THE LATEST SENSATION.

Invasion of the North by Rebels.

TREMENDOUS FRIGHT IN MARYLAND.

Discretion the Better Part of Valor.

THEY WILL LIVE TO FIGHT ANOTHER DAY.

A Handful of Horse Thieves Set the Burghers Crazy.

Conflicting and Contradictory Reports.

THE WHOLE AFFAIR LOOKS LIKE A FARCE.

A LITTLE BACKBONE MUCH NEEDED

NOBODY HURT SO FAR.

NOBODY LIKELY TO BE HURT AT ALL.

NOBODY GOING TO STAY TO BE HURT.

Not if They Can Get a Chance to Run.

"OH! MARYLAND! MY MARYLAND!"

The Silly Scare—Fright Without Cause—Nobody Hurt, and Nobody Likely to be While Legs Are Trumps.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 6—10 p. m.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have just received intelligence from Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry, stating that *not a Rebel can be seen or heard of at Harper's Ferry or in any part of Maryland!* and that it is believed that by to-morrow morning there will not be one anywhere in that vicinity, they having skedaddled up the valley, it is thought, to escape being cut off by Hunter.

Skirmishing with the Rebels—Our Forces Outnumbered—Harper's Ferry Evacuated, but the Hights Held—Preparations for Resistance.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

MONOCACY, Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

Mulligan encountered and fought the Rebel force at Leetown on Sunday, but retreated before superior numbers, and joined Sigel.

At Sharpsburg he had another brisk skirmish.

Martinsburg was evacuated on Sunday night. Twenty thousand bushels of oats and other stores fell into Rebel hands.

Sigel, Mulligan, and Weber are at Maryland Hights.

Harper's Ferry was evacuated on Monday. We hold the Hights. The road is clear between here and there.

Gens. Lew. Wallace, Tyler, and Howe are here prepared for any emergency.

A skirmish occurred this noon back of Frederick between Major Coles's cavalry and some Rebel cavalry. The Rebels were driven back.

It is reported that the Rebels have 4,000 cavalry and eight pieces of artillery in Loudon County, but it is not believed by Generals here.

Gen. Sigel reports that the whole force of the raiders does not exceed 5,000.

Latest Rumors—More Confusion—Lots of Rebels—The Ancient Harry to Pay—Our Forces Driven Out of Hagerstown.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

Gen. Sigel still holds Harper's Ferry, out of danger.

Gen. Wallace's advance have been skirmishing all day with the Rebels near Frederick City. Result unknown.

Our forces were driven out of Hagerstown to-day, though they whipped the Rebels there yesterday—taking one lieutenant and two privates prisoners, and wounding a number of others. These prisoners were sent to Fort Delaware to-day.

Rumor has it that Hunter is coming East as fast as rail and steamboat can bring his column.

The number of Rebels is reported at from 5,000 to 10,000.

Our forces have been driven towards Chambersburgh from Greencastle.

Wallace and Sigel can hold the enemy in check until Hunter comes and the militia rally.

Several regiments have already offered under the 12,000 call.

LATER DISPATCH.

Official information received here shows that Gen. Grant has notified the War Department that a "Large portion of the Rebel army has left his immediate front, that a large portion of Hunter's force has reached Parkersburg, on its way East, and his advance will reach Cumberland to-morrow morning.

Latest of the Rebel Raid.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

The Evening American has the following view of the situation:

An intelligent gentleman arrived this morning from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and states that it is now definitely ascertained that the whole force of the enemy does not exceed 5,000, of whom one-fourth are cavalry and the balance infantry.

The enemy are concentrating in and around Harper's Ferry, and are sending out parties to forage on people, robbing them of even their watches and money.

There was some skirmishing going on between our troops and the Rebels across the River, and occasionally shot and shell were being thrown at them from the Maryland Hights.

The fight of Gen. Mulligan with the advance of the Rebels at Leetown is spoken of as most gallant. He successfully repulsed them several times.

Gen. Sigel moved toward Shepherdstown with his immense wagon train in front, the protection of which was deemed of more importance than the risking of a general engagement. Not a wagon fell into the enemy's hands, and nothing was left behind at Martinsburg except some oats, which were set on fire before he left.

