THE REBEL RAID.

The Rebel Plundering Expedition Into Maryland.

Sharp Cavalry Fight in the Streets of Hagerstown.

Forced Contributions Levied on the People.

LIVELY ENGAGEMENT NEAR FREDERICK.

The Rebels Held in Check by Our Troops.

Sigel and Stahl Ordered to Report to General Hunter.

Disgraceful Panic of the Soldiers and Citizens, &c., &c., &c.

THE HERALD DESPATCHES.

FREDERICK CITY, July 7—2:30 P. M.

Your correspondent arrived here this morning at twelve o'clock, only to hear the most frightful stories of a large invading army, the frightful ravages that army was committing, and the certain prospect of the good city of Frederick being occupied by at least thirty thousand men before many hours. The fiercest combat was even then raging between this immense force and some few hundreds of our cavalry, and had been doing so for some hours.

"Can you hear the guns?" we asked. "Is it cannon or musketry?"

"Oh! cannon! We have heard it quite distinctly all the morning, in the direction of Hagan's Mountain."

"Who has been killed? Where is the hospital?"

"Oh, I believe there is a hospital here; but really I have not heard of any one being wounded as yet brought to it."

We afterwards learned that these exaggerated reports had been started by stragglers from General Sigel's forces when Martinsburg was evacuated. The army of that general must have been greatly demoralized when some three hundred stragglers from it have been picked up by the commandant at Frederick within the last forty-eight hours—some with horses and some without, some with guns and some without, some under officers and some without, but all perfectly sure that they had been several thousands of rebels in the vicinity of the Potomac river. None of them were wounded or provided with furloughs, yet all were on their way to Baltimore.

Some say that Martinsburg was evacuated without firing a single shot. Is there not a singular fatality about our attempts to hold Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg and a most remarkable coincidence in the tactics of the officers who have been in command of those points respectively?

Diligent inquiry for an hour or so developed the facts that Mosby and White had been up in Middletown valley, a few miles west of Frederick, for two days past, with some three to five hundred men, engaged in horse stealing and frightening the poor people almost to death. Lieutenant Colonel Clendenin, with a portion of his regiment, the Eighth Illinois, well known as one of Buford's best Colonel Cole, with some of his rangers, and Major Garrat Thorp, of the Twentieth Pennsylvania cavalry, have been scouting around and feeling of these parties for the same length of time, but have never succeeded in bringing them to a square fight. To-day, however, Clendenin found them in a strong position, to the number of some four or five hundred, on and around Hagan's Mountain, some six or seven miles from Frederick. He at once attacked them with two small howitzers, and soon brought a reply from their artillery. Musketry skirmishing succeeded to this, and showed that our forces were outnumbered by about two to one. The Colonel then began to fall back to a better position, and reached the crest of a hill, on which he planted his artillery, keeping his supports under cover of the hill. Here an artillery duel of some length continued, Clendenin holding them at bay until, as I write this, infantry reinforcements are arriving, and Frederick is deemed safe for the present.

The Eighth Illinois boys in this action behaved with their usual gallantry, resulting in their usual success.

I am unable to send you any list of casualties by this train. Our losses are very light in killed and wounded, but in straggling more heavy.

BALTIMORE, July 7, 1864.

The position and strength of the enemy's forces on the Upper Potomac are still involved in great uncertainty. The reports that come in by apparently reliable persons are often totally irreconcileable and unreliable. Some additional particulars, however, have transpired to day.

General Sigel abandoned Martinsburg on the approach of the rebels without so much as firing a gun, and at present occupies Maryland Heights. His force is considered sufficient to hold his position against the entire rebel army. Opinion is evenly divided as to whether Ewell or Early commands the rebels. The probabilities are that if any considerable force of infantry is there at all it is that detached from the defence of Richmond to operate against Hunter at Lynchburg, and understood at that time to be Ewell's corps. Early may be in command. The cavalry is asserted to be led on by General Bradley Johnson, formerly of Frederick. They are riding and rioting throughout the entire border region at will, with none to molest or make them afraid.

