GEN. KILPATRICK'S RAID.

Destruction of the Macon Railroad.

REBEL SUPPLY TRAINS DESTROYED.

Complete Circuit of Atlanta.

CINCINNATI, August 26.

The *Gazette*, of this City, has a dispatch from Atlanta, which says:—

General Kilpatrick destroyed the Macon Railroad in seven places, tearing up about fourteen miles of it.

He also captured and burned a train of supplies belonging to the Rebels *en route* to Atlanta.

On his return he met the Rebels in strong force, and totally defeated them, capturing four stands of colors, six cannon and 200 prisoners.

Afterwards he met another force of rebels, who pressed him so heavily that he was obliged to abandon all but two of the guns, and most of the prisoners.

He made an entire circuit of Atlanta, and reached Decatur with 100 men. He inflicted severe damage on the Rebel communications.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Exchange of Prisoners—Reconnoissance of Mobile Bay—Occupation of Brownsville by the Rebels.

CAIRO, Ill., August 26.

The steamers Continental and Leviathan, from New-Orleans on the 20th instant, have arrived here. Their news is interesting.

Col. Dwight, Commissioner of Exchange, corrects the statements published in the newspapers concerning the exchange of prisoners at Tyler, Texas. He says that no right has been waived temporarily or permanently in the exchange, which is man for man, leaving all matters in dispute where they stood before.

The steamer Fang Shuey would leave New-Orleans for New-York on the 21st and the steamer Yazoo on the 24th.

A communication dated "Blockading Squadron, Mobile Bay, August 16th," says:

"The naval reconnoissance toward Mobile on the 15th found formidable, but not insurmountable, obstructions. Besides batteries, rams, and sunken vessels, there is a strong casemated fort mounting ten guns. In all the spaces between the batteries and sunken vessels, and on both shores, piles are driven, the tops of which are sawed off just below the surface of the water and have heavy iron bolts in them, sharpened at the upper end so as to tear off the bottom of a boat passing over them.

"Men were seen working on two ram-looking contrivances. The wharves were crowded with steamboats, and among them were four English built crafts, probably blockade-runners. The streets of the city were completely deserted. The Rebels are completely cut off from their rear works. The health of the army and navy is good. The fleet is still pounding away at Fort Morgan with considerable effect. No casualties are reported on our side."

Information from the Rio Grande says that the Rebel General Ford occupied Brownsville, Texas, two days after our troops evacuated the place, and proceeded to rent out the property of Unionists, but the Mayor of the city continued to exercise his functions. Ford has only a small force, and is evidently prepared for a rapid retreat, if necessary.

Cotton was more active in the New-Orleans market and prices had advanced. The latest quotations were: $1 45@$1 48 for Ordinary, $1 53@$1 56 for Good Ordinary, $1 58@$1 62 for Low Middling, and $1 58@$1 63 for Middling. An offer of $1 65 was offered and refused for the round list of Middling unimproved. The picking season has fairly opened. But few bales of the new crop have as yet arrived. The sales of the week foot up 1,400 bales, the receipts 1,460, and the exports 1,234. The stock on hand is 6,527 bales.

The receipts of Tobacco at New-Orleans for the week were 122 hhds., and the exports. 220.

Provisions and produce were very dull. The demand being confined to the retail trade.

Good Superfine Flour was selling at $11.50, and Extra $12.25 per bbl.

News from Memphis.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 26, 1864.

Advices from Memphis say that Gen. Washburne has issued an order permitting cotton now at Memphis to be shipped North; also establishing supply stores in the District of Tennessee, and stating the amount of supplies which may be imported to such places. Memphis is limited to ten millions of dollars worth of supplies per month; Paducah to one hundred thousand, and Columbus to thirty thousand. The supplies are to be sold only by loyal merchants to loyal persons, residing in the limits of the district.

The order also provides that no contraband of war nor liquors, drugs, medicines, salt, cotton cards or gray cloth shall be imported, except with the approval of the Commanding General.

Merchants in Memphis having cotton cards and gray cloths are ordered immediately to ship them to some loyal State.

General Washburne compliments his officers and men, and the Memphis Militia for their prompt and soldierly conduct in the defense of the city against the Rebel forces under General Forrest.