The impression when our informant left was that the Rebel force will retire before to-morrow hight, as Gen. Hunter will be in their rear by that time with ample force to overwhelm them if they remain longer.

The principal object of this raid has proved unsuccessful, unless it be the damage they have done to the railroad and canal, the collection of conscripts, and plunder of the inhabitants.

They have not attempted to leave the line of the Potomac, except to rob stores at Point of Rocks and destroying some canal-boats near Hancock. What damage has been done to the railroad has not yet been ascertained, though it is understood that they have not retired far beyond Martinsburg.

There is no truth in the statement that a Rebel force has been to Boonsboro and Hagerstown, or that a raid has been made on the railroad west of Cumberland.

Gen. Wallace is cooperating with Gen. Sigel, and has secured entire protection of the road as far as Frederick, which is now safe. There is an ample force at Point of Rocks, and also at Lower Fords, and sufficient force has been organized at Frederick to prevent any invasion of that place.

Probable Capture of Hagerstown—More Troops to be Raised.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

The Bulletin has received the following special dispatch:

"HARRISBURG, Pa., July 6.—Gen. Couch has just received a dispatch which leads us to believe that our cavalry were forced out of Hagerstown to-day. The dispatch is dated 1 o'clock this afternoon.

"The Rebels have only cavalry. Our troops are concentrating at Chambersburg and beyond.

"The Governor will issue a call immediately for more troops, in addition to the 12,000 called out yesterday, so that the old troops in the Department may be sent to the front. The old Pennsylvania Reserves are flocking to the rescue.

"Gen. Couch is here for the present, in constant communication with Gov. Curtin."

Hunter's Forces Arriving.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

The mail train for Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry, left this morning as usual.

Gen. Hunter's forces are rapidly arriving from the West, and will, no doubt, soon confront the Rebels.

The enemy still retain possession of the Virginia side of Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Sigel, with his force, holds Maryland Hights.

All indications thus far strengthen the conviction that the forces of the enemy do not exceed 6,000 or 8,000 men, and that it is simply a plundering expedition, and nothing more.

The Shenandoah Valley Scare—Humbug.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 6—9 p. m.

The following is the latest received from the Upper Potomac to this hour:

Some excitement was caused at Frederick this morning, by the fact that a slight skirmish had occurred between our pickets and a small squad of Rebel scouts, about half way between Frederick and Point of Rocks, resulting in the Rebels retiring to the Point.

Just as the regular train from this city arrived in Frederick, a body of our cavalry came dashing into the town, covered with dust, which induced many to suppose that they were Rebels. A great scare ensued. The train put back to Monocacy Junction, and the mistake was not ascertained till the cars reached there, when they returned, but were again frightened back by another scare as foolish and groundless as the first.

From the movements perceptible among the enemy at Harper's Ferry to-day, it was supposed that Hunter's forces were actively pressing them in the rear. Nothing definite could be ascertained, but there is every reason to believe that Hunter will be heard from to some purpose before long.

Every possible precaution has been taken by General Wallace to guard against the possibility of any surprise movement by the enemy in this direction. Should they come within this department, they will meet with an uncomfortable reception.

Last night Mrs. Dixon, an estimable Union lady, residing at Point of Rocks, was killed while sitting at her own door near the Post-Office, by a shot fired by the Rebels on the opposite side of the Potomac.

To-day a citizen of Sharpsburg was shot for refusing to deliver up his watch to a Rebel who demanded it. The scoundrel put his pistol to the man's head and blew his brains out for not complying with his demand.

There are some exciting reports to-night as to the presence of a very large force of Rebels near Harper's Ferry, but they are not deemed trustworthy.

We shall send you later intelligence as fast as it comes in.

The Rebel Raid.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

Dispatches received by the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad up to 9:30 to-night say that the Rebels had not yet made any attack on our forces at Maryland Hights. Cars run safely as far as Sandy Hook.

It is reported that a small body of Rebels are at Middletown, about eight miles from Frederick, near South Mountain.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

Despatches from Chambersburg state that a Rebel force, supposed to be Bradley Johnston's brigade, entered Hagerstown this afternoon.