I am informed no organized resistance has been made by the citizens at any point. All are abandoning their homes by the first available conveyance, and every road and avenue northward is filled and blocked up with fugitives of all ages, sexes and conditions—in wagons, carriages and carts, on horses, on mules and on foot. There can be no question of a widespread panic and general begira. The excitement is more intense than on any former invasion. Horses and cattle have been driven northward by thousands for several days, and stores removed or hidden in the mountains wherever practicable. General Couch notified the farmers to be in readiness to drive away their stock, and he would signal the approach of the rebs by ringing the town bells.

At nine o'clock last evening the bells of Hagerstown sounded the note of alarm, and a living, panic-stricken throng of men and animals surged in mighty torrents through all its outlets the livelong night. The scenes of alarm and fright are described by eye witnesses as being alike ludicrous, pitiful and shameful. Nothing appeared to be thought of but flight and the salvation of personal property.

A merchant of Martinsburg arrived here to-day who lost his stock of goods. He reports the revenue collector's house, Post Office, and other public buildings, burned by the rebels since their occupation of the place; that eight Union soldiers were killed in front of the Everett House; that the town was wholly deserted; that the depot Quartermaster, Captain Wray, was captured; that Colonel Mosby was wounded at Harper's Ferry on Tuesday and taken to Frederick, and that large trains of wagons, loaded with quartermaster's and commissary stores, were safely brought off by Major Williams, of the First New York veteran cavalry. These trains came by Shepherdstown to Frederick. About thirty wagons broke down and were abandoned. Our own soldiers broke open the boxes and were attempting to sell the shoes at fifty cents per pair on the line of the march.

As usual, secession proclivities were often manifested by citizens. One old farmer refused our soldiers anything to eat or drink, but sold them small handsful of hay for their animals at twenty-five cents each. He went so far as to apply to a quartermaster for a government voucher for two hundred pounds of hay taken by some one, and worth at most but a dollar.

Sigel has been shelling Harper's Ferry occasionally through the day, and is reported to have burned a house or two.

Captain Kreider, of the Thirtieth New York Independent battery, [illegible] Hunter [illegible] reported killed near Lynchburg.

I think it may be safely asserted that this rebel invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania is the most disgraceful scare that has occurred to us during the year. No force of any consequence has been encountered at any point, and it now seems doubtful whether five hundred rebel soldiers have been north of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1864.

Generals Sigel and Stahl were relieved of command to-day, and ordered to report to General Hunter.

A force of rebel cavalry, with horses and other plunder stolen in Maryland, are reported to have passed Fairfax Court House last night, going in the direction of the Rappahannock.

The excitement about the rebel raid into Maryland is subsiding. From most accurate information obtained it is believed that the force of the raiders has been greatly exaggerated. The affair has dwindled into a simple plundering expedition, for the suppression of which our force on the Upper Potomac should have been amply sufficient.

THE PRESS DESPATCHES.

The Frederick City Telegrams.

FREDERICK, July 7—P. M.

The enemy is now one mile from the town, on the Hagerstown pike. All the sick and government stores have been removed. Reinforcements are arriving.

The Baltimore Telegrams.

BALTIMORE, July 7, 1864.

The city is full of rumors this morning of an exciting character in regard to the rebel invasion.

After careful inquiry, with a desire to sift out the truth as far as possible, and with a view to avoid acting the part of an alarmist on one hand, by over stating, or, on the other, encouraging false security by underrating the state of affairs, I send you the following account, which is believed to be correct:—

The most reliable intelligence from Maryland Heights and the region beyond this morning warrants the belief that the rebel force now on this side of the Potomac and on the line of the Virginia side is larger than at first supposed.

It is believed that the rebel force is not far short of thirty thousand.

Advices from Sandy Hook down to ten o'clock this morning say that an officer from General Sigel's headquarters, on Maryland Heights, reports that skirmishing was going on back of the Heights; but the number of rebels there is small.

With the aid of a glass and the Signal corps the rebels can be observed towards Sharpsburg, driving off cattle, horses, &c., and plundering the farmers in the valley.

No large force, however, is visible.

Advices from Greencastle, Pennsylvania, this morning, say that the rebels occupy Hagerstown this morning, but in what force is not known.

