

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1862.

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THE TELEGRAPH

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DR. JOHNSON'S LOCK HOSPITAL!

HAS discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for DISEASES OF IMPURENCE.

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affection of the Bladders and Bladder, Involuntary discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Irritability, Low Spirits, Constipation of the Bowels, Pain in the Head, Throat, Stomach or Bowels—those who are afflicted with these various ailments should be careful to get a cure.

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 brilliant talents and promising prospects.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, etc., should be careful to get a cure.

Organic Weakness. Immediately Cured, and full vigor restored. This distressing affection—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the individual for indulging in the pleasures of youth.

Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street. Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Will not be observed from the street.

Dr. Johnson. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and also in the most celebrated Dispensaries of the Continent.

Take Particular Notice. Dr. Johnson addresses all those who have injured themselves by the use of the "Pain Expeller" or "Pain Killer" or any other similar medicine.

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Disease of Impudence. When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, he should be careful to get a cure.

Strangers. Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnson's advertisements, or style themselves in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians incapable of curing the most ordinary ailments.

Salad Oil. A large supply of fresh Salad Oil, in large and small bottles, and of different brands, are received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR. & CO.

Fire Crackers by the chest or box, just received and for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

Pure oider vinegar, warranted, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

Dentistry. DR. GEO. W. STINE, graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, having permanently located in the city of Harrisburg, and taken the office formerly occupied by Dr. Gorgan, on Third street, between Market and Walnut, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to perform all operations in the Dental profession, either surgically or mechanically, in a manner that shall not be surpassed by operators in the city or any other city.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Gen. Pope's Army.

THE PURSUIT OF JACKSON.

HE IS FOUND AND ROUTED.

The Rebels Badly Whipped in Saturday's Fight.

CAPTURE OF MANY OF OUR WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Major Anderson, Chief of Jackson's Artillery, Captured.

The Rebel Camp Strewn with Dead Men, Horses and Arms.

Their Retreat Made in Great Confusion.

Gen. Banks Disabled by his late Injury.

GEN. WILLIAMS COMMANDS HIS CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, August 13, 1862.

To Major General Halleck:—The subject report was received at one o'clock this morning.

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From Gen. McClellan's Army

Treatment of Rebels found within the Federal Lines.

Correspondence between the Rebel Gen. Lee and Gen. McClellan.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA, July 21, 1862.

GENERAL:—It has come to my knowledge that many of our citizens engaged in peaceful avocations have been arrested and imprisoned because they refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, while others by hard and harsh treatment have been compelled to take an oath not to bear arms against the Government.

I have learned that about one hundred of the latter class have recently been released from Fortress Monroe.

This Government refuses to admit the right of the authorities of the United States to arrest our citizens and exhort from their parole not to render military service to their country under the penalty of incurring punishment in case they fall into the hands of your forces.

I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that such oaths will not be regarded as obligatory, and persons who take them will be required to render military service. Should your government treat the rendition of such service by these persons as a breach of parole and treat it accordingly, this government will resort to retaliatory measures as the only means of compelling the observance of the rules of civilized warfare.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

General Commanding, H. W. HALLECK.

Major Gen. G. B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, Aug. 13, 1862.

Major Gen. G. B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

GENERAL:—I have just received from the Adjutant General's office your letter of July 21, enclosing a letter from Gen. R. E. Lee, of July 21st.

The letters of Gen. Dix and Maj. Gen. Wool will furnish you with the proper information in reply to Gen. Lee's complaints in regard to the treatment of prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

The government of the United States has never authorized any extortion of oaths of allegiance or military paroles, and has forbidden any measures to be resorted to tending to that end. Instead of extorting oaths of allegiance and paroles, it has refused the application of several thousand prisoners to be permitted to take them and return to their homes in the rebel States. At the same time the Government claims and will exercise the right to arrest, imprison or place beyond the limits of the United States any person who is an enemy of or of any other treasonable act, and if any person arrested voluntarily takes the oath of allegiance, or gives the military parole and afterwards violates their pledged faith, they will be punished according to the laws and usages of war. I will assure Gen. Lee that no unseasonable threats of retaliation on his part will deter this government from exercising its lawful rights over both persons and property of whatsoever name or character.

Very respectfully your ob'd servant, (Signed) H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

U. S. ARMY, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1862.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding, &c.

GENERAL:—Your letter of July 6th was received at the Adjutant General's office on the 14th, but supposing from its endorsement that it required no further reply, it was filed without being shown to the President or Secretary of War. I learn today for the first time that such letter had been received and hasten to reply. No authentic information has been received in relation to the execution of either John Owen or Mumford, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of the alleged executions, of which you will be duly informed.

I need hardly assure you, General, that so far as the United States authorities are concerned, this contest will be carried on in strict accordance with the laws and usages of modern warfare, and that all excesses will be duly punished.

In regard to the burning of bridges, &c., within our lines by persons in disguise as peaceful citizens, I refer you to my letter of the 22d of January last to Gen. Price, in which you will find the views there expressed as not material, differing from those I stated in your letter.

