opportunity of accomplishing a certain success will be better appreciated when it is known that Mobile was almost entirely stripped of troops for its defense, and beyond the lukewarm exempts from the merciless conscription and the firemen who are under military organization, had hardly a regiment to man the fortifications of the city. The ram Tennessee, of which I have heretofore spoken, is, it is true, still steaming about the harbor, but the incredible statement as to her speed, or rather lack of speed, are verified by observation of our fleet, and she is really known to possess the ability to move at a rate not exceeding three miles and a half per hour—thus verifying in every particular the information which I gave you last March of the inefficiency of her machinery and her inadequacy for the purposes for which she was built. In fact, one of our swift rams would sail around her and send her to Davy Jones's locker before she would know what she was about.

Gen. Canby's theory is that the great success of the national cause requires the subordination of all minor operations to the attainment of victory at the central point—Virginia. And that when we crush the dragon's head its quivering members, though reptilian-like, retaining their vitality awhile, will eventually die. Had this course been earlier adopted and more rigidly adhered to than it has, we should have had perhaps fewer evanescent reputations made for some of our generals, but would have been much further along on the road to national regeneration and reëstablishment.

The intelligence from the Rebel Trans-Mississippi Department is not exciting, though by no means uninteresting to us here. The attack on our outposts in the neighborhood of Lake Verret seems to have been abandoned for the present, and I am in receipt of news which leads me to think that the Rebels have relinquished the project for the present, and have refired their forces mainly from the vicinity of Franklin, where they had maintained a force of some 3,000 to 4,000 men for several weeks past, and once or twice made a move which indicated that they planned an attack in that direction. The vigilance of Gen Cameron, however, induced them to relinquish the project for the time.

The fact is, the Rebel Generals have had an internecine quarrel to contend with among themselves. Gens. Kirby Smith, McIntosh and Dick Taylor have had no doubt a big row, ending in Taylor's resignation and journey to Richmond, as I advised you some time ago, where he must be at this time if unassigned. Being brother-in-law to Jeff. Davis, he naturally expects to have his story heard and his requests granted. If, however, it embraces the supersession of Kirby Smith, there will be one loud howl, as the latter is doubtless a superior officer, and has the confidence of the Rebels where he now commands.

The lack of supplies is really the pinch with the Louisiana Rebels, and they are at most pressing straits to subsist their ragged regiments, and have been since they got through with the liberal stores which Banks furnished them on his famous expedition last April. I have good reason for believing that they have had their eyes turned greedily in this direction, and only the heavy force of troops, the vigilance maintained here, and our gunboats, have prevented their descending like the hosts of Sennacherib upon the city and the adjacent parishes in quest of something to fill their empty bellies, and such other portable plunder as the opportunity might enable them to carry off.

The withdrawal of troops to reënforce Grant will certainly induce them to make the attempt to carry out this pet project, unless they succeed in another plan, which they have diligently sought an opportunity for some time past, that is, to throw a part of their forces across the Mississippi River. This was the object of the batteries at Columbia and Gaines Landing awhile since, which Gen. Smith cleared away when he went up the river. The desperate strait of both Lee and Johnston at the present moment makes it of the utmost importance to get these troops to them if possible. We have had rumors, in fact, that they have actually succeeded in crossing, but you can feel satisfied that such is not true, and it is not likely that they will succeed in throwing over any considerable body of men while our gunboats maintain their accustomed activity.

Heretofore, their idea has been to erect batteries at some point, and get them so strongly planted and supported as to occupy the attention of our gunboats, while they throw their troops over to the east bank of the Mississippi at another point. Their attempt at Tunica Bend, some eight or ten miles below the mouth of the Red River, was designed for one, and the other at Columbia was another extreme point, while between, they calculated that the river would be cleared of gunboats long enough to allow them to cross.

The celerity with which they were cleared away, however, disappointed them at the time, and we are likely to do so again if they make another attempt of the same kind.

One of Gen. Canby's aids has lately returned from Little Rock, and reports matters in Arkansas much less bilious in that department than rumor had led us to fear. Gen. Steele is strongly intrenched, has force enough to maintain his position, and has supplies sufficient, even if the Rebels succeed in cutting his communication, to hold on against the Rebel force likely to be brought against him.

