

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

OR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF Illinois.

VICE PRESIDENT:
REW. JOHNSON,
OF Tennessee.

1 Union Electoral Ticket.
SEASONAL.
Michael, Philadelphia.
Singshain, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE.
15 Elias W. Hale
ing, 14 Charles H. Scriber,
m, 15 John Wiser,
Kern, 16 David M. Conaway,
17 David W. Woods,
Rank, 18 Isaac Patton,
19 John Patton,
20 John Patton,
21 Edward Heaver,
Coryell, 22 John P. Peary,
July, 23 Ebenezer M. Hunkin,
24 John W. Blanchard.

CITY UNION TICKET.

For Congress:
PACKER, of Sunbury.
Chairman of the District.

For Assembly:
A. FOLLMER, of Turbot.
Register & Recorder, &c.
SMITH, of Sunbury.

For Commissioner:
W. N. Y. DE LAWARE.

For Auditor:
E. W. BERKE.

Copperhead Journals do not
erring of Chambersburg by the
they endeavor to palliate the
often down this barbarous out-
and, by charging similar out-
-officers and soldiers. This is
the burning of Gen. Letcher's
ignia, by order of Gen. Hunter,
er he found that Letcher had
encouraged rapine, murder, and
rfare, upon our people and sol-

high price of paper and printing
metally, has compelled a num-
ompanies to raise their prices.
any advance on paper, already
ill leave no alternative, and pub-
y intend to carry on their bus-
well make up their minds at
this they must come at last, if
to continue the business. The
of the two papers in Doylestown,
their prices to \$3.50, and if not
the year, to \$2. The Reading
other papers say they must do

OFFICIAL NOTE.—The official
election in this State on the
ave all been received, except Ca-
Forest Counties. The whole ta-
as follows:

1st amendment,	106,675
2d "	105,163
3d "	94,494
4th "	210,111
5th "	75,066
6th "	135,045
7th "	207,556
8th "	75,812
9th "	131,744
10th "	103,424
11th "	210
12th "	516
13th "	409
14th "	274

HEAD.—One of our cotemporary
important article on the sub-
ing article is deserving the
of all who are compelled to con-
their household expenses. When
it twenty-five to thirty cents per
dozen of two dollars a bushel, and
of food in proportion, it be-
-burden to know what possesses
burden, and it is at the same time
-concealed. Without doing this,
-Board, as the experience of all
proves. It is the first and al-
-of food known to the child-
-of which children of a larger
-tion. A stronger argument
-fined could be given, than nat-
-ingling for the white as the
-as, shows it to be nature's
-out. As to its nourishing prop-
-ertied that it contains three times
-ment as roast beef. Five hun-
-dred of flour give to the body
-of the substance that make
-on the same quantity of iron, zinc,
-d and tenacity of points. This
-stance is one of the indispensable
-of the human body, and is thought
-ried by bread in a greater degree
-by other food. As to its economy,
-olly ever as expensive, relatively.
-Even at the present time, the
-point of meat would buy three
-four of bread, and those three
-four of bread furnishes as much nourish-
-ment as five pounds of good
-of. In dollars and cents, three
-four of bread are worth twenty-five cents,
-while five cents are worth two dol-
-lars and five cents—leaving a balance
-three in favor of the bread.

Rebel Raid in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 15.—The rebels, un-
-der Johnson, estimated to be 1,200
-captured three steamers near Shaw-
-sville, on Saturday night. The steam-
-ers loaded with cattle belonging to
-the Union for the use of the forces
-along the Ohio river, to protect
-the Indians. At the last accounts
-were being taken across the
-river. It is now supposed that
-they do not intend to cross to Indiana.
-Aug. 15.—About five hundred re-
-bels, under Colonel Johnston, crossed
-the river into Illinois at Saline bar, on
-the steamer Kate Johnson,
-which was captured at that
-point. The rebels were captured with a
-large amount of stock and other
-property. The captured boats
-were taken to pay several thousand
-dollars, to save them from destruction.

Grand Raid by McCook.

