

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be made to-day.

Terms of the Tribune. DAILY TRIBUNE. Single copies, one cent (31 issues).....\$3. Semi-weekly Tribune.....\$3. Weekly Tribune.....\$2. Payable in advance.

To Correspondents. No notices can be taken of anonymous communications. What is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

We have files of papers from the Cape of Good Hope Colony to April 7. The Alabama put into Table Bay March 20, and took in 300 tons of coal. In leaving port on the 23d, the New-York side-wheel steamer Kila-Kila, bound to China, met the Alabama at the harbor entrance.

Mr. John H. Gourlie, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Metropolitan Fair, has deposited with Mr. Cisco \$100,000—making, with the \$1,000,000 paid the Sanitary Commission, a net sum for \$1,100,000. The total amount of the receipts will, it is expected, reach \$1,200,000.

The Supervisors' Volunteer Committee claim that this city is entitled to credit for 1,500 men beyond the number required under all calls yet made. The Government, however, insists that 500 men are yet needed to fill our quota under the last call.

The 14th N. Y. S. M. Regiment is expected to arrive at Jersey City this morning about 7 o'clock. They will be received by the Brooklyn authorities and escorted to that city, where a brilliant reception awaits them.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, May 24.—Mr. Johnson introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. Mr. Van Winkle reported favorably on the House bill to punish and prevent the counterfeiting of coin of the United States.

HOUSE.—Mr. Davis made a report that William Jayne is not and that John J. Todd is, entitled to a seat as Delegates from Dakota. Laid over. The House then took up the Senate's amendments to the National Currency or Bank bill.

Any map of Virginia will show the three points held on Monday by the right, center and left of the army, Guiney's Station, Bowling Green, and Milford. The latter place is twenty miles south of Fredericksburg, and fifteen miles south-east of Spottsylvania Court-House.

GENERAL NEWS.

The corner stone of a new Synagogue was laid on Tuesday morning in Thirty-fourth street, near Broadway. A meeting of officers and guests was held at Tremor's Hall, where a procession was formed, which marched to the site of the edifice.

A dispatch from Denver City, May 22, says that Cherry Creek, which has been dry within and several miles above this city since 1859, suddenly filled with water at midnight on the 19th instant, overflowing its banks, submerging West Denver, and doing immense damage to property.

Andrews, the July rioter, was tried, convicted, and sentenced yesterday, for conspiring to levy war against the United States, under the act of Congress of July, 1861. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, he made a long rambling speech, and the Court proceeded to sentence him to imprisonment, at hard labor, in the State Prison for three years.

The case of Mr. John D. Lewis, who was recently before Justice Shandley on a charge of conspiracy to do bodily injury to Mr. Anderson, formerly a clerk in his employ, was dismissed. It was then carried before the Grand Jury but that body followed the example of the Magistrate, and threw out the papers.

A number of the friends of Dr. Ginn, the retiring Health Officer, met at Peter's Hotel, New Brighton, on Monday evening, and manifested their high appreciation of his services. Mr. Norriai presided, assisted by Dr. Richardson. Speeches were made by the Chair, Dr. Gunn, Dr. Moffatt and others.

The Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the Brooklyn Sanitary Schools took place yesterday, and some 20,000 children turned out in procession. The weather was all that could be desired, and every thing connected with the arrangements passed off satisfactorily.

Gold opened at 182 1/2, and rose to 186, receding to 184 1/2 at 1 p. m. The "Shorts" were a good deal alarmed, but after they were supplied and their fears dispelled the rate rose to 184 and freely offered. Stocks had been irregular, but with an increasing business, are generally higher. The demand for Government stocks is good, but the offerings continue moderate. In railroad bonds the business was small at full prices. In bank shares little done. Coal stocks strong generally.

WAR BREWING IN EUROPE.

A most intelligent and capable Englishman, in a private letter to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE, thus epitomizes the situation: "I have made a most attentive investigation of the state of public feeling in Turkey, Greece, Italy, France, and Switzerland, and will give you a brief résumé on which you may depend."