The best estimates place our loss in the recent raid on Memphis at 15 killed, 50 wounded, and 140 missing, the latter including 89 citizens.

The raiders are said to have captured 229 prisoners.

The Rebel loss at Hernando, on Sunday night, was 50 killed, 190 wounded, and 30 missing.

The Government transport J. C. Miller was captured, plundered and burned, on the 10th inst., on the Arkansas river, between Pine Bluff and Little Rock, by guerrillas. All the persons on board, including thirty soldiers, were taken prisoners.

Guerrillas Defeated at Shelbyville, Ky.

SHELBYVILLE, KY., August 27.

One hundred and twenty-five guerrillas entered this place this morning and compelled a negro blacksmith to look after their horses. Shortly afterward, they commenced breaking in the doors of the Court House, when the same number of Home Guards and a company of the Henry Rifles fired upon them, killing four, including the negro blacksmith, and wounding four. The guerrillas were then driven out of the town without any loss on our side.

A band of guerrillas are reported to be at Pleasureville, and another at Bagdad on Tuesday and Wednesday, stealing horses.

From General Sherman's Army.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27.

An officer from the front says that General Sherman was moving the bulk of his army to a position on the Macon and Georgia Railroad, in the rear of General Hood's forces, and that heavy skirmishing was constantly going on.

The Chicago Convention.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28, 1864.

McClellan's friends claim his nomination by two-thirds on first ballot, but the opposition only concede a majority vote. New-York has been bought over almost solid for McClellan, and the Pennsylvanians give him a majority. The peace men are bent on making such a strong peace platform that McClellan can't be nominated on it. The McClellan men concede demand for armistice, but wish an additional plank in favor of war, in case the Rebels won't agree to an armistice. It is reported that Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia, is in town in interest of peace. He says the South won't come back under Lincoln, but will under Filmore. Outside candidates are not talked of at all; Fremont never mentioned. The Woods are shy of Seymour's cautioning their friends against him. New-York is the commanding delegate. Vallindigham is the hero of the hour. He is followed by crowds wherever he goes. S. R. W.

To the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 27.

The crowd attracted to the National Democratic Convention is already great, and will be swelled to immense proportions if one-half of the numbers reported to be on their way here, come in.

Although the hotel accommodations of this city are extensive, it has been found necessary to resort to the principal residences here for the accommodation of the numberless parties arriving.

As late as last night numbers of persons were turned away from private houses and the hotels, because there was no place left in which to put them.

The outside delegations have made arrangements to camp out.

All the regular delegates to the Democratic Convention are now in, and the canvass on the Presidential candidate grows lively.

But two names are prominently mentioned, and these are Gen. McClellan and Horatio Seymour.

The latter, however, says that he is not and will not be a candidate. His name is being used by a gentleman of prominence of his own and several Western States, and by Fernando Wood, who is reported to say that Governor Seymour will be more acceptable to those he represents than Gen. McClellan.

This nevertheless is denied by delegates from both the Eastern and Western States, who claim to be consistent and earnest Peace men.

Gen. McClellan appears to have a large majority of the delegates in the West as well as in the East.

The friends of Gen. McClellan expect his nomination as early as the first or second formal ballot.

The Ohio delegation is reported to be about equally divided in its choice.

The disagreement between the contesting Kentucky delegation has not been adjusted, and will probably go to the Convention for a decision.

The New-York delegation held their first meeting for consultation this afternoon. Gen. McClellan undoubtedly has a reliable majority among them.

The Constitutional-Union men are now organizing their Mass Convention.

The object of this convention seems to be to recommend, rather than to nominate, Gen. McClellan to the Democratic Convention.

New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota with two or three of the New-England States, are claimed as certain for McClellan. Some of these States, however, do not vote as a unit.

CHICAGO, August 28, 1864.

The various Delegations to the National Democratic Convention are now full, the few vacancies existing yesterday having been filled by the selection of substitutes.

No apparent changes have occurred in the views of the different Delegations as to the most available candidates, with the exception that McClellan seems to gain strength with the New-England Delegates.