The Union force at that place, under Lieut. McLean, after a spirited resistance, were compelled to fall back on Greencastle, Pa., with which place we still had telegraphic communication up to 9 o'clock to-night.

Proclamation of Gov. Curtain.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

The following proclamation has just been issued by the Governor:

It is now ascertained that a large Rebel force has been detached from Richmond and is advancing on the North. So large a portion of our army is at remote points that it becomes necessary to raise immediately a sufficient body to repel them. They are already within the borders of the Commonwealth.

You have always, heretofore, been ready to answer the call of your country. You will not be less ready to come forward when your homes and firesides are to be defended against a profligate horde of plunderers. I am authorized by the President of the United States to call for 12,000 volunteers in addition to those required by my proclamation of yesterday, to serve for 100 days in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Washington and its vicinity.

I appeal to the freemen of Pennsylvania to rouse themselves for the necessary effort, and come promptly to sweep the invaders from her soil. I refer to the general order from the headquarters of the Pennsylvania militia, No. 50, dated July 5, 1864, published with this proclamation, for the details of the arrangements.

I do most earnestly require the good and loyal men of the Commonwealth, and especially the veteran soldiers in all her borders to show themselves to be worthy of her in this emergency. Her sons have established for themselves on many a bloody field a reputation for the martial virtues which they will not now forfeit when both their well-earned fame and the safety of their homes and families are at stake.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Cricket Match Between New-York and Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

The cricket match between the New-York Club and the Massachusetts Club terminated in favor of the latter, who won the game with seven wickets to spare. The match was decidedly the best ever played in New-England, and is sure to awaken greater interest in the game in Massachusetts.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

ROBBERY AND ARREST OF RECEIVERS.—A servant girl, named Bridget Kennedy, was taken before Recorder Martindale of Jersey City yesterday, charged with having stolen wearing apparel valued at $150 from the house of C. A. Rose, No. 217 Barrow street. The accused admitted her guilt, and stated that she had sold the goods for $4 to Johnson Hunt, grocer, corner of Morgan and Prospect streets. Chief Jourdon searched the premises, and recovered the goods, together with considerable other property supposed to have been stolen. Johnson and his wife were arrested and held for examination.

VERDICT OF CENSURE.—Coroner Hanley of Hudson City concluded an inquest yesterday on the body of James Purcell, who was killed on Sunday morning by a collision on the stock and milk trains of the Erie Railway. The jury rendered a verdict censuring the conductor of the cattle train for not sending out a flagman at the time his train was crossing the main track.

LATEST FROM GRANT.

THE FOURTH IN THE ARMY.

NO DEMONSTRATION ON THAT DAY.

DISPATCH FROM LEE.

EXTRACTS FROM PETERSBURG PAPERS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 6—10 a. m.

C. A. P. transmits the following:

GEN. BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, July 5—Noon, 1864.

Independence Day passed even more quietly than other days. Very little cannonading on Gen. Meade's front, though the quarter-hourly shell dropped regularly into Petersburg.

No firing on Butler's front save his salute of 34 shotted guns in honor of the day. Beside being an anniversary salvo, it had the character of a bombardment of the enemy's works. He, however, did not deign to reply, and the afternoon was of Sunday quietude. In the evening a number of rockets were sent up from these headquarters, disclosing high in the sky the national red, white, and blue. The noontide salute and these pyrotechnics constituted the celebration. There was no musketry anywhere during the day, except styless sharpshooting.

On Gen. Burnside's front a mortar shell was seen to throw a Rebel 25 or 30 feet into the air. His body fell outside their works and remains there, for certain death from our riflemen awaits any who should attempt to recover it.

The enemy, in anticipation of attack on our great day, doubled his pickets along his whole line. But we were wiser than to humor his expectation, preferring to let him remain on the qui vive to-day and to fight him another day. We ate onions—thanks to antiscorbutic friends!—and slept from their soporific influence. True, we had hoped to celebrate the day in Richmond, but, satisfied with the progress made, we philosophically bide our time. The offering of vegetables for the Fourth arrived and was distributed just in the nick of time. Doesticks exclaims: "What's a bottle of whisky among one?" which illustrates the fact that the vegetables sent up to this time, evenly distributed, have lasted only one day. The moral is—send more.

