MORNING TELEGRAPH

BY GEORGE BERGNER. HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1861. PRICE ONE CENT.

Medical.

DR. JOHNSON
BALTIMORE
LOCK HOSPITAL.

HAS discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE

RELIEF IN SIX TO TWELVE HOURS.

No Mercury or Noxious Drugs.

☞ A CURE WARRANTED, OR NO CHARGE, IN FROM ONE TO TWO DAYS. ☜

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, Decay of the Physical Powers, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Stomach, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin—those terrible disorders arising from the indiscretion or Solitary Habits of Youth—those dreadful and destructive practises which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and destroy both body and mind.

YOUNG MEN.

Young men especially who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talent and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

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

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately cured and full vigor restored.

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

☞ Office No. 7 South Frederick Street, Baltimore, Md., on the left hand side going from Baltimore street, 2 doors from the corner. Be particular in observing the name or number, or you will mistake the place. Be particular for *Ignorant, Trifling Quacks*, with false names, or *Paltry Humbug Certificates*, attracted by the reputation of Dr. Johnson, lurk near.

All letters must contain a Postage Stamp, to use on the reply.

DR. JOHNSTON.

Dr. Johnson member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most 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 astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who having injured themselves by private and improper indulgences, that secret and solitary habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting them for either business or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.

MENTALLY, the fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded:—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evil effects.

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 emaciated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are sadly felt, even when asleep, 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 indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DR. JOHNSON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

By this great and important remedy, Weakness of the Organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored.

Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous, Trembling, Weakness or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this Institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed 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, *besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility*, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.—When the misguided and imprudent votary 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 deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, skin, &c., progressing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

☞ STRANGERS.—The Doctor's diplomas hang in his office.

☞ Letters must contain a Stamp to use on the reply.

☞ Remedies sent by Mail.

☞ No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimore

aprl8-dawly

JUST PUBLISHED.

A MANUAL OF MILITARY SURGERY OR, HINTS ON THE EMERGENCIES OF Field, Camp, and Hospital Practice. BY S. D. GROSS, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY IN THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE AT PHILADELPHIA.

For sale at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE. may 24

SCHEFFER'S BOOK STORE!

(*Near the Harrisburg Bridge.*)

$1.25. JUST RECEIVED from the PAPER, which we will sell at $1.25 per ream.

$3.00 per ream for NOTE PAPER, decorated with the latest and very handsome emblems and patriotic mottoes.

$3.50 for 1000 WHITE ENVELOPES, with national and patriotic emblems, printed in two colors.

Please give us a call. THEO. F. SCHEFFER, Harrisburg

jel7-d

CIDER!!! VINEGAR!!!

MADE from choice and selected Apples, and guaranteed by us to bestrictly pure.

WM. DOCK & CO.

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New Advertisements

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, Sept 27, 1861.

My opinion is requested by the Governor on the following questions, viz:

I. What volunteers will be entitled to vote at the approaching general election in their camps?

II. Whether the volunteers so entitled to vote, can vote for County officers?

I. I am clearly of the opinion that no volunteers will be entitled to vote in their camps, except such as are in actual military service in conformity to law, viz: Such as are in service under the authority of the Governor, on the requisition of the President of the United States. All the field officers of such regiments with be commissioned by the Governor, and the holding of such commissions by the field officers will be a fair test of the right of the regiment to vote.

II. The Act of Assembly provides that the volunteers may exercise the right of suffrage; of course they have as much right to vote for County officers as for any other.

W. M. MEREDITH, Attorney General.

Sept. 28-d6t.

SPECIAL PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, Harrisburg, Sept. 18, 1861.

The following "provisions in case any of the militia or volunteers shall be in actual service at the time of the general election" are published for the benefit of those citizens of Pennsylvania to whom they may apply in connection with the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1861:

Whenever any of the citizens of this Commonwealth, qualified as hereinbefore provided, shall be in any actual military service in any detachment of the militia or corps of volunteers, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this commonwealth, on the day of the general election, as aforesaid, such citizens may exercise the right of suffrage at such places as may be appointed by the commanding officer of the troop, or company, to which they shall respectively belong, as fully as if they were present at the usual place of election: *Provided*, That no member of any such troop or company, shall be permitted to vote at the place so appointed, if at the time of such election he shall be within ten miles of the place at which he would be entitled to vote, if not in service as aforesaid.