The session of the New-York Delegation last night was prolonged until after midnight, but although the McClellanites are in a majority, no definite conclusion was arrived at, and it was finally agreed to take the decisive vote at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Some of the McClellan Delegations from the East and Pennsylvania begin to talk sharply of the course pursued by the New-York delegation. They claim that McClellan has a large majority of the whole vote of the Convention; that no such vote can be concentrated on any other man; and that if New-York would only speak promptly and emphatically for him, his nomination would be made by acclamation.

Governor Seymour continues to hold the position that he is not a candidate, and this has led many to declare for McClellan, who previously held Seymour as their first choice.

There are many outsiders from New-York, however, who say that Seymour has no right to deny his friends the privilege of using his name, and these are backed by the ultra-peace men, who argue that McClellan is too much of a War Democrat, and that the country needs and demands a statesman, a civilian, and not a soldier.

Notwithstanding all this, however, there is still a firm impression that Gen. Seymour will be chosen President of the Convention, and that he will nominate McClellan, and it is very generally believed that should this occur, any opposition to him will be too week to amount to anything.

There is some talk that in the event of McClellan's nomination a bolt will occur, another convention be called, and an ultra-peace man nominated.

The McClellanites disbelieve this, but say that should such a course be pursued, its only effort will be to strengthen their candidate.

It should have been in the dispatch of this morning that the Conservative Union men withdrew the recommendation of Ex-Governor Campbell, of Tennessee, just previous to the adoption of the resolution.

It is estimated that there are at least twenty-five thousand strangers in this city who have come to watch the proceedings of the Conventions here.

The whig-wam where the National Democratic Convention will be held has been crowded with visitors all day.

The building erected for this special object is capable of accommodating fifteen thousand persons. It is in the form of an amphitheater, and is well lighted and ventilated, and neatly decorated, and is beautifully situated on the shore of Lake Michigan.

The Delegates to the Convention will occupy a platform in the centre, which is capable of seating several hundred.

Among the resolutions adopted at the Mass Convention at Bryan Hall, yesterday afternoon, over which Hon. Amos Kendall presided, was one recommending to the National Democratic Convention the nomination of General George B. McClellan as the most suitable candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, and Ex-Governor William B. Campbell, of Tennessee, for the Vice Presidency.

This resolution was eloquently seconded by Hons. James Guthrie and Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky; Hon. John R. Haskins, of New York, and Representative Rollins, of Missouri.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Convention then adjourned to meet in the Court-house Square.

Tremendous Storm in the West.

CINCINNATI, August 26.

We had a tremendous storm here yesterday. The rain fell in perfect torrents, accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning. The storm was very severe in its effects.

The Indianapolis and Cincinnati train, which left here at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, was blown from the track when within thirteen miles of Lawrenceburg, and the cars were tumbled down an embankment of twelve feet.

None of the details of the disaster are known, but it is reported that from twenty to thirty persons were wounded. None are reported killed.

The train contained a number of delegates *en route* to the Chicago Convention, but it is stated that none of them were injured.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 26, 1864.

The storm raged here with great fury. Trees were uprooted, and the streets of the city flooded with water.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 26, 1864.

A heavy storm of wind and rain has prevailed here all day. Startling peals of thunder and most vivid lightning were its accompaniments.

The steeple of Rev. Dr. Danberth's Church was injured, and several other buildings damaged.

A larger quantity of water has fallen than was ever known before to fall in a single day.

The train from Nashville was delayed an hour and a half, coming part of the way through with water up to the car axles.

Accident on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad—Thirty Persons Injured.

CINCINNATI, August 28.

An accident occurred on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad on Friday. About thirty persons were injured, one or two probably fatally. None were killed. The train consisted of three passenger and one baggage car, which were completely wrecked. The accident was caused by a hurricane. The engineer of the train saw it coming, and just as the train reached Weitzel's Bridge he put on all the steam he could raise, in order to clear the bridge and gain the shelter of an embankment just ahead of it. The tornado, however, struck the train, and with such force as to lift the cars from the track. Two of the passenger cars made two complete revolutions, and then landed with their wheels uppermost in a ravine. Stone walls were leveled by the force of the wind, and the massive roof of a large stone house was lifted into the air and carried a considerable distance.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, August 27.