Gen. Getty has returned and resumed command of the 2d Division 6th Corps, which lost the largest percentage in the Wilderness.

Gen. Smith, whom *The London Times* calls "Gen. Baldy," has not availed himself of his twenty days' leave, but remains with his corps.

There are hundreds of officers whose health demands rest, whose bare application would obtain them furloughs, but who remain, and will remain, unless completely prostrated, while the campaign lasts. To use the expression of a division commander, they hang on by their eye-lids. It is Elisha-Kent-Kane pluck that sustains them.

The cavalry, after its late arduous but successful achievements, needs and is being given rest. Having aided all around Richmond, having destroyed all the railroads that center in that city, until it may almost take up for itself in its specialty the Alexandrine lament of no more worlds to conquer, the cavalry may well rest. Meanwhile clothing is being issued, and Paymasters have been ordered down. Still no rain! How long, O Lord, how long!

Appended are extracts from *The Petersburg Register* of July 4, yesterday.

From The Petersburg Register, July 4.

The following official dispatch from Gen. Lee brings order out of chaos in respect to the recent captures in the engagements with Wilson's raiders:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, July 1, 1864.

To the Hon. Secretary of War.

Gen. Beauregard reports a feeble demonstration made by the enemy on a portion of Gen. Johnson's lines about 5 p. m. yesterday. His skirmishers, supported by two lines of troops, drove in our line of skirmishers, which was reestablished at dark. In the various conflicts with the enemy's cavalry, in their late expedition against the railroads, beside their killed and wounded left on the field, 1,000 prisoners, 13 pieces of artillery, 36 wagons and ambulances, many small arms, horses, ordnance stores and several hundred negroes, taken from the plantations on their route, were captured.

R. E. LEE, General.

Interest becomes intense as the day comes on when Yankee enthusiasm will reach its acme.

To-day is the last day of grace allowed the Federal army in which to sustain itself. Should they make a general assault upon Petersburg, and meet with that repulse all so confidently expect, the tide of war is forever set against them. They will never recover the lost animus with which Fourth of July whisky and Buncombe will inspire them. The Fourth of July lost, they are lost with it. Their game is up, and Grant and Lincoln and the Union cause all go up the spout together.

On Saturday, the enemy continued to throw shells at the city, without noticeable results. No movements of any importance transpired. Yesterday, the enemy commenced throwing shells at an early hour with a considerable rapidity, and many thought it was the beginning of a general bombardment, but toward mid-day the fire slackened, and soon ceased altogether. All remained quiet from noon up to the date of our intelligence last night.

One representative of the Press was registered at the Provost-Marshal's among the captured of Wilson's raiders. He gives the name of Ira B. Van Gilden, reporter for *The N. Y. Times* and *Philadelphia Press*. This individual will now have ample time to write out notes made by the way.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

A gentleman of the Sanitary Commission just from the front reports that the aspect of affairs there is most cheering. The men are in excellent spirits, and were supplied with all necessaries. The onions, potatoes and other vegetables had just began to arrive from New-York. Prior to this, over 800 barrels of vegetables were distributed from the stores of the Sanitary Commission through the Commissariat Department.

Gen. Smith personally expressed to our informant his high sense of the value of these distributions, and their beneficial effects on the health of the army. No end of pickles had come in. In fact, the army was almost pickled, though by no means in a pickle. Indeed, the men could not possibly be more cheerful, and they have got so used to the continual firing of the Rebels as to take no notice of it.

At City Point the Rebels have a battery of eight or ten guns enfilading our lines; but this battery is in turn commanded by our guns, and whenever it opens on us is speedily silenced. The firing of the Rebels had hitherto done very little hurt to our men in the batteries; but in the trenches casualties were more frequent.

Continual artillery duels were taking place, which led to the statements of battles having occurred, when nothing of the sort took place. For instance, it had been reported that a fight took place on the Fourth, when the Fourth was the quietest day of the week.

The headquarters of Gen. Smith were near the old meeting-house in a fine mansion said to belong to a Rebel officer, and it was supposed that that was the reason of the exemption it had enjoyed from the Rebel fire. All the General Officers were luxuriating in abandoned mansions, and at present were having a very good time of it.