The proceedings for conducting such elections shall be as far as practicable, in all respects the same as are herein directed in the case of general elections, except that the captain or commanding officer of each company or troop shall act as judge, and that the first lieutenant or officer second in command, shall act as inspector, at such election, so far as shall relate to such company or troop; and in case of the neglect or refusal of such officers, or either of them, to serve in such capacity, the officer or officers next in command in such company or troop, shall act as judge or inspector as the case may be.

The officer authorized to perform the duties of judge, shall administer the proper oath or affirmation to the officer who shall act as inspector, and as soon as such officer shall have been sworn or affirmed, he shall administer the proper oath or affirmation to the officer whose duty it shall be to act as judge, and such officer acting as judge shall appoint two persons to act as clerks, and shall administer to them the proper oaths or affirmations.

The several officers authorized to conduct such elections shall take the like oaths or affirmations, shall have the like powers, and they, as well as other persons who may attend, vote, or offer to vote, at such election, shall be subject to the like penalties and restrictions as are declared or provided in this act, in the case of elections by the citizens at their usual places of election.

Within three days after such election, the judges thereof shall respectively transmit through the nearest post office, a return thereof together with the tickets, tally lists of voters, to the prothonotary of the county in which such electors would have voted, if not in military service. And the said judges shall transmit another return of such election to the commanding officer of the regiment or battallion, as the case may be, who shall make a general return under his hand and seal, of the votes of all the companies or troops under his command and shall transmit the same through the nearest post office to the secretary of the commonwealth.

It shall be the duty of the prothonotary of the county, to whom such returns shall be made, to deliver to the return judges of the same county, a copy certified under his hand and seal, of the return of votes so transmitted to him by the judges of the election in the companies or troops aforesaid.

The return judges of the proper county or counties, in which the volunteers or militia men aforesaid may have resided at the time of being called into actual service as aforesaid, shall meet on the second Tuesday in November next after the election. And when two or more counties are connected in the election, the meeting of the judges from each county shall be postponed in such case until the Friday following the said second Tuesday in November.

The return judges so met, shall include in their enumeration the votes so returned, and thereupon shall proceed in all respects in the like manner as is provided in this act, in cases where all the votes shall have been given at the usual place of election.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

sep18-dsawte

BOARDING.

PLEASANT apartments, with use of bath, gas &c., with good board, can be obtained by a couple of gentlemen at No. 5, Locust street. House lately occupied by Gen. Miller, near the river. sep16-d2w-2taw

HEAD QUARTERS, Harrisburg, Sept. 9, 1861.

A BOARD OF SURGEONS for the examination of candidates for the post of Surgeon and Surgeon's mate in the Pennsylvania troops, will assemble in Harrisburg, at the Hall of Representatives, Wednesday, Oct. 2d, 1861, at 9 a. m, when and where all desiring appointments will present themselves.

By order of the Governor.

HENRY H. SMITH, M. D. Surgeon General, Penn'a.

sel0-3taw

ALDERMAN.

HENRY PEFFER.

OFFICE—THIRD STREET, (SHELL'S ROW,) NEAR MARKET.

Residence, Chestnut street, near Fourth

CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

my12-dtf

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.

Description of the Notes.