"The Turks, Arabs, and all the Mohammedan tribes, hate the Emperor of the French, and no doubt serious war may be expected in Algeria and along the whole of Northern Africa. "The Greeks hate the Emperor of the French; 1st, because he supports the Pope, whom the Greeks think the greatest enemy of their religion, 2d, because they

Emperor has bullied them, and they have taken entirely to the British Alliance.

"The Italians hate the Emperor of the French, with such hatred as only Italians perhaps can feel.

"First, because they say, he gave money to Italian soldiers to shoot Garibaldi, that brigand, dressed as a soldier, paid with French gold, did the act of assassination. (I am myself fully persuaded that they are right in that.)

"Second, because he keeps their Capital (Rome) away from them, and has done all he could to keep up confusion and brigandage; to disunite and enslave them, instead of uniting them and liberating them.

"Third, because, breaking his solemn promise, he betrayed them after the victories of Montebello, Magenta and Solferino.

"Fourth, because the Italians are republicans, and the Emperor is the perjured destroyer of European Republicanism. (The man is doing his best to be now the destroyer also of American Republicanism.)

"The Swiss hate Napoleon, because they are Republicans, and good ones, and know him to be the treacherous enemy of Liberty.

"But, what is more important than all the rest, and it is, by the blessing of the Great Being, perfectly true. "The French people and the French army are heartily sick of Napoleon.

"From long practice, I speak French nearly the same as English, and had excellent opportunities for acquiring information, both going through France, returning, and again on my late visit.

"I am astounded at the state of things, I never could have believed it. On my saying a word about the Emperor and Mexico, peasants, farmers, bourgeois, private soldiers and officers, go off into torrents of invective against the Emperor, such as I could hardly have imagined, and that in the presence of an Englishman. Such days as those of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette may not be so distant as people suppose. The French are a fierce, fiery and haughty race, and I can only look on the Emperor as sitting on the peak of a volcano in imminent danger of eruption.

"You will naturally want to know what the French themselves put forward as their principal grievances. "I. For each of the last three years the Conscription has been 100,000 a year, the previous maximum having been only 40,000.

"II. One hundred thousand having been sent to Mexico (and the French hate sea-voyages), of which only 55,000 at most remain alive.

"III. That the regiments sent to Mexico were selected as being the most Republican, the most Legitimist, or the most Orleansist, and the Bonapartist regiments kept at home.

"IV. That Republican, Legitimist, and Orleansist officers, were mutually exchanged into the doomed regiments.

"V. That the luxury vice and extravagance of the Court are beyond measure, and the finances of the country are seriously suffering therefrom.

"VI. That the turbulent policy of the Emperor is re-resenting the Holy Alliance, viz. Prussia, Austria and Russia, against France. (There is no doubt this is quite true.) The French don't like to be brought, without their cause, into a war with three Nations at a time, and they think—I believe with justice—if with three, then with four—fearful odds! Also Italy, that makes five. Then the whole Mohammedan population of Africa, with Turkey, six—a very poor look-out."

THE CAMPAIGN.

All men have understood that during the last few days the campaign in Virginia has been undergoing a change. The nature of this change has not been clearly made known, owing to the opinion in the War Office that its success might somehow be imperilled by premature publicity given to the movements of the army.

Any map of Virginia will show the three points held on Monday by the right, center and left of the army, Guiney's Station, Bowling Green, and Milford. The latter place is twenty miles south of Fredericksburg, and fifteen miles south-east of Spottsylvania Court-House. Its occupation by Hancock's corps indicates one of two things; that Gen. Grant has undertaken a flank movement very daring in its character; or that Lee had previously abandoned, or been driven to abandon, his entrenched position on the Po, and was followed by his adversary. We deem the latter the more probable theory.

The position of Lee has been such that he has never been able to receive any portion of his supplies by help of the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad north of Milford. The Virginia Central has been his only other line, and he has had depots at Beaver Dam and at Fredericks hall, from which all provisions must have been transported by wagons to his camps. The depot at Beaver Dam was burnt by Sheridan. From either station there were about fifteen miles of roads which had to be traversed before a pound of bacon or bread could be delivered to the Rebel Commissariat.