Advices from the West state that seven men of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, *en route* for Salina to Fort Ellsworth with despatches, were attacked by upwards of two hundred Indians, and four of them killed.

Large bodies of Indians are reported between Smoky Hill and Salina Rivers, and all the valleys west of Kansas are swarming with them.

About five settlers' families are encamped thirty miles North of Fort Riley.

The savages are said to have captured over three thousand horses and mules, besides a large amount of cattle, during the past six weeks.

The population of the various tribes banded together for war is about eighteen thousand, four thousand of whom are warriors.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.

The first train over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, new broad guage route between New-York and St. Louis, containing the officers of the road and invited guests, arrived here this morning in forty-four hours from New York. The road will be opened to the public about the 1st of October.

Movements of Gen. Butler, etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 26.

Maj.-Gen. Butler passed through here last night from Bermuda Hundred, *en route* for Washington.

The steamer Verona has arrived here from New-York, with 800 convalescent soldiers.

From Louisville—Railroad Disaster.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 27.

Last night about midnight, the up-express train with passengers and wounded soldiers from Nashville was precipitated from the track, near Bacon Creek, by the effects of the late rain. The cars were almost entirely demolished, but strange to say, no one was seriously injured.

The up-passenger train from Nashville was detained this afternoon four hours, by the breaking off of the driving-wheel near Gallatin.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, August 26, 1864.

The Christian Commission Fair, now in progress in this city, is a great success, and will realize a large sum of money.

The opposition steamer Africa arrived last evening from Panama.

Recent rains have raised the rivers in the interior eighteen inches.

Subscriptions to the "seven-thirty loan" are coming in freely. They were opened yesterday. The loan is sought after by many for investment, who offer greenbacks at forty cents on the dollar.

Massachusetts Republican Convention.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 27.

The Republican State Convention meets at Worcester September 15, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Disaster to the Schooner Minnesota.

HOLMES'S HOLE, Mass., Aug. 26.

The schooner Minnesota, of Great Egg Harbor, from Philadelphia for Medford, with a cargo of coal, went ashore last night in the fog on Pregue, Robinson's Hole. She is full of water, and will probably go to pieces. The agent for the underwriters has gone to the wreck with lighters.

Arrival of the North Star.

The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall, 18th, arrived this noon with three hundred and thirty thousand in treasure. Among the passengers are ex-Gov. Bigler, of Cal., and A. B. Boyd, esq., of Panama.

Steamship Sacramento, from New York via Straits of Magellan, arrived at Panama 10th.

Peruvian steamer Chalaca has arrived with Callao dates. There has been a change in the Peruvian Ministry, but no revolution, as reported.

Vessels at Chincha Islands are now obliged to load their own cargoes, as laborers and prisoners formerly employed have been sent away by the Spaniards.

Peru again refused to allow the Spanish Admiral to procure fresh provisions on the coast.

It is reported that the steamer Uncle Sam has been sold to Peru.

Dr. Wheeler, surgeon of the steamer North Star died at Aspinwall the 16th.

U. S. Steamer Saginaw sailed for Callao 15th.

An attempted revolution in Equador had been suppressed.

Order	$16,420 00	Jennings & Brewster	$6,000 00
Lees & Waller	107,000 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	30,000 00
DeWitt, Kettle & Co	19,900 00	A. Rich & Pro......	4,400 00
Wells, Fargo & Co...	58,000 00	J. B. Newton & Co.	24,000 00
J. Strauss, Bros. & Co	27,641 93		
H. Cohn & Co.......	79,408 00		$395,792 52

FROM ASPINWALL.

J. F. Joy............	$10,000 00	S. L. Isaacs & Asch	900 00
Colgate & Hoffman..	3,258 45	Ribon & Munoz	250 00
Order	270 00		

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1864.

GRAND FINANCIAL SCHEME.