LOUISVILLE, August 15.—We learn
-from an officer of the 3d In-
-dian Cavalry that on Sunday last, McCook
-started out with 2,300 men, entirely un-
-der the command of Stoneman, captured or destroyed
-1,100 wagons, over 3,000 mules and horses,
-a vast amount of Quartermaster's stores and
-Commissary stores; destroyed the railroad
-and telegraph at Halesville, and both sides
-of Lay's station, captured 1,000 pri-
-soners, of which number 73 were re-
-turned officers, including General Ross
-and most of his Tennessee brigade.
-McCook was surrounded near Newman by
-Whitaker, Ruddy, Jackson and an infantry
-division. He lost about 300 men, and fell
-back gradually.
-A work is just out, published in London,
-on the history of missions among the heath-
-en, prepared by a Roman Catholic priest,
-Father Marshel. It will surprise many
-that speaks of the New York Herald as
-a "radical organ of Protestants" in
-America.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.—We call
attention to the following article from the
New York Examiner, in relation to the new
7-20 loan called for by the Sec-
retary of State. There can be no safer or
better investment than this loan affords:

The 7-20 Government Loan.

Many of the advantages of this loan are
apparent on their face, but there are others
that will be best understood after considera-
-tion. Among them these are:
1. ABSOLUTE SECURITY.—Nearly all ac-
-tive credits are now based on Government
-securities. Banks of issue and Savings
-banks hold them in large quantities—in
-many cases, more than the entire amount
-of their capitals—and they hold them as
-the very best and strongest investment they
-could possibly make. If it were possible to
-convert the financial failure of the Govern-
-ment, no bank would be any better or
-safer.—Savings Banks already have a large
-part of their assets invested in Government
-securities. As a rule they allow but five
-per cent. interest, and can only pay prin-
-cipal or interest in greenbacks or bills of State
-Banks for every note or bond held by
-them and due before the resumption of
-specie payments is payable in Government
-legal tender paper; Banks of issue and dis-
-count can not ask or get anything better in
-payment of customers' notes, and they pre-
-fer it to all other, for they are compelled to
-convert their own notes in the market, as
-the circulating medium of the country. In-
-stead of the issue of the U. S. Treasury
-becomes a Savings Bank for the people,
-there are none stronger—none more sol-
-id and not one that pays so liberally for the
-use of money. You may deposit fifty dol-
-lars in this loan, you have no trouble, if
-you wish to borrow money, you have no trou-
-ble, in the more you will aid and strengthen
-Government, and the more valuable will
-be the remaining currency of the country.

2. ITS LIBERAL INTEREST.—The general
-rate of interest is six per cent., payable
-annually. This is a very liberal rate, pay-
-able semi-annually. If you lend or mort-
-gage, there must be a searching of titles,
-lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and
-you will finally have returned to you only
-the same kind of money you would receive
-from the Government; and less of it. If
-you invest in this loan, you have no trouble,
-if there is no National bank at hand, any
-banker will obtain it for you without charge
-and pay you the interest coupon at the end
-of six months as a most convenient form
-of remittance to his city correspondent. If
-you wish to borrow money, you have no trou-
-ble, in the more you will aid and strengthen
-Government, and the more valuable will
-be the remaining currency of the country.

3. ITS CONVERTIBILITY INTO A SIX PER CENT.
-BOND.—This is a very liberal rate, pay-
-able semi-annually. If you lend or mort-
-gage, there must be a searching of titles,
-lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and
-you will finally have returned to you only
-the same kind of money you would receive
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-ble, in the more you will aid and strengthen
-Government, and the more valuable will
-be the remaining currency of the country.

4. ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL
-TAXATION.—But aside from all the ad-
-vantages we have enumerated, a special Act
-of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury
-notes from all State or Municipal taxes. On
-this exemption in various parts of the coun-
-try. Can greater inducements be asked for
-than those we have enumerated?

The Secretary of the Treasury has been
-told that he must "buy money at the highest
-rate necessary to command it; that he should
-sell it at the lowest rate, and that he should
-"bring," so to speak, the market; but the
-Secretary will do no such thing. If they
-lock bonds at 90 in August, he would
-demand a concession of another ten
-per cent. in September, and twenty in Oc-
-tober, until he would finally offer to lend
-at the interest and keep the price at 90.
-If Government securities all their worth any-
-thing they are richly worth all their face value
-in gold, the country is not so poor in spirit
-or in purse as to submit to any such sacri-
-fices as they would demand. There is but a
-limited supply of money seeking investment
-at any time, and the Government offers to
-pay liberally for its use. At the rate of
-seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,
-to say nothing of the collateral advantages,
-it is the strongest borrower in the market,
-and every feeling of interest, as well as
-patriotism and duty, should induce our
-readers to invest in this loan.