It is certain that the want of supplies which I named as cramping the Rebel forces in West Louisiana is equally embarrassing the operations of Price and Marmaduke in Arkansas, and they have the utmost difficulty in keeping their forces together in an effective condition.

Here in this city there is undoubtedly some gloom felt at the news which reaches us from Baltimore and Washington; and, though we cannot believe that anything other than success to the Union army will finally result from the present move, it causes, nevertheless, very grave apprehension until this uncertainty is relieved.

There is feverishness among the Secessionists of this city, and it is observable that the patrol on duty here is in increased force for the last day or two.

It is stated on the best authority that Gen. Banks was relieved from his command yesterday, and rumor assigns both Granger and Dana to his vacant place.

Gen. Dana went North 10 or 12 days since and has not yet returned.

If rumor was not so positive in confining the selection of a successor to Banks to the two generals named above, I should feel warranted in saying that Gen. Dan. Sickles would receive the mantle of the slaughtered Banks.

Whoever may be the successor, however, it may truthfully be said that the change has not come too soon, as the harmony which is necessary to the success of great military movements had not existed between Gens. Canby and Banks for some time past. In fact, a big row came near breaking out a month since, but was for the time smothered. There has, however, been mutterings of low thunder about headquarters ever since, to those whose ears were acute enough to understand signs and sounds aright.

It would be manifestly injudicious for me to undertake to say how and why and when these things came about, but this I may affirm, that Gen. Canby has not pursued a policy calculated to smooth Gen. Banks's ruffled plumage, and Gen. Banks has not, among his intimate friends, attempted to conceal the irritation which he felt toward Gen. Canby. The result cannot, therefore, surprise any one familiar with events in this Department since Gen. Canby arrived and established his headquarters in this city.

The Secessionists keep the city full of rumors. The last was to the effect that an attack by the forces under Walker had been made on Morganzia. The operator on the other end of the grapevine was a bungler, however, as he first attributed it to Taylor, though Taylor is known to the well-informed not to be on the west side of the Mississippi River.

The sympathizers, however, got that trifling error corrected soon, and started it on its travels. We have had the same rumor six times at the least within that number of weeks, and equally baseless each time. A few days ago we had the startling announcement that there had been 3,000 men in buckram, come from somewhere in Texas, who had demanded the surrender of Brownsville. This ridiculous statement actually got into the papers here, but was soon found to be apocryphal.

In fact, the Secessionists of New-Orleans have become so accustomed to filling their bellies with the east wind that no statement is too ridiculous and improbable for them to take down. Unfortunately the last few days have brought them comfort enough of actual news to enable them to refrain for a while from the manufacture of more than a limited number of their extraordinary stories.

I trust that the time may shortly come when they themselves may appreciate the hopelessness of further exercising their Munchausen propensities. J. R. G.

The Guerrillas in Missouri—Urgent Call for Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 29, 1864.

Gen. Rosecrans, by the authority of the War Department, has called for nine regiments of six and twelve months' volunteers, for the protection of the State from guerrillas and to repel invasion.

In the same connection, Gov. Hall has issued a proclamation stating the emergency for more troops to be great, and urging the people to fill up the regiments at once.

Guerrilla Attack on Loud Run, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 28, 1864.

Loud Run, a small village in this county, was entered this morning by a gang of guerrillas, the stores robbed, and the Post-Office ransacked.

The Postmaster was told that his buildings would be burned if he kept any more Government property in them.

Dr. Gilpin not Killed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 28, 1864.

Yesterday's statement of the killing of Dr. Gilpin was incorrect. The report arose from his having had some difficulty with a soldier, and this was magnified into a collision which did not occur.

Late Rebel News.

A VICTORY REPORTED AT ATLANTA.

From The Richmond Enquirer of the 26th.

ATLANTA, July 22—10½ p. m.—*The Hon. Secretary of War:* The army shifted its position fronting on Peachtree Creek last night, and Stewart's and Cheatham's corps formed line of battle around the city. Hardee's corps made a night march and attacked the enemy's extreme left to-day at 1 o'clock, and drove him from his works, capturing sixteen pieces of artillery and five stands of colors. Cheatham attacked the enemy at 4 o'clock p. m. with a portion of his command, and drove the enemy, capturing six pieces of artillery. During the engagement we captured about 2,000 prisoners.