A proposition has been received by the Secretary of State from an eminent banker of Hamburg, to take a United States loan of one thousand millions of dollars to be paid into the Treasury, seventy per cent. in outstanding bonds, ten per cent. in U. S. paper currency, and twenty per cent. in coin, the loan to run seventy-five years, at an interest of 3 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in coin. The whole amount to be disposed of among the people of the continent of Europe, on the principle of premium loans. The principal to be reimbursed to the holders during the last forty-five years of the term in equal semi-annual instalments, the Government paying the current interest, premiums, and principal, which would require but fifty millions per annum during the seventy-five years. The sum of these payments covering the thousand millions of principal, eleven hundred and seventy-five millions of premiums, and one thousand five hundred and seventy-five millions of interest. It will be observed that this annual payment of fifty millions is, in fact, no more than the interest of a thousand millions at five per cent. Whether the proposition shall be accepted or not, the offer indicates the confidence of the German capitalists in our solvency and in the issue of the war.

DESERTERS NOT TO BE DRAFTED.

Provost-Marshal-Gen. Fry has decided that deserters from the rebel army are not subject to enrollment or draft.

TENTH ARMY CORPS BADGE.

The new badge for the 10th Army Corps (Gen. Birney), consists of the trace of a four-bastioned fort. The badge will be cut from red cloth for the 1st division, white cloth for the 2d division, and blue cloth for the 3d division, and will be worn on the top of the cap or the side of the hat by all the officers and enlisted men of the Corps.

CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Col. F. M. Gilvery, 1st Maine Light Artillery has been appointed Chief of Artillery and of Ordnance of the 10th Corps, relieving Capt. F. M. Follett, 4th U. S. Artillery, who will resume command of his battery.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug 27, 1864.

FROM ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from Admiral Farragut, dated Mobile Bay, August 12, giving a detailed report of his entrance into Mobile Bay on the 5th inst. He says, notwithstanding the loss of life, particularly on the Hartford, and the terrible disaster to the Tecumseh, the result of the fight was a glorious victory, and he has reason to feel proud of the officers, seamen and marines of the squadron under his command, for it has never fallen to the lot of an officer to be thus situated and thus sustained. Regular discipline will bring men to any amount of endurance; but there is a natural fear of hidden dangers, particularly when so awfully destructive of human life as the torpedoes, which requires more discipline to overcome. He says it was only at the urgent request of the captains and the commanding officers that he yielded, the Brooklyn being the leading ship of the line, as she had four chase guns and an ingenious arrangement for picking up torpedoes, and because, in their judgment, the flag-ship ought not to be too much exposed. This he believes to be an error, for apart from the fact that exposure is one of the penalties of rank in the navy, it will always be the aim of the enemy to destroy the flag-ship, and, as appeared in the sequel, such attempt was very persistently made: but Providence did not permit it to be successful. In the course of his narrative the Admiral says:

"As I had an elevated position in the main rigging, near the top, I was able to overlook, not only the deck of the Hartford, but the other vessels of the fleet. I witnessed the terrible effects of the enemy's shot, and the good conduct of the men at their guns; and although, no doubt, their hearts sickened, as mine did, when their shipmates were struck down beside them, yet there was not a moment's hesitation to lay their comrades aside, and spring again to their deadly work."

A NAVAL AFFAIR.

The Navy Department has information from Admiral Dahlgren of a brilliant descent into rebel territory, in which Commander Calvocoress captured a lieutenant and twenty privates of Company F, Third South Carolina Cavalry, and dispersed the remainder. He also captured their arms and equipments, burned their encampment, and destroyed two large salt works, captured six overseers and seventy-one slaves, destroyed a bridge on the main road from Savannah, and captured a mail.

TRADE IN THE MOORISH DOMINIONS.

The State Department has been officially informed that the restrictions hitherto imposed on trade in the interior markets of the Moorish dominions have been removed. By an agreement between the Sultan and foreign representatives in that country, made in 1862, merchants were prohibited from going to markets in the interior to buy wool and cereals, but were permitted to purchase only in the markets of sea-port towns. This restrictive agreement, which paralyzed trade, and operated greatly to the prejudice of Christian merchants, has, at the request of the foreign representatives, been rescinded, and no restrictions other than those imposed by treaty are now in force.

SENTENCES FOR DESERTERS.

Four privates have been tried and found guilty of desertion and reënlisting in other regiments. They were sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States, and confined at hard labor in Fort Delaware for three years.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Broad Gauge.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 27.

