

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1861.

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NO MERCURY OR NOXIOUS DRUGS. NEVER IN EXCESS OF TWELVE BOTTLES. NO CURE WARRANTED, OR NO CHANGE, IN FROM ONE TO TWO DAYS.

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MARRIAGE. Persons, or those contemplating marriage, who are afflicted with any of the above diseases, should immediately consult Dr. Johnson.

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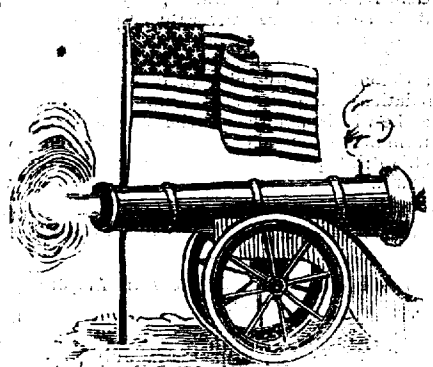
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BY TELEGRAPH THE WAR FOR THE UNION.



From Western Virginia.

Detailed Account of the Victory at Beverly.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY KILLED—ONE HUNDRED PRISONERS.

M'CLELLAN AFTER THE REBELS.

Pennsylvania Regiments Called into Requisition.

Retreat of the Rebels to be Cut Off.

Ten Thousand Rebels Driven Out.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

The following dispatch from Gen. McClellan was received to-day at army headquarters:

"Beverly, July 12, 1861. Col. E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.: The success of to-day is all that I could desire.

We captured six cannon, of which one is rifled; all the camp equipage and transportation, even to his cups. The number of tents will probably reach two hundred, and more than sixty wagons.

Their killed and wounded will amount to fully one hundred and fifty, with one hundred prisoners, and more coming in constantly.

I know already of ten officers killed and prisoners. Their defeat is complete.

I occupied Beverly by a rapid march. Garnett abandoned his camp early in the morning, leaving much of his equipage. He came within a few miles of Beverly, but our rapid march turned him back in great confusion, and he is now retreating on the road to St. George.

I have ordered Gen. Morris to follow him up closely.

I have telegraphed for the two Pennsylvania regiments at Cumberland to join Gen. Hill at Rowlesburg. The general is concentrating all his troops at Rowlesburg and will cut off Garnett's retreat near West Union, or, if possible, at St. George.

I may say that we have driven out some ten thousand troops strongly entrenched with the loss of eleven killed and thirty-five wounded. The provision returns here show Garnett's force to have been ten thousand men. They were Eastern Virginians—Tennesseans, Georgians and I think Carolinians.

To-morrow I can give full details as to prisoners, &c. I trust that Gen. Cox has by this time driven West out of the Kanawha Valley. In that case I shall have accomplished the object of liberating Western Virginia.

I hope the General-in-Chief will approve of my operations. Signed, G. B. McClellan, Maj. Gen. Com. Dep. of Ohio."

LATEST FROM M'CLELLAN'S COLUMN.

HOT AFTER THE REBELS.

LOSS OF THE REBELS.

A Rebel Commander Surrenders Himself with 600 Men.

THE REBEL PRISONERS MARCHED INTO TOWN.

Much Suffering among the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, July 14.

A special dispatch from Beverly says that Gen. McClellan's advanced division is moving rapidly to Cheat Mountain Pass. The rebels burned the bridges at Huttonsville, and will burn Cheat Mountain bridge. It cannot delay us an hour.

At Rich Mountain one hundred and thirty-one dead rebels were found. Our wounded are doing well. Ten commissioned rebel officers killed and captured, including Capt. S. Kep with of Powhatan; Capt. D. E. Langell, late United States army; Capt. Irwin, of Brunswick, dangerously wounded. Dr. Tyler, late United States army, and Dr. Walk, late United States army, prisoners. Some Georgians and South Carolinians are among the dead, but the rebel's dead were chiefly eastern Virginians.

This morning Col. Pegram, commander at Rich Mountain, sent a letter to Gen. McClellan offering to surrender himself and command of six hundred men. The surrender was accepted, and prisoners will march in to-day. The prisoners were much reduced by hunger.

ANOTHER BATTLE!

Enemy Completely Routed.

Three Hundred Rebels Killed—One Hundred and Fifty Prisoners.

TWO CANNON CAPTURED.

A Whole Rebel Camp Evacuated and Implements of War left with McClellan.

Flight of the Rebels at Springfield.

More Contraband Chatelets in Camp.

Reported Capture of 1,000 Rebels by Gen. McClellan.

BEVERLY, July 12th.

Yesterday morning Gen. McClellan ordered four regiments the Eighth, Tenth and Thirtieth Indiana and the Nineteenth Ohio to proceed along the line of the hills southeast of the enemy's entrenched camp on the Beverly road where it crosses Rick's mountain two miles east of the enemy's position, with orders to advance along the Beverly road and attack the last side of the works.

Gen. McClellan being prepared to assault the west side as soon as the firing should announce the commencement of the attack.

The capture of a courier who mistook the road through the enemy's camp for the route of our troops placed the enemy in possession of the movement when Gen. Rosecrans reached the Beverly road.

At two o'clock, after a most exhausting march over the mountains, we found the enemy posted on the opposite side of the road, about 800 strong, with two cannons, holding a strong position, partially fortified. An engagement with the enemy took place and continued three-quarters of an hour, when the rebels were totally routed, with a loss of three hundred, including ten officers and both cannon. About 75 of the killed and 75 wounded are in our hands, besides 150 prisoners.

The road was between two hills our troops descending a steep declivity and were exposed to the rebels who occupied the opposite side and poured their bullets, but they were repulsed.

Gen. Rosecrans' column remained at the place of the engagement during the night. Gen. McClellan was in position with his whole force during the afternoon ready to make the assault but heard nothing from the other column except distant firing early in the morning.

He was proceeding to plant his cannon upon an eminence commanding a portion of the rebel camp and preparing to attack the whole nest in front, when it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated the place during the night, moving towards Laurel Hill, leaving a few men with their sick and their cannon, camp equipage, and transportation.

A rapid march was then made by Gen. McClellan to Beverly, passing Gen. Rosecrans' command in the road with instructions to follow quickly.

At Beverly it was ascertained late in the day that the rebel forces at Laurel Hill had retreated, moving towards Romney. Our total loss is not more than 11 killed and 35 wounded. The foregoing report has been approved by Gen. McClellan.

I hear from Alexandria that the troops from that place took possession of Springfield yesterday. The rebels retreated without showing fight. There were no batteries erected at this place.

Orders have been sent from the War Department to Gen. McClellan for the disposition of the prisoners taken at Beverly.

There are now at the camp of the sixteenth New York regiment the slaves of a whole plantation, who came there as fugitives.

It is reported that Gen. McClellan captured one thousand rebels in arms in his march on Beverly.

LATEST FROM HAVANNA.

NEW YORK, July 14.

The steamship Columbia from Havana on the 10th arrived to-day. Sugars were active but steady at 7@7 1/2 cents for No. 12 molasses. Freight in less demand; Exchange on London 118, on New York 104@105.

The privateer Sumter arrived at Leavenworth on the 6th, bringing in as prizes the brig Cuba, Machias, Naial, Albert Adams, Ben. Dunning and the bark West Wind and Louisa Kilham.

She also fell in with the ship Golden Rocket off the Isle of Pines which was set fire to and burned after taking off the officers and crew.

Capt. Simmons of the Sumter sent an officer ashore with a letter to the Governor of the town who telegraphed to the Capt. General at Havana for instructions.

The steamer left next day having received a supply of coal and water. All the vessels were taken a short distance from the shore.

LATEST FROM MARTINSBURG.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

Dispatches from Gen. Patterson to Gen. Scott have been received. The news is not allowed to be published, but it is favorable to the friends of the Government.

From Washington.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN TO GEN. SCOTT.

HAS 1000 PRISONERS ON HAND.

Important Report from the Sanitary Committee.

A Member of Congress to be Expelled.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

The following dispatch from Gen. McClellan to Gen. Scott dated Beverly, July 13, has just been received:

"Have received from Gen. Pegram propositions for surrender with his officers and remnant of his command, say six hundred men. They are said to be extremely penitent and determined never again to take arms against the General Government. I shall have nearly nine hundred or a thousand prisoners to take care of when Pegram comes in. The latest accounts make the loss of the rebels killed some hundred and fifty."

The sanitary commission just closed its third session in Washington, where its first meeting was held a month ago. The commission is now thoroughly organized and working effectively. Its agents are busily at work in the principal military encampments. They report the results of their inquiries and labors daily by mail to the head-quarters of the commission, in the treasury buildings. Several of the commissioners and a considerable number of agents are continually employed at the seat of war. The results of inquiries thus pursued at all of the encampments from Cairo and Missouri to eastern Virginia have enabled the commissioners to act definitely and efficiently upon a great variety of practical questions that are of vital importance to the life and health of the soldiers.

The following are among the leading questions discussed and acted upon during the present session of the commission:

First—Payment of soldiers' wages by allotments or by treasury orders, for the benefit of their families and themselves.

Second—The condition and wants of the army in and near Washington, and a like report from the encampments at Fortress Monroe, and a similar report from the encampments, visited by their president.

Third—Measures for improving camp and regimental hygiene.

Fourth—Special reports from various inspecting agents of the commission.

Fifth—Improvement in regimental discipline.

Sixth—The diminution or prevention of intemperance in the army.

Seventh—The enlistment of competent cooks in every regiment.

Eighth—Nursing and the better care of sick and wounded. Abstracts of the several reports were ordered to be published in document form; they are on press and will soon be furnished to the public.

The Treasurer's report exhibits a pleasing fact that the labors of this commission are appreciated by the Life Insurance Company. A single company having contributed one thousand dollars to the Treasury.

A code of instructions to the agents of the commission was agreed upon and ordered to be published.

A concise manual of advice to military officers giving plain directions respecting camp police, military hygiene and rules for the soldier's health, was presented by a committee and a large edition ordered to be published and gratuitously distributed in the army.

The commission has opened a depot of reception and distribution of clothing and delicacies for sick volunteers, and have instructed their agents closely to follow up their inquiries by such suggestions and efforts as may be necessary to secure effectual reformation of the defects and evils they meet with. After discussion upon the plan of efforts to be pursued until the next meeting, the commission adjourned till Saturday afternoon, and those of the members who could be spared from duty at Washington proceeded to Fortress Monroe.

A resolution has been prepared and will probably be introduced in the House to-morrow, directing a committee of Election to inquire into the report as to whether Hon. Henry May, representative from Maryland, now in Richmond, has been or is now holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy and whether his seat shall not be declared vacant.

Mr. May has not yet appeared here this session.

The House committee on commerce will take a favorable report on the bill for employment of secret signals on dispatch and other naval vessels.

Col. Lamon has resigned the Marshalship of the District of Columbia. He has gone into Virginia to take command of his regiment.

Hundreds of applications for appointments in the army are daily received at the War Department, but they are filed away in pigeon holes by the clerks for the present.

It will be needless for further applications to be made by military aspirants at present, and they may as well save themselves and the War Department further trouble.

It appears from calculations at the Post Office Department, that the yearly income from postage in the seceded States, amount to only \$900,000, while the expense of transporting the mails in the same States, exceeded this sum

by \$3,000,000, which is now saved to the Government by their suspension in those States.

The proposed duty on sugar will be so fixed in the bill to be brought up about the tariff, as not to apply to sugars now in bond.

The War Department did not make any contract about the burned steamer Cataline, General Wool, it is stated, assuming the entire responsibility during the week that Washington city was in peril, and cut off from communication with the North.

W. D. Shepard of this city, has obtained the contract for furnishing stationary to the Interior Department.

The rebellious Garibaldians have returned to their regiment.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate creating the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The two Misses Scott, who seduced the gallant Connecticut soldier from the camp recently, were arrested last night, and brought into camp, but were released to-day, by order of the President, as they asserted, "on their honor," they did not entice the soldier off, he going voluntarily.

CAPTURE OF REBEL SCOUTS.

THE ZOUAVES AT WORK.

SECESSION TRANSPORTERS CAGED.

ALEXANDRIA, July 14.

A party of Zouaves and Maine scouts met with a party of fifteen Alabama scouts twelve miles out yesterday, and succeeded in capturing three of them, as well as a farmer, who acted as a guide.

Two of the parties who kept up communication between the Maryland and Virginia shores, by rowing boats across at midnight, were captured on Friday night by a party of company E of Zouaves.

The reported withdrawal of secession forces from Fairfax Court House was doubtless premature.

XXXVIIth Congress--Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

SENATE.—Several petitions were presented. Mr. HALE introduced a bill providing that the report of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A communication was received from the Postmaster General in relation to having suspended the mails to the seceded States. Ordered to be printed.

The Senator elect from Virginia, W. B. Willey in place of Mason, and John B. Carlisle in place of Hunter.

Mr. JOHNSON said he looked upon, as a favorable omen, the return of the Old Dominion to this body.

Mr. BAYARD protested against the admission of the gentlemen as Senators in place of the Senators whose time had expired. He thought a very grave question was involved, and moved to refer the credentials to the Committee on the Judiciary, before administering the oath.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Del.) said that the credentials stated that on the 9th day of July, these gentlemen were elected Senators in place of Messrs. Mason and Hunter, but only yesterday the Senate treated the said gentlemen as Senators, and when these new gentlemen were elected in the judgment of the Senate there was no vacancy for the Senate treated Messrs. Mason and Hunter as such and expelled them.

For that reason he thought the credentials should be referred.

After considerable discussion by Messrs. Johnson (Tenn.), Saulsbury, Trumbull, Bayard, Ten Eyck, Powell, Latham, Colman and Doolittle, Mr. Bayard's motion to refer credentials of the new Virginia Senators to the Committee on the Judiciary was lost.

Messrs. Carlisle and Willey were then sworn in. The Mr. Ingersoll bill was then taken up.

Mr. KING offered an amendment that within six months after the inauguration he suppress the army shall be restored to a number proposed by the act of 1860. Agreed to.

Mr. NICHOLS offered an amendment that no person be commissioned Major General or Brigadier General in the regular army unless he has served ten years, and no person as Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, or Major, unless he has served two years. Disagreed to.

Also, that if citizens be appointed officer in the army, they shall first pass examination before a board of examiners.

Mr. WILSON objected. A debate ensued and the proposition was disagreed to.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend the bill so that the new enlistment be for five instead of three years. Disagreed to, and the bill was then reported to the Senate and passed. After the executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Postmaster General, made in compliance with the law which requires him to state the reasons for discontinuing mails in the so called seceded States. He says the events for this course on his part are so well known as to render a detailed statement unnecessary. It seemed more necessary for him to explain why the transportation of the mails was discontinued than in so long it was for the purpose of disseminating correct information in those States and discouraging the minds of those who had been deceived by the conspirators. Hence he thought truthful information would contribute to break down the conspiracy, the postal service affording the best means to this end. He had no doubt the people south will vindicate his course the first opportunity after they shall be liberated from the despotism which now there prevails.

Mr. BLAIR offered a preamble, that, WHEREAS, John B. Clark was elected a member of Congress in the first Monday of August, 1860, since that time said Clark has held a commission in the State Guard of Missouri, under the rebel Governor of that State, and took a part in the engagement at Boonsville, therefore,

Resolved, That said Clark has forfeited his right as a Representative of the thirty-seventh Congress, and is hereby expelled and declared to be no longer a member of this House.

Mr. BLAIR said that Clark took up arms against the United States, and this was sufficient for his expulsion. The Third District of that State is loyal, and is, therefore, entitled to a loyal representative. He demanded the previous question.

Mr. BLAIR refused to withdraw the motion.

Mr. REID (Mo.) said he had no knowledge of Clark having been in arms against the Government. He had never heard of it except from rumor. Perhaps, however, Mr. Blair had information that he himself did not possess. He would be glad if the subject could be referred to a proper committee.

Mr. BLAIR repeated that the Third Congressional District should be represented by a loyal man. He made the statement on his own responsibility with a full knowledge of the fact. It was as notorious as that Mr. Clark was in arms against the Government at Boonsville as that Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price were there.

Mr. BURNETT again interposed, and amid calls of "order" from the Republican side, said something about this being a Star Chamber Court.

The Speaker reminded him that he was out of order.

Mr. BURNETT excused himself, by saying the proposed court was so extraordinary that he did not know in what proper terms to condemn it.

The main question was then ordered to be put. When Mr. Cox's name was called, he said if he were satisfied that Gen. Clark was in arms against the Government at Boonsville, he would vote to expel him, but until a proper inquiry was made he should vote nay.

The resolution was adopted, 49 to 46.

The President sent in a message, saying that he had approved the bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers to the 30th of June.

A memorial of Mr. Foster, of North Carolina, claiming a seat in the House by virtue of recent election, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Two resolutions were adopted, one asking the President to communicate the correspondence with England, France and Spain, on the subject of the blockade and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy; and the other, to authorize the appointment of a committee to report on a reduction of the expenses of the Government.

The House then went into committee of whole on the bill to promote the efficiency of the army, which was briefly debated, when the committee rose and the bill passed.

A bill was also passed for the relief of the soldiers and musicians who lost their property in removing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter. The House at 2 P. M. adjourned.

LOCAL ITEMS.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The New York Thirtieth Regiment passed through this city about two o'clock yesterday morning, en route for Washington. The following is a correct list of the officers:

Colonel, Charles H. Innes; Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas J. Lord; Major, Nathaniel Hatch; Adjutant, Wm. G. U. Stubbins; Quartermaster, James W. Winter; Paymaster, Samuel Osgood; Sergeant, N. B. Meely; Surgeon's Mate, Louis D. Radinsky; Chaplain, Rev. E. D. Winslow; Sergeant-Major, George H. Moore; Quartermaster, Sergeant Charles H. Roberts; Drum Major, Eugene L. Twigg; Fifes major, John Basenoch; Hospital Steward, James A. Christie; Color Sergeant, Robert Jones; Right Central Guide, John D. Phillips; Left Central Guide, George H. Peters.

Company A—Elhu J. Faxon, Captain; Leroy H. Briggs, 1st Lieutenant; Edward Armstrong, 2d Lieutenant.

Company B—James A. Raney, Captain; Timothy Donoghue, 1st Lieutenant; John Lewis, 2d Lieutenant.

Company C—Wm. H. Bennett, Captain; James Hostin, 1st Lieutenant; Henry N. Martin, 2d Lieutenant.

Company D—J. Townsend, Daniel, Captain; James Grant, 1st Lieutenant; Michael M'Elroy, 2d Lieutenant.

Company E—Edwin M. Quackenbos, Captain; George V. S. Robinson, 1st Lieutenant; Horace R. Howlett, 2d Lieutenant.

Company F—Gustavus Dupuis, Captain; Charles A. Dullonlin, 1st Lieutenant; Thomas H. Browning, Second Lieutenant.

Company G—Israel G. Atwood, Captain; Robert Jackson, 1st Lieutenant; Robert H. Patterson, Second Lieutenant.

Company H—John Mason, Captain; David W. Murphy, 1st Lieutenant; George W. Farr, Second Lieutenant.

Company I—Walter Darwent, Captain; Abel S. Campbell, 1st Lieutenant; Henry B. Hughes, Second Lieutenant.

Company K—James B. Walsh, Captain; Alfred J. Pigott, 1st Lieutenant; John Miles, Second Lieutenant.

Col. Innes served with distinction through the Mexican war, and was the first to plant our flag on the heights of Chapultepec.

Lieut. Colonel Lord is an old officer of the British army, and is said to be a thoroughly efficient officer.

Captain Walsh is a Crimean officer, and served besides in the Turkish and Indian campaigns.

Captain Raney was in the Mexican war; Captain Daniel is of the English service; Capt. Wood was prominent in the desperate struggle to seize the Canadian provinces in '37 and '38, he was then made a prisoner, but escaped; Capt. Darwent is an experienced British officer; Lieut. Pickett, Armstrong, Finch and Chappel have all seen active service, and "smelt powder."

Arrival of the Massachusetts Seventh Regiment. The Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, one thousand and forty-six rank and file, under command of Colonel D. W. Couch, arrived here this morning about six o'clock, via the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and immediately passed over the Northern Central Railway to Washington. The regiment has one hundred horses and twenty commissariat wagons.

CARD OF THANKS.

Ms. Editor: You will please allow me space enough in your columns, on behalf of the McClellan Rifles, to express their sincere and heartfelt thanks to the lady who furnished us with a sumptuous repast this morning while on guard at the Arsenal. It indeed was a rich treat, which we enjoyed, and devoured with double quick speed, invoking Heaven's richest blessings upon the fair donor, hoping that, her life and that of her family may be a happy one, and her death peaceful.

McClellan Rifles.