WASHINGTON

The Hon. Cornelius Cole Refuses to Indorse the Johnson Convention.

THE USE OF HIS NAME UNAUTHORIZED.

Virginia and the Loyal Southern Convention.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 6, 1866.

SENATOR COLE AND THE JOHNSON CONVENTION.

Cornelius Cole, Senator elect for California, named in the Associated Press dispatches as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, called upon me to-night, and states that such use of his name was wholly without authority, and that he will not be a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention of the 14th inst. He is not willing as yet to enter into full political affinity with Northern Copperheads and Southern traitors. The delegates at large named not one of them are Californians.

VIRGINIA AND THE LOYAL SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

The Union Central Committee of Virginia, meet to-night at Alexandria to perfect the organization of the Radical party, to prepare the way for the selection of delegates to the September convention, and to make appointments for speakers, who are to visit the States North at the solicitation of Loyal Leagues and Union organizations.

MISSISSIPPI LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Gov. Humphrey of Mississippi reports to Gen. Howard that the Insane Asylum of that State is so crowded that he is daily compelled to refuse admissions to white citizens, and is therefore unable to provide for the imbecile blacks. The reverses of the war, subsequent to the bankruptcy of the people and present sufferings for food and clothing, are thought to be the reasons for this increase of insanity.

PERSONAL.

The President opened the door of his room at 9 o'clock to-day for all visitors. There were about 150 present, mostly office-seekers. Kinnear Conway was among the callers, paying his respects to Mr. Johnson previous to his departure about the 15th inst. to his Consulate at Marseilles.

Major-Gen. G. K. Warren of the Engineer Corps is in town. He has been appointed one of the Engineer Board to survey the affairs of the Mississippi rivers.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the day were $[illegible] 19, for the week ending August 4, $[illegible] 12.

THE FISHERIES.

The captain of the steamer Winooski, lately cruising in the fisheries of Nova Scotia, reports he boarded 500 schooks, and was in the company of 750 vessels. Two-thirds had taken out English licenses, misunderstanding the recent treaty. He estimates the catches will not be as satisfactory as for former seasons.

MR. SEGAR'S CLAIM.

The large farm of the Hon. Joseph Segar at Hampton, Va., has been occupied by the Federal troops since 1861, now five years, neither the rent for which, nor the destruction and use of personal property, valued at $10,000, has he ever been compensated for. At present he is unable to obtain indemnity owing to the ruling of Gen. Meigs, that a claimant must not only himself be loyal, but the his claim must originate in a loyal State. This decision is being considered by the Secretary of War, as it affects the vital interests of a large class of Unionists whose only dependence was necessarily taken by our troops, but who have been unable to obtain redress. The proclamation of peace of President Johnson of the 1st of April, 1866, allows about four months consideration, but back of this date it is claimed compensation cannot go.

NATIONAL BANK.

A certificate of authority has been issued to the First National Bank of Clarksville, Va., to commence business on a capital of $100,000. No circulation is allowed unless some further provision is made by Congress.

FOG SIGNAL.

A special fog signal has been ordered for Eastport, Me.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

[By Telegraph.]

Geo. Stickney, said to be a relative of the circus celebrities, has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Vermillion, Dakota Territory. The President to-day made the following appointments:

James Lowrie, jr., Surveyor of Customs, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gen. Benjamin Partridge, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Sixth District, Michigan; Maj. William G. McCandler, Collector Internal Revenue, Twenty-third District, Pennsylvania; Col. Alfred C. Lloyd, Assessor, Twenty-third District, Pennsylvania; Ferdinand E. Volse, Collector, Twenty-second District, Pennsylvania; John A. Hunter, Collector, Twelfth District Ohio; Austin H. Brown, Collector, Sixth District, Indiana; William C. Wilson, Collector, Eighth District, Indiana; John B. Hayes, Assessor, Twenty-fourth District, Pennsylvania; Thomas B. Elliott, Physician Marine Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARMY GAZETTE.

[By Telegraph.]

ASSIGNMENT OF WEST-POINT GRADUATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1866.

GEN. ORDERS, No. 57.—I. The following named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, have been appointed in the Army of the United States by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the rank indicated below, to date from June 15, 1866.

Corps of Engineers.—One, Cadet Henry M. Adams, to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy. Two, Cadet James Mercur, to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy. Three, Cadet Charles E. L. B. Davis, to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy. Four, Cadet Benjamin D. Greene, to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy. Five, Cadet John H. Weedon, jr., to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy. Six, Cadet George M. Wheeler, to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy. Seven, Cadet Eugene A. Woodruff, to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy. Eight, Cadet Jas. B. Quinn, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Handbury, promoted. Nine, Cadet Daniel W. Lockwood, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Poe, promoted.