The Indian War.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 15.—The Atchison Press
-has news from Little Blue that the Indians
-commenced an indiscriminate murder of the
-whites in that section of the stage route.
-The station-keepers and settlers were all
-leaving, and the Overland Mail coaches had
-stopped running.

St. Louis, Aug. 15.—A dispatch from
-the Democrat says the Indian outrages con-
-tinue in Northern Kansas. The people in
-the northwestern counties have been mur-
-dered, their crops destroyed, and their stock
-driven off.

The evidence accumulates to show that
-all the nearly the tribes on the plains are
-banded together for war. Gen. Blair has
-issued orders that no arms or ammunition
-shall be sold to them, and notified all offi-
-cers having authority with the Indians not
-to allow them to leave their reservations for
-the West, and that such act will be taken
-as proof of their hostility, and treated ac-
-cordingly.

LEAVENWORTH, August 15.—The Koka-
-to Union of the 2d says everything in the
-nature of crops in the Missouri Valley, from
-Fort Pierre to Sioux City, has been ruined
-in the short space of two days by grasshoppers,
-and the supply of food must be
-imported for the subsistence of the people
-during the ensuing year.

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-and telegraph at Halesville, and both sides
-of Lay's station, captured 1,000 pri-
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-turned officers, including General Ross
-and most of his Tennessee brigade.
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-division. He lost about 300 men, and fell
-back gradually.
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-en, prepared by a Roman Catholic priest,
-Father Marshel. It will surprise many
-that speaks of the New York Herald as
-a "radical organ of Protestants" in
-America.

Official Report of Admiral Farragut.

WASHINGTON, August 15.
The following official dispatch has been
-received by the Navy Department:

FLAG SHIP HARTFORD,
MOBILE BAY, August 13, 1864.

SIR—I have the honor to report to the
-Department that this morning I entered
-Mobile Bay, passing in front of the Morgan
-and Gaines, and encountering the rebel ram
-Tennessee, and the rebel gunboats Selma,
-Morgan and Gaines.
-The attacking fleet was under way by 5:45
-A. M. in the following order:—Brooklyn,
-with the Octoporus on the port side; Har-
-ford, with the Meta Comet, Richmond with
-the Port Royal; Lackawanna with the Sem-
-inole; Monongahela with the Kennebec; Os-
-sipee with the Itasca, and the Onondaga with
-the Galena.

On the starboard of the fleet was the pro-
-per position of the monitors or iron clads.
-The wind was light from the south-west,
-and the sky was cloudy with very little sun.
-Fort Morgan opened upon us at ten minutes
-past seven, and soon after this the action
-became lively.
-As we steamed up the main ship channel
-there was some difficulty ahead, and the
-Hartford passed ahead of the Brooklyn.
-At 40 minutes past seven the monitor
-Tennessee was struck by a torpedo and sunk,
-going down very rapidly, and carrying with
-her all her officers and crew, with the excep-
-tion of the pilot and eight men, who were
-saved by a boat that I sent from the Meta
-Comet along-side of her.

The Hartford had passed the forts before
-eight o'clock, and finding myself weakly by
-the rebel gunboats, I ordered the Meta Com-
-et to cast off and go in pursuit of them—
-one of which, the Selma, succeeded in
-capturing.
-All the vessels had passed the fort by half
-past eight o'clock, but the rebel ram Ten-
-nessee was still apparently uninjured in our
-rear.

Signal was at once made to all the fleet
-to turn again and attack the ram, not only
-with guns, but with orders to run her down
-at full speed. The Monongahela was the
-first that struck her. Though she may have
-been injured, it did not succeed in disab-
-ling her. The Lackawanna also struck her,
-but ineffectually, and the flag ship gave her
-a severe shock with her bow, and as she
-poured her whole port broadside into
-her—some nine inch shells, and the sargen-
-s of powder, at a distance of not more
-than ten feet. The iron clads were closing
-upon her and the Hartford and the rest
-of the fleet were bearing down upon her, when,
-at 10 A. M., she surrendered.

The rest of the rebel fleet, viz: the Morgan
-and Gaines, succeeded in getting back
-under the protection of Fort Morgan.
-This terminated the action of the day.
-Admiral Buchanan sent his sword, being
-himself badly wounded with a compound
-fracture of the leg, which it is supposed
-will have to be amputated. Having had
-many of my men wounded, and the sargen-
-s of powder, at a distance of not more
-than ten feet. The iron clads were closing
-upon her and the Hartford and the rest
-of the fleet were bearing down upon her, when,
-at 10 A. M., she surrendered.