The train from Frederick is just in, and reports that Colonel Coles, of the Maryland cavalry, had a skirmish with a small rebel scouting force, four miles west of Frederick, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was ascertained subsequently, however, that the force was quite small.

The rebel officers dined at noon at Hagan's Mountain House.

Later in the day two pieces of Alexander's Maryland battery, detachments of the Eighth Illinois cavalry and Colonel Cole's Maryland cavalry went in pursuit of the rebels, and during last night drove a force of about one hundred rebels through Middletown.

While in Middletown yesterday the rebels made good use of their time, in plundering the citizens of their horses and other property. One citizen, a stable keeper, named Joshua Corrick, was called upon to deliver up his horses; but he resisted and said he would die first, where upon he was shot, and is reported dead.

Active movements of our troops are going on, which it is not proper, for prudential reasons, to particularize.

The railroad is still unobstructed as far as Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry.

At last advices it was believed that there was only a small force of rebels on the Virginia shore, opposite the Point of Rocks.

The rebels in Harper's Ferry have destroyed all the railroad property there, including the telegraph and ticket offices. They have also burned a large quantity of forage.

So far the rebels have used no artillery against our forces.

BALTIMORE, July 7—9:45 P. M.

There can no longer be any doubt that General Lee has sent a considerable portion of his army in this direction.

Reliable reports from Loudon county, Va., say there has been no rebel force in that county, save Mosby's, consisting of about two hundred and fifty or three hundred men, about half of whom crossed the river and committed the depredations at Point of Rocks on Monday. They made another attempt to cross on Tuesday, but were deterred by the appearance of some of our cavalry. They have fallen back, but guard the roads leading to the river to prevent the loyal citizens from communicating with the Maryland shore.

A despatch from Sandy Hook to-night says the rebels are again burning property in that place. Large fires are now burning. The bridge over the Shenandoah is also in flames, the conflagration casting a glare of light over the country for miles.

BALTIMORE, July 7—Midnight

General Wallace has met with a success at Frederick. He has foiled the rebels thus far in all their efforts to drive us from the town.

The rebels threw several shells into the city. One fell near Bradley Johnson's old residence, and another near the Court House.

BALTIMORE, July 8—1 A. M.

The following particulars were gathered at headquarters from information received there to-night

This afternoon the rebel advance made an effort to gain the bridge over the Monocacy. General Wallace, with only a small portion of his force, moved out to check them. General Wallace formed his line about a mile eastward of the town, and shortly after four o'clock fighting commenced, and lasted with more or less severity up to eight o'clock, when the rebels, after being three times repulsed, finally retired, leaving us in possession of the ground.

During the action several shells fell into the city, but did no damage of moment.

The citizens viewed the fight from the house tops and from the outskirts. General Wallace is confident of holding Frederick.

We have no estimate of the killed and wounded.

Reinforcements are rapidly pushing forward, and there is every reason to believe that this movement of the enemy will result only in disappointment and disaster to the rebel cause.

The Chambersburg Telegrams.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., July 7, 1864.

A man from Hagerstown, just arrived at Greencastle, says that McCausland's command, formerly Jenkins', fifteen hundred strong, cavalry, and mounted infantry and one battery, entered Hagerstown yesterday, and left at eleven o'clock by the Frederick pike, where the main body of the rebels have all gone.

Small parties returned this morning, and made a requisition on the people for fifteen hundred outfits and twenty thousand dollars, under threats of burning the town, which was paid.

The Harrisburg Telegrams.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 6, 1864.

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

General Wallace's advance has been skirmishing all day with the rebels near Frederick, Maryland. 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 five thousand to ten thousand.

Our forces have been driven towards Chambersburg 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 twelve thousand call.

Official information received here shows that General 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.

This would seem to indicate a precautionary movement on their part to prevent being surprised by Hunter's command.

A despatch received just before noon to-day states that two rebel regiments, one of infantry and one of cavalry, bivouacked last night on the road near Middleburg, about three miles this side of the State line, and that their pickets were seen by federal scouts two miles south of Greencastle.