Wheeler's cavalry routed the enemy in the neighborhood of Decatur, capturing his camps. Our loss is not fully ascertained. Major-Gen. Walker killed; Brig-Gens. Smith, Gist and Mercer wounded. Prisoners report McPherson killed. Our troops fought with great gallantry. J. B. HOOD, General.

EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.

From The Richmond Enquirer, July 28.

The news of the victory at Atlanta, which the telegraph brought to Richmond on last Saturday, delighted the public as much as any that has been received during the war; it caused a general joy throughout the city, and will carry the same to all quarters of the country. Gen. Hood has signalized his acceptance of the command of the Army of the Tennessee with a brilliant victory, and justified his selection by success, the highest evidence of its propriety.

The tide has turned, the army has faced about, and the strategy of advance takes the place of that of retreat. The initiative of attack has at last been taken by our army, and the prestige and *morale* wrested from the enemy. Gen. Hood has turned upon the enemy, and been successful.

He has justified the confidence of the President. He has fought a battle within the first week of his command, and won an important victory. Of the completeness of this victory, at the time of writing, nothing is known; but the army is now, notwithstanding its losses, much stronger than before it measured its strength with the adversary. The attack was made, not received; the enemy were driven, not repulsed. These terms are new to be applied to the battles of the Army of Tennessee.

Light breaks from the only dark point in our lines. Atlanta is now felt to be safe, and Georgia will soon be free from the foe. The central army of the Confederacy has recovered its prestige, and defeated the exultant enemy.

OPERATIONS BEFORE PETERSBURG — GRANT COMMENCING A STRATEGIC POLICY—HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRING, &C.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 25.]

During Saturday, nothing of interest transpired in or about the "Cockade" city. Important movements, begun on Thursday by the enemy, were promptly discovered by our army, and appropriate steps were taken to anticipate them. Grant is evidently commencing a strategic policy, but, as he is about as much overmatched by the able Generals in his front, in that peculiar line of movements, as he has been hitherto in the mode of assault direct, we have no apprehensions on that point.

On Saturday night our batteries opened heavily upon the enemy, and the firing was kept up vigorously for some time. The enemy replied, and the noise created by the duel at long taw excited the belief that a general engagement had commenced. All was quiet on yesterday.

The Register, of July 23, says: "With the exception of a short time in the morning of yesterday, there were no shells thrown into Petersburg during the day. During the morning shelling, we regret to say, that a most estimable gentleman, whose house was struck, received an injury from a fragment of the shell. We sincerely hope the wound will not prove to be serious, although when we last heard from him the probe had not found the fragment, which, though very small, may, unless extracted, do mischief. The Yankees are believed to have erected a new and powerful battery somewhere near to Rives's farm."

Dismissals for the Week Ending July 23, 1864.

Col. Benjamin F. Onderdonk, 1st New-York Mounted Rifles, to date July 12, 1864, for drunkenness on duty, and for intrigue and underhand devices to accomplish the dismissal of an officer of his regiment.

Capt. Peter Fisher, 46th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date July 9, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in appearing at a theater in Cincinnati in company with a prostitute, and for absence without leave.

First Lieut. Wm. K. Sharp, 8th Tennessee Volunteers, to date July 19, 1864, for having tendered his resignation on insufficient grounds, and on account of incompetency.

First Lieut. A. G. Fellows, 56th Massachusetts Volunteers, to date June 9, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, due since May 12, 1864, for cowardice, impropriety of conduct, and inefficiency, during and after the action of May 12, 1864.

Second Lieut. Christian Troescher, 4th Ohio Cavalry, to date July 16, 1864, for violation of the 52d and 54th Articles of War, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and absence without authority.

Second Lieut. H. H. Springle, 22d Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date July 18, 1864, for breaking his arrest, and absenting himself from camp until arrested by the Provost Guard.

Second Lieut. James M. D. Willis, 8th Tennessee Volunteers, to date July 20, 1864, for having tendered his resignation on insufficient grounds, and on account of incompetency while his command was in front of the enemy.

Second Lieut. John D. Willson, 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date July 01, 1864, for having applied for a discharge on account of expiration of service after having availed himself of the furlough granted his regiment as veteran volunteers.

Second Lieut. Jefferson W. Brockway, 81st New-York Volunteers, to date July 6, 1864, for having tendered his resignation on insufficient grounds while his command was in front of the enemy.