Ordnance Department.—10, Cadet William F. Butler, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Mendenhall, promoted. 11, Cadet Frank Soule, jr., to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Winchester, promoted. 12, Cadet Edward M. Wright, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Prince, promoted.

Second Regiment of Cavalry.—26, Cadet Albert J. Neff, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Norton, promoted, Co. B.

Third Regiment of Cavalry.—40, Cadet John C. Thompson, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Campbell, promoted, Co. B.

Fourth Regiment of Cavalry.—70, Cadet Wm. L. Moberly, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Taylor, declined.

Fifth Regiment of Cavalry.—32, Cadet J. Scott Payne to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Rugeles, promoted, Company G.

Sixth Regiment of Cavalry.—21, Cadet Wm. P. Dixon to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Tilman, promoted, Company F.

First Regiment of Artillery.—15, Cadet Hiero B. Herr to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Lee, transferred to the corps of Engineers, Company F. 16, Cadet Abner H. Merrill to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Mac Murray, promoted, Company E. 17, Cadet Chas. King, jr., to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Dillingham, promoted, Battery K.

Second Regiment of Artillery.—Seventeen, Cadet Chas. E. Kilbourne, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Ring, promoted, Company E. Twenty-three, Cadet Jas. E. Eastman, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Handbury, transferred to the Corps of Engineers, Company G.

Third Regiment of Artillery.—Sixteen, Cadet Jas. O'Hara, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Sanford, dropped, Company L. Twenty-four, Cadet Isaac T. Webster, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Porter, declined, Company K.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.—Thirteen, Cadet Richard C. Churchill, to be Second-Lieut. vice Huger, promoted, Company C. Fourteen, Cadet Chas. S. Smith, to be Second-Lieut. vice Wilkeson, resigned, Company B. Nineteen, Cadet Henry H. C. Dunwoody, to be Second-Lieut. vice Mace, resigned, Company K. Twenty, Cadet Robert Craig, to be Second-Lieut. vice Benét, promoted, Battery G.

Fifth Regiment of Artillery.—Twenty-five, Cadet Wm. H. Hogan, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Carr, jr., promoted, Co. E. Twenty-six, Cadet Solon Orr, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Lee, transferred to the First Artillery. Twenty-seven, Cadet Eldridge R. Hills, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Freeman, promoted, Co. H. Twenty-eight, Cadet Joseph G. Sayle, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice M'Donald, promoted, Battery F. Twenty-nine, Cadet Frances L. Hills, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Simons, promoted, Co. E.

Third Regiment of Infantry.—Thirty-eight, Cadet Chas. I. Ombalastier to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Belger, promoted, Company K.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.—Thirty, Cadet George O. Webster, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Hendricks, declined, Company F. Thirty-one, Cadet Rufus P. Brown, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Simonton, promoted, Company C.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.—Thirty-four, Cadet Quinton Campbell, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice McDonald, promoted, Company E.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Thirty-seven, Cadet William W. Fleming, to be second-lieutenant vice Long, promoted, Company K.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry.—Thirty-five, Cadet John F. Sibbald, to be second lieutenant vice Davis, promoted, Company D.

II.—The General Regulations, paragraph one hundred and eighty-one, allow three months leave of absence to the graduates of the Military Academy on entering service. In accordance with this regulation, all the graduates above named, unless hereafter otherwise ordered, will report in person at their proper stations on the 30th of September next.

III. The graduates assigned to the Corps of Engineers and to the Ordnance will, on the receipt of this order, immediately report by letter to the chiefs of their respective corps in this city. Those assigned to regiments will, in like manner, report by letter to the commanding officer of their respective regiments, who will assign to companies those who have not been so assigned by this order. If the stations of the regimental commanders be not known, the reports will be forwarded under cover to the Adjutant-General for transmittal.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following officers are temporarily assigned to duty at headquarters Department of the East: Brevet Col. R. B. Jackson, Captain 1st Artillery, as Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Loomis L. Langdon, Captain 1st Artillery, Acting Judge-Advocate.

ANNOUNCED.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Edward W. Smith, Captain 12th U. S. Infantry, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Virginia.

NAVY GAZETTE.

[By Telegraph.]

ORDERED.