Rebel prisoners taken in the skirmish at Hagerstown on Tuesday state that the present raid is not only to procure horses, but crops and provisions; that it is headed by Lee, and composed of Ewell's and Longstreet's corps, and will endeavor to invade Pennsylvania and other Northern States; and that the capture of Baltimore and the destruction of the National Capital are also aimed at. While Lee is thus operating against Washington city Beauregard has been left in command at Petersburg, where he has a sufficient force, as our rebel informant states, to hold Grant in check and prevent his advancing on Richmond.

A despatch just received from Greencastle states that the rebel force has evacuated Hagerstown, retiring on the road towards Frederick.

The headquarters of General Couch were removed from Chambersburg to this city to-day, with a view of facilitating the organization of the militia recently called out by the Governor. The headquarters here are still in communication with Greencastle, but it is almost impossible to get anything but vague and unsatisfactory reports of the rebel movements beyond that point.

HARRISBURG, July 7, 1864.

The following is the substance of a despatch just received, and signed by General Couch:—

The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad telegraph here privately that the invading force either in Maryland or in full march for that State is not less than thirty thousand. They say they have ascertained this fact from their own private agents.

The enemy, consisting of fifteen hundred infantry, artillery and cavalry, chiefly the latter, left Hagerstown this morning on the old National road, in the direction of Boonsboro, *en route* for Frederick City, as they declared. They marched just at daylight.

A rumor prevails that a force of several thousand are encamped just south of Middleburg, between Greencastle and Hagerstown. We do not believe it. The force levying contributions at Hagerstown is partly Imboden's and partly the old force of Jenkins, which led Lee's advance into Pennsylvania last year, before the battle of Gettysburg.

I have trustworthy information that there are no rebels this side of Hagerstown.

The Washington Telegrams.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1864.

The mail steamer Keyport arrived here this morning.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning, the hour at which the Keyport left City Point, heavy firing was heard there from the direction of Petersburg, but it was not known at City Point whether the firing was anything more than an artillery duel.

The Keyport brought up Mr. Joel Parr and his family, refugees from Virginia. Mr. Parr resided in Prince Georges county, about thirteen miles southeast of Petersburg, and was the only man in the county who proved true to the old flag. He was arrested by the rebel authorities for his Union sentiments, and committed to prison, but was released a few days ago and succeeded in making his way into our lines with his family.

The hospitals at City Point have been cleared of nearly all the sick and wounded, and many members of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions are on their way home.

The Fortress Monroe Telegrams.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 6, 1864.

No news from the front to-day. All quiet at the latest accounts.

The following are the deaths in the Chesapeake Hospital since the last report:—

John H. Moore, 10th New York, July 2.
George Edwards, 58th Pennsylvania, July 3.
William Gibson, 139th New York, July 4.
J. H. Frederick, 3d New Hampshire, July 6.

Annexed are the deaths in the Hampton Hospital:—

William McGuff, 55th Pennsylvania, July 3.
C. P. Davis, 27th Massachusetts, July 3.
O. Fayward, 148th Ohio, July 3.
Joseph Road, 16th New York artillery, July 3.
Joseph A. Porter, 5th Pennsylvania, July 3.
H. R. Horton, 7th Rhode Island artillery, July 4.
George F. Smithley, 2d Pennsylvania, July 4.
Eben Farrar, 96th New York, July 4.
A. C. Hay, 143d Ohio, July 4.
J. C. Hinman, 10th New York artillery, July 5.
Wm. H. Paine, 117th New York, July 5.
Alexander Nobles, 148d Ohio, July 5.
Henry Gardner, 2d United States (colored), July 5.
Samuel Council, civilian, July 5.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

General R. S. Foster's Movement on the James River.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 30.]