In regard to retaliation by taking the lives of innocent persons, I know of no modern authority which justifies it except on the extreme case of a war with any uncivilized foe, which has himself first established such a barbarous rule. The United States will never countenance such a proceeding unless forced to do so by the barbarous conduct of an enemy who first applies such a rule to our citizens.

Very respectfully, &c., H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief of U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE C. S., NASH RICHMOND, August 2d, 1862.

To the General Commanding Army of the United States, Washington:

GENERAL:—On the 29th of June last, I was instructed by the Secretary of War to inquire of Major Gen. McClellan as to the truth of alleged rumors current on our credits by officers of the United States Army.

The cases of Wm. B. Mumford, reported to have been murdered at New Orleans by order of Major General B. F. Butler, and Col. John Owen, reported to have been murdered in Missouri by order of Major General Pope, were those referred to.

I had the honor to be informed by Maj. Gen. McClellan, that he had referred these inquiries to his government for a reply. No answer has as yet been received.

The President of the Confederate States has since been credibly informed that numerous officers of the army of the United States within the Confederacy, have been guilty of felonies and capital offenses, which are punishable by all laws, humane and divine.

I am directed by him to bring to your notice a few of those best authenticated newspapers received from the United States, announce as a fact that Major General Hunter has armed slaves for the murder of their masters, and has done all in his power to inaugurate a servile war, which is worse than that of the savage, inasmuch as it superadds other horrors to the

Indiscriminate slaughter of all ages, sexes and conditions.

Brig. General Phelps is reported to have initiated at New Orleans the example set by Maj. General Hunter on the coast of South Carolina.

Brig. General N. W. Fitch is stated in the same journals to have murdered in cold blood ten peaceful citizens, because one of their men while invading our country was killed by some unknown person while defending his home.

I am instructed by the President of the Confederate States to repeat the enquiry relative to the cases of Mumford and Owen, and to ask whether the statement in relation to the action of Generals Hunter, Phelps, and Fitch are admitted to be true, and whether the conduct of these Generals is sanctioned by their government.

I am further directed by his Excellency, the President, to give notice that, in the event of not receiving a reply to these inquiries within fifteen days from the date of this letter, that it will be assumed that the alleged facts are true, and are sanctioned by the government of the United States. In such an event, on that Government will rest the responsibility of the retribution of retaliatory measures which shall be adopted to put an end to the merciless atrocities which now characterize the war against the Confederate States.

I am, most respectfully, &c., R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

From Philadelphia.

Further Particulars of the Fire.

Destruction of the Wissahickon Railroad Bridge and a Large Woolen Mill.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.

Robinson's mill, a large four-story stone structure, located at the junction of the Wissahickon and Ridge turnpikes, in the Twenty-first Ward, was totally destroyed by fire about 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The first and second stories were occupied by John Dobson, who was engaged in spinning yarn for blankets. Loss estimated at \$10,000. Insured for \$5,000. The third and fourth stories were occupied by Mrs. Ann Halkyard for manufacturing woolen yarns. Loss \$65,000. Insured for \$35,000. The mill belonged to the Robinson estate, and was valued at \$20,000. Insured for \$8,000. The building is a complete wreck, only a portion of the wall remaining.

The flames communicated to the large bridge by which the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown railroad crosses the Wissahickon, and the superstructure was entirely destroyed. The abutments are not injured. The bridge was 428 feet in length and 70 feet in height, and consisted of three spans. It was built of yellow pine, and was covered with tin.

The structure had been entirely renewed within a year or eighteen months. Exclusive of the abutments, it cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000, and is insured for \$10,000 in the Royal Insurance Company. There will be but little interference with travel upon the road. A little more time will be consumed in making the trip, as it will be necessary to change cars at the bridge. The railroad company will immediately replace the structure by an iron truss bridge, which it is expected will be completed in the course of a month or six weeks. A small building used as a carpenter shop was partially destroyed, and the dwelling of Mr. Jonathan B. Moore, on the east side of the Wissahickon turnpike, made a narrow escape. The turnpike along the Wissahickon is completely blocked up by the ruins of the bridge. The fire originated accidentally, and is attributed to friction in the packer machine.

From Washington.

Wounded Officers from the late Battle.

BANKS OF ISSUE IN WASHINGTON.

Clerks in the State Department entering the Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.

The following officers, wounded in the recent action near Slaughter's Mountain, are at the Metropolitan Hotel:

Col. W. R. Creighton, Seventh Ohio; Major C. E. Fulton, Sixty-sixth Ohio; Lieutenant Eaton, Second and Hopkins, Seventh Ohio; Capt. J. J. Wight, Twenty-ninth Ohio; Lieut. Stewart, company C, Twenty-ninth Ohio; Lieut. E. J. Hulbert, Twenty-ninth Ohio; W. N. Clark, company K, Sixty-sixth Ohio; Lieut. Dice, company K, Twenty-ninth Ohio; Capt. S. T. Moran.

The following are the only regular banks of issue in the District of Columbia, and received as bankable, namely:—Bank of Metropolis, Bank of Washington, Patriotic Bank of Washington and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and the Bank of Commerce, Georgetown. This information is given for the protection of the distant public.