Within his camp, meanwhile, supplies were notoriously short, and it is probable that from the time when Lee marched out of his intrenchments on the Rapidan to assault the passing columns of Gen. Grant down to the present there has been no day in which the question of a continuance of supplies has not anxiously pressed upon the Rebel commander. Admitting this state of facts, it becomes possible to account for Gen. Grant's last movement on either of the two theories above mentioned. He may have considered it impossible for Lee to advance, and, therefore, have been willing to expose, to some extent, his communications, by a maneuver, having for its object to turn the Rebel position. On the other hand, the deficiency which prevented Lee's advance may have caused his retreat, and in the daily increasing difficulty of keeping up his supplies he may have preferred to abandon his strong hold on the Po, bring his army closer to the Virginia Central, and assume the North Anna line. In either case, it is to be remarked that the army of Gen. Grant maintains a line of battle fronting west, on the Fredericksburg road, and occupying that road so far to the north as to leave to Lee no opportunity of attack except in front, or except by a movement so far to the north as to be immeasurably hazardous to himself. That line Gen. Grant would naturally preserve until the purpose of his enemy became decisively indicated. Were Lee to move north, the advance of Gen. Grant at Milford, constituting apparently his extreme left, would be swung round to reinforce his right at Guiney's Station, and Lee would find himself fighting outside of his abatis and rifle pits at Spottsylvania, but still confronted by the undivided strength of Gen. Grant. But if retreat behind the North Anna were the alternative adopted, Gen. Grant has simply to push his advance directly toward Richmond.

Although a retreat may have been imposed on Lee as a necessity, there can be no doubt that he resolved on it with extreme reluctance. Vicinity to the railroad will scarcely counter-balance the influence of another retrograde movement on the spirits of his troops. The bulletins of victory which he has issued—bulletins which he knew to be false in almost every particular—can never have been sufficient to efface the impression produced by defensive tactics and by the irresistibly southward drift of the campaign. Whether he retreats now to be nearer his supplies, or whether from the stress of Grant's maneuvers, he equally discourages his army. His soldiers will reflect that they are twelve miles nearer Richmond—that so much ground has been surrendered without a contest, and that if a position so impregnable as Spottsylvania has proved helpless against the flanking columns of Grant, the North Anna line may prove equally so; in a word, that the fruits of their bulletined victories are gathered by the enemy. They will see before them, moreover, the near choice to be compulsorily made between abandoning their capital and abandoning the Virginia Central, on which they depend for food; and in such circumstances they cannot escape the imroads of demoralization, nor put wholly aside the suggestions of despair.

No doubt the North Anna—or whatever position Lee next chooses—will be defended with something of the obstinacy which clung to Spottsylvania. But when it becomes necessary to decide between the two lines of retreat which lie in its rear, Lee will now probably choose to fall back on Richmond and not on Gordonsville. Circumstances south of Richmond have greatly changed within ten days, and the change probably reverses the course of the campaign to the northward of the capital. While Butler lay between Petersburg and Richmond, and while the Danville road was supposed to be in his mercy, Richmond could be expected to retain no railway connection with the rest of the Confederacy except by the Virginia Central, and was incapable of sustaining a siege. But now that Butler is shut up in his intrenchments on the James, having failed either to hold or destroy the Petersburg road, and failed also to do any permanent injury to the Danville road, Lee may go to Richmond if he chooses with the certainty both of feeding his army while he holds it, and of falling securely back when its surrender becomes inevitable. He will moreover continue in communication with Gordonsville and Charlottesville by way of Lynchburg and Burkesville, even when he abandons the Virginia Central. We can afford to admit that the failure to isolate Richmond, and with it Lee's army, is probably an important interruption to Gen. Grant's plans, and will delay their execution. In a broader view, the delay is of little moment. Gen. Sherman's operations are to be taken into account, and in connection with them the destruction—which has apparently been through—of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, west of Christiansburg, by Gen. Crook. Just as the cutting of the roads about Richmond temporarily disturbs Lee's supplies, the seizure of Atlanta by Sherman and his control of the country will exhaust and destroy the great storehouse of provisions which is indispensable to the military strength of the Rebellion. If Grant were to do nothing more than hold and harass Lee by such pressure and incessant contests as, hitherto, the end of the summer would find the Rebels worn out without a decisive victory or defeat. In a word, success either East or West on our side insures the success of the whole campaign.