The first through train from New-York to St. Louis, by the broad gauge, over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, reached its destination in forty-four hours.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Ranney, at the Battery Barracks, on the body of John Peterson, who was shot on Friday morning, while attempting to escape from the above barracks. The deceased belonged to a squad of recruits and substitutes, one hundred in number, which left Royalton, Niagara county, N. Y., under the command of Lieut. John McConnell, 104th Regiment N. Y. V., *en route* for Petersburg. On their arrival here, the Company had been reduced by desertions to seventy-five. Early on the morning in question, the deceased, in company with two others, attempted to escape through the window, but were warned back by Peter Adenbach, the sentry at that point. Soon afterward, the deceased again made his appearance at the window, and partially raised it. He was warned by the sentry, but responded by throwing it open and making a motion as though he would leap out. He was immediately fired on, and fell back dead, the ball having entered his forehead near the base of the nose and directly between the eyes, passing entirely through the head and coming out at the back of the neck. The jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased met his death from a gun-shot wound at the hands of Peter Adenbach, while in the discharge of his duty as a sentry." He was aged 25 years.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.—Lord Lyons, H. B. M. Minister to the United States; Edward Malet and C. Sheppard, of the British Legation, and Major Graham, England, are at the Brevoort House.

Senators Henry Wilson, Mass., and J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Ex-Gov. A. W. Randall, Washington; Assistant Secretary of the Navy G. V. Fox, Washington, and G. W. Bliss, U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Muir, England; N. J. Gomez, Havana; and Capt. J. H. Sleeper, Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Pablo de Armaguren and family, and Alberto Livornia, Havana, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator Sprague was not at the Astor House, nor in the city on Saturday evening, as *Personally* reported in one of the city papers yesterday morning. He is in attendance at Chicago.

THE PARK CONCERT.—The concert in the Park on Saturday afternoon was well attended, and the performance gave general satisfaction. The weather was delightful and the scenery beautiful as ever. The gas has been partially laid on through the Park and the Casino is lit up after dark, enabling the visitors to obtain refreshments until half-past ten at night.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical matters in town are at their best. We have rarely known the fall season to open so promisingly. The theaters have all been put in excellent order; the companies engaged, especially in the star-establishments, are unusually good; attractive plays are announced all round; and the campaign, thus far, has been conducted with vigor and success.

Mr. Stuart of the Winter Garden has been generally congratulated on his accession to the management of that house, which is now second, in the qeauty of it, appearance and completeness of its arrangements, to no other in the city. Mr. Clarke, under whose genial auspices it was re-opened about a fortnight since, has drawn such crowded houses every night in "Everybody's Friend" and "The Rough Diamond," that it has been found necessary to continue these pieces for another week.

At Wallack's, Miss Olive Logan, whose re-appearance on the stage in her own play of "Eveleen" has already been noticed, will take her benefit to-night as Julia in "The Hunchback." The cast includes Miss Ione Burke, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. W. R. Floyd, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Holland, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. H. F. Daly, and Mr. W. H. Norton. Considerable curiosity exists to see Miss Logan in a standard play, and she will doubtless draw a large and fashionable house. After Tuesday the theater will be closed for a few weeks, and placed in the hands of the painters and gilders, preparatory to the opening of Mr. Wallack's regular season.

At Niblo's, Miss Lucille Western closed a long and successful engagement on Saturday, and is to be followed, on Manager Wheatley's favorite theory of contrasts, by Matilda Heron, who is announced to play for six nights only, and who proposes to distinguish the too short engagement by taking a final farewell in it of "Camille," which she has now played nearly a thousand times. The occasion will be one of rare interest, and the spacious house should be filled to its limits.

The Olympic Theater, under the management of Mrs. John Wood, is to be re-opened on Monday week. The leading members of the company will be Mrs. Wood, Miss Henrietta Irving, Mrs. C. H. Gilbert, Miss Eliza Newton, Miss Louisa Myers, Miss Harris, and Messrs. Mortimer, Stoddart, Ringgold, Davidge, Lamb, Hind and Parsloe. The musical department will remain in charge of Mr. Baker, and Mr. Selwyn will continue as stage-manager. The opening plays will be novelties from England.