The Army was compelled to inaction by the excessive heat, and it was our informant's opinion that no movements would be undertaken by Gen. Grant until some rain had fallen. The wounded men had nearly all left the hospitals, and although over 400 men had been sent in within the last few days, the whole number now in the hospitals at Petersburg could not amount to 2,000 men.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GEN. BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, Monday, July 4, 1864—7 a. m.

Everything indicates a lively Fourth of July. Gen. Butler has ordered a salute of 34 guns—one for each State—shotted and trained upon the enemy, to be fired at noon, and all the bands to be stationed at the front and play national airs the live-long day. I presume similar programmes are to be enacted on the line of the Army of the Potomac. The Rebels evidently anticipate some extraordinary demonstration by us in honor of the day—maybe, will themselves take the initiative, with the hope of turning its pristine meaning against us. If they do not divine the place and the hour of the thing I know to have been contemplated, I look to see the anniversary yet have for us a present glory added to its traditional significance.

The men in the trenches are much worn. The eternal vigilance which is the price of their lives is more than ordinarily exhausting, owing to the unrelenting heat. Still no rain, albeit one of your cotemporaries has a letter dated "Headquarters Army of the Potomac" which mentions two showers in one day. A letter with such heading written in New-York should not be so circumstantial. No grand movement may be expected until there is a change in the weather. Grant has now reached a point in his Herculean task where he can afford to require less of his army. He may now take for his motto, "*Festina lente*," for he has passed the beginning of the end, and sees the end itself in a straight path before him.

With the destruction of all the roads leading into Richmond begins the practical circumvallation—siege—of that city. And better to take it months hence, and then and there destroy the Confederacy, than to celebrate to-day within it, and have Lee's army unbroken and defiant, posted only a little south of it. The fortunate few in the army who obtain glimpses of Northern papers are astonished at the nervousness of people—at the fluctuations in the price of that said-to-be barometer of public confidence, gold. Either there was no adequate comprehension of the magnitude of Grant's undertaking, or there is misconception as to the means he is pursuing and the amount he has already accomplished. This much at all events is certain; if he has not kept pace with their great expectations, he has with his own more moderate ones, and while they may despond he only now suffers himself to be fully, altogether, assuredly confident, and he may be supposed to be in possession of the more correct data upon which to predicate an opinion.

Deserters come into Gen. Butler's lines at the rate of ten to fifteen per day, and the rate is steadily increasing. One whole company, led by its captain, recruited in Portsmouth, Va., three years ago and conscripted at the expiration of its term of enlistment, deserted in a body three days ago. Several Tennesseans arrived yesterday, and these throw up their hats when they learned that Andy Johnson is to be the next Vice-President, and one from Georgia, who did n't "keer ter fight for them aristockers," and who was astonished to hear that Gen. Sherman had occupied Marietta, Ga., his home. He had never been out of the county where he was born until conscripted, was a poor man, had only one thought—to get back to his wife and children—and said all the soldiers from his locality, every one from "down yender," was of his mind. Several, whose homes are in Richmond and Petersburg, complained that while they had plenty of food their families were permitted to starve. It is clear that the greatest distress prevails in those cities. At last starvation is becoming a thing we may count upon, however delusive it may have been heretofore. The cry of "Wolf, wolf," was the herald of a fact—a live wolf.

C. A. P.

Funeral of the Late Hon. Josiah Quincey—Prize Sale.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

The funeral of Josiah Quincey took place to-day in the Arlington-street Church—the Rev. Dr. Gannett officiating. The attendance, which was very large, included members of the State and City Governments, the officers and faculty of Harvard University, and many persons distinguished in science, letters, and mercantile life. The flags on all the buildings were displayed at half-mast during the obsequies.

The cargo of the prize steamer Tristram Shandy sold at auction to-day at the following prices: 137 bales upland cotton in lots of 20 bales and under at $1 63@$1 65@$1 69; 192 bales good ordinary uplands, $1 57@$1 55½; 61 bales ordinary uplands, $1 45½; 77 bales damaged uplands, $1 26; 63 bags uplands, $1 45; 8 bags pickings, $1 51½; also, 58 bales cotton picked up at sea by the steamer Vicksburg, $1 13; 4 bales cotton picked up at sea by steamer Keystone State, $1 26; a quantity of navy tobacco, ordinary, from 38@53c. per ℔, and 5 casks turpentine sold at $3 32½ per gallon.