MEXICO.

The embarkation of the Archduke Maximilian, or, as our European cotemporaries now call him, the Emperor Maximilian I., for the New World, has at length put a stop to all speculation as to whether he would or would not accept the offered crown. We learn by the latest advices from Europe that he reached Madeira on the 29th of April, and that on the same day he continued his voyage to Vera Cruz. It is, therefore, likely that by this time he has reached Havana, and that we shall hear in a few more days that he has arrived in Mexico and personally begun the work of annihilating the republican institutions and habits of that country, and of completing its conversion into a monarchy.

Announcements of the policy which Maximilian means to pursue have preceded him. He promises not to follow the example of King Bomba of Naples and King William I. of Prussia, in opposing to the liberal aspirations of the people nothing but brute force. He proposes, on the contrary, to follow the example of his father-in-law, the King of Belgium, of Louis Napoleon, and his brother the Emperor of Austria, and, in preference to a display of force, to study the efficacy of bland words, of liberal promises, and the development of the natural resources of the country. We doubt not that he will make the utmost efforts to conciliate the Mexicans, and to make them forget by what unparalleled perjury and violation of all international laws the way was prepared for a Mexican monarchy. It has already been officially announced that the project of building a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec will be at once resumed; that the beginning of organizing a Mexican navy has been made with the purchase of several steamers in Europe; that new companies have been formed for making the mineral wealth of the country more available than before.

For the stability of his rule he must, of course, chiefly rely on the support of France. This support will be given to him without stint. Louis Napoleon has to look to this Mexican Empire not only to carry out his schemes to increase French commerce in the New World, and the establishment of French influence upon our continent, but also for the refunding of the enormous sums which the Mexican expedition has already cost. The intentions of France has long ceased to be a secret. They are, however, now announced by the agents of the Government with a frankness and explicitness, which is highly interesting and instructive. Thus we find some curious statements in a speech made in the French Legislative Body on the 9th of May by Mr. Dalloz, an ardent champion of the policy of the

Government. The amount of French commerce with the States of this part of America, Mr. Dalloz reminds his colleagues, has increased from 258,000,000 francs in 1852, to 662,000,000 in 1862. More than 200,000 Frenchmen have settled in these regions. The prospects and interests of the commerce of France, as well as of all Europe, were endangered by the growing influence of the United States upon the American Continent. Juarez had always been "anti-European," and had always endeavored to "substitute the influence of the United States for that of Europe." The interests of the entire European commerce required, therefore, the overthrow of the rule of Juarez, and such a change in the Mexican Government as would promise permanent protection and encouragement of European commerce.

If Maximilian should be able to maintain himself for some time in Mexico, we must expect that the utmost efforts will be made to turn the Mexican trade into European instead of American channels, and to give to the entire commercial classes of Europe an interest in the maintenance of the Mexican monarchy.

Our latest advices from Mexico itself give us the gratifying assurance that the National Government is not losing ground, but appears, on the contrary, to gain in strength. Even the French accounts cannot announce any new success of importance, while the Mexican reports claim a new defeat of the French by Uruga. At all events, it is an undisputed fact that the armies in Northern Mexico under Doblado and Ortega, and those in the south-western States under Diaz and Uruga, show no intention of abandoning the cause of the Mexican republic, and that the recent announcement of the Paris Monitor, that Juarez had fled the country, his army disbanded, and only a few scattered guerrillas remain, was a glaring untruth.