July 30—Commander Edward Simpson, to command steamer Mohican, at Boston; Acting-Masters A. T. Holmes and John Ross, and Acting-Ensign Samuel A. Gore, to steamer Mohican.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

July 29—Acting First-Assistant-Engineer Edward P. Sprague.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Board of Navy Paymasters, which has been in session for some time past at Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining applicants for that corps, has been dissolved, officers of which are placed on waiting orders.

The steamer Winnepec sailed from Boston Navy-Yard, Aug. 4, for Newport, R. I.

The steamer Dacotah was at Stauly Harbor, Falkner Islands, on the 15th of May. All well. The town consists of 80 houses, 600 people, and a small garrison, all controlled by a Governor appointed by the British authorities. It is chiefly a haven for wrecks, and a good place for sealing.

DETACHED.

July 30.—Lieut.-Commanders U. S. Pillsbrown and Bancroft Gherardi, from Naval Observatory, and ordered to duty in Hydrographic Office. Lieut.-Commander Thomas L. Swann, from Boston Navy-Yard, and ordered to steamer Mohican. Surgeon A. S. Oberly, from New-York Navy-Yard, and ordered to duty at Mound City, Ill. Asst. Surgeon James M. Flint, from duty at Naval Academy and waiting orders. Passed Asst. Surgeon J. S. Knight, from duty at Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., and ordered to steamer Mohican.

POLITICAL.

The Ten Party.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Please correct the list of delegates to the Saratoga Convention. Being no politician by profession nor an admirer of President Johnson, my name must have been placed by mistake on the list. Yours respectfully,

HENRY MARR, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st.

New-York, August 6, 1866.

[By Telegraph.]

TWIN DELEGATIONS TO SARATOGA FROM DUTCHESS COUNTY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 6.—Charles W. Wheaton and Ambrose Wager have been appointed delegates for this district to the Saratoga Convention, with Walter Farrington and Henry D. Varick as alternates. This makes the second set of delegates appointed to go to Saratoga from Dutchess County.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The Democratic County Convention renominated Cobb for Tax Collector, but changed the ticket otherwise with but two exceptions.

MAINE DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE CONVENTION.

PORTLAND, Me., August 6.—The delegates to the State Democratic Convention to be held to-morrow are assembled in large numbers to-night, and a very full attendance is expected. E. F. Pillsbury of Farmington and A. W. Johnson of Belfast are the prominent candidates for Governor, the former seeming to have the most supporters. The Convention will undoubtedly warmly support the President, and send four delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

BALTIMORE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—The Baltimore Democratic City Convention met to-day to elect delegates to the State Democratic Convention called to choose delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Among those nominated for delegates at large from this city were ex-Gov. Pratt and Benjamin C. Howard, who was Commissioner of Police in 1861, at the time of the attack on the Massachusetts troops. Mr. Pratt was finally elected.

THE GEORGIA DELEGATION TO THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 6.—The following names complete the list of the Georgia delegation to the Philadelphia Convention:

1st District—Eli Warren, J. E. Wimberly. 11th District—Hiram Farmer, B. H. Worrell.

Delegates at large: A. H. Stephens, H. V. Johnson, A. H. Chappell, D. A. Walker.

KENTUCKY.—The fact that the political contest just closed in Kentucky embraced but one office, that of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, has not detracted from its bitterness or intensity. On Thursday last Clement C. Vallandigham was imported to say a few last words for Duvall, the Rebel candidate, and addressed an audience of 2,000 or 3,000 at Frankfort. He was frequently interrupted by shouts of "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis," or "Hurrah for Judge Duvall," those two with the speaker constituting a Democratic trio altogether heavy in the eyes of Kentucky reconstructionists. Vallandigham made no specially new points in his speech which was fierce and defiant. Of the strength and extent of the Republican party in the North West he said:

I said that Mr. Stevens was the real leader. It is a vain thing for those men who support General Hanson to denounce Thaddeus Stevens. I know him. He is a bold and shoulder above any one of the other pretended Conservative Republicans in Congress or out of it. He is a man of iron, a man of will, a man of firmness of purpose, reckless indeed to a fault, indifferent to human life, a man not sparing rights of person, rights of property, or of itself, if they stand in the way of his purposes; but, nevertheless, he leads that party. He is the head and front of it. he has gathered it together; he has consolidated it, until to-day it stands an almost solid mass in the Northern and Western States. There was a time when might have been broken. Firm and decisive action, blows struck earlier and harder, would have accomplished the purpose, and the rock would have yielded. But to-day that party still remains, and the eye of every one is directed to the people of Kentucky, that they may proclaim to the citizens of the Northern and Western States, that the struggle to support the President, maintain the Union, hurl back again to the exercise of their rights the States lately making up the confederate government, is in vain.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Union State Central Committee will meet at the Monongahela House, in Pittsburgh on Wednesday, August 22. In the evening there will be a Union mass meeting, at which addresses will be delivered by Gov. Hamilton of Texas, the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Col. John W. Forney and the Hon. L. W. Hall. Preparations are also being made for a grand demonstration in Pittsburgh in September. Gens. Jacob S. Negley and A. L. Pearson have been appointed a committee to proceed to Lowell and invite Gen. Butler to be present.