The following officers, to date July 20, 1864, for making application to be mustered out, by reason of expiration of term of service, after having availed themselves of the veteran furlough granted their respective regiments, their commands at the time being in front of the enemy.

Capt. Frank B. M. Bonsall, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. J. H. Goldsmith, 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

First Lieut. Charles W. Chapman, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

First Lieut. Aaron Lazarus, 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

First Lieut. Robert H. Bonner, 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Major Henry Roessle, 15th New-York Cavalry, to date May 24, 1864, for having grossly neglected his duty while in command of pickets, resulting in the capture of eleven men and 45 horses.

Capt. Edward G. Breene, 35th Indiana Volunteers, to date June 29, 1864, for cowardice, in running away from his command at the battle of Resaca, and also in the attack of the enemy on Whittaker's brigade, on the night of 20th inst.

Capt. Samuel H. Hamilton, 26th Ohio Volunteers, to date June 29, 1864, for cowardice in the face of the enemy, and absence without proper authority.

First Lieut. A. P. Hefner, 28th Kentucky Veteran Volunteers, to date June 29, 1864, for cowardice before the enemy, and gross neglect of duty.

Lieut. J. A. A. Chenery, 1st North Carolina Union Volunteers, to date July 6, 1864, for having tendered his resignation on insufficient grounds in the face of the enemy.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Surgeon H. J. Maynard, 1st Arkansas Cavalry, he having rejoined his regiment and been acquitted by a military commission of the charge of absence without leave.

First Lieutenant Isaac M. Beebe, 12th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

First Lieutenant Ira L. Morris, 71st Ohio Volunteers, and he will be considered as honorably discharged as an officer, from the date of the order of dismissal, but held to service under his present enlistment as a private soldier of the Union Light Guards, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Charles Stierlin, 1st Missouri Artillery, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE CONFIRMED.

The order heretofore issued, dishonorably discharging Capt. Frederick A. Raymond, 127th Illinois Volunteers, to date July 6, 1864, for leaving his command without authority, while advancing on the enemy, June 19, 1864, going to the rear and remaining until sent for, and again on the 27th of June, during the assault on the enemy's works, has been confirmed.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

First-Lieut. Henry Ogilvie, 1st United States Cavalry, having absented himself from his regiment without authority since October 13, 1863, has been dropped from the rolls of the army as a deserter, to take effect from that date.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers heretofore dismissed have been restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Lieut. John Devine, 32d Iowa Volunteers.

Second Lieut. Demarest J. Smith, 6th Maryland Volunteers.

Second Lieut. James McHugh, 35th Indiana Volunteers.

SENTENCE DISAPPROVED.

The sentence, "To be dismissed the service," in the case of Capt. Frank G. Noyes, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, has been disapproved.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

The sentence, "To be suspended from rank, pay, and command, and to be stricken from the list of promotion for two years from the promulgation of this sentence," in the case of First Lieut. James Y. Semple, 15th U. S. Infantry, has been remitted.

Military Matters.

LINDSEY BLUES REGIMENT.

102D REGIMENT N. G., S. N. Y., HEADQUARTERS MERCER HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—I. All officers' meeting will be held at these headquarters each day at 11 a. m., until further orders. It is actually necessary that every company should be represented at these meetings.

II. Commandants are directed to detail one non-commissioned officer daily to remain at headquarters from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m.

First Sergeants will report to the Adjutant, at 8 p. m., the total number of enlisted men in their several companies.

By order Col. John M. Wilsey.

HENRY J. WHITE, Adjutant.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon to consider the subject of filling the quota, and of devising the best means to raise money to pay substitutes. The Committee to whom the matter was referred submitted their report, which is as follows:

"The Committee to whom was referred the subject of filling the quota of this county, under the call of the United States authorities, respectfully report that they have made arrangements, in connection with the County Treasurer, for the money authorized to be raised by this Board. They recommend that the County Treasurer be authorized to borrow an additional sum of $500,000 for the same purpose. They have no doubt that all necessary funds for this purpose can be obtained. They take pleasure in stating that the moneyed institutions and individuals of the county have readily responded to all calls upon them for the needs of their country. They recommend that, until further notice be given to the public, that this county should pay a bounty to all recruits of $100 for substitutes for 1 year; $200 for substitutes for two years; $300 for substitutes for 3 years.