Maximilian, on his arrival in Mexico, will undoubtedly soon learn that the opposition to the Empire is still much stronger than was represented to him by the Mexican reactionists and the French Government, and that he has not been bidden to a bed of roses.

AMERICAN INTER-OCEANIC RAILROADS.

The commerce and general prosperity of both the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the American continent are so rapidly increasing as to call the attention of the civilized world to the great importance of Inter-Oceanic Railroads, extending without interruption from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Hitherto we have had only the Short route from Panama to Aspinwall, which, as the shortest possible connecting line between the two oceans, must always retain a great importance to American trade.

But as to importance for and influence upon the commercial and general interests of the whole American continent it will be immensely increased by the completion of the railroad or railroads which will connect the Pacific shores of the United States with those of the Atlantic. The first of these lines is rapidly advancing toward completion, and its effects as a means of strengthening the eastern and western sections of the Union, and of developing our immense territories, cannot fail to be prodigious.

In Spanish America the construction of at least three inter-oceanic railroad lines is at present regarded as fully secured. The first, and advanced among them is the Nicaragua Railroad, for which a contract has just been concluded between the Government of Nicaragua and Mr. P. N., a Commander in the British Navy, and representative of an English company. The railroad is to run from Monkey Point, on the Atlantic, to Corinto, on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific, passing along the northern side of the Lake of Nicaragua, and the southern side of the Lake of Managua, in its entire length to Leon. The work was commenced within two years of the final ratification of the contract, and concluded within the seven following years. The Government of Nicaragua has made to the company important concessions, including half an English mile of all the unoccupied lands on each side of the railroad, and the right of using for the railroad or for any accessory works the national products or materials which the unoccupied lands may contain, without any indemnification.

In Chili, the great scheme of a railroad across the Andes has long one of the interests which its first commencement created. The report of the surveying engineer has been published, which shows that the undertaking presents no serious obstacles. In view of the immense tracts of country of the most fertile lands in the world which would be opened up, and the increased importance which it is expected it would give to Chili and its commerce, hopes are entertained that measures will at once be taken to carry out the project.

In a political point of view, both the projects just mentioned are surpassed by the plan of an inter-oceanic railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Courier des Etats Unis, which assumes to be a semi-official organ of the new Mexican Emperor, announces that the construction of this road will prominently engage the attention of the Emperor Maximilian immediately upon his arrival. The Courier shows the advantages which the Tehuantepec transit would have over that of Panama, and its importance for the commercial world. The plan of opening this route is not novel, for as early as 1842 an Anglo-Mexican company concluded a contract for its construction with Santa Anna. A competent engineer made in 1850 the necessary surveys, estimating the expenses for building the road at fifteen millions of francs. In the following year, however, the Mexican Government, afraid that the possession of this road might become a dangerous monopoly in the hands of a foreign Government, annulled the agreement. The road was to extend from Minatitlan, on the Atlantic, to the Bay of Ventosa, on the Pacific. Since then, the plan has not been taken up again. But it is evident that there is hardly any project by which Maximilian could better inaugurate the series of reforms which are to make the Mexicans forget the loss of their independence, and make a favorable impression, in behalf of the prospects of the Mexican Empire,

upon the commercial classes of Europe, than the Tehuantepec Transit. It is to serve as one of the chief-baits by which the emissaries of the European monarchs will endeavor to allure to a support of monarchical institutions in Mexico and upon this Continent in general the dissatisfied elements of the American Republics.

In addition to the roads enumerated, another project for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific shores of British North America is receiving serious consideration.

The progress of all these projected roads cannot fail to have a marked influence upon the development of the commerce, the resources, and the general prosperity of the American continent. The recent history of Mexico and the avowed design of Maximilian concerning the Tehuantepec Transit ought to be to all the republics of this continent a warning that the completion of the great inter-oceanic railroads may have, beside the commercial, grave political importance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Tuesday, May 24, 1864.

