Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA. FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19, 1864.

Union State Central Committee. A meeting of the Union State Central Committee will be held at the committee rooms in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, September 1st, at four o'clock, P. M. It is earnestly ber 1st, at jour o clock, P. M. It is entuestly requested that every member be punctual in attendance, as business of great importance will be brought before the meeting.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

A. W. Benedigt, | Secretaries.

Mr. Lincoln and the Politicians.

The movement which re-nominated Abraham Lincoln for re-election to the Presidency, originated entirely with the people. They regarded him as the best representative of honesty, since the days of Washington, that ever wielded national Executive power; and without any leading from those who generally control the machinery of party, without any consultation with those who always monopolize the honors and the profits of political triumphs, the great masses of the American people voluntarily and enthusiastically agreed to re-elect this man President because their highest interests were at stake in such a result. Heretofore the people had left the initial movements of political parties with their leaders, to whose manipulation candidates were indebted for nominations—nominations which these same leaders managed by the tightening of party lines, and appeals to party pride, to invest with a sort of sacredness which few men could resist, and which the great mass looked upon as too holy to oppose. By a long exercise of this power, the political leaders of the North began to feel and display the same arrogance which always characterized the slave-holders of the South. Men here in the North talked of controlling counties and commonwealths, and leading thousands of intelligent citizens as their interests or bargains with others might dictate, just as glibly as a slave-holder talked of controlling the degraded beings of a plantation. Such a feeling has long imbued the political hacks who get their living and means of rioting in licentious debauchery at "the public crib" in the city of Washington. In the Federal metropolis it is not unusual to hear these adventurers, politicians in "small leading strings" talk largely of "my district" and what they intended to do in "my State." This condition of affairs existed largely when the different States and the different counties therein were moving as one mass for the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln. Nothing in history equals the sublimity or the unanimity of that movement. Men were caught and hurried onward in the great demonstration of the people, until the uprising became something like the mighty rally that brought the people together when the guns of the trait ors at Charleston opened their murderous fire on the devoted band of patriots in Fort Sumter. But mark the first influence which this movement had upon the mere politician, upon those who have heretofore controlled the preferences of the people for candidates. The moment this class discovered that the renomination of Mr. Lincoln left them without the completion of a single bargain-the hour that the mercenary hangers on to party were confident that they could not make this renomination "pay," and that Mr. Lincoln was independent of all the political leaders in the land, the cry was raised that the meeting of the Convention which nominated him was premature—that they should have postned that Convention until our armies had struck more decisive blows at rebellion, and that the nomination should have been considered with more deliberation. The hypocrites and demagogues who offer these pleas as justification for their present attitude of autagonism to the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, cannot disguise their real feeling. They have lost power, and hence have resolved on the desperate game of ruling or ruining.-Like the slave-holding aristocracy, these men deny to the people all franchise but that of supporting nominations made to their hands. Old party customs have been innovated by this second nomination of Mr. Lincoln-and old party leaders having been ignored by the mighty movement on the part of the free masses of the free States which led to the renomination, the men who discover therein the loss of power, are seeking, as the slaveholders are now doing, to rebel, to antagonize, to destroy what they can no longer con-

The movements which certain men are engaged in are not unnoticed by the masses of the people. The jealous eyes of hundreds and thousands of men are narrowly watching the demagogues who are attempting plans to force Mr. Lincoln from the Presidential canvass. Whether these plans are successful or not, those who are engaged in them will forever be held in suspicion by the people. Whether the oracular preaching of the politicians who intest Washington is heeded or not, we can assure such men that if Mr. Lincoln should be forced from this contest by their games, it will rend the now strong Union party into a thousand factions, each one led by as bad a man as those who are engazed in this initial movement of mischief, and all intent only on the plunder which now animates the souls and controls the fingers of what are called party leaders in Washington

