

# Daily Telegraph.

Wednesday Afternoon, July 10, 1861.

**WOODCOCK SHOOTING.**—The season for shooting "timber-doodles" legally, commenced on the fourth of July. They are reported to be plenty in this region.

**RECOVERING.**—We are pleased to announce that Col. Thomas A. Scott, who has been ill at Philadelphia for several days, is now so far recovered as to be able to attend to his important duties as railroad manager in the government service.

**PISCATORIAL.**—A party of gentlemen intend visiting Oyster's dam to-morrow on a piscatorial excursion. No doubt they will realize much pleasure and physical benefit from the excursion. It is a pleasant retreat on a hot summer day when the thermometer ranges away up among the nineties.

**"TRUTH, VIRTUE AND TEMPERANCE."**—State Capital Section, No. 21, Cadets of Temperance, will hold a regular stated meeting at their hall in North Second street this evening, at half past seven o'clock. It is to be hoped there will be a full attendance. The quarterly election of officers takes place, and much other important business which has accumulated will be transacted.

**THE DOG LAW.**—A number of persons, some of them prominent citizens, were before the Mayor yesterday, for violating the ordinance which requires owners of dogs to keep them muzzled when running at large. All of them were fined the usual amount. This is the season for mad dogs, and the safety of community demands a strict enforcement of the protective ordinance referred to.

**A THIEF ARRESTED.**—Yesterday afternoon Patrick Bruner, fireman at the State Lunatic Asylum, was arrested by officer Wickert, charged with stealing a quantity of old copper and brass from the Asylum. He sold it to a colored man of this city, and the latter subsequently disposed of it to one of our brass founders. Bruner's father went security for his appearance at Court to answer the charge.

**THE CITY TOMBS** contained four occupants last night, all "drunks." One of them was a soldier, arrested for insulting a woman on the street. Another was an Irishman, who made things rip miscellaneous in the domicile of Mrs. M. Carthy, near the furnace. The former went to prison, and in the case of the latter a compromise was effected. The other two offenders had no money to pay their fines, and the prison being full the Mayor discharged them.

**OUR GALLANT VOLUNTEERS.**—It is now nearly three months since most of the volunteer companies of this city entered service, and some are looking for them to come home. But the prominent and responsible positions occupied by the regiments with which "our boys" are connected, may delay their return. Well, they are ready for their country's service at all times, and if needed will be on hand for duty. We learn that a number of them have determined to re-enlist for the war.

**COMMITTED TO PRISON.**—The German, Berrier, who shot at officer Radabaugh yesterday, and whose arrest we noticed in our last issue, had a hearing before the Mayor last evening, when he was committed to prison to await a trial for violently resisting the officers, and for assault with intent to kill. Berrier has the reputation of being a quarrelsome and malicious man, and his confinement in prison will be a relief to the neighbors to whom he has long been a terror and annoyance.

**THE BERRY MARKET.**—There was a profusion of berries in market this morning, the supply far exceeding the demand. Whortle-berries, the first of the season, sold for ten cents a quart; raspberries for about the same; mulberries as low as four cents; and cherries and currants for ten and twelve cents. Berries and light fruits of all kinds are unusually abundant this season. Our rural friends inform us that there will also be an immense crop of blackberries and dewberries, now beginning to ripen.

**MORE RUFLIANISM.**—Some of the whiskey drinking volunteers at Camp Curtin, who perambulate the streets of this city day and night, indulge in conduct which American soldiers should blush to be guilty of. Another of them was arrested last evening for grossly insulting respectable ladies, and confined in the lock-up. Similar outrages are perpetrated almost every night, so that it is really unsafe for women to be on the street. This class of fellows are a reproach to the service, disgrace the uniforms they wear, and the country would be benefited by their expulsion from the ranks. If there was not something wrong in the management of Camp Curtin, our citizens would not be annoyed by so many drunken soldiers staggering about the streets, and committing the offences complained of. When General McClellan assumes command of the camp we hope to see a new and better system inaugurated.