ENROLLMENTS AND DRAFTING. In reply to complaints received at the War Department that some enrollments are excessive, it has been decided that inasmuch as all have had an opportunity to do so in the performance of a high public duty, while protesting themselves against liability to bear an unequal share of the public burden, and as the War Department has given to all concerned the power to have existing errors corrected, and has amended the lists according to the best information, the fact that any mistakes still remain must be owing to negligence or willful fault of those who make complaint.

The draft will be proceeded with according to the enrollment as it stands at the date of the draft, and there is no other way than to take the lists then prepared. If any over-draft is made the excess will be taken into account in arranging the quota for the next succeeding draft, if more troops should be required.

A PERSONAL MATTER. A strange error in a telegram to a New-York paper makes the moral character of the Superintendent of Printing the subject of Congressional inquiry. It is the Superintendent of the Treasury Book-Note Printing who is under scrutiny. There is no more upright official under this Government than Mr. Debes, the Superintendent of Public Printing.

GREAT GUNS FOR HARBOR DEFENSE. Norman Ward was congratulated to-day by a highly official in the Navy Department upon the successful casting of his great cast-iron gun at Trenton, as the beginning of a new era in harbor defenses and marine warfare.

THE BANK BILL. The Bank Bill is under conference in committee. The indications are that the interest and policy represented and advocated by Mr. Hooper will prevail among the members. The bill will then pass.

PROTECTION FOR WOOL. Mr. Grinnell of Iowa, the extensive wool-grower, will soon speak to the House upon the policy and necessity of higher protection for wools and for cloth manufacturers. Several Eastern cloth makers are being properly urged the members of the House and the Ways and Means Committee to strike out from the tariff schedule wool of low grade, and to encourage by adequate protection in the wool-growers of the North-West and of California.

GOING TO CLEAN UP. There is a joyful prospect that Congress will compel property owners in this nastiest city on the Continent to cover and pave the streets.

REBEL TAX-PAYERS. It is officially known here that Gens. Beauregard and Forrest and Gov. Isham G. Harris have recently paid United States taxes on real estate in Tennessee.

OFFICIAL REPORTS. Secretary Stanton has revoked all previous orders to print official reports, and in compliance with resolution of Congress, will prepare for publication, in a series of volumes, all the official matter in his department since the outbreak of the war. It is said that this formidable job will swell to sixty volumes.

The name of the person selected to edit this mass of matter has not transpired, nor whether he will be paid by the page or the year.

REMARKS FOR ROYALTY.—SERVIS' PAY. The Secretary of War has ordered the United States barracks at Wilet's Point, New York Harbor, to be turned over to the Surgeon-General for hospital purposes.

The Surgeon-General has ordered that in the future the pension of \$2 per month from the pay of contract fees be discontinued, and the pay proper, \$13, be given each month.

VOLUNTEER SURGEONS. Volunteer Surgeons and Contract Physicians continue to report to the Surgeon-General, by whom they are sent to the front.

The following have reported at his office since Saturday last: Volunteer Surgeons—Dr. G. W. Pratt, New-York; F. Pierce, Connecticut;—Morgan, Vermont; Hill and Beckett, Maine. Contract Physicians—Drs. Newcombe J. Siddell and T. S. Hamilton.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS. About fifty thousand acres of land of the mineral region of the Marquette Land District, Michigan, were located in the month of April, 1864, with Agricultural College Land Scrip.

The law of July 2, 1862, under which said scrip was issued, forbids its location on mineral lands, and hence these locations are held to be illegal, but the parties have the privilege granted them of paying for them in cash, otherwise they will be offered to free competition by the highest bidder.

MY CHASE ON ARBITRARY ARRESTS. The subject of arbitrary arrests was incidentally discussed in Cabinet Council to-day. Mr. Chase manfully denounced them. The suppression of the New-York papers and extradition of Arguelt were both condemned by him as devoid of policy and wanting law. The defense of these measures was not irrefragable than logical and assured.