Abraham Lincoln was fairly re-nominated by the people. He was re-nominated because the people have faith in his integrity. He is the best representative of an honest man that has occupied the Presidential chair since the days of Washington. Those who complain of him, are themselves base and corrupt. Those who would force him from the Presdential canvass, are impelled in their efforts by motives of sordid personal interest-by feelings of personal disappointment, and not by a single patriotic sentiment, object or purpose. It is a lie, unvarnished and unadorned 2,000 millions. Deducting this from our net 2,000 millions. feelings of personal disappointment, and not that Mr. Lincoln cannot be re-elected. If he carnings, the People who are security for this vania.

cannot be re-elected, then is the entire ob- | loan are 1,000 millions richer to-day than they ect of the war a fraud—then is the cause a bauble for the preservation of which our sacrifices of blood and life may be accounted as so much flendish, useless and barbarous waste-and then, too, is the government a mere cheat, by which to trick the people, monopolize their resources and destroy their patrimony. The men who are engaged in the plots to destroy Abraham Lincoln, would have us believe all this, but a sublime faith in God and Justice, imbues us with a different belief. We believe that the Union and its salvation depend upon the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, and we also believe that those who act in opposition to this fact are traitors, who would sacrifice any candidate if their dirty desires and sordid ambition were

sure of benefit in the end.

We ask our loyal cotemporaries throughout
Pennsylvania, now floating the name of Abraham Lincoln at the head of their columns, to join with us in warning the masses of the people against the machinations of the politicians. We want no leaders to assist us in giving the vote of Pennsylvania to Mr. Lincoln. It would be better for the people, God knows, if the leaders who are now conspiring in Washington to thwart their just preferences. were all in the rebel army with muskets on their shoulders. Such a riddance would save the loyal north millions of dollars, as every one of these vagabonds has cost the country more than his weight in "greenbacks." Un der any circumstances, we warn the people to be watchful of the men who are engaged in fomenting strife in our ranks, by covertly urging the withdrawal of the name of Abra ham Lincoln from the Presidential canvass. The withdrawal of Grant from before Peters burg would not be more disastrous to the country than the retirement of Mr. Lincoln from the Presidential canvass -Nay, let us go even further than this, and place the retirement of Mr. Lincoln on its true ground. It would be regarded by the world as a virtual relinquishment of all the issues involved in the great struggl for free government a id afford the pretixt firsthe immediate recogni ton of the Southern Confederacy. Ir WOULD BE ACCEPTED BY OUR SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD AS AN ABANDONMENT ON THE PART OF THE GOVERN MENT OF ALL THE ARMIES TO THE SLAUGHTER OF THE REBEL FOE! Are the political bucksters engaged in this game prepared for such contingencies? or have a few men in Washington city become so insane or so infatuated with their own importance, swollen as they are with the profits and the fortunes they have filched from a bleeding country, as to believe the people are prepared to see such results aimed at without at least an effort to save the Union. Let them beware how they tamper with a struggling people. Let them beware how they push their plots-lest in the indignation which they are provoking they themselves are forced to retire from places which they now degrade to their own selfish ends, b efore the fierce wrath of an outraged nation !

The Vote of Dauphin County on the First Amendment.

In comparing the vote on the constitutional amendments, yesterday, we gave that of Dauphin county as being 1098 of a majority in favor of the First Amendment, when it should have been Eighteen Hundred and Fifty Ma-JORITY. There is no county in this Commonwealth where the people took a larger share of interest in the success of the Amendment extending the elective franchise to the soldiers, and Dauphin county is always ready to roll up a similar majority in support of any project either for the benefit of the soldier or the cause in which he is perilling his life.

Hon. Cyrus T. Alexander.

The Representative from Centre county, Hon. Cyrus T. Alexander, has been absent from his seat during the present session, being detained at home by severe indisposition, but we are happy to learn this morning that his health is rapidly improving, and that he may be able to resume his seat in the House before the session closes. Although differing broadly on the great question agitating the country with Mr. A., we have ever ound him a courteous and faithful Representative, and therefore greatly miss him when absent from his

The Seven-Twenties-What are they?