The Alabama and Kearsarge.

One of "the tubs" spoken of in the newspapers as belonging to the American Navy, under the charge of "Rip Van Winkle," I quote again, has, after a contest, as brief as it was gallant, fallen in with and captured the pirate Alabama. The Kearsarge, the winner of the fight, it appears from the English accounts, not only was endowed with a remarkable speed—denied to her in common with all of our ships-of-war at home—but, it seems, has an armament much heavier than that of the Alabama. Let us look at the facts: First for size: The Alabama was over 1,100 tuns English; the Kearsarge 1,038 American. Now for armament: The Alabama had one 100-pound Blakely rifle and a 68-pound pivot gun—the English think their best gun—and six 32-pound broadside guns; the Kearsarge, two 11-inch guns, four 32-pound guns, and one rifle gun, small. I mention these facts, as there is a persistent effort on the part of the English, as well as at home, to decry our Navy.

G. W. B.

Fresh Provisions for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

The Sanitary Commission to-day sent to the army 1,150 barrels of fresh vegetables and 8,000 heads of cabbage.

UNPLEASANT TRAVEL.—We learn that a disgraceful scene occurred on the Camden and Amboy train from Washington which reached this city at 10:27 last evening. At Newark, a party of about eight drunken roughs entered the cars, shouting in a most boisterous manner, dragging the occupants of different seats from their places, and singing songs in praise of "Southern Rights." This continued during the trip to the city, and many passengers, among whom were sick men and wounded soldiers, left the car to avoid trouble. The conductor of the train was present during part of the disturbance, but took no notice of it, and when appealed to, justified his inactivity on the ground that he could not preserve the peace. It may be well for the public to understand this as the position of this railroad company; and it may be also as well for the public to protect themselves according to the emergency. This case is full proof that the Railroad Company are unable or unwilling to take the slightest care of their patrons. Let each man look out for himself.

Entertainments This Day and Evening.

For location of theaters and time of commencement, see advertisements in other columns of this paper.

WALLACK'S THEATER—The Winning Suit.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.
OLYMPIC THEATER—English Opera.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Blighted Faith—Miss Major Cushman.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—Miss Major PAULINE CUSHMAN begs to return her sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of New-York, and strangers visiting the city, for the immense patronage bestowed upon her humble efforts, and the innumerable acts of kindness which she has received from their hands. She also desires to announce that her Benefit and last appearance but one will take place at BARNUM'S MUSEUM on FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, July 8, on which occasion, in addition to numerous other novelties, Miss Major CUSHMAN, beside giving an account of her adventures, will have the honor of appearing as "Mrs. Trictrac," for the first time in New-York, in a petite farce entitled "The Married Rake; Or, A Lesson for Lovers," sustained and assisted by Mr. J. M. WARD, the popular Irish Comedian, as "Plighty;" also as "Barney the Baron."

Tickets may be obtained from Miss Major CUSHMAN in person; also at the office of the Museum.

[Advertisement.]

Here we are again, very gentle Reader.—No. 3 of the FUNNIEST is the great vehicle for jokes that are jokes, fun that is fun, and a laugh "hearty, loud and long," so do not fail to see the Phunniest of Awl, No. 3. Sold by all Newsmen who have it, and read by all except by dishonest old Ape and the Copperheads.

[Advertisement.]

JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.—Ladies' and Children's BOOTS, SLIPPERS, BUCKLES, BOWS, &c. Also Gents. SLIPPERS. JEFFERS, 573 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING FOR JUSTICE, FREEDOM, HUMANITY, GOD, AND OUR COUNTRY!—FREMONT, the Pioneer and representative of Freedom! at the Church of the Puritans, Union square, Monday evening, July 11.

Dr. CHEEVER and other friends of Universal Freedom and the Constitution will address the meeting.

Come and hear a shaking among the dry bones of Conservatism and Expediency.

Business Notices.

VERY IMPORTANT.

DO NOT LET OUR SOLDIERS DIE.