"They further recommend that agents be employed to enlist recruits in the disloyal States if they can be so made by sanction of law to apply to the quota of this county. Your Committee further report that in order to make such enlistments in disloyal States the sanction of the Governor of this State to the doings of this Board will be required. They are not prepared at this day to recommend any individuals or place for such purpose. They have given as much attention to this very important subject as the limited time in which they have acted would permit. If the matter should be confided to them, they think, as far as they can judge from information obtained, that a very considerable proportion of the county quota could be filled in this way. They have reason to believe that such method could be carried out without any possibility of loss to this county. In conclusion your Committee beg leave to report that the prospect of procuring all the money and all the men the county will require under this call is good. It only requires the exertions of our citizens, who will not talk of failing in order to succeed."

In connection with the report the following resolution was presented:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Special Committee having in charge the subject of filling the quota of this county, to take such action in enlisting recruits in the disloyal States as they may think advisable, with power to send committee to appoint agents therefor, and submit such appointments to the Governor for his sanction, and otherwise to do what in their judgment may seem proper.

Some discussion ensued, but very little opposition was manifested, and the report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

The Committee will probably appoint the agents for recruiting in disloyal States to-day.

THE YACHT RACE AROUND LONG ISLAND.—On Wednesday last, at 10 o'clock a. m., the yachts Annie Laurie and Restless started on a race around Long Island for a stake of $1,000. The Annie Laurie came in last evening about 7 o'clock, having distanced the Restless about ten miles.

THE BOUNTY OF $300.—The Bounty Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors last week gave notice that after August 1 the bounty would be reduced to $100. Yesterday they came to the conclusion to retain the present amount ($300) which sum will hereafter be paid to substitutes, the same as heretofore.

THE DROWNING CASES AT CONEY ISLAND.—Three men were drowned at Coney Island while bathing on Thursday. Two were identified, namely, Chas. E. Ames, aged 22, drug clerk in the store of James Gratz, corner of Myrtle avenue and Bridge street. Deceased was a native of England, and had recently arrived in this country. The other unfortunate man was identified as James McNulty of New-York. A third person, whose name is not known, was also drowned on the same day.

The Atlantic Cable.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Friday, July 29, 1864.

Cyrus W. Field, esq., left to-day for Placentia Bay. He visited Trinity Bay yesterday. "Heart's Content" is the place where the Atlantic cable will be landed. Mr. Field proposes to build a land line thence to Placentia 100 miles in length, and over a good road the entire distance. A cable will connect Placentia Bay with Cape Breton. Capt Orlebar of H. M. steamer Margaretta Stevenson will meet Mr. Field at Placentia to make soundings.

The weather is beautiful and clear. Wind west. Thermometer 75°.

Welland Canal Navigation Resumed.

THOROLD, C. W., Friday, July 29, 1864.

The break in the canal has been repaired, and vessels are now passing through

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

The schooner Commerce was seized in Hampton Roads yesterday afternoon, by Provost-Marshal Towson. The schooner contained contraband goods from Yorktown, taken from that place when it was evacuated.

Regatta at Lake Quinsigamond—Yale Wins.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, July 29, 1864.

The College Regatta on Lake Quinsigamond, in this city, was attended by a host of people to-day. The Sophomore boats of Harvard and Yale Colleges rowed the first race, Harvard beating handsomely. The time made was: Harvard, 66, 19 minutes five seconds; Yale, 66, 20 minutes 16 seconds.

The race of the University boats of Harvard and Yale resulted in a victory for Yale. Time—Yale, 19 minutes 1 second; Harvard, 19 minutes 43½ seconds. The Yale boys of course in good spirits.

For the citizens' regatta to-morrow, seven wherries, four-oared and five and six-oared boats, are entered.

Special Meeting of the German Republican Central Committee.

A special meeting of the German Republican Central Committee was held last night at the Headquarters of the Committee, No. 23 Third avenue, H. Raster, esq., in the chair, and Messrs. Gustavus Levy and G. Manshot, Secretaries. Mr. HOMAK reported the following resolutions from the Executive Committee, which, having been put, were carried unanimously:

Resolved, That we, the German Republicans of the City and County of New-York, cheerfully recognize in the platform adopted by the Baltimore Convention a legitimate development of the main principle embodied in the Chicago platform of 1860, viz.: that freedom is national, and ought to prevail wherever the national authority is, by the Federal statute, or has become, by the laws of war, paramount to all local jurisdiction.