Two deserters from the Yankee fleet lying below Dutch Gap, came into Fort Drewry yesterday morning (23th). They were intelligent men and had a good deal to say. It may be of interest to repeat a part of their statements. They say every man in the Monitor fleet would desert if he could get a chance. The Yankees have set to work removing the torpedoes in the river and the obstructions recently sunk by themselves in Trent's reach. While on a torpedo fishing expedition Tuesday night, they picked a chance and came into our lines. They say that the fire of our rams nearly knocked one of the Monitors into a cocked hat—so disabled her, in fact, that she had to be sent to Fortress Monroe, but that only one man was killed upon her. They gave it as their opinion that if our rams had come down to the obstructions and thence opened on the Yankee fleet, that the latter would have been terribly damaged. The *Examiner* adds:—There is no doubt but that Grant is preparing for a grand attack, and there may be some truth in the story of these deserters so far as concerns the removal of the obstructions.

Mysterious Movements of the Union Troops.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, July 1.]

A citizen of Mathews county, who has arrived in Richmond, reports that before he left he saw an immense number of transports passing up Chesapeake bay, heavily laden with troops. It is conjectured this may be a movement of Burnside's corps, on the way to reinforce Sherman in Georgia, or possibly to make an attack upon some undefended point.

Died.

MACKAY.—On Thursday, July 7, at her residence, 245 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, Mrs. Louisa G. Mackay, eldest daughter of Michael Gibney, deceased, aged 62 years.

Requiescat in pace.

Her remains will be taken to St. Peter's church, Barclay street, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, where a solemn mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul.

[*For other Deaths see Second Page.*]

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Best and Cheapest Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD, for the present week, ready to-morrow (Saturday) morning, will contain—

A full and reliable account, from our own Correspondent, of the Naval Action between the United States sloop-of-war Kearsarge, Capt. Winslow, and the rebel privateer Alabama, Capt. Semmes, off Cherbourg, France, resulting in the complete defeat and Sinking of the Alabama, and the Capture of a portion of her Officers and Crew, with the official statements of the commanders of both vessels, and the comments of the English and French Press; The latest accounts of the Movements and Operations of the Army under Lieut. Gen. Grant at Petersburg, Va.; Details of the Operations of Gen. Butler's Forces; Additional details of the Expedition under Gen. Hunter in the Shenandoah Valley, with accounts of the Capture of Lexington and the great destruction of Rebel Property; The latest accounts of the Movements of Gen. Sherman's Army towards Atlanta, Ga., and the latest News from the Union Forces in all portions of the country; Full details of the attempted Rebel Raid into Maryland; The latest News from all parts of the World; Poetry; An Excellent Story; Artistic, Literary and Scientific Reading; Facetiæ; Interesting matter for Farmers and Agriculturists; Reviews of the Money, Commercial, Dry Goods, Cattle, Horse and Family Markets, and reports of all important events of the week.

TERMS.—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15. Single copies five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted.

The Ukase of Fashion.—With Tasteful discrimination the world of fashion has selected the Extract of the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS," from all the perfumes of the day, as the most delightful. There will not be a notable soiree, ball or supper party this winter to which its inexhaustible aroma will not add zest.
PHALON & SON, New York.
Sold by all druggists.

All in Order.
THE PHRENOLOGICAL ROOMS OF MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, are open and free to visitors.
The Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for July, with Philosophy, Physiology, Ethnology and Psychology, sent by first post for 20 cents.

And Lo the People are Grievously tormented with catarrh. Behold WOOLCOTT'S Instant Pain Annihilator permanently cures you. Sold everywhere.

A Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth surpasses everything for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. 488 Broadway, and druggists everywhere.

At 453 Broadway, below Grand, Gour-AUD'S depot, can be had the Italian Medicated Soap to remove tan, freckles, eruptions, sunburns, redness, sallowness, &c.

A Great Curiosity.—Smith & Blake's line of Ties, at 25c.; Gents' Lace Cravats 50c.; linen Collars, $1 25 a dozen. 379 Broadway, large store corner of White street.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum Manufacturers, removed from Broome street to 652 Broadway, near Fourth street. Wholesale and retail. Pipes cut to order and repaired.

Murray, Eddy & Co.—Covington, Ky.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 417—July 7, 1864.
72, 39, 22, 62, 66, 8, 21, 60, 70, 28, 69, 64.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 418—July 7, 1864.
48, 59, 39, 38, 69, 57, 67, 42, 44, 25, 43, 9.