The Lancaster Express says: "We notice by the proceedings of a meeting held in Mount Joy last week, that resolutions were passed in favor of Mr. Stevens as our first choice for United States senator, and that, in a certain contingency, our members go for Gen. Cameron. This is simply a choice of political Hungary to sell out Mr. Stevens, as was done on a former occasion. The Conversion throughout the State is that Mr. Stevens will be elected to the United States Senate, if he can, notwithstanding his hatred to him. Intelligent political friends in other parts of the State have every little faith in the sincerity or honesty of our politicians, believing that they will sell out Mr. Stevens whenever opportunity offers. The people of Lancaster County must look to it. Let them instruct for Mr. Stevens unconditionally, lest it be understood that we shall have control of the Lancaster delegation, and nominate only such men as can be implicitly trusted to stand by him from first to last. This certainly is not Stevens, and the friends of the other candidates may as well cease their intriguing against him and save their credit."

Nathaniel Ellmaker, jr., of Lancaster County, who is a candidate for State Senator, has written a card in which he avows himself a warm personal friend and political admirer of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, and concludes: "Thaddeus Stevens is today, in my opinion, the only man who should take the seat disgraced so shamefully by Edgar Cowan."

IOWA.—The Hon. A. W. Hubbard has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ninth District, notwithstanding his declension to be considered a candidate.

WEST VIRGINIA.—A Soldiers' Convention is called at Parkersburg on the 29th.

CONNECTICUT.—A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE writes from Milford that, while it is strongly Copperhead-Democratic, there is not a Johnson man in the place who voted for Lincoln. The faithful are not to be swerved by threats of proscription or hopes of office.

MISSOURI.—*The St. Louis Democrat* publishes a report of the murdering of two Union citizens in De Kalb County, during an altercation between a Sam Chambliss and a party of Rebels.

SOUTHERN UNION CONVENTION.—Gen. Hahn, A. J. Dostie, J. Hawkins, W. P. John, Eugene Staats, G. Duplantier, R. K. Cutler, Henry Dibble, A. P. Field, Burke Wade and E. Hennessy all of Louisiana, indorsed the call of the Southern Unionists and requested that their names be attached thereto. How many of those stanch Union men have since been murdered by Rebels?

FLORIDA.—The following proclamation by Gov. Walker is the one under which he assumed authority to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention:

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 23, 1866.

Having received satisfactory evidence that the Conservative Union people of the State of Florida who favor the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, comprising the almost entire voting population of the State, desire to be represented in the National Constitutional Union Convention that will convene in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next, and that, on account of the want of time and to save the expense and inconvenience of meeting in State Convention, they prefer that their delegates to said Convention be appointed by myself. Now, therefore, I do hereby appoint the following persons to be delegates to said Convention, to wit:

First District—E. Wright, O. M. Avery, Geo. Walker, George S. Hawkins, D. B. Pittman, J. L. Dennis.

Third Middle District—J. B. Love, Robert Davidson, W. J. L. McNulty, George W. Scott, R. B. Gamble, M. D. Paine, Thomas Randell.

Fourth East Florida—J. McLeod, T. C. Holmes, J. B. Dawkins, M. Solomon, John Stephen Mitchell.

Fifth South Florida—William Merritt, W. C. Maloney, Jas. Gettes.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand, on this the day and year first above written.

DAVID S. WALKER.

ILLINOIS.—The following is a list of the appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Convention from the State at large and the several districts:

The Hon. O. H. Browning, Adams County; Gen. J. A. McClernand, Sangamon County; Thomas J. Lacey, Southampton County; W. B. Morrison, Monroe County; Hon. Hon. A. J. Kuykendall, Johnson County; C. L. Hughes, Pike County; D. K. Green, Marion County; Col. T. L. Dickey, La Salle County; Isaac Underwood, Peoria County; A. G. Burr, Scott County; F. Tillson, Vermilion County; S. S. Marshall, Hamilton County.