Resolved, That we utterly reject, as a willful adulteration of true Radicalism, the mongrel platform, got up at Cleveland by the unholy alliance of Democratic traitors and sore-headed deserters from the ranks of the Republican party; and that, knowing the sentiments of the freedom-loving citizens of German birth, we assert that only an exceedingly small and insignificant fraction of their number have been seduced by designing demagogues to join in that unholy alliance.

Resolved, That in the self-evident lie of the Cleveland platform that "Slavery is dead," we see a shameful compromise between a portion of those Radicals who, for years, have been denouncing the present Administration, on the ground of its not "dealing a death blow to Slavery," and the Democratic traitors who desire to screen Slavery from all the blows that, in the course of the war, the Nation, in self-defense, might deal it; and that no party can be supposed honestly and heartily to desire the extinction of Slavery which does not acknowledge the patent fact that Slavery is not only the source of, but, unhappily, still gives vitality and strength to, the Rebellion.

Resolved, That, while heartily indorsing the Baltimore platform as a true and logical exposition of Republican sentiments as far as it goes, we deeply deplore the policy of expediency which has excluded from that platform a recognition of the correctness of the principle underlying the confiscation law, as interpreted by Judge Underwood of Virginia, and that we shall deem the task of the Republican party not yet accomplished until the reconstruction of the Rebel States shall be based upon the idea of creating out of the confiscated landed estates of the Rebels homesteads of a population of independent freeholders.

Resolved, That in accepting as our candidates the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, we desire to express our belief in their honesty of purpose and their faithfulness to the cause of freedom, how muchsoever most of us may doubt the expediency or the correctness in principle of some measures adopted by the present Administration.

Resolved, That, in our belief, the action of the Baltimore Convention in admitting the Missouri Radical delegation, coupled with the adoption of the sixth section of the platform, could not, and certainly ought not to, have been misunderstood; that the Convention has undoubtedly meant to disapprove of all those efforts, known as the "Kentucky policy," at temporizing and compromising with the Pro-Slavery shamloyalists of the Border States; and that any persistence in that unfortunate policy, while it would run directly against the plainly-expressed wishes of the Baltimore Convention, could not but dampen the ardor and enthusiasm with which all firm and true upholders of freedom would like to enter the Presidential campaign.

Resolved, That the Baltimore Convention, in indorsing the traditional policy of this *Government* in regard to the efforts of foreign Powers to destroy republican governments on the American continent, has meant to erect a beacon by which this *Administration* should steer its course of foreign policy, in order to remain at harmony with the instincts and desires of the people.

Resolved, That it is the unqualified sentiment of the German Republicans, as it was of the Baltimore Convention, that no man ought to be retained in office and especially not in the highest office under the Government who does not fully sympathize with the sentiments and principles of the true loyalists, as represented at Baltimore, and that the harmony of action in the administration of the country as desired by the same popular body that nominated Abraham Lincoln for reëlection, should be interpreted in the light of the action of that body in the admission of the Missouri Delegates.

Deaths of Soldiers

IN THE HOSPITALS IN AND ABOUT NEW-YORK,

From July 22 to July 29, 1864.

REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE BY A. J. CASE, GOVERNEURNT UNDERTAKER, NO. 537 GRAND STREET, N. Y.