We trust that a large portion of our readers have pondered the Appeal of Mr. Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The purport of it is that the People of the United States, acting as a body through the ragent the Government, wish individuals to lend them two hundred millions of dollars for three years, at seven and three-tenths per cent. annual interest, payable every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes—that is, in re-ality, notes drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a creat national purpose, to effect which every man, unless he be a traitor in heart if not in

act, is solemnly pledged.

The Appeal is addressed not merely to a few great capitalists, but also to the man whose iggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked are from \$50 upward. Every man who has fity dollars can take part in this loan. Apart from patriotism and the tuty which all owe to their country, no in vestment is so desirable as this.

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. Fr some years before the war we were earning 1000 millions a year more than we spent.

During the three years of the war, owing to the high prices and constant demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle; and, except for the war, we have spent less than before. The total valuation of the property of the United States, according to the census of 1860, was \$16,159,000,000, of which 310,957,448,956 was in the Loyal States. This valuation, according to the usual rule of as-essment, was not more than two-thirds of the essment, was not more than two-thirds of the citual cash value of the property. The in rease of property in the Loyal States during the last ten years was over 128 per cent, or an average of 12 6-10 per cent, per annum in three years of the war we of the United States have certainly earned 3,000 millions were than we have spent apart from the war.

The control of the co

were when the war broke out.

No other investment can be so easily corvertible. The man who has a treasury note for \$50, or \$100 or \$1,000, can turn it in omoney more readily, and upon better terms, then it it were invested many hond and many than it it were invested many hond and many than it it were invested many hond and many than it it were invested many hond and many than it is were invested many hond and many than it is were invested many hond and many than it is were invested many hond and many than it it were invested upon bond and mort-

gage, or in railroad stocks.

The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convertible investment. It is, moreover, readily collectsble when due. To each note are affixed five "coupons," or interest tickets, due at the expi-ration of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it at the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money.

Thus, while this loan presents great advan-tages to large capitalists, it offers special in-ducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small saving.— It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow nvest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over \$500. The person who invests directly with the Government will receive almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits 1000 in a private Savings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings Bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National

It is convertible into a six per cent, goldbearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7.30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date, as the Government may elect.— For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to day (Aug. 12th.) thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent; and besides, to make the inducement even greater, Congress by special act exempts its Treasury notes from state and municipal taxation.—
Could Shylock ask more? Was patriotism
ver so liberally rewarded?—Harper's Maga-

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH SENATE. FRIDAY, Aug. 19, 1864. Senate met at ten o'clock, A. M.

RESOLUTIONS. Mr. CLYMER offered a preamble and resolution requesting the Governor at his earliest convenience to fa nish copies of any corresnondence that he may have had with the War Department in reference to the Third Pennsylvania artillery—the officers being without commissions, etc.

The preamble and resolution were adopted. Mr. ST. CLAIR offered a resolution in-structing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill to disfranchise deserters from the army of the United States. Which was adopted.

ADJOURNED SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE. Mr. JOHNSON read in place a joint reso-tution to rescind the resolution of the 27th April last, relative to the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. On motion, the committee was discharged from the further consideration of said bill which was considered and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. FLEMING, the Judiciary On motion of Mr. FLEMING, the Judiciary Committee were discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill No. 1336, an act relative to the payment of bounties to volunteers in the township of East Hanover, Dauphin county. Said bill was considered and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the Judiciary Committee were discharged from the first of the control of the said based.

Committee were discharged from the further consideration of an act to legalize the action of the burgess and town council of the borough of Dauville, in levying a tax to pay one hundred days' men. Said bill was considered and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. WALLACE, the Judi ciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of House bill No. 1571, relative to the action of the town council of the borough of Tyrone, Blair county. Said bill was considered and passed finally.