**UNITED STATES PRISONERS FROM KANSAS.**—The other day United States Marshal McDowell, Deputy Marshal Medill and United States Attorney Burns, all of Kansas, passed through Harrisburg en route for Washington, with four prisoners, convicted in Kansas of making and passing counterfeit coin. The first term of the United States Court in Kansas was held by Judge Williams in Topeka, the Capital of the State. Four prisoners were convicted for counterfeiting. There is no State prison as yet in Kansas, nor any secure county prison; neither has the Legislature granted permission for any of the jails in the State to be used for the confinement of U. S. prisoners, who have therefore to be taken to Washington for imprisonment. The four persons were Isaac Parker, sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, Aaron Stever, eighteen months, John Smith, three years, and Baldwin, three years, all to be kept at hard labor.

**DRUG LETTERS.**—The post office laws provide that all letters must be paid by stamps. Many persons throw letters into the post office without stamps, and particularly those intended for persons in this city are seldom paid. All such letters must be held for postage and are sent to the dead letter office at Washington city. Persons who desire to send notes to others in this city, through the post office, must prepay the same with a one cent stamp.

**NEARLY DROWNED.**—While a number of little boys were bathing in the river last evening, one of them ventured beyond his depth and narrowly escaped drowning. But for the timely intervention of a gentleman on the bank who waded in to his rescue, the adventurous lad would have found a watery grave. Every evening large crowds of small boys, who have not yet learned to swim, may be seen bathing in the river, and the wonder is that deaths by drowning are of such rare occurrence.

**THE COMET.**—The comet is now becoming "small by degrees," though not "beautifully less." As seen last night its tail extended to less than half the length it appeared one week ago. Nor is its apparent motion among the stars nearly so rapid as at that time, it having traversed only two or three degrees within twenty-four hours. It appears that our globe has a very narrow escape from a "brush" with the tail of the comet, to which the former was so unpleasantly near on the 28th of June that it escaped by little more than a day's journey. So it seems the tail of the comet, if not "the trail of the serpent, was over us all." Within three or four days this hasty visitor will disappear to the naked eye. It is some satisfaction to know that all danger had passed long before we knew of its existence.

**GREEN FRUIT.**—Among the early fruits exposed for sale in market this morning, we noticed a quantity of green apples and pears, and many persons were green enough to buy them. The eating of such trash is the cause of much of the sickness now prevalent in our city, in the shape of cholera morbus and similar complaints incident to the season. Ripe and fresh fruits of all kinds are probably the most wholesome articles of diet in which people can indulge; but those who have a proper regard for the health of themselves and families, and wish to avoid the payment of large doctor bills, should ignore green apples and other unripe fruits as they would poison. Only the other day a friend of ours gratified the desire of his children for green pears. The result was that two of them became dangerously sick, and it is doubtful whether the skill of the family physician will avail to save the little ones.

**A WINDING WAY.**—The United States cavalry companies which passed through this city on Monday evening, we are informed had until recently been stationed at Fort Smith, Ark., and other posts in that vicinity. After the secession of the State and the treachery of the Government forces in Texas and Arkansas, these companies were withdrawn. The customary route, from Fort Smith to the Mississippi by the Arkansas river, had been closed by the action of the State authorities, and in order to reach the seat of Government, the troops were marched across from Fort Smith to Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, hundreds of miles through a wilderness. They were halted a short time at Leavenworth, and subsequently at St. Joseph, whence they crossed by rail to Hannibal, on the Mississippi. The journey is an extremely severe one on both man and beast, but all seemed to have completely recuperated. They were hurried through with as little delay as possible. A member of one of the companies, a young man named Hall, formerly resided in Harrisburg, and has relatives living here.

**SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.**—This splendid regiment, ordered to reinforce Gen. Patterson at Martinsburg, passed through this city this afternoon, and a large crowd of people assembled at the depot to welcome the gallant sons of the Old Bay State. Many of the members are over six feet, and but few of them under five feet ten inches in height. They are clad in the uniform of the regular service—consisting of blue pants and coats, and black felt hats, all of which were fitted to the wearers. The men unite hardiness and strength with strong muscular developments, and will probably sustain as long a march and achieve as brilliant action as any body of volunteers now at the seat of war. They all appear to be men of intelligence, and give evidence of the care of the recruiting officers in their selections. Their arms are English Minié rifles, of which they appear to be very proud, on account of the accuracy of the bore and their long range. The Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel graduated at West Point, and served with distinction in the Mexican war; and many of the non-commissioned officers took part in the Crimean, Turkish and East Indian wars. Each company is supplied with three thousand ball cartridges, and four or five days rations, as the complement with which to begin the march toward and through Virginia. Besides this quantity of food, quite a large amount of flour and pork are contained in the wagons ready for cooking.