Dist. I.—G. C. Bates, Wirt Dexter, T. Hoyne and S. S. Hayes.

Dist. II.—A. N. Herrington, I. S. Pickman, W. P. Plato, G. Gastfield.

Dist. III.—Samuel Sprague, W. D. Meacham, J. Hathaway, E. R. Sayles.

Dist. IV.—J. Fox, G. Edmonds, H. T. Sullivan, P. S. Cobb.

Dist. V.—W. C. Cook, W. T. Dennehy, J. G. Green, A. M. Gibbons.

Dist. VI.—I. O. Norton, A. Longworth, William Baddiek, L. P. Sawyer.

Dist. VII.—D. G. Burr, L. C. Hard, J. G. Galloway, A. N. Sawyer.

Dist. VIII.—John E. Rosette, G. W. Park, W. P. Chain, C. Knapp.

Dist. IX.—A. A. Glenn, L. W. Ross, Capt. Barnard, J. McCreery.

Dist. X.—A. Thornton, J. J. Ketchum, F. Marshall, R. F. Slattery.

Dist. XI.—W. B. Anderson, J. C. Robinson, N. E. Eddy, F. D. Preston.

Dist. XII.—G. M. Weik, J. J. Mitchell, W. G. Kay, S. P. Tipton.

Dist. XIII.—W. Sloan, R. R. Town, W. L. Hamilton, John M. Crebs.

OHIO.—The campaign in Ohio will be opened on the 18th inst. at Cincinnati, by Senator Sherman and Gen. Schenck. Ex-Postmaster-General Dennison visits Toledo on the 22d.

The Democrats of the XVIth District have nominated Charles H. Mitchner of Tuscarawas County, in opposition to the Hon. John A. Bingham. He stands no chance of an election.

INDIANA.—The Union State Central Committee met at Indianapolis on the 3d, and arranged for a thorough canvass of every part of the State during the campaign. A mass meeting will be held in every Congressional District upon the 22d inst. Capt. John M. Lord has been nominated by the Democrats of the Sixth District. John P. C. Shanks has been nominated by the Republicans of the Eleventh District in place of T. N. Stillwell, who voted against negro suffrage and the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*The Springfield Republican* says it is difficult to find prominent Republicans in New-England to identify themselves with the Johnson-Democratic Philadelphia Convention. That paper says:

The preliminary caucuses for the choice of delegates to go out few or none, only old Democrats, often Copperheads, call and lead and manage these meetings, and not even with great scratching can they find out enough Republicans or Unionists to constitute in the role with themselves.

It was so with the delegate caucus in Springfield, on Saturday night. Hardly a recognized (certainly not a prominent) Republican took part in it, and though the list of delegates to the State Convention at Boston next week is a very responsable list of names, and altogether creditable for a beginning, most of the Republicans on it were chosen without their knowledge or consent, and some of them, at least, repudiate the movement. Mr. William E. Mosterton, for instance, spurns the compliment, and says he is not and never was a Johnson man. Mr. John I. King will create another vacancy on the list, and more will doubtless appear.

The Washington correspondent of *The Boston Herald* says:

There has been some misapprehension relative to the Boston Post Office. The reappointment of Mr. Palfrey was made in consequence of the requirement of a law so as to prevent the embarrassment that would ensue, in which case the duties of the office would have devolved upon the chief clerk. In such an event the law has therefore been so construed as to prevent the appointment of a new postmaster during the recess of the Senate. Mr. Palfrey was, therefore, simply re-nominated to avoid that condition of things. It is not to be taken as any indication of his permanent appointment. His commission was sent to the Senate but withdrawn on the same day, so he was not reconfirmed by that body. The President will probably not appoint a new postmaster until the end of the month.

SINGULAR.—*The Memphis Bulletin* comments upon the Convention held in that city for the appointment of delegates to Philadelphia as follows:

"It was a little singular that a meeting held to promote President Johnson's success should be regaled by extravagant eulogiums upon Jefferson Davis. We like to see enthusiastic young gentlemen giving free utterance to their opinions, and to see expressions of admiration touching the character and virtues of Mr. Davis do we raise objection at this time; but cannot help saying that if it be our purpose to disrupt the Republican party and sustain the administration of Andrew Johnson, our opponents should be—but our excited friends—lest we bind the President in order to justify present favorites. In our event, such speeches, while they may do very well at home, may have very sad effects abroad."