The above is a representation of the One Hundred Dollar Treasury Note. It is of the same size, and as near a fac simile as can be made on wood, and at the same time adaptable to the rapid printing of the typographical steam press. The orginal note, however, is of the finest artistic finish, and in two colors, viz: The large outline "C" behind "United States," and the figures "100" in tablet in each lower corner, are printed in green: the figures, lettering, portrait of General Scott, and the coupons, are all in black ink. The name and signature on the above are, of course, fictitious, having been put in by wood engraving, merely to show the general appearance of filling up. The back of the note is printed in green, with its amount very beautifully expressed in geometrical lathe work and figures. On one end of the back is also the indorsment, and on the other end the rate of interest per day, viz: two cents a day on the other end the $100 note. The public will perceive that the coupons are numbered and dated to expire every six months, and can be readily cut off, and presented to the nearest transfer office for payment at the times of maturity. The various denominations of Treasury Notes, bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest, are now being signed at Washington, and will be issued to the public in a few days. They are as follows: $56, $100, $1,000, $5,000. In the meanwhile, subscriptions will be received at the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, by C. Hager, Esq., who holds the agency for this county, and at the Banking House of Reed, McGrann & Co. The $5, $10, $20, on demand notes, without interest, are already in circulation, but have not yet reached the ordinary channels of trade. The style and finish of each denomination is different; therefore, the above is a representation of the $100 only. The coupons, however, are attached to all the denominations in the same manner, but the interest is specified according to the amount of the face of the note. The notes are all executed by the American Bank Note Company, and embrace the most perfect security against counterfeiting or alterations. They are also rendered anti-photographic by the use of a patent indestructible green colored ink, for which the Bank Note Company have the exclusive use.

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1861.

Conflagrations occur nightly in the Metropolis; and in almost every instance they are the work of an incendiary. Thousands of dollars worth of property has been destroyed within the present month, without scarcely an effort to allay the devouring element. The fact is that we have had for years a miserable fire department, rendering no service whatever in protecting the property of our citizens, and controlled principally by corrupt and hackneyed politicians, whose only object was to influence the firemen in their favor. But since the rebellion broke out we have none at all, the members of the several companies having discarded "der masheen" to don the uniform of the soldier, and hence the property of our citizens is left to the mercy of the incendiary. But time and again the authorities of Philadelphia have proffered to the government the use of two steam fire engines, but I believe as yet no notice has been taken of their generosity. Why this heedless apathy I cannot conjecture. Surely the authorities know, when the doleful sound of the fire bell is ringing in their ears a dozen times times a night, when the smoke is rolling in thick clouds over the city, and vast globes of flame illuminate the atmosphere for several miles around, it is necessary and important that the kindness and thoughtfulness of the good people of the "Quaker city" should be acknowledged. The emergencies of the times demand that the strictest surveillance should be instituted to guard against the torch of the traitor, for there are hundreds in our midst who would willingly commit the damnable crime of arson. Let the engines so generously tendered be forthcoming, and then instead of the calcined and blackened ruins which greet the eye in every square, stately mansions will be visible.

Were you in this city a day you would be perfectly astounded at the number of troops that arrive daily, and with what alacrity and quietness they move away in all directions. Recruits for regiments which have been here for some time land at the depot in citizens' dress, unaccompanied by music, and proceed to the camps without persons knowing it, and hence no outsider can give a fair estimate of the quantity of troops in and around the city. Had you not announced editorially many days since that the publication of the movements of troops would be suppressed in your columns, I would exert myself to ascertain some facts in relation thereto. But it is undoubtedly the duty of every loyal citizen to refrain from soliciting information that would be likely to aid the enemy in any manner, and I must confess that I was delighted to hear your resolve, and sincerely hoped that other northern papers would do likewise. But a great many have rescinded their resolutions, and forfeited their obligations to their readers. Surrounded as we are in this city by rebel sympathisers, it pains me beyond description to read in our newspapers—which should be more faithful to the Government than any others—daily accounts of the arrival of troops, ammunition, and all kinds of ordnance. There is certainly plenty other material to fill their columns with without resorting to this injurious method, which is contrary to express orders and good sense, and every person who has the cause at heart feels justly indignant at the manner in which direct orders from the department are regarded by the newspaper editors of this city and their Baltimore cotemporaries.

The President, Cabinet, Gen. M. Clellan and other *distingues* in the service, are devoting a great deal of their time reviewing troops, and wherever they go they are received enthusiastically, particularly their young General, whose presence seems to inspire the soldiers very much. After reviewing them he invariably examines the condition of the camps, the sanitary regulations, and the state of every department. He is very careful of the men, and does everything in his power that is conducive to their health and comfort, and never fails to make inquiry as to the competency and regularity of the Quartermaster of each regiment. These notables are generally accompanied by Prince de Joinville and son, the latter having been appointed to the United States Naval School. The Prince will no doubt give a correct version of American affairs when he returns to his native land.