E. M. Simmons & Co.—Covington, Ky.
SHELBY, EXTRA CLASS 321—July 7, 1864.
6, 76, 34, 73, 56, 64, 45, 71, 17, 27, 72, 31.
CLASS 322—July 7, 1864.
68, 1, 11, 17, 56, 63, 67, 51, 41, 53, 16, 5.

Prance, Ellis & Co.—Managers.
LIBERTY, EXTRA CLASS 167—July 7, 1864.
47, 65, 53, 4, 70, 41, 27, 23, 54, 5, 49, 59.
CLASS 168—July 7, 1864.
70, 27, 64, 74, 52, 36, 1, 41, 60, 67, 35, 69.

Official Circulars in Shelby College Lot-tery furnished by SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., New York Post office.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotte-ries and information given. GALLAGHER & BENJAMIN, Brokers 310 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Royal Havana Lottery.—60 Per Cent premium paid for prizes; information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lot-teries, and information given by JAKE, Exchange Office, 176 Broadway, New York.

Prizes Cashed in the Royal Havana and all legalized Lotteries.
ALECK & CO., Brokers, 21 Pine street, N. Y.

Lottery Tickets Cashed. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall st., room 1.

A.

CHAPTER II.

And he did many wonderful works, insomuch that his name was pronounced in many tongues.

And there came in unto him Judith, from the seaport of New Bedford, who had been sick for many years, and after some days her pains were gone, she swept soundly, and did rejoice in eating her food.

And Ann, from those which are called Quakers in the great city of Philadelphia, wrote an epistle saying, "O! Drake, accept thou this money, which is called Greenback, and hath the picture of Abraham thy friend on one end—for verily, I was weak, exhausted and despondent. I ate but little and suffered many pains, and the Plantation Bitters gave me health, likened only unto the vigor of youth."

And upon such as were afflicted with Liver Complaint, with Sour Stomach, with General Debility and Dyspeptic pains, in all parts of the land, did these Bitters produce astonishing cures.

But some unbelievers existed, and some croakers arose—those whose occupation was gone—and they said many malicious things, and trumpeted their dying sorrows through many papers.

Then Abraham came the closer unto Drake and said, "This reminds me of a story, which is to say, boys always stone the best trees. Be of good cheer. Once in Sangamon county, even I was billious"—but the bursting of a shell from the direction of Petersburg caused Abraham to travel a little fast, and he only said, "Send me a bottle of Plantation Bitters, for I have not time to wait." So we have lost his story.

But Drake flourisheth like the green bay tree—the rocks bear witness to his skill, and the fences proclaim his works, so that those who run may read, and none need suffer who will use the Plantation Bitters.

And the multitude with one voice said, "Explain unto us the Delphic meaning of S. T. 1860 X." But because of the many people his voice could not be heard, and he promised to explain all in his next epistle, which will be chapter III.

And the crowd departed each with a bottle of Bitters in their hands.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Care at this Season
WILL SAVE YOUR HEALTH.
When you feel peculiar pain, at this season, in the head, with some confusion of ideas, having been previously in a fair state of health, lose no time, for the case will seldom bear it, but swallow at once four, six or eight of
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
Your life will be saved, and your health soon re-established by this course. During hot weather the secretions of the bowels are often scanty, always a sign of great danger; but BRANDRETH'S PILLS soon restores them to healthful regularity. Sold at No. 4 Union square, New York.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE. BRANDRETH HOUSE.
Directions in six languages.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The dye applied by skilful artists.

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 every 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 all the drug stores, and at my office, 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitous. $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway.

Colton Dental Association.
"This may certify that the COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION of the city of New York have, after administering to us the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, extracted for us without pain, the number of teeth and at the dates opposite our respective names. The gas was pleasant and the operation satisfactory."
The above certificate has been signed by four hundred and thirty patients since the 4th of February last (as can be seen at our office), embracing many distinguished ladies and gentlemen. No patient has ever hesitated to sign it.
Office 27 Bond street, New York.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE
CURED,
CROSS EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid attended to by Dr. VON EISENBERG, at his consulting rooms, 816 Broadway, near Twelfth street.