Adams, George, substitute.
Andrews, Royal G., aged 45.
Bacon, J. E., aged 20, Co. K, 27th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Chenango, Broome Co., N. Y.
Bigelow, John L., aged 50, Co. C, 11th Vt.; residence when enlisted, Rutland, Vt.
Blanham, David, aged 26.
Brown, John E., aged 19, Co. E, 22d N. Y. Cavalry.
Brown, Josiah, aged 37.
Bennett, Charles, aged 30, Co. D, 24 N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
Bragdon, John J., aged 25.
Carr, Andrew J., aged 27, Co. C, 5th Mich.
Conley, Thos., aged 21, Co. A, 100th Pa.; residence when enlisted, Philadelphia.
Cook, Clark E., aged 40, Co. F, 6th Vt.; residence when enlisted, Bernard, Windsor Co., Vt.
Clelan, Wm., aged 19, Co. H, 8th N. Y. Heavy Artillery; residence when enlisted, Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y.
Clark, Alex., aged 24.
Casey, John, aged 46.
Chase, August, aged 23, 1st Batt. Veteran Reserves.
Dabylon, Jeremiah, aged 27, Co. H, 110th Ohio; residence when enlisted, Lewington, Ohio.
Douglas, John W., aged 21, Co. I, 20th U. S. C. T.
Damon, Albert K., aged 23.
Deforest, Hiram, aged 19.
Dodd, John, aged 24.
Demon, B. V., aged 26, Co. E, 51st N. Y.
Davis, Geo. L., aged 21, Co. A, 22d Mass.
Evans, Wesley, aged 22, Co. B, 143d Ohio.
Fonda, E. R., aged 21.
Fairbanks, Chas. H., aged 22, Co. B, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery; residence when enlisted, Swanzastle.
Farnsworth, James C., aged 23.
French, Ira J., aged 21.
Gray, Albert J., aged 18.
Hamlin, Joseph, aged 39, Co. F, 30th U. S. C. T.; residence when enlisted, Chesterville, Kings Co., Md.
Hotaling, G., aged 19, Co. D, 9th N. Y. Artillery; residence when enlisted, Jamesville, N. Y.
Hebl, Louis aged 30, 4th U. S. Infantry Band.
Horse, Levi W., aged 17.
Hill, James, aged 24, Co. G, 96th Pa.; residence when enlisted, Hamburg.
Jones, George F., aged 30, Co. K, 169th N. Y.
Kearnes, Enoch H., aged 22, Co. E, 6th Pa. Cavalry; residence when enlisted, Rockland, Pa.
Keyser, Wm., aged 19, Co. C, 66th Ohio; residence when enlisted, Bellevesa, O.
Kimball, Moses F., aged 39, Co. B, 32d Me.; residence when enlisted, Maine.
Lynch, John.
Lampiecht, Wilhelm, aged 40, 143d N. Y.
Matthews, Henry G., aged 19, Co. A, 96th Pa.
Money, D. B., Sergt., aged 28, Co. C, 9th Me.
McDonald, James, aged 20.
Moser, Christian, aged 43.
Newell, George W., aged 24, Co. D, 35th Mass.; residence when enlisted, Holden, Mass.
Newly, Wm., aged 22.
Norris, Chr., aged 22.
Orr, Ansel, aged 47, Co. C, 147th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Canister, Steuben Co., N. Y.
Olmstead, Philo, aged 36, Co. G, 122d N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Elbridge.
Powers, Chr. R., aged 31, Co. G, 19th Me.; residence when enlisted, Augusta, Me.
Pierce, Wm. D., aged 24, 19th N. Y. Battery.
Pulk, Henry, aged 32, Co. I, 37th Wis.; residence when enlisted, Hartland.
Parks, Hoyt R., aged 16, Co. B, 1st Me.; residence when enlisted, Dedham, Mass.
Phillips, Chr. E.
Roach, Nathan, Co. F, 116th Pa.
Raymond, George, aged 20, Co. D, 89th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Brooklyn.
Radcliff, James, aged 19.
Smith, Benj., aged 20, Co. C, 32d Me.; residence when enlisted, Gray, Me.
Smith, Kendall T., aged 23, Co. F, 1st Me. Cavalry; residence when enlisted, Cortland, Me.
Schnapp, Conrad, aged 45, Co. I, 76th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Buffalo, N. Y.
Stone, Walter, aged 37, Co. D, 2d Conn.; residence when enlisted, Harrington.
Shell, Wm., aged 22.
Steward, Isaac, aged 49.
Sayland, Alphonse, aged 19, Co. A, 132d Ohio.
Serving, James, aged 24, Co. C, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Taplin, Chr. H., aged 44, Co. D, 37th Wis.; residence when enlisted, Washna, Wis.
Tripp, Jeremiah, aged 24, Co. F, 81st N. Y.; residence when enlisted, North Volney.
Thomber, John, aged 49.
Vankleek, Chr. H., aged 21.
Vibbard, Seymour, aged 16.
Whitney, Andrew, aged 17, Co. K, 14th N. Y. Artillery.
Williams, Tunis, Co. A, 20th N. Y.
Walker, Alfred, aged 18, Co. F, 28th U. S. C. T.; residence when enlisted, Jefferson County.
Weymouth, Orin, aged 45.
Walker, John G., aged 19.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The U. S. Hospital Steamship, Western Metropolis, Dr. Wm. M. Hudson, Surgeon in charge, arrived here yesterday afternoon, from Fortress Monroe, with 500 sick and wounded soldiers from the field hospitals at City Point. A few of the number have been wounded in the trenches in front of Petersburg, but the great majority consists of light cases of disease, who will be restored to health and vigor by a few days of wholesome Northern air, and will soon join again the noble Army of the Potomac.

