

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.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman. A. W. BENDISIG, J. C. WELLS, Secretaries. WIEN FORNEY.

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 traitors 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 re-nomination 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 re-nomination "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 postponed that Convention until our armies had struck more decisive blows at rebellion, and that the nomination should have been considered with more deliberation.

cannot be re-elected, then is the entire object of the war fraud—then is the cause a bauble for the preservation of which our sacrifices of blood and life may be accounted as so much fiendish, 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, how looking 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 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." Under 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 Abraham Lincoln from the Presidential canvass. The withdrawal of Grant from before Petersburg 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 struggle for free government and the overthrow of the Southern Confederacy.

It would be accepted by our soldiers in the field as an abandonment on the part of the Government of ALL THE ARMIES TO THE SLAUGHTER OF THE REBELS! Are the political hucksters 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 sliced 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, before the fierce wrath of an outraged nation!

loan are 1,000 millions richer to-day than they were when the war broke out. No other investment can be so easily convertible. The man who has a treasury note for \$50, or \$100, or \$1,000, can turn it in to money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and mortgage, or in railroad stocks.

The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convertible investment. It is, moreover, readily collectible when due. To each note are affixed five "coupons," or interest tickets, due at the expiration 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 advantages to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings—It is in every way the best "Savings Bank" for every institution of this kind must somehow invest 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 Loan.

It is convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing 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, at the Government may elect. For six months past, the Government has arranged at an average premium of about six per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 109 3/4 (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.

Can Shylock ask more? Was patriotism ever so liberally rewarded?—Harper's M. Gazette.

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

Mr. CLYMER offered a preamble and resolution requesting the Governor to sign, as early as convenient to him, any and all laws which he may have had with the War Department in reference to the Third Pennsylvania Artillery—the officers being without commissions, &c.

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

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. 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 heavy. 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 Petersburg, 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. 19. About one o'clock this morning the enemy opened the most severe fire since the mine exploded. It commenced on the right and center 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 hours, 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 enfilading 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-buildings of the fort, and also burned their only cessal lying under its guns. Everything about the fort indicated a determination to contest the battle to the last.

The channel to Dug river was unobstructed. The naval iron clad force was confident of success. 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 admiral Tennessee was 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.

Latest From Denver City.

THE PEOPLE ARMING FOR SELF DEFENCE. Overland Mail Operations Suspended. Martial Law in Force.

The Indians Entirely to Exterminate the White Settlers. GREAT SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS. Families Murdered and Houses Burned by the Savages.

PREPARATIONS TO DEFEND DENVER CITY. 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 stopped.

Friendly Indians report that extensive combinations exist among the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Sioux, Comanches, Utes and Skanes, and that they intend to wage a war of extermination against the whites.

Martial law is being enforced here, and all places 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 Obery creek, 25 miles from here, last night. Settlers are fleeing to the city for protection.

The commander of this district to-day issued a special order for the enrollment of all the able-bodied males over sixteen years of age.

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

The fact that the telegraph wires are unmoored; leads to the belief that no white men are engaged with the Indians in their work of destruction.

From Louisville.

ENGAGEMENT AT GRAYSVILLE, TENNESSEE. General Steadman Wounded. Rebel Force at Cleveland, Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 18.—A gentleman just from the front reports, that on Thursday Gen. Steadman 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 demonstrating upon the towns in northern Georgia and Tennessee.

The Federal pickets were fired upon at various points between Chattanooga and Bridgeport. The probable intention of the rebels is to destroy the bridge between Falling Waters and Bridgeport.

As our informant left, Major General Steadman'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.

The Enemy Driven on Tuesday.

TWO GENERALS KILLED. Nothing New from Sherman. A Victory at Front Royal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—9.30 P. M. To Maj. 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—killed and wounded, and about four hundred prisoners (well ones) left in our hands. Two Brigadier Generals, Camblin and Gerrard, were killed and their bodies left in our hands. We also have quite a number of wound prisoners.

"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 operations are reported.

A dispatch from Gen. Sheridan at Winchester, dated August 17th, 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 Longstreet's corps, and Wickham's and Lomax'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 278 men prisoners. "The cavalry engagement in front of Front Royal was splendid. It was an open ground, and the rebels were freely used by our men."

"Great credit is due to Gens. Merritt and Custer, and Col. Divins."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Shenandoah Valley.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF REBELS IN NORTH-EAST VIRGINIA. The People of Martinsburg Fleeing their Homes. Averill in the Town Preparing for Battle.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Aug. 18. There are exciting and conflicting reports from the valley and conflicting reports.

General Averill holds Martinsburg, and at noon to-day was drawn up in lines of battle just outside of the town. No rebel 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 trains.

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 away.

The stage which left here for Martinsburg this morning, has returned, having been ordered back.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Register. AT the solicitation of numerous friends, HENRY RADABAUGH, will be a candidate for the above office subject to the decision of the Union Convention of this county. a19-42\*

Boot and Shoe Store for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale his BOOT and SHOE STORE, on Front street, between the 1st and 2nd streets. The stock is a fine assortment of retail, at first cost, as I am going into the wholesale of United States and must close business. GEORGE LEITNER, a19-42\*

\$5.00 Reward! STRAYED OR STOLEN—from the subscriber, in Broad street, Harrisburg, on Tuesday night last, a GRAY HORSE, five years old past the right eye partly blind. The above reward will be paid to any one who will return him, or give information where he is. Harrisburg, August 19, 1864. G. G. GARDNER, a19-42\*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE. First Division, Washington, D. C., August 17, 1864. Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at Giesboro, D. C., on FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864, ONE HUNDRED TO ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CATTLE HORSES. These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army. For horse and farming purposes many good bargains may be had. For terms apply to the Quartermaster General, JAMES A. EWIN, Colonel in charge First Division Q. M. D. a19-42\*

SUSQUEHANNA FEMALE COLLEGE. Solisgrove, Snyder Co., Pa. THIS Institution is pleasantly located on the Susquehanna river, fifty-five miles north of Baltimore, and five miles south of Frederick. A more beautiful and healthy locality could scarcely be found. Thorough instruction given in all branches, and special arrangements are made in the languages, painting, drawing, and vocal and instrumental music. For Circulars, apply to Rev. S. DOMER, Principal, Solisgrove, Pa. a19-42\*

FOR RENT. A STORE ROOM, with fixtures, situated on the corner of Market street and River Alley. Apply to J. & J. B. GREENE WALL, 18 Market street. a19-42\*

Honey. A SMALL but superior lot of HONEY, just received, at FRISLER & FRAZER'S. Confectionery and Fruit Store for Sale. THE FRUIT and CONFECTIONERY Store of the subscriber, on Market street, adjoining the Park House, is offered for sale, and will be sold at a bargain on or after the 15th inst. A good bargain can be had by applying at once to ROBECK FELIX, Market street, or at the corner of 7th and Walnut streets. a19-42\*