Today Secretary Seward formally recommended to the employees in his Department that they furnish many soldiers for the war as there are persons therein fit for duty below the age of forty-five. Of the entire number fifteen are capable for this purpose. The Secretary at the same time pledged himself to furnish three substitutes.

The Clerks promptly responded, and it is understood ten or eleven men have already been supplied by them, either personally or by substitute. The remainder to complete the quota will doubtless soon be forth coming. Two of the Clerks will leave Washington to enter the service elsewhere.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Indications of a Movement by Gen. McClellan's Army.

THE TRANSPORTS ORDERED TO FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of 400 Discharged Musicians.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.

The steamer Georganna, Capt. Pearson, from Old Point, came into port about 8 o'clock this morning, having been detained at the point of departure. The number of passengers on board was not over one hundred and fifty, and much less than the average. Among the passengers were several officers of the United States Navy direct from Harrison's Landing, who came down the river in the regular mail boat without molestation on either side of the James river.

It is learned from these officers that all the entire fleet of transports had been ordered by Gen. McClellan to leave the James river and anchor near Fortress Monroe, which was being done when the Georganna left. The same officers also report that the army under the command of Gen. McClellan was preparing to move, but in what direction it would be improper to state.

Among the passengers by the steamer was Colonel Owen, commanding the Sixty-ninth Infantry of Pennsylvania, and Surgeon C. O. Bombardier, of the same command. The latter was quite ill, and in charge of the Colonel, who is absent on a short furlough. Just as the Georganna was leaving the Fortress wharf, the steamer Georgia came in for the purpose of carrying four hundred discharged musicians to Baltimore. She reached here about three hours behind the Georganna. The steamer Stepping Stones was at Old Point, with her crew well.

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

Another Rebel Report of the Capture of Baton Rouge.

CAIRO, Aug. 13.

Rebel authority reports that Breckenridge attacked Baton Rouge on Tuesday morning last. He was at first repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. Clark, of Mississippi, and Col. Thomas Hunt, of Kentucky, were killed. The repulse is said to have been in charge of the Colonel, who is absent on a short furlough. Just as the Georganna was leaving the Fortress wharf, the steamer Georgia came in for the purpose of carrying four hundred discharged musicians to Baltimore. She reached here about three hours behind the Georganna. The steamer Stepping Stones was at Old Point, with her crew well.

FROM TENNESSEE.

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

They Claim a Victory in the Fight at Cumberland Gap.

NEW YORK, August 11.

A dispatch in the Richmond papers, dated Knoxville, 8th instant, says:—After a fight of nearly four hours near Tazewell, twelve miles from Cumberland Gap, the Federals were repulsed with great slaughter, and were in full retreat. General Barton succeeded in gaining the Federal rear, and Stevenson being reinforced, flanked General Bowen's command, capturing the Federal army of Tennessee. The Rebel General Caswell was assassinated six miles from Knoxville. The murderer was arrested.

In our afternoon edition of yesterday we published despatches from Gen. Morgan, commanding the Federal forces at Cumberland, stating that there had been engagements on the 5th and 6th inst., in which the rebels were decidedly whipped. It would take a day for the news to go from Tazewell to Knoxville, and it is undoubtedly the same fight of which such contrary accounts are given.—Eps. TENNESSEAN.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.

Flour steady; wheat quiet—white \$1 55@1 65 and red \$1 85@1 90. Corn dull at 66@68 for white and 68@64 for yellow. Oats at 50@52 for Pennsylvania. Whisky dull. Provisions quiet.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

Flour firm; sales of 11,000 bbls. at \$4 80@5 00 for State, \$5 40@5 50 for Ohio, and \$5 30@5 50 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1c.—sales of 80,000 bus. at \$1 18@1 21 for Chicago spring, \$1 17@1 23 for Milwaukee club. Corn quiet—sales of 100,000 bushels, at 66@68c. Beef quiet. Mess pork unchanged. Lard firm at 84@85. Whisky dull at 80@81.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

206 DOLLARS BOUNTY.

RECRUITS WANTED.

TO FILL UP THE 110TH REGIMENT. COL. D. HEENAN, COMMANDING. NOW ENCAMPED AT HESTONVILLE, PHILA.

TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

Pay to Date from Enrollment. 25 Paid when Mustered into Service; 40 Paid when Mustered into Service; 100 from United States Government; 150 from the State of Pennsylvania; 41 Private Subscription.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, MECHANICSBURG, PA.

REV. O. EGE & SONS.

AN ACADEMIC AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. Sessions from September 1st to July 1st. ANNUALLY. Charges \$75 to \$80 per session. Apply to Capt. William A. Post, Capt. Thos. S. King, Recruiting Officers, at Henry Frick's Hotel, Fifth and Market streets, or Mr. GEO. H. BARDWELL, 511-513 Chestnut Street, Harrisburg, Pa. 511-513

THEO. F. SCHEFFER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, NO. 18, MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.

Clarified New Orleans sugar, a cheap and beautiful article, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. BAKER'S Cocoa and Sweet Chocolate, 100 lbs. per cask.