THE CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERENS.
On motion of Mr. M'SHERRY, the Com mittee on Finance were discharged from the further consideration of House bill No. 1561, an act for the relief of Chambersburg, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the same.

Considerable debate ensued, and a number of amendments were offered to the section of amendments were onered to the section, providing for the payment of two hundred thousand dollars by the State, which was finally amended by the substitution of the sum of one hundred thousand. The bill then passed finally.

MILITA BILL.
The Senate being informed that the Senate amendments to the militia bill had been nonconcurred in by the House of Representatives, and that a conference committee had been ap pointed by the House to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the

Senate,
On motion, the Senate insisted upon its
amendments, and Messrs Graham, HouseHOLDER and BUCHER were appointed as such committee. Adjourneed till 3 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock. Senate amendments to the new militia bill were non-concurred in, and a commi tee of

conference was appointed.

Mr. ALLEMAN presented a petition from the city council of Harrisburg, praying for the passage of an act granting them power to borrow money to pay bounties to volunteers, and to levy tax for the reimbursement of such

Mr. SMITH, (Chester,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill designed to cure some inaccuracies and omissions in the revenue act of the last session. The bill was considered and passed.

The remainder of the morning was spent in

the consideration of the supplement to the general bounty law. Various amendments were offered and discussed. While the bill was pending, the House adjourned.

Fortress Monroe. DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

FORTRESS MONROF, Aug 17. The following men have died in Hampton

Hospital since the last report : J. S. Dennison, 76th Pennsylvania : N Brougham, 188th Pennsylvania, Ami Devine, 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry; Daniel Wattmire, 55th Pennsylvania; M. V. Stafford, 3d Penn-

THE RESERVE OF THE SECOND

Telegraph.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC Another Successful Attack Upon the

Rebel Lines.

THEY ARE DRIVEN FROM THEIR WORKS WITH HEAVY LOSS.

Our Forces Capture a Large Number of Prisoners, Guns, &c.

Cavalry Engagement near New-Market Road. Col. Gregg Reported Wounded.

WASHINGTON, August 19.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated at noon, on Wednesday, says: The Second corps having been unsuccessful in the attack on the enemy on the north side of the James river on Sunday, fell back to a safe position, which they occupied until yesterday, when another assault was determined on and carried successfully, the enemy having been driven from their works with heavy loss in killed and wounded and several hundred prisoners, who fell into our hands.

The 2d corps also captured a few heavy guns which the enemy had not time to carry off, besides a quantity of small arms. Our loss was quite severe. Our troops still hold

the position they gained.

The cavalry under Gen. Gregg had an engagement with the rebels and drove them from some works near the New Market Road, but they rallied from the different forts in the vicinity and finally forced the cavalry back

upon the infantry supports.
Col. Gregg, commanding the 2d brigade, 2d division, cavalry corps, was severely wounded

in the engagement.
It is said that Gen. Butler's troops had a slight engagement yesterday, before Pe ers-burg, but without advantage to either side.

LATER.

SEVERE FIRING BY THE ENEMY.

No Damage to Our Troops.

PROBABLE FIGHT IN GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

THURSDAY, Aug. 18. About one o'clock this morning the enemy opened the most severe fire since the mine ex-ploded. It commenced on the right and cenre and was directed towards a valley where they seemed to imagine that our troops were being massed, and finally extended along the entire line of the Appomattox to the Jerusalem plank road.

The night was beautiful, the moon shining

brightly, but no damage of any account resulted from the affair. It lasted about two bours, and was thought to be a prelude to an

attack on some part of our line.

The usual quiet has since prevailed. Heavy firing was also heard during the night in the direction of General Butler's Department, but nothing has been heard from that point.

From Mobile Bay.

FORT MORGAN INVESTED.

Admiral Farragut Demands its Surrender.

The Rebels Determined to Defend it to the Last.