The list of casualties on our part, as far
-as ascertained, are as follows: Flagship
-Hartford, killed 14, wounded 23; Brooklyn,
-killed 9, wounded 22; Onondaga, killed 7,
-wounded 23; Monongahela, wounded 6;
-Meta Comet, killed 1, wounded 2; Os-
-sipee, killed 1, wounded 2. In all, killed 41;
-wounded 85.

On the rebel ram Tennessee there were twenty
-officers and about 120 men—Admiral Buchanan
-commanding. Among the officers beside
-were Capt. Johnston and Lieut. Bradford
-and Wharton.
-The following account is furnished us by
-A. C. Stewart, who was on the gunboat
-Port Royal at the time of the fight:
-The fleet, consisting of the Hartford, Brook-
-lyn, Onondaga, Brooklyn, Lackawanna,
-wanna, Ossipee, Monongahela, Onondaga,
-Galena, Port Royal, Metacom, Octoporus,
-Seminoles, Itasca, and the monitors Tecumseh,
-Manhattan, Chickasaw and Winnebago, and
-the Admiral's steam barge Loyd, got under
-way at ten o'clock, and proceeded to Mobile
-bay at sunrise, the monitors in ad-
-vance and the wooden vessels going together
-in pairs, the flagship taking the lead. When
-within point-blank range of Fort Morgan
-the vessels ahead were slowed down to en-
-able the line to close up, and at this time
-the fort and the fleet were in sight of all
-the fleet, which was returned from the one
-sided round shot placed on the bows
-of our vessels in advance.

The Admiral waited until directly abreast
-of Fort Morgan, when he delivered a suc-
-cession of broadsides from the 9 inch guns
-of the Hartford, and such precision and
-galling effect that the rebels were driven
-away from their guns, and the water battery
-and fort were silenced. At this time the
-Monitor engaged the rebel iron-clad ram
-Tennessee, which was discovered lying in
-position to advance on our noble Admiral.
-At this moment the monitor Tecumseh
-struck her with a shell, which caused her
-to disappear beneath the water almost instan-
-taneously. The firing now became terrible, and
-the fleet, although steaming ahead at full
-rate of speed, was completely enveloped in
-flame and smoke. The rebel ram made several
-attempts to run our passing vessels down,
-but failed to do so, and in a short time
-this boat was lowered from the Meta-
-Comet to pick up the survivors of our ill-
-fated monitor. It was a beautiful and
-appalling sight to witness this boat rowing
-around on its sacred mission to rescue our
-drowning men, with its beautiful flag flow-
-ing from the mast, and the crew of all
-degrees of color, and the water battery
-and destruction striking and riddling
-all around it. But the gallant officer (an
-ensign, whose name I forget) heedlessly kept
-on his way, and succeeded in rescuing the
-pilot, one of the officers, and three men, be-
-longing to the Tecumseh.

The Hero brought away all the wounded
-of the 18th Corps up to 3 o'clock, yesterday
-afternoon.
-Artillery and musketry firing has been
-kept up all day, and still continued when
-our informant left.
-Our forces drove in the rebel pickets, sur-
-rounded the rebel works, and during the day
-had succeeded in capturing two thousand
-of the enemy's earthworks, the one being only
-about nine miles from Richmond.
-The loss in the 20th Army Corps has so far
-been very small. Gen. Grant and Meade
-are commencing in person.

At the fort. All of our feet are inside of
the rebel obstructions, and would move
for Dog-river immediately.

An Officer's Statement.

We are indebted to the courtesy of an offi-
-cer of the army, who witnessed the Larkawanna
-engagement in Mobile bay, on Friday last,
-for the following interesting particulars:
-Between 7 and 8 o'clock on that morning
-the fleet moved in the following order:
-Four monitors and fourteen wooden vessels,
-and the Tecumseh leading the former and the
-Hartford and the Brooklyn following the
-latter, advanced. The monitors were in
-the Tecumseh, Manhattan, Winnebago and
-Chickasaw. The wooden vessels followed
-in pairs.