For the benefit of the public, and those having friends in the Army, we publish the following letter. We have, during the past three years, received over one thousand others of similar import—all of which prove the importance of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, as a remedial agent, in all cases of disease and complaints induced by exposure incidental to the duties of a soldier. We have for the past three years urged the several Departments of the Government to adopt the use of this medicine in the Army. And we now offer, in order to save the lives of our soldiers, to supply the Government with our medicine at COST.

We most religiously believe that if RADWAY'S READY RELIEF was freely dispensed to the sick in the hospitals that ninety-nine cases out of every hundred who die would live.

We have sufficient evidence of the curative efficacy of this medicine to warrant us in making this statement. Thousands of soldiers who have used this medicine declare that their lives have been saved by its use. The following letter is respectfully submitted.

JUNE, 1864.

DR. RADWAY: I am a soldier in the Army of the Potomac, some of my companions seem to keep in good health, and can drink swamp water, and suffer all kinds of exposure, without subjecting them to the least sickness or pain, while the rest of us are troubled with dysenteries, cholera morbus, fevers, rheumatism, headache, etc. Those that enjoy the best health declare that they use only RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and occasionally a dose of RADWAY'S PILLS. I am personally a witness to many cures by this medicine, and indorse what you say in The New-York Dispatch, that no soldier should be without it. Inclosed I send fifty cents for one bottle. Address

JACOB C. STEINMAN,
Company I, Seventy-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—Send it as soon as you can.

At Tybee Island, George C. P. Lord shows that with Radway's Ready Relief and Pills he not only cured but prevented his men from sickness. Many in his regiment died while working in the swamps, but not one died that used those remedies; it cured many of the worst fevers, diarrhea, coldsa, chills, rheumatism, colic, cholera, &c.

In yellow fever, Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure as well as a positive preventive. If Government neglects to provide this positive remedy for the cure of the sick soldiers friends of soldiers must provide it. Call at Dr. RADWAY'S OFFICE, No. 87 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upward of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and Nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort and practical knowledge, obtained in a life-time spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—[Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.

Sold by all Druggists; 35 cents a bottle.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium, Elastic Stitch SEWING-MACHINES, Nos. 495 Broadway, New York, and 255 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE ARM AND LEG (PALMER'S PATENT) supplied for Soldiers by the inventor, B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist, Broadway, cor. Astor-place, N. Y., 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, SUPPORTERS, &c.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Lady attendant.

WHEELER & WILSON'S highest premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 624 Broadway.

NERVOUS AND VIRULENT DISEASES and PHYSICAL WEAKNESS, arising from Specific Causes—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st. Philadelphia, Pa.

CURTIS'S PRAIRIE MOWER

Cuts a swath 5½ feet wide in the heaviest grass with but 200 pounds draft. Warranted in every respect. Price $150.
For sale by FAIRBANKS & Co.
(Susie Waterloo-st.)
No. 252 Broadway.

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.

If you want to know, &c., read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the world. Perfect, natural, reliable, harmless, and instantaneous in effect. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

HOPKINSON—BEERS—On Wednesday, July 6, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D., by the Rev. Mr. Partridge, Mr. Geo. H. Hopkinson of Sheffield, England, to Miss Mary Marvin, only daughter of William L. Beers of Brooklyn. No cards.

HOBBY—McLAUGHLIN—At Harlem, by the Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D., John H. Hobby to Miss Nellie, F. I. Mc. Laughlin, all of this city. No cards.

REILEY—CAMPBELL—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, July 6, by the Rev. W. H. Campbell, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Relley, Professor D. T. Relley to Miss Katharine V. B., second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Campbell.

STEVENS—DE BEVOISE—On Thursday, June 30, at the residence of the bride's uncle, S. F. A. Shonnard, esq., Brooklyn, E. D., by the Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., James H. Stevens of New-York, to Emilie, daughter of the late Peter De Bevoise of Bushwick, Long Island.

DIED.

BOWNE—On Wednesday, July 6, in the 24th year of her age, Addie Bowne, daughter of Robert and Letty Ann Bowne.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-second street, on Friday, July 8, at 1 o'clock p. m., without further invitation.