DISMISSED. Assistant Surgeon N. S. Drake and Second Lieutenant Thomas G. Burnett, 16th New-York Cavalry, and Second Lieut. W. H. Lyman, 13th New-York Heavy Artillery, have been dismissed the service of the United States.

To the Associated Press. FIELD OFFICERS. The War Department, in response to a resolution of the Senate, has given information concerning field officers since the commencement of the Rebellion, from which it appears that in the Regular Army, Gens. Scott, Harney, Wood, Anderson and Ripley have retired, and Sumner, Mansfield and Fortenried and Twigg dismissed. Of Major-Generals in the Volunteer corps, Blair resigned and resignation revoked. William E. Smith's and Schell's appointments revoked by constitutional limitation. The appointments of W. T. H. Brooks and John Saxton were withdrawn. Wm. H. French was mustered out; Fitz-John Porter cashiered. Of the brigadier-generals of Volunteers, Benham's appointment was revoked; ten ceased to be appointed; Thomas F. Meagher resigned, and resignation revoked; thirteen declined the appointment as major-generals, including Brannette, the present Governor of

Kentucky and Charles P. Stone, ministers appointed to succeed by constitutional limitation. Of major general those of the regular army were reappointed, namely, Sickles, another was restored to the army, and was promoted, two revoked, Blenker discharged, and Bovers dismissed.

The total number of Generals in the Regular Army since the commencement of the war is 231, viz: One Lieutenant-General, six Major-Generals, and twenty-two Brigadier-Generals, and eighteen of all grades in the service, viz: One Lieutenant-General, three Major-Generals, and thirteen Brigadier-Generals. In the Volunteer forces, 193 have been appointed Major-Generals, including the promotion of 3 Brigadier-Generals, and 47 have been appointed Brigadier-Generals, and 137 have been appointed as such. Just are 29 Major-Generals at this time in the service.

TEMPORARIES. The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan reported to-day amount to \$791,500.

INDIAN AFFAIRS. Charles E. Mix, Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, has returned from Northern New York. He failed in his mission to make a treaty with the Six Nations of Indians for the surrender of certain lands in Kansas, owing to divisions among their leading men.

The New-York Union State Convention. SYRACUSE, Tuesday, May 24, 1864. Between 200 and 300 of the delegates to the Union State Convention, which meets here to-morrow for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore, have already arrived, and the indications are that every District in the State will be fully represented. There is also an unusually large attendance of outsiders, and among the prominent men of the party are the Hon. John A. King, Thurlow Weed, Henry J. Raymond, Horace Groves, Roscoe Conkling, Senators Folger and Bell, Secretary of State DeWitt, School Superintendent Ross, Judge Tremaine, State Treasurer Slinger, George Dawson, A. M. Clapp, and Hugh White.

The sentiment in favor of the re-nomination of President Lincoln seems to be almost unanimous. The principal element of disturbance is the question involved in the contested seat cases from New York. One set of delegates was elected under the call of the City General Committee, and the other under the unaltered call of the Deputer, the Andrews and the German Club organizations.

Most of the delegates from the Southern part of the State, including those from Albany, talk in favor of re-nominating only those elected under the call of the General Committee, while many of the Western delegates are for admitting both for the sake alike of harmony without attempting to divide on the issue as to regularity. The fact that both delegations are represented earnest for the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln renders the determination of the question more delicate.

Several gentlemen are mentioned in connection with the temporary chairmanship, prominent among whom are Mr. Depece and Judge Low. But Gov. King is the only one mentioned to-night for the Presidency of the Convention.

The resolutions will probably be short, endorsing the acts of the Administration, pledging the warmest support to its efforts to suppress the Rebellion, and favoring the reelection of Mr. Lincoln.

Among the names canvassed for delegates at large to the National Convention, are those of Henry J. Raymond, J. S. T. Straubman, Preston King, Daniel S. Dickinson, E. G. Spaulding, and Judge James.

FROM DENVER CITY.

A Flood—Great Destruction of Property—Loss of Life, etc. DENVER CITY, May 22, 1864. Cherry Creek, which has been dry within and several miles above this city since 1859, suddenly filled with water at midnight on the 19th inst., overflowing its banks, submerging West Denver, and doing immense damage to property.