FROM NASSAU.—Nassau papers to July 20 are received. The blockade runner Annie cleared on the 12th. No news in the papers.

From Central and South America.

The steamer Costa Rica, from Aspinwall, A. G. Jones commanding, with the California mails, specie, and passengers, to D. B. Allen, sailed from Aspinwall on the 17th inst., and arrived at this port on the 29th inst. She experienced heavy N. E. gales in the Caribbean Sea. The remainder of the voyage was smooth. She brings $284,331 80 in specie from California.

LIST OF SPECIE.

A. and P. S. Co....	$11,269 32	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$75,774 79
H. C. & Co.....	30,200 00	FROM ASPINWALL.	
S. & R.....	33,800 00	S. L. J. & A.....	300 00
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	40,000 00	Horace Ripley.....	3,000 00
J. St. Bros & Co...	42,257 69	Ribon & Munoz....	650 00
A. Rich & Bro.....	9,000 00	Marcial & Co.....	400 00
D. S. & Co.....	30,000 00	Colgate & Hoffman.	2,000 00
W. Phila.....	1,000 00		

From Panama.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

PANAMA, July 17, 1864.

Some excitement has been created here during the past week by the report of a revolution at Penonome, a village distant about 75 miles hence, and a body of soldiers has been sent to quell it. The disturbance is purely a political one, got up for election purposes by the present Vice-President of the State, against the actual President, both being candidates for the next election.

No further news has been received of the revolution at Santa Martha and Magdalena, nor has Gen. Maquea yet arrived here from the latter place.

From Ecuador we have also intelligence of dissatisfaction. A rising against the Government occurred at the capital, Quito, and another at Manta, but both were quelled by the authorities.

There is nothing further from Peru since my last.

Ecuador appears to give her no sympathy, and it turns out that one of the vessels which recently reached the Spanish fleet with supplies from Valparaiso was a Chili ship.

It is said that the Chili Congress had declared that that Government will not interfere in the Peruvian trouble, as the Spaniards merely hold the Chinchas until Peru pays some legitimate claims which Chili thinks she ought to settle.

Peru has received any amount of sympathy and promise in word from her neighbors, which is all she is ever likely to get from them.

From the published proceedings of a public meeting held in Panama some time since one would suppose every dollar that could be spared and every young man in the place would have gone to Lima by the very next steamer, but not a dollar nor a young man has moved an inch in that direction, yet nor is there any probability of such an occurrence.

Strange to say, we are in the middle of July without the slightest prospect of the wet season commencing; although it usually sets in about the end of April.

The oldest inhabitant does not recollect such a dry spell, and the trade winds from the north are blowing as fresh as in the month of February. Meanwhile the Isthmus never was more healthy.

The Costa Rica, Vanderbilt new steamer, arrived at Aspinwall on the 13th. She gave no satisfaction to the passengers, who say that her second cabin is worse than any of the other ships on that line.

The P. S. N. Company are about increasing their steamer line between Guayaquil and Panama, which will be a great benefit. The P. R. R. Company have ordered a new steamer for the Central American trade, and it is expected the three steamers will hardly be able to accommodate the increasing trade next year. Every corner of Central America seems to be raising cotton now.

The Golden City arrived from San Francisco at 6:30 this morning.

A CAUTION.—A correspondent from Hopkinton, Mass., sends us the following, which reached him by post:

TUTTLE'S CORNERS, Sussex Co., N. J., July 25, 1864.

SIR: I have a package directed to you, which I will forward on receipt of 38 cents in stamps.

Yours, J. H. TUTTLE.

Our correspondent adds that "*The United States Mail* warns people against sending money to the above, it being a swindle."

FIRE IN KING STREET.—The upper floors and attic of the building No. 45 King street, were badly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon. Richard Berry, who occupied the first floor and part of the attic, loses on furniture $300. Insured for $800.