MORRIS—On Wednesday, July 6, Gen. George P. Morris, in his 63d year.
The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Press generally, are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, July 8, at 12 m., at Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth street, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Cold Spring for interment.

RITCH—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, July 5, Justus B. Ritch, aged 42 years.
The funeral will take place from the Second Congregational Church, at Greenwich, Conn., to-day at 2 p. m.

SCHENCK—On Wednesday, July 6, Walter, infant son of Oscar and Cornelia A. Schenck.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from their residence, No. 77 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

WOOD—Killed on the battle-field, near Gordonsville, on Sunday, June 12, Lieut. Oliver Spencer Wood, 4th New-York Cavalry, eldest son of the Hon. Wm. Nelson Wood, Morristown, N. J., in the 22d year of his age.

WHEELER—Killed at the battle of Culp's Farm, Ga., on Wednesday, June 22, Capt. William Wheeler, of the 12th New-York Battery of Artillery, son of the late Russell C. Wheeler, esq., of this city.
The funeral services will be held in the Mercer-street Church, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock a. m. His friends and those of his family are invited to attend without further invitation.
The members of the 9th Company, 7th Regiment, will assemble at the Armory in citizen's dress, at 10 a. m., to attend the funeral of Capt. WHEELER. By order of
Capt. EASTON.

Special Notices.

Eleventh Ward on Deck.—A Club was formed last evening in the XIth Ward, to be known as the LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB OF THE XITH WARD. About forty members were present, and the following officers were elected:
SIMON HAZLETON, esq., President;
BERNARD SWARTZ, esq., Vice-President;
JOHN LEWIS, esq., Treasurer;
C. W. CARPENTER, Secretary.
The next regular meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, July 13, at No. 21 Av. D.
C. W. CARPENTER, Secretary.

Twenty-First Ward Union Association.—A meeting of the above Association will be held at their Rooms, No. 55 West 33d-st. (Ebbit Hall), on THURSDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock. RICHARD KELLY, President.
WILLIAM H. OGDEN, JOHN A. STANBURY, } Secretaries.

A Regular Meeting of the Union Central Committee will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, July 7 inst., at 8 o'clock, at the headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of
WM. A. DARLING, Chairman.
HENRY H. HURLAT, CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.

Eighth Assembly District Union Organization.—An election will be held for Delegates to the Union Association of the City and County of New-York THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 7, at No. 168 Delancey-st. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock p. m. JOHN F. SEYMOUR, Pres't.
THOS. H. KIPP, Sec'y.

European Steamers.

Just received, a large assortment of fine French Extracts, Pomades, Toilet-Sets, Hair-Brushes, &c., at HELMBOLD'S New Drug Store, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan Hotel.

No Mistakes

Happen at HELMBOLD'S New Drug Store, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan Hotel, and the best can always be had there.

Delicious.

HELMBOLD'S ICE-CREAM SODA.

TWENTY VARIETIES OF SYRUP.

Lemon, Sarsaparilla, Orgeat, Raspberry, Ginger, Strawberry, Catawba, Chocolate, Vanilla, Nectar, Hock, Peach, Pineapple, Jargonella Pear, Blackberry, Banana, Wild Cherry, Orange, Spice, Coffee.

Kissengen and Vichy Waters on draught or in bottles.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION.

All syrups made of the best material. Fruit syrups of fresh and selected fruit; cream of pure cream, and water drawn from porcelain-lined fountains. The great objection that many have to the drinking of soda is, that the water is from copper fountains, the syrups made of extracts, and cream of artificial character. The proprietor has spared no expense to overcome the above objections, the marble from which the syrups are drawn, on top of counter, alone, costing one thousand dollars.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE
No. 594 BROADWAY.

Chevalier's
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores Gray Hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.

Watering Places.—IT IS IMPORTANT, IN FACT NECESSARY, that you provide yourself with the following articles before starting: Tooth, Hair, Nail, and Flesh Brushes, Tooth Powder, Pomade, Extracts, Cologne, or Toilet Waters, and a nice traveling case to hold the same in compact form. Mr. HELMBOLD, Druggist, of No. 594 Broadway, has prepared himself to furnish the above, having a large assortment always on hand, and his establishment is patronized by all the fashionable and wealthy, because they can always find what they w