ALL THEIR COMMUNICATIONS CUT OFF. Admiral Farragut Confident of Success.

NEW ORLEANS, VIA CAIRO, Aug. 18. The steamer Kate Dale from Fort Gaines, Mobile Harbor, yesterday morning, arrived here last night.

Admiral Farragut has prepared his fleet for action, and issued an order to attack Fort Morgan at eight o'clock yesterday A. M. It was to receive an enfilleding fire from the fleet, and the land forces in its rear have invested it wherever there was a foot of ground to stand upon.

The rebels had destroyed all their out-build ings of the fort, and also burned their only vessel lying under its gans. Everything about the fort indicated a determination to contest

the battle till the last.

The channel to Dug river was unobstructed.
The naval ifon clad force was confident of

At a late hour last night we heard that Admiral Farragut had demanded the unconditional surrender of the fort.

Admiral Farragut's demand for its surrender made on Tuesday was refused, the commander of the fort saying that he had six months, provisions and fighting rations, and would resist to the last moment.

Before this, Gen. Granger's force in the rear had cut the communication of the fort. The am Tennessee w.s in the attack on the fort. Admiral Farragut was confident of reducing

the fort.

The flagship Hartford was badly injured.

We hold all the channels to the bay.

The Milford Bank Robbery.

BALTIMORE, August 18. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Milford, Delaware, it will be remembered, was robbed some time between Saturday night and Monday morning last, of bank notes, treasury bills and specie, to the amount of about \$20,000. The fact of the robbery was telegraphed to this city, with a description of some parties who were seen in Milford on Saturday, and who stopped at a hotel ad-joining the bank. A detective at once ar-rested Erasmus Levy, it is alleged, on ac-count of his answering the description of one of the parties, and on arraigning him before Justice Spicer, he was committed for a further hearing. Officers have arrived from Delaware with a requisition upon Gov. Bradford for the delivery of Levy, but he is still retain-ed in the city jail. Yesterday, on the petition ed in the city jan. Testerday, on the pentator of Levy, a writ of habeas corpus was issued, directed to the warden of the jail, directing him to produce the body of the prisoner. The petitioner denies the jurisdiction of Justice Spicer in the premises, and prays a discharge

A Suspicious Looking Vessel off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 19. A suspicious looking barked-rigged steamer kept-lying off Cape Race, on Saturday and Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The weather weather was very fine.

The Indian War.

Latest From Denver City. THE PEOPLE ARMING FOR SELF DEFENCE Overland Mall Operations Suspended.

Martial Law in Force,

The Indians Uniting to Exterminate the

White Settlers. GREAT SCARCITY OF PROVISONS.

Families Murdered and Houses Burned by the Savages.

PREPARATIONS TO DEFEND DENVER TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION NOT

YET DESTROYED. DENVER CITY, Aug. 18. The regiment of one hundred days' cavalry authorized by the War Department three days ago to fight the Indians, is already more than half filled. It is expected it will be in the field in less than ten days. It is to operate along the Platte Valley, and to protect the overland mail and wagon trains. In this they are to

have the co-operation of troops from the East.
It is hoped the road will soon be re-established, and the Indians severely chastised. At present all the trains and mail coaches are

Friendly Indians report that extensive combinations exist among the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Sioux, Camanche, Utes and Skanes, and that they intend to wage a war

of extermination against the whites. Martial law is being enforced here, and all laces of business have been closed until further orders. Several independent militia companies are about ready to start out, and a few days will demonstrate the truth or falsity of the many wild rumors floating about.

Provisions of all kinds are very high and rapidly advancing, and unless communication with the States is speedily resumed, there will be much suffering if not actual starvation. LATER,

The Indians murdered several families and burned a number of houses on Cherry creek, 25 miles from here, last night. Settlers are fleeing to the city for protection.