The rebel ram, the Tennessee, and gun-
-boats Selma, Morgan, and Gaines, were
-lying in wait under the guns of Fort Morgan,
-ready to attack the Federal fleet as it ap-
-proached. It opened upon them with grape
-and canister—the Hartford and other vessels
-with such severity that nothing could with-
-stand the force of the terrific attack. The
-gunners of Fort Morgan, in the mean time,
-were driven from their guns, so fierce was
-the fire of the Federal fleet. The latter,
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The Monitors closed with her when in
range, and one of the most interesting naval
engagements of the war succeeded, and we,
in the smaller wooden vessels, were the
spectators.

A light of some minutes ensued, when
-Admiral Farragut, anxious to close the en-
-gagement in a summary manner, started to-
-ward the Tennessee at full speed; at the
-same time Captain Strong, in the Monongahela,
-struck the Tennessee amidships, and
-withdrew in time to give room to our Ad-
-miral to grapple with her. The latter,
-latter, advanced. The monitors were in
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-proached. It opened upon them with grape
-and canister—the Hartford and other vessels
-with such severity that nothing could with-
-stand the force of the terrific attack. The
-gunners of Fort Morgan, in the mean time,
-were driven from their guns, so fierce was
-the fire of the Federal fleet. The latter,
-latter, advanced. The monitors were in
-the Tecumseh, Manhattan, Winnebago and
-Chickasaw. The wooden vessels followed
-in pairs.

The rebel ram, the Tennessee, and gun-
-boats Selma, Morgan, and Gaines, were
-lying in wait under the guns of Fort Morgan,
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The Keyport took down from Bermuda
Hundred to Fort Monroe over one hundred
prisoners from this fight, about forty of
whom claim to be deserters. There was but
little fighting done by Hancock accomplish-
ing his end by skillful manoeuvring and a
surprise, and consequently our loss was
small, it being estimated at less than one
hundred. Previous to the movement up
the river, the troops were placed on trans-
ports and moved down ostensibly to below
Harrison's Landing, thus completely deceiv-
ing the rebels, who alone supposed the siege
of Petersburg and Richmond was being
under way. Under cover of the night the troops
were turned up the river again, and the result
was a complete surprise of the enemy.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.
BATTLE OF THREE HOURS' AND A
HALF DURATION.
Rebel Loss from 6,000 to 7,000.
CAPTURE OF 1500 TO 2000 STAND OF
ARMS AND 5 BATTLE FLAGS.
OUR LOSS BUT 572 MEN.

WASHINGTON, August 17.
The following report from Gen. Logan
has been received at headquarters:
HEADQUARTERS OF THE 15th ARMY
CORPS, BEFORE ATLANTA, JULY 20.

COLONEL—I have the honor to report
that in pursuance of orders I moved my com-
-mand in position on the 17th inst. to the
-15th Army Corps, which was the extreme right
-of the army in the field, on the night and
-morning of the 27th and 28th inst., and
-during my advance in line of battle to a more
-desirable position, we were met by the rebel
-infantry from Hardee and Lee's corps, who
-made a desperate and determined attack at
-11 o'clock A. M. on the 28th.
-My lines were only protected by logs and
-rails hastily thrown in front of them.
-The first onset was received and checked,
-and the battle commenced, and lasted until
-about three o'clock in the evening.
-During that time six successive charges
-were made, which were six times gallantly
-repulsed, each time with fearful loss to
-the enemy.
-Later in the evening my lines were
-several times assaulted vigorously, but each
-time with a like result.
-The most of the fighting occurred on Gens.
-Harrow and Smith's fronts, which formed
-the centre and right of the command.
-The troops could not have displayed more
-daring, nor greater determination not to
-yield. Had they shown less they would
-have been driven from their position.
-Divisions of Gen. Harrow, Smith and
-Harrow, Division Commanders, are entitled
-to equal credit for their gallant conduct and
-skill in repelling the assaults.
-My thanks are due to Major Generals
-Blair and Dodge for sending me reinforcements
-at a time when they were much needed.
-My losses were 2,000 men, 300 wounded,
-and 73 missing—in the aggregate 372 men.
-The division of General Harrow captured
-five battle flags. There were about fifteen
-hundred or two thousand muskets captured.
-One hundred and six prisoners were cap-
-tured, exclusive of twenty-three wounded,
-who have been removed to the hospitals and
-are being taken care of by our surgeons.
-Five hundred and sixty five rebels, up to
-this time, have been buried, and about two
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