NEW-YORK.—A correspondent at Syracuse writes, upon the call:

The game of politics has just taken a new turn. Some days after a call signed by Wm. C. Williams and others, originated in The Courier and Union, for a Convention to be held at this place to-morrow, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, as the case should seem meet. The Johnson office holders, and those who hope to be, saw, at once, that in order to catch fish it would not do to have the hook more conspicuous than the bait, and so there has prominent to-day a Convention at the City Hall and selected delegates for the Republican Union State Convention at Saratoga, to be held on the 8th inst. The Convention to day and its proceedings were so suddenly and quietly sprung that it was not known that it was merely by accident that it leaves out all but three had been a meeting.

PHILADELPHIA.—Col. Fitzgerald, a War Democrat with a good record, will probably be nominated for Congress in the First District, but scarcely a doubt can be entertained of the reelection of the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Democrat, as he has some votes to spare. However, if a third candidate should be set up, Fitzgerald's chance would be good.

It is said that Col. Wm. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, will contest the right of the Final Court to remove him.

There is a great talk of a new Radical daily paper in Philadelphia.

COLORADO.—The Republican Territorial Convention was held at Denver on the 26th ult. It was fully attended. George M. Chilcott was nominated Congressional Delegate. Resolutions were passed opposed to any Congressional measure abridging powers conferred upon the Legislature of the Territory by their organic acts, or infringing upon the sovereign rights which the people of the Territory hold in common with the people of the States.

Meeting of the Ninth District Union Association.

SARATOGA, PHILADELPHIA AND THE HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND REPUDIATED.

A large meeting of this Association was held last evening at Justice Ball's Court-room. Mr. Mordecai L. Marsh presided, and Carlos Siddons and John E. Kelly acted as Secretaries. After the transaction of routine business the following resolutions, introduced by Alexander M. Leod, were unanimously adopted. Messrs. Kelly, Dunville, Ingalsbe, McLeod and others making spirited remarks:

Resolved, That this Association adheres to the principles and the organization of the great Union party of the country, approves of the acts and measures of the large majority of its Representatives in Congress; repudiates the policy and recent administration of President Johnson, and proclaims its unwavering allegiance to the principles of Lincoln, and the fame of Freedom's martyrs, who have fallen in behalf of universal liberty and the rights of man.

Resolved, That the Copperhead, Rebel, doughface, and Johnson Convention, called to meet at Philadelphia on the 14th inst., meets our unqualified disapproval and condemnation as a subtle conspiracy of office-holders and office-seekers, disappointed politicians and traitors, then sinners and abettors, to secure the patronage of the National Administration and immunity from punishment for disloyalty and treason to the Government.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the course of the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, our representative in Congress, and recommend our delegates in the approaching election to secure a Member of Congress more true and faithful to the interests of his constituents and principles of his party.

Resolved, That we recognize the Union State Central Committee as the competent authority to call State Conventions, and that all other Conventions, whether at Saratoga or elsewhere, are unauthorized and injurious to the unity and harmony of the Party, and all those connected with the Union organization who have aided or abetted what is known as the Saratoga Convention have justly forfeited all the rights and privileges of membership in this Association.

The Congressional Blunder.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I notice that you give the names of Cooper, Jenckes and Randall, in THE TRIBUNE of the 26th ult. as "the three members who wanted their salaries raised, but did not succeed."

Now, will you give the people also the names of the members of the 39th Congress, who wanted their salaries raised and did succeed?

Fair play. Let the public know by whom and how this thing was done, and on whom in fact rests the responsibility. For, it rests not only on the Representatives who voted for the measure, but on some who voted against it, but helped to engineer it through, nevertheless. Especially does it rest on the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House, and the Conference Committees on the Civil Appropriation Bill. Where were Fessenden, Sherman, Conness, Van Winkle, Morgan, Williams and Guthrie, of the Finance Committee? Where were Stevens, Raymond, Blow, Kasson, Farnsworth, Spalding, Higby and Wright of the Committee on Appropriations, unless they did not prevent, or, at least, make the attempt to succeed in preventing, this unjust and mean policy? Unless they had good reasons exist for raising the salaries of the employes of the Departments, as for raising the salary of the members of Congress 50 per cent; and still they did not raise the salary of the employes one mill! Mean policy! when we consider that the measure was persistently attached and held to as a rider, which its friends were determined to put through, and at the same time shift the responsibility of it on to just those members who they could, provided they could hoodwink the people and evade the blame which was to fall somewhere. When Mr. Banks presented the final report of the Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill, in the course of his remarks he said: "The conferees on the part of the Senate, by a majority vote, did not demand as a sine qua non the adoption of the proposition in regard to salaries, but expressed the strongest belief that any other proposition than the two January and salaries coupled together would be unsatisfactory to the Senate."

Mr. Conkling inquired whether, as a matter of fact, the managers on the part of the House had found it necessary, in order to come to a report, to agree to the proposition for the increase of salaries. Mr. Banks replied, that, at the last moment, he felt it his duty, against, perhaps, his own judgment, under other circumstances, to report this provision to the House for its action, and so the two must be coupled together, or "it would be unsatisfactory to the Senate." These were the "circumstances" which influenced Mr. Banks and the House. For shame, gentlemen! This attempt to shift the act from House to Senate, and from Senate to House, and to put it on this committee and on that, can't screen you and deceive the people. It cannot screen the Finance and Appropriations Committees, and the Committees of Conference.

And now the employes in the Departments are pointed to their Congressional and anti-Johnson friends, by the organs in this city, and asked, Are these your associates and friends? Suppose they pay others 50 per cent, and yours not a cent? Mr. Editor, will you look into this matter and give the public all the light you can get, and put the blame where it belongs, without partiality? Even honest John Wentworth was not worse than other men taken to increase his pay. Ellis Washburne was sick and absent, or we should have had one earnest man to record Wilson of Iowa in earnest efforts to defeat the measure. JUSTICE.

MISSOURI.

SUMMER HEAT—OFFICIAL BORES—BUILDING THE SOUTH-WEST BRANCH RAILROAD—SOUTHERN RELIEF—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—POLITICAL MATTERS, &C.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, July 31, 1866.

The Summer heat hit off our city lightly until a week ago, when the days and nights became scorchers. People who had put off their jaunts until hot weather suddenly became impelled Eastward, though judging by the storms which reach us from the East it is literally a case of jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. The melting rays of the sun have been relieved by frequent showers, so that the crops have been saved from the effects of an anticipated drouth. In fact, the crops through this State have proved very good. The harvest is nearly over and farmers are generally satisfied.

Of late we have been overrun with official visitors. The choicest thing of the season was the self-invited coming of a little delegation from Cincinnati numbering about 120 persons, and comprising women and children, as well as pompous aldermen and councilmen. Our city fathers, however, entertained them hospitably and saw them off to Chicago, where they doubtless had a good time.

Of a different character was the arrival of a delegation of the City Council of Philadelphia, who returned a visit of the St. Louis Council made last October. There were 19 in the party, and they were well entertained at the public expense. They saw all the lions, and left here very well pleased with their visit. The great objects of interest to visitors here are the Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, 87 miles from the city by railroad. These two wonders are certainly worth riding many thousand miles to see. They should rank as national curiosities.

Gen. Fremont has prepared to go actively to work and extend the North-West Branch Railroad, although his enemies said it was nothing but a grab game to get possession of the railroad and enslave the State out of its rights. A party of engineers have gone forward already to survey the road from Rolla to Springfield, and arrangements have been made for hiring a large force of laborers to work on the extension at an early day. The roadway is ground to the Big Piney, about twenty miles from Rolla, and it will require very little expense beyond the iron to extend the road to that point. The value of this road, prospectively, depends upon its reaching Springfield, where it will tap a valuable agricultural and lead region. Gen. Fremont appears to be in earnest in his endeavors to push the road forward as rapidly as possible from Rolla.

Intelligence from the Plains constantly reaches us of an apparently Indian outbreak. Advices from Colorado are particularly prolific of these stories and there seems to work speculation beneath the whole business. The border is crowded with men who have long been accustomed to making money out of the Indian wars, and they are just as anxious as ever to get up such a war now. There have been disturbances between the Indians and whites without doubt, and there always will be until our Governors pocket full force and effect the proposition of Gen. Pope to remove the Indians to reservations and place them under martial law, admitting no whites to their territory and compelling them to keep the peace.

Indian Commissioners have been proved by experience to be grand humbugs. The people of the Plains are now impressed with the idea that during the last Council at Fort Laramie the Indians by some means got hold of arms and ammunition. There is no foundation for this story, but some of those who desire war started the story, and it is believed just as firmly as if it were true. The difficulty in such case is that the inhabitants of the border want the Indians exterminated by force, and are bent on pursuing that policy at the expense of humanity and justice.

The great rage in this city just now is the "Southern Relief" business. An Executive Committee, composed of very prominent Secessionists, has been formed, and they have recalled stockkeepers and soda-water vendors into service the proceeds of a day's sales to the relief of the Southerners who suffered by the war. Storekeepers and others who never lifted a voice or hand to alleviate the suffering of Union soldiers were now active in helping Southern relief cause—all of which may be right enough, but it is rather curious to hear such people claiming the honorable being "Reconstructed Unionists." The banks and monied institutions have helped here and the cause of relief to the distress in Alabama by subscribing to $10,000 of Alabama State bonds, issued for the purpose of buying provisions for the poor in that State.

The political cauldron is boiling, notwithstanding the hot weather. The Conservatives and Radicals have stump-speakers employed in various parts of the State, edifying the people as to the issues to be decided in November. The Conservatives are pursuing a very dirty and contemptable course. They advise their friends to ignore and repeal the Registry Law, adhere to the paltry lie that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided the Test-Oath to be unconstitutional. They will probably succeed in persuading returned Rebels and Southern sympathizers in many counties into organizing an armed resistance to the law in many counties. The result will be bloodshed, and the sending of militia to the lawless counties. Many letters have been received here inquiring the political prospect in Missouri. The answer can be given in one sentence. If the Registry Law is enforced the Radicals will be successful; if it is repealed, then the Conservatives may reasonably carry the November election.

The question then reduced itself to the probability of enforcing the Registry Law. At present there is a manifest determination on the part of the Governor and the State Administration to rigorously enforce the law. The militia have been organized in many counties, and were officered by men who knew their duty and will perform it at all hazards. The Union men of the interior who made the Registry Law and believe in keeping Rebels away from the ballot-box are apparently determined to enforce it.

A ragged old man was arrested in St. Joseph on the charge of vagrancy, and on examining his person full half a bushel of filthy old rags were taken from about his waist and wrapped in the rags was concealed $1,224 50 in coin and $329 in currency. The old man declared that some of the coin had been in his possession for forty years.

Two citizens of Platte County, Missouri, reached St. Joseph last night, having been driven from their homes by bushwhackers. Quite a number of the followers of Coon Thurston and Bill Anderson lurk in Platte County, and loyal men will be forced to the necessity of expelling them.

A few days ago a band of Osage Indians, eleven in number, bedecked in feathers and paint, found their way into this city in a completely destitute condition, having been swindled and deserted at Carrollton, Illinois, by two white men who were traveling through the country with them, giving exhibitions.

The Hon. Charles D. Drake is now stumping the State for the Radicals.

THE CITY RAILROAD FARES.

COMMUTATION TICKETS FOR SALE.—THE LINES ISSUING THEM, AND WHERE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED.

The city Railroads are attracting considerable attention at the present time, and the apparently insignificant matter of one cent is the whole cause of it. During the past twelve months and longer, six cents have been demanded from the public upon almost every line of the street Railroads of this city, and the consequence of this has been a great deal of grumbling on the part of the people.

Trouble has been afloat that the railroad companies are compelled to carry passengers at a certain rate of fare where as it appears no such compulsion exists except in the case of certain companies whose charters are special and of somewhat ancient date. It would appear from the amended revenue law that certain railroads have certain privileges by virtue of their ancient rights.

For instance, the Fourth-ave. line, which is in every respect the most comfortable line in the metropolis, has the privilege, claimed in accordance with its original charter, of charter, of charging whatever it likes. Six cents satisfies the Company, but they allege that there is no law at present in existence powerful enough to compel them to carry passengers at a lower rate.

The question of a cent may appear on the face of it a very small matter. It is, however, one of considerable importance, and for that very reason that there has been so much excitement relative to it. A great many of the companies are offering commutation tickets, and as a matter of convenience to those living up town the question is a matter of considerable interest.

It appears that the Fourth-ave. Company, one of the oldest of our city railroads, decline offering the advantage of these commutation tickets.

The following lines are prepared to grant commutation tickets:

The Second-ave. line issue tickets at the corner of East Sixty-third-st. and Second-ave.

The Third Avenue Company's office is at Sixty-third-st. This Company will probably issue tickets at the starter's station, but not at the City Hall end of the line.

On the Sixth-ave. line tickets can be bought on the corner of Sixth-ave. and Forty-fifth-st.

For the Seventh-ave. (two lines) tickets can be purchased at corner of Seventh-ave. and Fifty-first-st.

Eighth-ave. office is at corner of Eighth-ave. and Fifth-st.

The Tenth-ave. line has an office at West Thirtieth-st., near Tenth-ave.

The Belt Company has an office at No. 1 State-st. They have an uptown office also. Tickets can be