The commander of this district to-day is

sued a special order for the enrollment of all the able-bodied males over sixteen years of

Drafting to fill the one hundred days' regments will be commenced immediately. A line of block houses is being erected round the city.

The fact that the telegraph wires are unmo-lested, leads to the belief that no white men are engaged with the Indians in their work of

From Louisville.

ENGAGEMENT AT GRAYSVILLE, TENNESSEE, General Stedman Wounded.

Rebel Force at Cleveland, Tennessee. The Knemy Threaten the Towns of Northern Georgia and Tennessee.

Louisville, Aug. 18.—A gentleman just from the front reports, that on Thursday Gen. Sted van started for Chattanooga, and met a force at Graysville, 18 miles distant, and a

severe engagement ensued

The Federal loss is not stated. It is reported that Steadman was severely wounded, and Col. Straight, of the 51st Indiana, was killed.

A rebel force is reported at Cleveland, Tenn. A brigade from Chattanooga left for Cleveland on Wednesday. The rebel cavalry have divided into small parties and are demon strating upon the towns in northern Georgia and Tennessee.

The Federal pickets were fired upon a various points between Chattanooga and

Bridgepart. The probable intention of the rebels is to destroy the bridge between Falling Waters and Bridgeport.

As our informant left, Major General Sted. man's Adjutant was leaving Chattanooga for Graysville with a cavalry force.

The Frankfort train is three hours behind time, caused by the cars running off the track

near Frankfort. No casualties are reported.

FROM FORTRSES MONROE. Arrival of Wounded en route for Philadelphia.

AFFAIRS ATONG THE JAMES RIVER Our Works not Assaulted. OUR LOSS VERY SMALL.

The hospital steamer Connecticut arrived here to-day at seven o'clock, from Deep Bottom, James river, with 400 wounded, mostly in the baltle of Tuesday, and belonging to the Second and Tenth corps. They were trans ferred to the hospital steamship Atlantic at this place, which sailed for Philadelphia at

The Connecticut left Deep Bottom this morning. Yesterday was comparatively quiet with the army on both sides of the James

Whilst the Connecticut was lying at Deep Bottom, very heavy cannonading was heard up the river, commencing at 1 o'clock and lasting till 2:30 this morning. The result was not ascertained when the steamer left.

LATER-5 P. M.—The mail steamer Vander bilt, from City Point, has just arrived. At 8 o'clock this morning the rebels made a furious attack on our lines, or rather that portion ous attack on our lines, or rather that portion consisting of General Burnside's old corps, and to their left. The fighting was chiefly with artillery, and lasting nearly two hours, after which the enemy fell back without attempting an assault on our works. Our loss

Further Depredations of the Tallahassee.

Boston, Aug. 19.
The British brig Ella Ackles, from New Brandon. reports that on the 16th, in lat. 4255, long. 66 30, saw the pirate Tallahassee destroying vessels, cutting away spars, and cutting the hulls; two barks, one brig, and three schooners in sight at the time—all American vessels. Also, saw one schooner, probably the Mercy
A. Howe, before reported, which had been
scuttled, but could not ascertain her name,

and took from her four boats, sails, &c. She sunk twenty minutes after. The next day, in lat. 67 5, spoke the steamer Dacotah steering east and reported the above to her.

Grant's Movements North of the James River.

The Enemy Driven on Tuesday. TWO GENERALS KILLED.

Nothing New from Sherman.

A Victory at Front Royal,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18-9.30 P. M. To Moj. Gen. Dix New York:

A dispatch from General Grant, dated Monday, the 16th, at 6.30 P. M., detained by the breaking of the telegraph line, has just been received.

He reports that "the fighting north of the James river to-day (August 16) has resulted favorably to us so far as it has gone, but there has been no decisive result. The enemy has been driven back somewhat from his position of this morning with a considerable loss in killed and wounded, and about four hundred prisoners (well ones) left in our hands. Two Brigadier Generals, Camblin and Gherrard, were killed and their bodies left in our hands. We also have quite a number of wound pris-

"Since moving north of the river our losses will probably reach near one thousand killed and wounded, many, however, only slightly wounded, owing to so much of the fighting taking place in thick woods. The enemy have lost as many that have fallen into our hands."