Deafness, Catarrh, and all Diseases of the Ear, Throat and Air Passages, successfully treated by DRS. LIGHTHILL, 34 St. Mark's place.

Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff is a fragrant and agreeable remedy for all diseases of the head. It opens and purges out all obstructions. The sensations after using it are delightful and invigorating, and the relief immediate. Sold by all druggists. Try it.

Diamond Rings
of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, 416 Broadway, one door below Canal street, formerly No. 11 Wall street.

Dr. Hunter's Office is at No. 3 Division street, New York city. He has no other office. Established 1854. Eight rooms and a private entrance. He cures chronic eruptions and spots on the skin, ulcers of all kinds, the most poisonous impurity of the blood, fistula, all diseases pertaining to the urinary organs, rheumatism, &c. Work on Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion. Consultation gratis. Hours in, from 8 A. M. until 8 o'clock P. M.

Deafness, Diseases of the Eye, Catarrh of the Head and Throat receive the usual attention (as for twenty years past) from Dr. CADWELL, 34 Clinton place, Eighth st., from 9 to 3. Incurable cases not charged.

Gourand's Poudre Subtile Uproots Hair from low foreheads, or any part of the body; $1; mailed at his depot, 651 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

Ladies' Gaiter Boots, with Heels, at $2 per pair; boys' and misses' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., 357 Canal street.

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 Ninth street, Philadelphia, Penn.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, &c.—Marsh & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey street. Lady attendant.

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 purport—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.—
JERSEY, 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, &c. 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.
N. B.—Send it as soon as you can.
At Tybee Island, George C. P. Lord affirms 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 these remedies; it cured many of the worst fevers, diarrhœa, colds, chills, rheumatism, cholic 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 soldiery, friends of soldiers must provide it. Call at Dr. RADWAY'S office, 27 Maiden lane, New York.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Baltimore, Md.
Testimonials of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Satter and other leading artists. Price lists promptly sent on application.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED FOR THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 16	HIGH WATER	3 [illegible]
SUN SETS	7 [illegible]	LOW WATER	11 [illegible]

Port of New York, July 7, 1864.

CLEARED

Steamship Trade Wind, Babbidge, Port Royal—P K Spofford.
Ship Charlotte, Barstow, London—Nesmith & Sons.
Bark Alnena, Swan, San Francisco—E M Conroy.
Bark Lady Milne (Br), Cowan, Queenstown—H J & C A Dewolf.
Bark E A Souder (Br), Dennis, Antwerp—Boyd & Hincken.
Bark E C Cowdin (Ital), Pirandello, Malaga—Tupper & Beattie.
Bark Malina, Dunham, Elizabethport—H D Brookman & Co.
Brig Fortunata Parodi (Ital), Cafiero, Penarth Roads—C B Georgiades.
Brig Aliavo (Ital), Morli, Antwerp—Edmonston & Balchen.
Brig Princess Alice (Br), Means, Havana—J L Ward & Co.
Brig Despatch (Br), Grozier, Glace Bay, CB—Bassett & Nickerson.
Brig J Congdon (Br), Porter, Yarmouth, NS—E J & C A Dewolf.
Schr Geo Darby, Rogers, Lingan—Murray & Nephew.
Schr W Hunter, Eldridge, Lingan—Murray & Nephew.
Schr Nautilus, Davis, Lingan.
Schr Alcilles, Cassidy, Port Royal—S Godwin.
Schr Lovett Peacock, Lingo, Fortress Monroe—Murray & Nephew.
Schr M Mankin, Cobb, Washington—A Kenny.
Schr R Bruce, Gregory, Philadelphia—W S Brown & Co.
Schr M S Hathaway, Hathaway, Philadelphia—F Taylor & Co.
Schr Hannah D, Chase, Provincetown—Crowell & Paine.
Schr E Davison, Kelly, Boston—V H Nickerson.
Schr Sea Flower, Chase, New Bedford—V H Nickerson.
Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence—L Bennett.
Sloop Adelia, Kelly, Newport.
Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore.