One part of the Patent Office has been appropriated for hospital purposes, and there are some sick soldiers in it now, though not prostrated by any contagious disease. There are very few curiosities in this department, nearly all having been removed to the Smithsonian Institute, which place attracts a great many visitors—so many, that in all probability the doors will be closed against those who may hereafter desire to see the numberless curiosities in the museum of that building. There can be seen in the Institute anything from a crocodile down to the smallest bug, besides innumerable experimental articles, foreign and domestic relics, splendid paintings, costly statuary, etc., and it will be a great disappointment to strangers coming from a distance to the Metropolis, not to gain admittance to gratify their curiosity.

ERATO.

The Telegraph.

UNION CONVENTION.—A call for a meeting over the above caption appeared in the well known Breckinridge organ of this city on Thursday morning last, and was also circulated through the city by handbills printed at the same office, calling upon the Union men to assemble at the Court House at two o'clock on Friday afternoon. Not exactly knowing the meaning or the object of the call our reportorial duty called us to the place. After repeated tolling of the huge bell in the steeple of the Court House, L. N. Ott, Esq., called the meeting to order, whilst the following gentlemen occupied seats within the bar of the Court House, viz:

J. P. Rutherford, Jacob Shell, William F. Murray, L. N. Ott, J. D. Boas, Jacob Fisler, Daniel Wilt, John P. Shoop, Sol. Landis, Ed. Shell, H. M. Graydon and Stewart Wilson.

Mr. Ott nominated J. D. Boas chairman.

Jacob Fisler and J. P. Shope, Secretaries.

Isaac Nisley and John Haldeman, Secretaries, which nominations were agreed to.

Mr. Ott moved that a committee of nine be appointed to settle a ticket and draft resolutions. Agreed to.

Jacob Shell, Esq., was appointed chairman.

Mr. Ott moved that H. B. Schreiner be added to the committee, which was agreed to.

Mr. Schreiner appeared in front of the speaker's chair and stated distinctly that he desired no such appointment.

Mr. Ott moved that the convention adjourn for half an hour, in order to allow the committee to fix up the ticket and resolutions. Agreed to.

Dr. Barr inquired of the chair whether the action of this committee would be subject to any amendment, or if it was intended that this committee should fix up the matter to suit themselves, and that the Union men would then be asked to ratify it.

Mr. Rutherford exclaimed that none of the candidates on the other ticket would be nominated, and that the report of the committee would be subject to amendments.

Mr. Ott now commenced a regular speech and proceeded until one of the gentlemen reminded the President that the Convention had agreed to adjourn and the President in turn reminded the speaker of it; whereupon the Convention adjourned till three o'clock.

AT THREE O'CLOCK the convention was again called to order.

Mr. Shell reported the following ticket:

PRESIDENT JUDGE.—Jno. J. Pearson.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.—R. F. Kelker, Samuel Landis.

ASSEMBLY.—Jno. A. Fisher, —— Wiest.

PROTHONOTARY.—J. C. Young.

TREASURER.—Jno. L. Speel.

REGISTER.—Jesse B. Hummel.

COMMISSIONER.—Peter Hocker.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.—J. P. Shoop.

AUDITOR.—Francis Wenrich.

Some one moved that the report be adopted.

The President took the question, and it was voted down by a decisive vote, but nevertheless the President decided the report to be adopted.

Dr. Barr arose and stated the fact that the report was certainly voted down, and in order to determine it correctly, he requested the President to take another vote.

Mr. Rutherford objected to taking the vote again, he said it was only done for the purpose of defeating the report.

Dr. Barr replied sharply to Mr. Rutherford by reminding him that his Union sentiments could not be doubted, that he had four sons in the army.

Mr. Orr also objected to taking the vote again.

A stranger in the passage remarked that he desired everything fairly done, and demanded that the vote should again be taken.

The President, however, refused to state the question again on the adoption of the report, and declared it carried.

Mr. Shell now read the resolutions, which seemed to be well written, and which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Rutherford now moved that the Convention adjourn. Agreed to.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Owing to the heavy storms that prevailed yesterday and last night, we are unable to present our readers this morning with the usual telegraphic reports.]

Later From Washington.

AN ADVANCE EXPECTED ON MUNSON HILL.