**ALONG WITH THE REGIMENT** there are twenty-five wagons, two ambulances or hospital wagons, one hundred and thirty-five horses, and a generous supply of camp equipage. The brass band accompanying them consists of twenty-six pieces, under the leadership of Charles Spiegel. There are twenty drummers and a drum major. All are enlisted for three years or during the war. The following are the field and staff officers of the regiment: Colonel Geo. H. Gordon; Lieut. Col. George H. Andrews; Major Wilder Dwight; Adjutant Chas. Wheaton, Jr.; Quartermaster R. Morris Copeland; Surgeon Lucius M. Sargeant, Jr.; Assistant-Surgeon Lincoln R. Stone; Chaplain Rev. A. H. Quint. This regiment consists of the representatives of the highest social classes in Boston, and the surrounding towns and places in Massachusetts. Among the lower officers are Rufus Choate, Richard Carey, Samuel M. Quincy, and others of the same class. They are to report as possible to Major General Patterson, at Martinsburg, and expect to reach that place to-morrow evening.

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**A ROWDY CASED.**—A wild Irishman named Daniel Burton went into Breiting's restaurant to-day, and made a violent assault upon the proprietor. Daniel was excessively drunk, and "spilling" for a fight. A policeman interfered with his fun, and took him before Alderman Kilne, who committed him to prison.

**THE FIRST CITY ZOUAVES,** at the solicitation of many citizens, will make a dress parade next Saturday evening at six o'clock, and go through a regular drill in Market Square or on Front street. The Zouaves have also determined to participate in the reception of the returning volunteers who are expected to reach home about the 20th of this month.

**NEW GOODS FROM NEW YORK AUCTION.**—50 pieces of Grey Goods at 10, 12 1/2 and 20 cts. 100 dozen Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs for 7 cts. 25 and 6 cts. 10 pieces Lavella Cloth for 12, 26 dozen Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs for 12, 20 cts. Splendid Mohair Mitts at 21 and 27 cts. 15 dozen towels at 12 1/2 cents a towel. Linen Sleeves and Collars at 25 cts. 50 dozen Sun Umbrellas and Parasols cheap. 100 pieces of the best Calico ever sold for 6 1/2 cts. 50 pieces Broche Bordering very cheap. A large lot of bleached and unbleached Muslin. Now is the time to buy bargains at Levy's.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Another Battle in Missouri.

Governor Jackson in the Field.

Ten Thousand Rebels Attack Fifteen Hundred Federal Troops.

Five of our Men Killed and two Mortally Wounded.

IMMENSE SLAUGHTER OF THE REBELS.

THREE TO FIVE HUNDRED KILLED.

Gov. Jackson Preparing for an Offensive War.

KANSAS CITY, July 9.

We are indebted to the Kansas Journal for a copy of the Fort Scott Democrat of the 7th inst. It contains an account of a battle between the Missouri State troops under Gov. Jackson and Gen. Kaine, numbering by their accounts from ten to thirteen thousand, and the United States forces under Col. Siegel, numbering fifteen hundred in all.

Our informant says that on Wednesday 3d inst., the State troops left Ropes Point and moved south to Murray's, six miles on Friday morning, at eight o'clock they broke up camp and marched south in the direction of Carthage. They were met by Col. Siegel with 1,500 men, who immediately gave him battle.

The first onset resulted in the State troops being driven back some distance, and the officers ordered a retreat. The enemy gave way, but order not being heard on the flank the advancing United States troops were in danger of being surrounded. The rebels finally fell back slowly, keeping up the fight with their artillery, which made fearful havoc.

At the crossing of Day Fork, our lines were very near being broken, when by the timely arrival of 200 Union men from Shoal Creek they crossed with a loss of but five killed and two mortally wounded. The battle continued, the United States troops alternately fighting and retreating until dark, when they reached Carthage, having crossed Buck Branch and Spring River on the way.