The Broadway Theater, Mr. George Wood, manager, will be re-opened to-night, having for its chief attraction Mr. John E. Owens, who will appear as Dove in Buckstone's rollicking comedy of "Married Life," and Solon Shingle in an American piece entitled "The People's Lawyer." Mr. Owen returns to New York after a long absence, and brings with him the prestige of being one of the best comedians in the country. His success in the South and West, and still more recently in Boston and other Northern cities, has been immense. Many of his old friends will be present to welcome him back to the metropolis, and the public will be only too glad if he justifies his reputation.

Mr. Barnum has added a live whale to the curiosities of his Museum, and "Jocko, or the Brazilian Ape" to the attractions of his stage. He has also added five cents to his price of admission, which, of course, will be cheerfully paid.

Artemus Ward is about to give a Salt Lake Show at Dodworth's, illustrative of the life, manners, institutions, etc., of the Mormons. The hall is being appropriately fitted up for the occasion, and several of our best scene-painters are at work on a set of illustrative panoramas. This reminds us of an anecdote. Artemus was asked the other day who was his candidate for the presidency. "Brigham Young," said he, promptly. "Why?" exclaimed his astonished questioner. "Because," rejoined Artemus, "he is the most out-and-out unionist I know of, no matter 'whom it may concern.'"

MR. WILLIAM S. ANDREWS, after having served three years as an officer in our army, has again returned to his profession as an actor. While playing with Laura Keene and Mr. Forrest, at Niblo's, before joining the army, he gave evidence of talent. He is now engaged with Laura Keene, in her combination company, and commences in Buffalo to-night.

CAPTAIN S. C. JUDSON.—Among the prisoners recently taken near Petersburg, was Captain S. C. Judson, eldest son of Colonel R. W. Judson, of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New-York.

ACCIDENT TO MAYOR GUNTHER'S DAUGHTER.—On Friday, a pleasure party consisting of Mayor Gunther, his family and several friends, went sailing on board the yacht Richmond, down the Lower Bay and beyond the Highlands. When off the Highlands, the yacht jibed the ropes of the boom, catching Miss Amelia A. Gunther across the neck, throwing her overboard. Instantly Captain J. Munson leaped into the water and succeeded in swimming to Miss Gunther in time to save her. The Mayor was so grateful that he gave the gallant Captain a check for $1,000, and Mr. Peter Lynch made the brave man an additional present of $250.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT!! BY TELEGRAPH. Great demoralization in the ranks of the Sham Democracy and Shoddy Lincolnites. Grand victory achieved by the patrons of the PHUNNIEST over the "blue devils." Ignominious flight of the "latter" day Saintly Politicians. For full particulars see PHUNNIEST, No. 4!!! Ready in a few days.

Business Notices.

MRS. DR. E. M. POTTER'S SOOTHING CORDIAL, for Children teething. Cures Weak Spines, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Irritable Temper, Sour Stomach, Heat of the Head. Softens the Gums, and strengthens the system generally. Sold at 57 Gold St., N. Y., and Druggists every where. Mrs. Dr. Potter can be consulted at 386 6th Ave. on diseases of women and children.

WEED'S Sewing Machine Co's highest premium Lock-Stitch machines. No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

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GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium, Elastic Stitch SEWING-MACHINES, Nos. 495 Broadway, New York, and 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

For the Hair and Skin—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the "BEST" for OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CIVILIANS, No. 447 BROADWAY, N. Y., Philadelphia and Boston.

BEAUTIFUL LIFE-LIKE PICTURES. Cartes de Visite $2 per dozen; Duplicates $1 50. All negatives registered. R. A. LEWIS, No. 152 Chatham-st., N. Y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—For sale, to rent, repaired, and Machines and Operators sent into families, at 625 Broadway, cor. Bond st., by J. T. ELLIS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SWIFT—TOPPING—At the house of Capt. E. Doane Topping, East Moriches, L. I., on Wednesday, 24th inst., by the Rev. E. Topping Doane, of the Micronesian Mission, Pacific Ocean, Mr. Lewis Swift, of Marathon, N. Y., to Caroline Doane Topping. No cards.

DIED.