The Department has intelligence from Gen. Sherman to 11.30 last night, but no opera-

tions are reported. A dispatch from Gen. Sheridan at Winches. ter, dated August 17t", 10 A. M., reports that Gen. Merritt's division of cavalry was attacked yesterday afternoon, on the north side of the Shenandoah, by Kershaw's division of Long. street's corps, and Wickham's and Lomar's brigades of cavalry. After a very handsome cavalry fight the enemy were badly beaten, with a loss of two stands of colors, twenty. four officers, and 276 men prisoners. In a later dispatch Gen. Sheridan says: "The cavalry engagement in f ont of Front Royal It was on open ground, and

the sabre was treely used by our men.
"Great credit is due to Gens. Merritt and Custer, and Col. Diving."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Shenandoah Valley,

RRPORTED ADVANCE OF REBELS IN NORTH. BBN VIRGINIA.

The People of Martinsburg Flee-ing their Homes.

Averill in the Town Preparing for Battle. HAGEBSTOWN, Md., Aug. 18.

There are exciting and conflicting reports from the valley to-day.

General Averill holds Martinsburg, and at noon to-day was drawn up in line of battle just outside of the town. No rebels had made their appearance in sight of our pickets, and the indications were that the rebels were not

moving in that direction in any considerable force, but were going towards Sheridan. Assistant Quartermaster Way, who removed his headquarters from this place to Martinsburg, on Monday, returned to-day, bringing with him, for greater safety, his stores and

Refugees from Martinsburg, and other points of the Valley, are beginning to arrive here in considerable numbers, all of whom bring exaggerated intelligence of the advance of the rebels.

A few of the wounded men from the hospital at Martinsburg arrived here this afternoon and everything that could be of service to the rebels has been brought a more of the rebels.

rebels has been brought away.

The stage which left here for Martinsburg this morning, has returned, having been or-

dered back. Considerable uneasiness is manifested here. but from the conflicting rumors it is impossible to obtain the exact state of affairs in the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Register. T the solicitation of numerous friends,

HENRY RADABAUGH, of Harrisburg, will be a candidate for the above effect subject to the decision of the Union Convention of the phin county.

Boot and Shoe Store for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale his BOOI and SHOE STORE, on Front street, between the For and Duck Taverns. The stock will be sold wholsale at retail, at first cost, as I am going into the service of the United States and must close business.

au19-d2t* GEORGE LEININGER.

\$5,00 Reward!

STRAYED OR STOLEN—from the subscriber, in Broad street, West Harrisburg, on Tucaday night last, a GRAY HORSE, five years old past the right eye parily b ind. The above reward will be paid to any one that will return him or give information where he is.

Harrisburg, August 19, 1864—au19-3t

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OF.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1364

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864,

ONE HUNDRED TO ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH CAVALRY HORSES. These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

Fr road and farming purposes many good bargains be had.

ay be had.
Horses sold singly.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
By order of the Quartermaster General.

JAME

aul9 td] Colonel in charge First Division Q. M. D. SUSQUEHANNA FEMALE COLLEGE.

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FOR RENT, A STORE ROOM, with fixtures, situated on the corner of Market street and River Pley.

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Honey. SMALL but superior lot of HONEY, just repaired, at SHISLER & FRAZER'S.

A recoived, at aug18 Confectionery and Fruit Store

THE FRUIT and CONFECTIONERY Store of the subscriber, on Market street, adjoining the Parke House, is offered for sale. Having again enhand into the U.S. service, I wish to close business. A good bargain can be had by applying at once to MORDECAI FELIX, Market street, Or at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets. [an13-dis-