The fighting was all done with the artillery. Col. Siegel retreating as soon as they advanced. It is believed that Col. Siegel's object was to draw the State troops on to Carthage when, with the reserve troops of 400 men at that place, and expected reinforcements from Neosho and Sarsa Cottle, he would be enabled to turn and drive them back or route them.

The loss on Jackson's side was very great. Our informant says he counted 70 or 80 wounded on the field and in houses by the wayside. At Dry Fork a large amount of beef was thrown out of wagons, it is supposed to make room for their dead.

Another informant says he passed over a part of the field of battle yesterday morning, and saw wagons and hacks passing in every direction gathering up the dead for interment. The loss on the part of the State troops cannot be less than from 800 to 1,000.

The ground in many places was strewn with dead horses, and the stench was sickening. The whole country was laid desolate, fences torn down, crops trampled into the ground and houses plundered. The best parties of women who escaped that everything had been taken from them by the State troops except what they had on their backs.

The retreat of the United States forces was conducted in a style worthy of veteran troops, with as much coolness as on parade. It was only the overwhelming odds on the side of the rebels that enabled them to carry the day. The victory was really with Col. Siegel.

It was also reported that a night attack had been made on Col. Siegel and 400 of his troops killed and six hundred taken prisoners, with three pieces of artillery, but our informant says that he overheard a messenger from the rebel camp say they had killed but one man after entering Carthage, and had taken no guns.

Gov. Jackson announces his intention of supplying Carthage until Price and McClellan arrive from Arkansas with reinforcements, when he will act on the offensive and enforce the laws of the State. Col. Siegel remained in the direction of Sarcoxie, where he expected reinforcements. Nothing can be heard from Major Sturgis or Gen. Lyon.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Latest from the Missouri War.

Great Slaughter on Both Sides.

A citizen of this place has just arrived, having left Sherman, Jasper county, at daylight this morning. He states that after leaving Carthage Col. Siegel moved two miles south-east of the town, where he was encamped for the night, his command badly cut up. His loss is variously estimated at from three hundred to one thousand, and that of the secessionists from one thousand to two thousand killed and wounded. Col. Brown, with three thousand troops from Springfield, is said to have joined him. Major Sturgis is north of Osage; and Gen. Lyon, at last accounts, was at Warsaw on his way south.

## XXXVIIth Congress--Extra Session.

**WASHINGTON, July 10.**  
HOUSE.—A message was read from the Senate informing the House of the passage of the bill refunding and remitting the duties on arms imported by States since the first of May last or until January next.

Mr. STANLEY asked that the bill be put on its passage.

Mr. BURNETT wished to be indulged in a few remarks, to which no objection was made. He said: I am, perhaps, one of the few members who think not only the commencement, but the prosecution of the present war might have been, or might now be, avoided by proper efforts on the part of the national administration. Entertaining this opinion, I am one of those indisposed to resort to force of cannon, bayonet and sword under any circumstances, believing that under the theory of our government the Union can never be held together in that way; hence it is my purpose, representing a Congressional district of Kentucky, to oppose by voice and vote every movement that looks to the prosecution of the war against the southern States which have seceded.

These being my views and sentiments, I cannot and will not, under any circumstances, give my vote for measures which look to the involvement of our common country in a bloody struggle, as the results to both sections will be the destruction of their material and best interests, and the prostration of Republican government on this continent.

Mr. MALLORY. I have risen simply to protest, in the name of Kentucky and her Union representatives on this floor, against the remarks made by my colleague, Mr. Burnett. Kentucky, by a large and overwhelming majority, will support and maintain the Government and Constitution of the United States. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

The Speaker quickly reminded the gentleman that applause is in violation of decorum, and he would insist on the enforcement of the rules. He hoped the House would sustain him. He had no desire to clear the galleries, but if disorder therein be trusted, he would feel it his duty to do so. He trusted all spectators would observe the propriety of the time and the occasion, and to remember that this was not a theatre. [Voice—that's true.]

Mr. MALLORY, resuming, said: I do not desire to make a lengthy speech. I insist that what I have stated is the opinion of Kentucky in this unfortunate state of affairs. We in Kentucky believe the peril, the danger, the destruction and ruin of so many material interests have been brought about by these seceding States of the South, which seem to excite the sympathy of my colleagues. This being my opinion, and that of Kentucky, I am authorized, I think, to say to this House and country that the people of Kentucky, through her Union representatives on this floor, stand ready to support the government of the United States by every constitutional means to which it may be thought proper to resort for the maintenance of the government and the constitution. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER said he would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any gentlemen who should repeat demonstrations of applause. The bill passed.

## AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

GEN. JOHNSON REINFORCED, ETC.

MARTINSBURG, July 9—Night.

Two deserters from Johnson's camp came in yesterday, and estimate Johnson's force at that point at 16,000 men, with twenty-two pieces of cannon. Reliable information has since been received that Johnson has since been reinforced from Manassas Junction with five regiments and one piece of cannon.

The Kentucky Pennsylvania pickets took five horses and three rebel troopers this afternoon. Four of our own pickets have been captured yesterday and to-day, whilst marching beyond the lines for water and Virginia hot corn bread. We have a rumor here this evening, and it was received with great enthusiasm, that Gen. McClellan has routed ex-Governor Wise at Buckhannon and Laurel Hill.

Reinforcements are now approaching up from Williamsport, which will give us an available force of 20,000 fighting men to move forward with, and a movement may be expected within twenty-four hours. Our men are all grumbling with impatience and eager to move on; but it is believed that Johnson will fall back to Winchester, and it is there the battle will be fought.

## FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Unionists at Glenville Reinforced.

Gen. McClellan on the March to Attack the Rebels.

BUCKHANNON, July 9.

A courier from Weston reports that Col. Tyler of the Ohio Seventh, has succeeded in throwing one company of his regiment into Glenville, with provisions for the nine companies of the Ohio Seventeenth and Eighteenth, and was only waiting the arrival of the Tenth to move on and attack Wise's command.

Gen. McClellan left Middleford Bridge this morning, with the evident design of reaching a point twenty miles east of here, where the rebels are represented to be in large force and strongly entrenched.

## LATEST FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Expulsion of an Indian Agent by Rebels.

LEAVENWORTH, July 9.

G. W. Coffin, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Indian Territory west of Arkansas, has arrived here from that section. He was not able to penetrate the country but about 115 miles, being threatened with capture by the secessionists. His predecessor, Col. Rector, claims to hold the office by virtue of a commission from the Confederate States.

Since the evacuation of the forts by the federal troops, the secessionists have gained control of affairs in the Territory, and have controlled the money and provisions intended for the Indians. The Convention of Indians called by Governor Hayes, of the Chickasaw Nation, was held on the 24th of June, but broke up in a row.

## ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS AT WHEELING.

WHEELING, July 9.

This afternoon, John S. Carlisle, of Harrison, was unanimously elected United States Senator for the long term, in place of Hunter, and W. T. Willey, of Monongalia, for the short term, in place of Mason.

In addition to these, elections for various State officers took place to-day. The new Government is now under full headway, and its recognition is gradually extending over all Western Virginia.

## THE MISSION OF TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

The dispatches brought by Major Taylor continue to excite and agitate the comment. The administration is evidently trying the experiment of keeping their hands off a profound secret. This much, however, is professed to be discovered, namely, that if the contents of them were officially regarded, Washington would virtually be surrendered to the Confederates.

## GEN. SCOTT IN THE BATTLE FIELD.

WASHINGTON, July 10.  
It is asserted on good authority that General Scott positively proposes to cross over into Virginia, and be present at the thrashing about to be administered to the rebels at Manassas Junction. His body-guard are now being selected.

## MORE TROOPS SENT TO VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, July 10.  
Four additional regiments will be removed into Virginia to-morrow.

## HAIR DYE!! HAIR DYE!!

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye!

The Original and Best in the World.

It covers the hair with a fine, soft, and durable dye, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule. GRAY, RED OR RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown and Black, without injury to the hair or scalp.

FIFTY MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1859, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous dye.

Wm. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure the hair, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Bad Dyes removed. The Hair invigorated for life by this splendid dye.

Sold in a 1 cent and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box, of Wm. A. Batchelor. Address: CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, 81 Barclay street, New York.

## W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

THIS SPECTACULAR HAIR DYE has no equal—instantaneous in effect—Beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining of the skin—restores the hair—removes the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold everywhere.

CHAS. BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. City, 81 Barclay Street, N. Y. City.

## MANHOO.

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

JUST PUBLISHED ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, Involuntary Emissions and Impotency, resulting from Self-abuse, and by Robt. J. Culverwell, M. D. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of two stamps, by Dr. CHAS. J. G. MARRAS, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office No. 4,680.

## The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying at the same time the means of cure, and showing how to avoid after being put to great expense through the use of impostors and quackery. Single copies for the benefit of the author, SAMUEL MARRAS, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office No. 4,680.

## NOTICE.

COUGHS.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies are most specific and certain when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, for Cough, Croup, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so long as by its use a more severe attack may be averted off. For Private Speakers and Singers will find them essential for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. J. D. D. S. W. W. W.

## New Advertisements.

ORDERS NO. 13.

HEADQUARTERS R. V. CORPS, July 1st, 1861.

By authority of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the following rules and regulations of the transportation and telegraph department in addition to those heretofore published, are promulgated for the information of all concerned.

I. To the Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department will be committed, in addition to transportation by railroads, heretofore assigned to him, all other transportation required by this corps, and the settlement of all accounts belonging or incidental thereto.

II. It will make such additional arrangements and regulations, as in pursuance of this order he may find requisite to secure efficiency in his Department.

III. Regimental Quarter Masters and all others who have been or may be empowered to require transportation will apply for it to the Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department, and conform to the rules he may establish.

IV. Through his department shall be paid the expenses incurred in the pursuit and apprehension of deserters, for expresses, spies and guides, and generally the proper and authorized expenses for the movements of this corps, not expressly assigned to any other department.

By order of Maj. Gen. GEORGE A. MCCALL, H. J. BIDDLE, Lt. Col. Asst. Adj. Gen'l.

## ORDERS NO. 12.

HEADQUARTERS R. V. CORPS, July 1st, 1861.

Orders No. 2 emanated from these Headquarters, dated June 5, 1861, are hereby modified in paragraphs II and IV so as to read as follows:

ORDERS NO. 2. HEADQUARTERS R. V. CORPS, July 1st, 1861.

I. A Department of Ordnance and a Department of Transportation and Telegraph will be established at these headquarters.

II. Capt. T. J. Brereton will have charge of the Ordnance Department, and Lieut. Col. Jos. D. Potts will, in like manner, have charge of the Transportation and Telegraph Department, vice Lieut. Col. John A. Wright, resigned.

III. The Chief of the Ordnance Department will receive and receipt for all ordnance and ordnance stores required for the corps. It will be his duty to see that all State property placed under his charge, and appertaining to this department, is preserved in condition fit for service; and he will issue the same only on requisition counter-signed by the commanding General, and he will perform such other duties as may be assigned him in connection with the Ordnance Department.

IV. To Lieut. Col. Joseph D. Potts, Chief of the Transportation and Telegraph Department, is committed all arrangements and contracts with railroads and telegraph companies. He will have prepared all necessary forms, and make arrangements with the different transportation and telegraph companies as will return a regular and correct settlement of their accounts, and prescribe all regulations requisite to give efficiency to the business of the department.

V. All orders for the transportation of troops will be signed by the commanding General. The order, together with the certificate of the officer in command of the troops, that the service has been performed, will be the proper voucher for the settlement of the account.

## New Advertisements.

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also renovates, restores and renews the blood to its full purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever directed to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

So chemically and skillfully combined, as to the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to all ages and conditions, that it is in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence it is the weakest stomach and tone up the vitality of the system, and "play all nervous irritation," it is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude. It is composed of purest and most potent ingredients, and is followed by lassitude. It is composed of purest and most potent ingredients, and is followed by lassitude. It is composed of purest and most potent ingredients, and is followed by lassitude.

Also, Liver Derangements, Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidney, or any general derangement of the Urinary organs. It will not only cure the debility for 100 CHILLS and FEVER, but all prevent attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked.

Travelers should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following from change of climate, and it is a perfect cure, and as it prevents colds, cures, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

Ladies not accustomed to much outdoor exercise should always use it. Mothers should use it, for it is a perfect relief, taken month or two before the birth of a child, will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety. There is no mistake about it. THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!!!

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it is too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while it restores from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known to the world, they are often so much up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they would travel in the same downward path, until it is too late to arrest their fall. But the