DUFF—In Washington, on the morning of the 26th inst., Edwin H. Duff, U. S. Signal Corps, son of the late Col. James Duff, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 26 West 24th street, on Monday, at 2 o'clock p. m. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GODFREY—At Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, Aug. 27th, Edward Godfrey, of the firm of Edward Godfrey & Sons, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, corner of 4th and South 5th streets, Williamsburgh.

GRIDLEY—At Woodbridge, New Jersey, August 27th, Rachel B., youngest child of Edward and May L. Gridley, aged 8 months and 19 days.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

LANSING—In New Britain, Conn., on Sabbath, Aug. 28th, of dysentery, George Lansing, only child of Rev. Geo. Lansing and Eliza M. F. Taylor, aged 2 years, 1 month and 22 days.

NORSWORTHY—At the Powelton House, Newburgh, on Friday, 26th inst., Fanny M., daughter of Samuel and Frances Norsworthy, deceased, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-avenue and 10th-street, on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a. m.

POST—Suddenly, August 24th, in Philadelphia, of inflammation of the brain, Sylvester O. Post, General Agent of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of this city.

Western and Southern papers please copy.

QUINLAN—On Saturday, Aug. 27th, after a long and painful illness, Margaret Carlisle, wife of Wm. Jas. Quinlan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from her late residence, 146 Oxford-street, between Fulton and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

THOMPSON—On Saturday, Aug. 27th, Elizabeth Thompson, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her son, John P. G. Thompson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 30 East 19th-street, on Tuesday, Aug. 30th, at 2 p. m., without further invitation.

Special Notices.

First Ward Union Association.—A special meeting of the FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31st, 1864, at 7 o'clock, at No. 32 Greenwich street, for the purpose of electing five delegates to represent said ward in the Assembly District Convention. Polls open at 7½ o'clock p.m., close at 9 p.m.
D. H. PRINTUP, President.
FRANK JORDAN, Secretary.

A Special Meeting of the Fifth Ward Union Association will be held at their Rooms 129 Franklin st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Aug. 29th, at 8 o'clock.
THOMAS OUTWATER, President.
WILLIAM A. SYKES, A. J. MOORE, Secretaries.

U. S. 7-30 Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the Notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this Loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But, aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a Special Act of Congress *exempts all Bonds and Treasury Notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no Securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 4 Wall-st.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, 23d st. & Br'dway.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 338 3d-av.
SIXTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, 6th-av. & Br'dway.
EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 650 Broadway.
NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 Broadway.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 240 Broadway.
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 71 Duane-st.
NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF NEW-YORK, 184 Gr'wich-st.
and by all National Banks which are depositories of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Non-Forfeiting Life Insurance.—As there are thousands looking to Life Insurance as the safest method of saving or investing their money, the non-forfeiture system, noticed lately in our columns as introduced by the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, deserves more than a passing notice. There are many in our midst who have lost much of their hard earnings for want of just this improvement, and we trust all will be encouraged now to invest liberally in this form of security. Our capitalists say that their Life Insurance Policies are better than bank stocks, and far safer than any savings banks, always paying larger dividends or interest on the investment.

The General Committee of the UNION ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK will meet at Hope Chapel, Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, August 29, at 8 o'clock. By order, S. DRAPER, Chairman.
S. J. GLASSEY, H. H. WOODS, Secretaries.

Bellevue House, Newport, R. I.—I shall reduce the Price of BOARD at the above named House on and after the 18th inst., to $21 per week. It is well known that the Bellevue House is one of the best houses in Newport.
JOHN A. PARKS, Agent.
Newport, R. I., August 16, 1864.

Gilt Combs—NEW STYLES just received—Two, Three, Four, Five to Twenty dollars each, for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

Watches and Jewelry, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. (formerly No. 11 Wall-st.) Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

Special Notice.—A meeting of the first Mortgage Bondholders of the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Rail Road Company (Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.) will be held at the office of the undersigned, 192 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of September, 1864, at one o'clock P. M., to determine whether they will purchase in the Road or not at the forth-coming sale.
FREDERICK A. LANE.

Ladies' Breast-Pins—New Styles, Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten to Thirty-five Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
STORE CLOSED on SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock.