er vou maken.

Aledical.

And discovered the most certain, speedy

DISPAGES OR IMPRUDINGE.

YOUNG MEN.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, should immediately one suit Dr. J., and be restored to perfect health.

ORGANIC WEAKNES

Immediately oured and full vigor restored.

Immediately oured and full vigor restored.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J., may religiously conside in his bonor as a gentleman, and condently rely upon his skill as a physician.

37-Office No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimore, Md., on the left hand side going from Baltimore street, doors from the corner. Be particular in observing the name or number, or you will mistake the place. Be particular for Ignorant, Trifting Quackt, with false unmest, or Pallry Humbug Christians, attracted by the reputation of Dr. Johnson, turk near.

All letters must contain a Fostage Stamp, to use on the

DR. JOHNSTON.

Dr. Johnson member of the Royal Collage of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the meet eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greatest part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most actonishing oures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervouncess, being alarmed at studdess counds, beachfuluess, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derange ment of mind were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

MINITALLY, the fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded :—Lies of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Svil Forebodings, Aventos to Society, Belf-distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evil effects.

Thousands of the confusion of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the confusion of the solitude, Thousands of the solitude, Tho

Mine well electric.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their decline in health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emediated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptomic appearance are supplied to the eyes, cough, and symptomic appearance are supplied to the eyes, cough, and symptomic appearance are supplied to the eyes, cough, and symptomic appearance are supplied to the eyes, cough, and symptomic appearance are supplied to the eyes, cough, and symptomic appearance are supplied to the eyes, cough, and symptomic appearance are supplied to the eyes, cough, and symptomic appearance are supplied to the eyes, cough, and symptomic appearance are supplied to the eyes, cough, and symptomic appearance are supplied to the eyes, cough, and symptomic appearance are supplied to the eyes, cough, and symptomic appearance are supplied to the eyes, cough, and are supplied to the

YOUNG MEN

who have injured themselves by a certain practice, in dulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are sightly felt, even when asiesp, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hopes of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indufging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contem-

ret habit. Su in persons must, before o

MARKIAGE

each time a sound myna and body are the most necessary requisities to promote connubial happiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hearly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another be-comes blighted with our own

DR. JOHNSON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR OR'S GANIC WEARNESS.

WALLU WARLINGS.

By this great and important remedy, Weakness of the Organs are speedily cared, and full vigor restored. Incusands of the most nervous and debilitated wise had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All ampediments to Marriage, Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous, Trembling, Weakness or Exhaustion or the most fearful kind, speedily cared.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands oured at this Institution within the

the many thousands oursed at this institution within the last twive years, and the numerous important. Surgical operations porformed by Dr. J., witnessed by the reporters of the papers, and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, burides his standing as a gentleman of character and reponsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

DINEASES OF IMPRUDENCE .-- When the misguided

To ETRANGERS.—The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his

AG Letters must contain a Stamp to us on the reply AG Remedies sent by Mail.

AG No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimore.

apr18-dawly

JUST PUBLISHED

A MANUAL

HINTS ON THE EMERGENCIES

OF

Field, Camp, and Hospital Practice.

8. D. GROSS, M. D.

For sale at BERGMER'S CHEAP BOOKSTOKE.

OF SURGERY IN THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEG-

affect that a sound mind and body are the most neo

MENTAGI.Y.

dresses all these who having injured them

or Northead Drags

RIRGRAPH.

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1861.

PRICE ONE CENT.

m. M. Gross & Co.,

w. GROSS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS

the Lains, Affections of the Kidneys and Hindder, Organic Wenkiness, Nervous Debility, Decay of the Physic. Powers, Dyspepsia, Langner, Low Spirits, Omfasion of decay religious of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dinness of Sight or Gliddiness, Disease of the Stomach, Affections of the Head, Threat, Ness or Skin—those cerrible discreders arising from the indiscretion or Softary Habita et Youth—those dreadful and destructive practises which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and destroy both body and mind. MARKET STREET HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

ORUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, STORE-KEEPERS AND CONSUMERS.

Young men especially who have become the victims o solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimety grave thousands o young men of the most exaited talent and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, ar waked to ee tasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence. We are daily adding to our assortment of goods all such articles as are desirable, and would respectfully call your atention to the largest and best selected stock in this city, of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PAINTS

Oils, varnishes and Giues. Dye-Stuffe, Since and Putty Artist Colors and Tools. Pure Ground Spices

Barning Fluid and Alcohol, Lard. Sperm and Pine Oils,

> Bottles. Visis and Lamp Globes Castile Soap, Sponges and Corks

den, die., die., die , die., die., die. With a general variety of

PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES

selected from the best manufacturers and Per tumers of Europe and this country. Being very large dealers in PAINTS, WHITE LEAD,

> LINSEED OIL, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, ARTIST'S COLORS, PAINT AND

ARTIST'S BRUSHES IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES, COLORS AND BRONZES OF ALL KINDS,



We respectfully invite a call, feeling, confident that we can supply the wants of all on terms to their satisfaction.

TEETH! TEETH!! JONE'S AND WHITES'S PORCELAIN TEETH PATENT MEDICINES AND HAIR

RESTORATIVES Of all kinds, direct from the Proprietors.

Saponifier and Concentrated Lye! Wholesale Agents for Saponifier, which we sel as low as it can be purchased in the cities. THAYER'S MEDICAL FLUID EXTRACTS,

COAL OIL! CARBON OIL!!

and imprudent youry of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery determ Being large purchasers in these Oils, we can an listimed sense of shame or dread of discovery determ in from applying to those who, from education and responsibility can alone betriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, stin, so, progressing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to "inat bourne from whence no traveler roturns." It is a maintendry fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unshiftliness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly potent, survey, ruis the constitution and make the residue of life miserable. offer inducements to close buyers. Coal Oil Lamps of the most improved patterns, very cheap. All kinds of lamps changed to burn Coal Oil,

FARMERS AND GRAZIERS,

cee of you who have not given our HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS a trial know not the: r superiority, and the advantage they are in keeping Horses and Cattle healthy and in g sod condition.

Thousands can testify to the profit they have derived from the use of our Cattle Powders by MILITARY SURGERY the increasing quantity and quality of milk, besides improving the general health and appearance of their Cattle

Our long ex perience in the business gives us the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the trade, and our arrangements in the cities are such that we can in a very short time furnish anything appertaining to our business, on the best of terms.

Thankful for the liberel patronage bestowed

THE SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLAND BEGI-MENT AND THE WAR.

> So many accounts of the battle of Bull Run have been published, that it seems almost a work of supererogation for us to enter now upon any details connected with that unfortunate engagewe should give something like a history of the part which that regiment has performed in the service of the country, and the unworthy treat-

ment which it has met with. It is well known to our Scottish readers genorally that this regiment was organized a few
years since, and mustared into the service of the
State, its peculiarity consisting principally in
wearing the Caratagn tartan. On the fall of
Eart Sunter it was the first regiment in the State which offered its services to the Government. A though it had obtained its full complement of men lafter a few days' recruiting considerable dissatisfaction prevailed in the man ner in which it was treated by the State authorities, in refusing its services for several weeks, which produced a partial disorganization of the corps. The details of this need not be dwelt upon now; suffice it to say, that at last the regiment was induced to offer its services for three years, which was accepted, and a second time the ranks were filled, the men mustered into service, carried to Washington, and placed in camp at carried to Washington, and placed in camp at senior Captain. Captain Shillinglaw, a fine Georgetown, D. C. The regiment consisted of young officer, was struck down in the latter about 1 000 men. It was, with a very few exceptions, a regiment of mechanics; there were no less than two hundred and fifty stone-cutters fell into the hands of the enemy; but the plucky little Cantain was not a less than the rest were composed of machinists, brass-finishers, blacksmiths, etc. They were a hardy, strong and stubborn set of fellows, mostly very skillful in their several trades, and would have made an their several trades, and would have made an unrivalled corps of sappers and miners. While at Georgetown, D. C., Mr. James Cafferon, brother of the Secretary of War, was elected their Colonel; and, although he was not thoroughly skilled in military tactics, he possessed great courage, had a strong love for the High-landers, and, being a Cameron himself, he was much endeared to the regiment. Being placed under the charge of some West Point cadets, and the occasional attention of General Ewento whom, more than to any other officer, is the State indebted for their fine organization and efficiency-'he men soon acquired considerable thoroughness in drill; and, when they were marched into Virginia as part of the "Grand Army," they excited the admiration of old General Tyler. Being mostly above the average size, of stelwart frames and undoubted cou-Dr. 3. dresses all these who having injured themselves by r vate and improper indulgancies, that secret and solitary a bit which ruins both Yody and mind, unfitting them for either businessor society.

These are seems of the sad and melancholy and cits produced by early habits of youth, vis: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimnoss of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Paipitation of the Heart, Dyspepsis, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digester Functions, General Debitty, Symptoms of Consumption for rage, they formed the material of as fine a regiment of men as could be found anywhere, and, with care and good handling, they could have done the country effective service. But but no flinching was displayed by a single offinow they were handled and how they were cer of the Seventy-uinth. They lost their colhow they were handled and how they were abused, the sequel will show. They formed part of Sherman's Brigade, which consisted also of the Thirteenth (Rochester) New York, Second Wisconsin, and the Sixty Minth all a splendid lot of fighting fellows. On Wed nesday, July the 17th, they recieved orders to march towards Manasses Junction, and to pro-vide themselves with three days rations. When in Georgetown, they had oftentimes experience ed the evils of a wretchedly-managed commis sariat, but these evils grew still more aggravated. Just thirty minutes before the hour of marching each man received about nine crack-

> salt beef was furnished for each company. This fusion, meat could not be boiled, and the crackers were The consumed on the next day's march. The troops had a sharp engagement with the enemy on Thursday, and here the first man who fell and stained the field with his blood was Gordon For-Fusileers. The result of this skirmish was sufficient to convine any clear-sighted commander that the enemy had a strong position, but the lesson was of no avail. The Seventy-Ninth then fell back, and slept on the field. Next day (Friday) the poor fellows had not a morsel of food provided by the commissariat. All the sustenance which they obtained was from a neighboring wheat field. They rubbed the cars they have been worse treated than other regiof grain between their hands, and eat the kerments; the fact is that the whole army was nels. What disgraceful conduct on the part of chamefully managed from first to last, and those whose duty it was to provide food for the the American people know and feel this. army! Only thirty miles from the city of Captain Meagher of the Sixty-Ninth an—edu-Washington, and the army starving! Volunteer cated gentleman—speaks of the brutal treat-regiments are undoubtedly little acquainted with ment of his regiment by the Brigadier Gen-the minutize of providing for themselves; but eval. Justice demands that some legal as they had not the control of the commissriat, it was the duty of the commanders those regulars of which so much boast has been made—to look after the men placed under their charge. It was their duty to take care of them, and see that they wanted for nothing; but, instead of endeavoring to do his duty, Colonel Sherman, the general of the brigade, in a most unfeeling manner, called the regiment a New York rabble, because they went into a wheat field to satisfy the cravings of hunger. We re

ers for three days' rations, and a barrel of raw

tics of the brigadier to reduce the men, and unfit them for fighting, rather than put them in the field in a proper condition. On Saturday, the 20th, the regiment obtained one good meal of crackers and salt pork, and the men felt in good spirits. On Sunday, they were awakened at one o'clock in the morning, for no better purpose than to violate the Sabbath-day by engaging in one of the most ill-Sabbath-day by engaging in one of the most ill-managed battles on record. Onwards they maiched towards Bull Run, for about five miles, give us a glorious victory. and without time for rest or refreshment they, were rushed into the fight. This was the case with all the Union troops. They were first compelled to execute a forced march, then without rest or food they were led to fight an enemy strongly entrenched in a favorable position. The army should have been halted within two mile of the enemy, where they should have rested and fed before being led into battle. There is no excuse for Gen. McDowell and those regulars—supposed skillful generals—under him for the bad treatment of the men before this battle. Seventy-Ninth were moved along a road, exposed for a half hour to the iron hail of a battery before they could fire a volley. But on they went, steady and firm; crossing the creek no secession—to remain with the Abolition and up the ascent, breasting a terrific fire of musketry and cannon, and they wavered not until they reached the immediate presen

nephew. Be this true or not, let us say here, nephew. Be thus true or not, let us say here, that it is held to be highly dishonorable for officers to be guilty of such acts. Another case similar to it once occurred, and it is so peculiar in its relationship, that we cannot forbear to quote it. At the battle of Fuentes de Onoro, in Spain, a French colonel of the Guard took a musket from one of his men and shot down Col onel Cameron, of the old Seventy-Ninth Highdetails connected with that unfortunate engagement. Justice, however, to the Seventy-Ninth landers, at the head of his men. This Cambridgh and Regiment, N. Y. S. M., demands that even was deeply beloved by his soldiers, who we should give something like a history of the part which that regiment has performed in the they charged upon the foe and cut them to

pieces.
Colonel James Camerou died like a true de scendent of Lochiel—

It was here that brave Captain David Brown also fell at the head of his company. New York could ill spare him; he was one of the best practical builders in America, and many of the stone steeples in this city have been raised under his skilful direction. His command was well handled afterwards by Lieutenant More, who received a wound in the shoulder. Capt. Manton fought bravely and held his men to the struggle with the tenacity of a true Scot. Capt. Barclay rallied his men in truly heroic style, determined not to be outdone in courage by the plucky little Captain was not to be kept in such company, made his escape, but with several severe wounds. Captain Morrison was cool and collected as if on parade, and would sometimes survey the field from a tree on his way. Capsurvey the field from a tree on his way. Captain Fartish, a valuable officer, unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy. Captain Coulter, although badly wounded in two places, stood to his post like a hero. Captain Carlisle behaved well in action, and in the retreat, while being hotly pursued by four of the Black Horse, was just about being overcome, when he drew his revolver, and emptied one of their saddles, when the remaining three scampered off, and by this lucky shot saved not only his own life, but that of Captain Morrison, who was a few rods ahead. Captain Ellis was who was a few rods ahead. Captain Ellis was who was a low fore ancest. Capeau and was quite unwell on the morning of the action, but notwithstanding he went forward in good spirits to the fight. After the Colonel's fall, the command devolved upon Major McClellan (Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott not being in the neld), who acted with decided coolness and bravery during the remainder of the engagement. It is reported that several office different regiments showed the "white feather; onel, seven captains—killed, wounded and mis-sing ; and over two hundred men altogether. sing and over two hundred men altogether. It is stated that they went furthest into the field and were the last out of it. The stubborn wald made them hang on to the contest long after they should have been drawn off by a skillfull commander. The Seventy-Ninth was defeated by the battery against which they were stupidly led. They fell back at first in tolerable order, but when they reached the creek, they were swept into the whirlpool of confusion with other regiments. By all accounts it appears that most of those regiments which

it appears that most of those regiments which did the least fighting got into the greatest con-The soldiers of the Seventy-Ninth, after the battle, made their way to Fort Corcoran, and here they were exposed for eight hours to a heavy rain. Here again Col. Sherman came and looked at them, and when asked to allow shelter in the stable of his hones the quest was unfeelingly refused. Next day they were marched into Washington by an higher than that of the Brigadier; but from the loss of so many officers—and the gross ill treatment which the men had received, the rements; the fact is that the whole army was

investigation into the causes of the defeat should be made. The regularly-elected West Point generals surpassed poor General Pierce of the Big Bethel affair in every respect. The battle of Bull Run was not lost for want of good fighting on the part of the soldiers, nor by a charge of Johnson's reserves, but by the utter incapacity of the commanders. The reserves which should have been on the field, kept well in hand for rallying supports, were miles dis-tant. The soldiers fought until perfectly exfer only to the Seventy-Ninth regiment, but hausted for want of food; and altogether they other regiments of the brigade were treated just were handled and treated as if the battle was as badly. The Sixty-Ninth, for example, admit planned for the very purpose of securing a deas badly. The Sixty-Ninth, for example, admit planned for the very purpose of securing a de-equally infamous and inhuman treatment; (as feat To General Ewen, of New York, the related by Captain Meagher,) by the same com-mander. It seemed as if it had been the tac-he has ever been a friend of the regiment, and it must certainly afford him satisfaction to know how well and characteristically this part of his command behaved on that unfortunate day.

A CANDID ACKNOWLEDGMENT.-Col. G. B. Le mar, of Georgia, in a letter dated Richmond, July 25, says:

The enemy thought up to 4 o'clock, they had

On our retreat previously, our wounded fell into their hands. They treated them kindly, kifting them into the shade, and leaving them with canteens full of water.

We have no doubt that this is strictly true with regard to both armies, as we stated some time since on the authority of some soldiers who were in the thickest of the fight.

MAKING THE ISSUE.—A day or two before the Kentricky election, the Paducah Herald strong secession organ in that State, said:

Tet us make the fight for the Legislature Let it be done upon the fair issue of secession or north or join the south—to remain a slave state or abolish slavery. Let us be honest. We all mean secession. Magoffin means it. Breckingidge means it. Powell means it. Burnett means it. We

Battle.

Heroic Conduct of the Federal Troops QRJ. LYON KILLLO WHILE LEADING A

KANSAS REQUEST. LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED!

The Rebels Deny the Killing of Price and McCullough.

Our Loss from 150 to 300 Killed and 700 Wounded.

The Rebel Loss Two Thousand Killed

and Wounded. THE REBELS CARRY THE STARS AND STRIPES.

BOLLA, Mo., Aug. 13. The following additional account of the bat- in check. tle at Springfield furnished by an eye witness, who left Springfield on Sunday morning and came through to this place on horseback.

Our army marched out of Springfield on Friday evening only fifty-five hundred strong, the Home Guards remaining in Springfield. Our forces slept on the prairie a portion of the night, and at about sunrise on Saturday morning droye in the outposts of the enemy and soon after the attack became general.

The attack was made in two columns by dens. Lyon and Sturgiss and Gen. Seigle leading a flanking force of about one thousand men and four guns on the north of the enemy's camp. The fight raged from sunrise until one or two o'clock in the afternoon.

The rebels in overwhelming force charged on Capt. Totten's battery three distinct times but

were repulsed with great slaughier. Gen. Lyon fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and had a horse that from under him. The Colonel, of one of the Kansas regiments having becam disabled, the boys cried out "General you come and lead us on." He did so and at once put himself in front, and while cheering the men on to the charge received a bullet in the left breast and fell from his horse. He was asked in a few minutes afterward he expired without a struggle.

Gen. Siegle had a very severe struggle, and ost three of his guns. His artillery horses were shot in their harness, and the pieces disabled He endeavored to haul them off with a number of prisoners he had taken, but was finally comelled to shandon them spiked the guns and disabled the carriages.

At about one o'clock the enemy seemed to be in great disorder and retreating. Their baggage wagons were on fire.

Our forces were too much fatigued and cut up to pursue, so the battle may be considered

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded on our side :

Capt. Gratz. of the first Missouri was killed Gen. Sweeny was wounded in the leg; Colonel Mitchell, of the Kansas volunteers, seriously wounded; Capt. Plummer, of the regulars. wounded : Capt. Miller, Missouri first, seriously wounded; Capt. Cavendor was wounded in the shoulder, but rode back from the battle field on a horse to Springfield; Capt. Burke was slightly wounded; Col. Detaler was wounded in the left leg, the ball passing through ; Capt. McFarlan, of the Kansas first regiment, was wounded-

supposed mortally, his skull being fractured. The following Lieutenants belonging to the Kansas first regiment were killed: Lieut, R. C. Agnell, company K; Lieut. L. L. Jouil, of Capt. Walker's company; Lieut. Dyer and Lieut. McGaugon of Capt. McCook's company; Lieut. R. A. Barker was shot in the left hand. The Missouri First and Iowa First regiments uffered the most.

General Price was not killed. There were rumors on the field that Ben McCullough was killed but the rebels denied it.

On Saturday night Dr. Marcher and others of our army went back with ambulances to the tattle field from Springfield to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy on the field and were considerately treated. Gen. Lyon's body had been treated with great respect and was brought back with some

of the wounded to Springfield. Major Sturgess took command of the battle field after the death of Gen. Lyon.

Gen. Siegel took command after the battle. Our loss is variously estimated at from 150 to 300 killed and 700 wounded. The enemy's loss is placed at 2,000 killed and wounded.

THERMOMETERS |
THERMO

was the firing of muskets at the rear guard. Gen. Siegle is confident he could have held Springfield against the force they had engaged but he was fearful of reinforcements reaching the enemy from the south-west, and that his Further from the Missouri line of communication to Rolla would be cut off.

Latest From Washington.

Interesting from the Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Dole. is on the eve of leaving for Kansas and Nelsus ka, on business connected with that bureau

The Government has no official advices that other than half-breeds from the Incian territory, west of the Mississippi, have entered the Confederate military service. The forts there having been abandoned by the Unit d States troops, the indians have been intimidated by disunionists, or deceived by promises, depending on the future for fulfilment.

Outside of the above named Indian textitory, the Aboriginies, so far as the Government is advised, have not risen against our authority. The occasional and characteristic outbreaks being confined to themselves, owing to the fact of the absence of the Federal troops to hold them

iNotwithstanding the reports to the contrary, it was not until late last night that ex-Minister Faulkner was removed from jail to pleasant quarters under the eye of the Provost Marshal.

Two of the members of the New York Thirtysecond were arrested at Alexandria on Tuesday, dretted as Fire Zouaves. They were endeavor-ing in that disguise to escape with the returning Zounves to New York. For this they will be condimartialed.

There is no truth in the report that the rebel steamer "Page" has sunk the "Yankee," the flag-ship of the Potomac flotilla.

The journals published in this city yield to the wishes of the military authorities and will hereafter avoid furnishing aid and comfort to the rebels by publishing the details of troop movements

The government regards the parole given by the prisoners who have arrived here from the lines as of no effect.

THE NATIONAL WAR LOAN—FIFTY MIL-LIONS TO BE TAKEN BY THE BANKS.

New York, Aug. 14.

The banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia have agreed to take fifty millions of if he was hurt and replied "no not much," but the war loan, they to be the sole recipients of of the Treasury notes.

Miscellaneons.

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

BLOOD RENOVATOR. .

Is precisely what its name indicates for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhibitating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivides, reinstates and renews the blood in all its eriginal purity. and thus restores and renders the system invulgates to attacks of discuse—it is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

So dismically and skillfully combined, as to the most

powerful topic, and yet so perfectly adapted so as to ace in perpect accordance with the laws of mature, and BERGE SO THE THE WEAKEST STOMAGE and tone up the digestive organs, and silay all hervous tritation. It is also
perfectly exhibitanting in its effects, and yet it in perfollowed by hastide r depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoreuply combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and conexpendity can never injure. As a sure prevenity and

CUTE OF

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, INDIGESTION, DYS.

PERSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NEWVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PALPITATION OF THE BEART, MELANCHOLY, HYPO.
GOONDRIA, NIGHT SWEATS, LANGUOR,
GIDDIDESS, AND ALL THAT GLARS OF
CASES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED

FRENAL WHEATS. FENALE WEAKNESS, AND IRREGULARITIES.

THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL. THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.

Also, Liver forangements or Torpidity, and Liver or mplaints, Diseases of the Kidney, or any general derangement of the Urbary organs.

It will not only ourse the debility foil wing CHiLl 8 and FEVER, but all prevent attacks arising from Missanstic influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked.

Anawelers should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevent continues as strengthess the digrative organs, it should be in the hands of all persods of sedemary, habits,

Laddes not accustomed to much out-door axeroise should always use it.

should always use it.

Michiers should use it, for it is a perfect relief, taken a month or two before the final rial, she will pass the

readful period with perfect case and safety, THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!

Mothers Try It!!

And to you we appeal, to detect the libress or decline not only of your daugters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their candition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they too, would travel in the saw of downward path, until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never-falling affection will uncertingly point you to PROF. WOUDS RESTORATIVI COWDIAL AND BUSINESS WATCHEST COMMENT AND BUSINESS WATCHEST WATC to remedy which should always be on hand in time af

need.

O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and
114 Market Street, rt. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good-bruggists. Price One : o iar , or Bottle.

jy8-daw-ow

DENTISTRY.

Our boys captured one hundred horses of the enemy.

The enemy carried two flags, the Confederate and the Stars and Stripes.

The enemy carried two flags, the Confederate and the Stars and Stripes.

Gen. Siegel marched back to Springfield in good order. After perfecting his avrangements, gathering the baggage, blowing up what powder he could not carry, and destroying other property which he did not want to fall into the hundred of the course hallest Stringfall and on the stars place or the flags.

DENTISTE:

GEO. W. SINE, graduate of the sellow is permanent to distribute and the subject to surject the sit of the office formerly occupied by Dr. Gorgas, on Taird threety elements and the subject or general, that he is prepared to friends and the subject or meaning the prepared with the surject of the surject