Fifteen or twenty persons have been drowned and about fifty dwellings swept away. Large quantities of stock were drowned, and several of the bridges across Platte and Cherry Creeks were swept away, and hundreds of farms for miles above and below them, with their growing crops, were completely ruined. Some places are covered with water from six to twelve inches deep.

The loss of property is estimated at over a million of dollars. All the bridges across Platte and Cherry Creeks were swept away, and hundreds of farms for miles above and below them, with their growing crops, were completely ruined. Some places are covered with water from six to twelve inches deep. The loss of property is estimated at over a million of dollars.

FROM CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 23, 1864. The steamer Golden City, sailed to-day for Panama with 500 passengers and 500 tons of cargo. There was a mass meeting last night in the Christian Commission, and a large one to-night for the Freedmen's Association. The Custom-House authorities have seized the cargo of the Chinese bark Copee, in which were a mass of mules, sheep, and other animals, packed in tin cans, the size and shape of eggs.

Arrived, has Agents, Harg Kump, reports that San Francisco has a large number of sheep, and that the sheep from California, from Denver.

THE MAINE LOAN. ALBANY, Tuesday, May 24, 1864. The loan of \$2,000,000 to the State of Maine is all taken. One and a half millions was taken at the auction and the balance at public sale. The whole amount of bids was nearly three millions.

OHIO POLITICS. TOLEDO, Tuesday, May 24, 1864. The Hon. J. M. Ashley was today unanimously nominated for reelection to Congress by the Republican Convention, and Dr. W. H. Howard and George Williams were chosen delegates to the Baltimore Convention, with instructions to vote for Lincoln.

Boston Bank Statement. BOSTON, Tuesday, May 24, 1864. The following is the weekly report of the condition of the banks of this city: Capital paid up, \$1,371,700. Loans and Discounts, \$8,000,000. Deposits, \$11,377,700. Profits, \$1,273,000. Circulation, \$2,500,000. Five per cent. other banks, \$75,000.

Marine Intelligence. MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, March 24, 1864. BY VESSEL, Tuesday, May 24, 1864. A suspicious steamer, supposed to be a Confederate privateer, has been seen off Cape Oracy. This has disconcerted Australian marine here.

The ship Fairchild, of Philadelphia, has damaged her cargo of lumber. The ship Jack Frost, which has been trading between this port and Orago, New-Zealand, is very much out of time, and she is feared to have foundered in the late heavy gales.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 24, 1864. The umbrella frame manufactory of George W. Carr & Co., at the corner of Twelfth and Willow streets, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. It contained four buildings, each 120 feet long and four stories high. Loss \$30,000; nearly insured.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Clothing Clerks and Cutters' Early Closing Association, held at room No. 24, Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, May 24, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the majority of the clothing houses of the city have manifested a desire to bridge their hours of labor by closing their places of business at 7 o'clock p. m. (Saturday) excepted, therefore be it

Resolved, That the names of such firms be published in the various papers of this week for the next month, and that a copy of these resolutions with names of such firms be handed to all the various trade associations of this city, and the adjoining cities, requesting said societies to withhold their patronage from all houses whose names are not attached hereto, and be it further

Resolved, That the names of all such firms as positively be resolved to join their fellow-traders in this reform, be posted conspicuously in the various society meeting-houses, and the members of such societies be urged to use their influence from patronizing such firms.

The Association then appointed Committees to canvass the city and report the names of all such houses who close up at 7 o'clock p. m., and also those who refuse to close, that the object of this resolution may be fully carried out.

THE DRAFTED MEN OF JERSEY CITY.—The draft was the all-absorbing topic in Jersey City yesterday, and as the local papers made their appearance toward evening groups of persons could be seen in various streets glancing over the lists of names to ascertain who were the elected ones. Many well-known prominent citizens were among the numbers. The names of the first draft were: The Rev. J. M. Adams, pastor of the