Drafting not Sanctioned by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

It was generally rumored through the city that there would be an advance from one of our divisions across the Potomac this morning, for the purpose of driving the rebels out of their entrenchments on Munson's Hill. But up to noon all was quiet.

One of our pickets was severely wounded by a shot from a rebel picket last night. This shows that they have not abandoned this practice, which has been forbidden along the Federal line.

The Government has satisfactory assurance that there will be as many volunteers tendered as will be needed, without resorting to drafting, and has, therefore refused to sanction the latter process of raising men.

Thomas J. Jeffries, Esq., of Philadelphia, paid paid a visit to Washington, a few days since, at the request of the War Department, to make arrangements for organizing a huge blacksmith shop for the Department. The amount of work is very large. The economical management of the Assistant Secretary of War is exhibited, in this instance, by making such changes as will save, in this one item, a hundred thousand dollars per annum.

Private J. T. Kaine, of company C, Thirty-first Pennsylvania regiment, who was stabbed with a bayonet, on Sunday last, in the seventh ward, has improved considerably within the past day or two, and is now considered out of danger.

THE HERO OF THE DAY.

Sketch of Colonel Mulligan.

The Detroit *Advertiser* gives the following interesting sketch of the hero of Lexington:

Colonel James A. Mulligan was born in the city of Utica, New York, in the year 1826, and is consequently in his thirty-second year. His parents were natives of Ireland.

His mother, after the death of his father, which took place when he was a child, removed to Chicago, where she has resided with her son for the past twenty-three years. He was educated at the Catholic College of North Chicago, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Kinsellar, now of New York city.

He is a strict member of the Catholic Church. In 1852, and 1853 and 1854, he read law in the office of the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Congressman from the Chicago district. For a short time he edited the *Western Tablet*, in Chicago. In 1856 he was admitted an attorney-at-law in Chicago. At this time he held the position of Second Lieutenant in the Chicago Shields Guards, one of the companies attached to the Irish Brigade now in Missouri, and which has done so well at Lexington.

In the winter of 1857, Senator Fitch, of Indiana, tendered him a clerkship in the Department of the Interior. He accepted the position, and spent the winter at Washington. During his residence in Washington he corresponded with the Utica *Telegraph*.

After his return from Washington, he was elected Captain of the Shields Guards. On the news arriving of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, he threw his soul into the National cause. The Irish American companies held a meeting, of which he was chairman.

Shortly afterward he went to Washington with a letter, written by the late Senator Douglas on his death-bed, to the President, tendering a regiment to be called the "Irish Brigade."—He was elected Colonel, and immediately went to work with a will. The course of the "Brigade," up to the battle at Lexington is well known; it has nobly, bravely and honorably done its duty.

He is a rigid temperance man, although he is jocund and whole-souled to a fault. He is six feet three inches in height, with a wiry, elastic frame—a large lustrous hazel eye, an open, frank, Celtic face, stamped with courage, pluck and independence, surmounted with a bushy profusion of hair, tinctured with gray.

THE FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The position of the hostile forces in Western Virginia is thus stated by the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 16th inst.:

Considerable misapprehension seems to exist in regard to the relative positions of Lee and Rosencranz. Contrary to the impression of many persons, the headquarters of the two generals are seventy-five miles distant from each other, Clarksburg being the headquarters of Rosencranz and Huntersville in Pocahontas county. Rosencranz, though the ranking officer in Northwestern Virginia, is the the officer immediately in command of the forces assailing Gen'l Lee. It is understood that Gen. Reynolds is their commander. It is not supposed that any of the forces that attacked Floyd on Gauly river, on Tuesday, were taken from Gen. Reynold's command. They were troops that had been stationed at different points in Northwestern Virginia, and some three or four newly arrived regiments from Ohio. Gen. Reynolds' camp is at the junction of the Staunton and Parkersburg and of the Huntersville turnpike roads. The other camp of the Yankee army is on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike, on Cheat Mountain, eight miles East of this camp. On the same road, at foot Cheat Mountain, in Pocahontas county, on Greenbrier river, is the camp of our Gen. H. R. Jackson. Gen. Lee's camp as already stated, is on the Huttonsville and Huntersville road, eighteen miles above the former place.