ARRIVED

Ship Neptun (Hano), Behm, Bremen, 104 days, with mdse and 265 passengers, to Funch, Meincke & Wem.
Bark Anna Frances (Br), Moorehouse, Glace Bay, CB, 10 days, with coal, to Edmiston Bros.
Brig Emma (Br), Howe, Sierra Leone, May 29, with palm oil &c, to Merchant & Carman. June 19, lat 21, lon 53, spoke brig Ida, Abbott, hence for St Thomas; 6th inst, lat 37, lon 72, bark Brunswick, hence for Aspinwall.
Brig Loch Lomond (of Stockton), Shute, Glace Bay, CB, 12 days, with coal, to master.
Schr G H Boyd, Redman, Newbern, 3 days.
Schr M A Irons, Walters, Virginia, 2 days.
Schr S J Miles, Rogers, Virginia, 2 days.
Schr J F Doughty, Smith, Virginia, 2 days.
Schr Ella Cannon, Ross, Virginia, 2 days.
Schr R C Russell, Hudson, Virginia, 2 days.
Schr G H Van Name, Bush, Virginia, 2 days.
Schr M A Tuttle, Clark, Baltimore 5 days.
Schr Pacesetter, Cameron, Baltimore 4 days.
Schr Brave, Biggs, Baltimore 4 days.
Schr J W Lindsay, Lewis, Baltimore, 5 days.
Schr Petrel, Sears, Philadelphia for New Bedford.
Schr J W McKee, Rogers, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Geo Gilman, Shaw, Calais, 12 days.
Schr S Gilman, Crowell, Boston, 3 days.
Schr E C Denison, Briggs, New Bedford.
Schr Mount Hope, Spaulding, Providence.
Schr H R Metcalf, Hall, Providence.
Schr C Rawlee, Allen, New Haven for Albany.
Schr Mary, Wilcox, Bridgeport.
Schr Kate McLean, Hilnck, Huntington.
Sch: Red Rover, West, Rockport for Fall River.
Steamer New Jersey (U S transport), Doughty, New York via Hatteras Inlet 32 hours, to U S Quartermaster.
Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore.
Steamer Concord, Norwood, Philadelphia.
Steamer Emma Dunn, Burton, Philadelphia.
Steamer M Massey, Smith, Philadelphia.
Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton.
Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence.

The ship Ocean Traveller, from Bordeaux, arrived yesterday, is consigned to W P Worrell.

SAILED.

6th—Ships Chas D Merwin, Consignment, Havre; Queen, barks Mary C Dyer, Robt Murray, Jr, Concordia, Valkyrien, brigs Amor, J R Nevins; schr Susan Scranton.

Wind at sunset WNW, light.

Miscellaneous.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON, Capt Petrie, of the Inman line, sails at noon to-morrow, 9th inst, for Queenstown and Liverpool, carrying the United States mails. Passengers by this magnificent vessel may anticipate a pleasant voyage, as her gentlemanly commander, Capt Petrie, with his obliging and attentive purser, Mr Kavanagh, are sure to do all in their power for the comfort of those entrusted to their care.

BARK AUCTIONEER (Br), McCulloch, from Trinidad for New York with molasses, sprung a leak and was driven ashore 22d ult at St Augustine, Fla and became a total loss. Her cargo was sold for $4,000. She was 217 tons built at Colchester in 1839, named from Turks Islands, and formerly known as the Catherine.

BRIG WM C CLARK, burned by the rebel pirate Florida was 333 tons register, built at Waldoboro in 1856, rated A2, and owned in Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Brig Nellie, Staples, hence for St Croix, June 27, lat 28 30, no lon.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, June 30—Sld brig E Drummond, Conway, NYork; 23d, schrs Charlotte Minerva, Gonzales, and Sea Nymph, Richardson, Santa Martha.

BARBADOS, June 7—Arr barks Ellen Morrison, McCartney, NYork; 9th, Montezuma, Hammond, do.

GLACE BAY, CB, June 25—In port barks Western Sea and Armenia, for Boston 16g. Sld 25th, bark Starlight, Alexandria.

HALIFAX, July 6—Arr brig Alvarado, NYork.

JACMEL, June 19—In port brig Sarah Newhall, for NYork 5 days.

MATANZAS, June 27—Arr brig