MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 8.—NO. 31.] PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 395.

The Republican.

OFFICE.
Over Pershings' Drug Store.

I. MATTINGLY,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
If paid in advance, or within three months, $2,00
If not paid within three months..... $2,50
☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square of 22 lines or less, three weeks, or less, $1,00, each additional insertion 25 cents.—Larger advertisements in proportion. Less than half a square to be charged as half a square, over half a square to be charged as a whole square.
Agents in other towns and cities will be allowed twenty five per cent. commission, but no advertisement, of any kind, will be inserted at less than regular rates.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BAIR & SPONSLER,
Painters, Glaziers and Paper Hangers,
Plymouth, Ind.
☞ All kinds of Painting done in the best style. Orders solicited and satisfaction warranted in all cases. [May 19, 1864-y1

VALLEY ORCHARD LODGE, No. 174, I. O. G. T.
Meets every Saturday evening at Temperance Hall, Argos, Ind. Traveling members are invited to attend.
J. A. BUCHER, W. C. T.
L. H. FIELDING, W. R. S. [n28]

J. H. BESAZK. JAMES FORCE.
BESAZK & FORCE,
Merchant Tailors,
TWO DOORS NORTH OF WHEELER'S BANK.

DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres
AND
VESTINGS,
which they proposes to *MANUFACTURE TO ORDER*, on as good terms as any other establishment in the west.
CALL AND SEE. BESAZK & FORCE.
Plymouth, May 5, 1864.—n19tf

W. H. DAVENPORT,
SURGEON DENTIST.

Will visit Plymouth on the second and last Tuesdays and Wednesdays of each month.
☞ Rooms at the Edwards House.
march 31, 1864—y1

PETER DALLAKER,
BUTCHER,
North side LaPorte Street, West of Becker's Store.
march 31, 1864—22y1

DR. J. M. CONFER,
Late Surgeon of the 29th Ind. Infantry, offers his professional services to the people of Marshall County.
Office and residence west side of Michigan Street, in the third block north of the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind.
march 24, 1864.—21y1p'd

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN PLYMOUTH.
D. RATTY,
Merchant Tailor,
Up Stairs, Corbin's Block,
OVER S. & M. BECKER'S STORE,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.
☞ CUTTING DONE TO ORDER. ☜
feb'y18,1864—n16tf

JOHN M. SHOEMAKER, DEALER IN

WATCHES,
Clocks and
Jewelry.
Keeps always on hand a large and fine assortment of Clocks, Watches, Breast Pins, Earand Finger Rings, Watch Chains, Spectacles, and everything else usually found in a first-class Jewelry Store.
All kinds of Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
☞ Shop east side Michigan street, almost opposite Woodward's Brick Building, Plymouth, Ind. [n16-y1

M. WOODROW, AGENT,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Chairs, Furniture, Mattresses,
LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, PICTURE FRAMES, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
Ready-Made Coffins,
ALL SIZES, ALWAYS ON HAND.
No. 9, Michigan Street, Plymouth, Indiana.
April 30, 1863—26tf.

DR. T. A. BORTON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has changed his residence to the new building on Adams street, one square east of the Seminary building.
Office over Hill's Bakery, in Dr. A. O. Borton's Dental Rooms, west side Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.
jan'y7,1864—n10tf

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.
Branch at Plymouth.
☞ Open from 10 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 3 p. m. ☜
THEO. CRESSNER, Cashier.
S. A. FLETCHER, Jr., President.
dec3,1863—n5y1

A. RENBARGER, SADDLE AND **Harness Maker,**

SOUTH SIDE OF
Laporte St.,
Opposite Cleaveland's Store,
Plymouth, Ind.
☞ The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
nov 19'1863—n3y1

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
☞ Lake St., Chicago. ☜
☞ Becareful to buy only the genuine. ☜
June 5 1863 y1

Government War Claim Agency.
John D. Devor,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
Notary Public.
Soldiers' Back Pay & Bounty Agent,
—AND—
SOLICITOR OF PENSIONS,
☞ Collections promptly made and satisfaction warranted. Deeds and Mortgages properly drawn and acknowledgments taken.
☞ Office over Pershing's Drug Store, Plymouth, Indiana. n17y1

BUSINESS CARDS.

EDWARDS HOUSE,
MICHIGAN ST., PLYMOUTH, IND.
C. & W. H. McCONNEL,—Proprietors.
Omnibuses to and from all trains, and also to any part of the town when orders are left at the house. nov 19 '63—n3

JOHN NOLL,
BUTCHER;
East Side Michigan street, opposite Wheeler's Bank
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.
nov 5,1863-n18

LAPORTE MARBLE WORKS.
SHERMAN & Co.,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Monuments, Tomb Stones,
Head Stones, of all Sizes and Forms.
MARBLE TABLE TOPS.
Bureau Tops, Counter Slabs, &c., &c.
He will sell all kinds of work cheaper than any other establishment in Northern Indiana can, and warrant satisfaction in all cases.
R. S. LENHART, General Agent
A. BOYD, Local Agent, Plymouth
[oct 15—35

DR. A. O. BORTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.

Wholesale artificial sets of Teeth inserted on the most approved plan. Special attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth, and irregularity of Children's teeth corrected.
Fangs and difficult teeth extracted with or without Chloroform. Can be consulted at his office at any time except on Mondays and Tuesdays. Office over Hill's Bakery, west side Michigan street. [n35y

JOHN G. OSBORNE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
☞ OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
[oct1-43y1 PLYMOUTH, IND.

JAMES O. PARKS,
Attorney at Law,
Land and Collection Agent,
BOURBON, MARSHALL CO. IND.
15, 1859 43y1

A. REEVES, M. D.,
PLYMOUTH, IND.,
Offers his services in the practice of Medicine and attendant branches, and from his previous experience in private practice and attendance in the Hospitals in New York, he hopes to render satisfaction, to those favoring him with their patronage. All calls promptly attended to either day or night.

D. T. PHILLIPS,
Att'y and Counselor at Law.
And War Claim Agent.
PLYMOUTH, MARSHALL COUNTY, IND.
☞ Office in Hewett & Woodward's new Brick.
☞ Practices in Marshall and adjoining counties. [Jan 23-tf

J. F. LANGENBAUGH,
Who understands the German and English languages thoroughly, has been appointed
Notary Public,
And will translate legal documents from one language to the other on reasonable terms.
He will also take acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., &c. He may be found at the "Low Price Store." April 30, 1863.—y1.

Crockery and Glassware.
JUST RECEIVED, the largest stock and best variety ever opened in Plymouth. Our White Granite Ware is a
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERN,
and embraces all the pieces to fill an entire sett.
200 Setts Common Teas
of different patterns; also, a complete assortment of GLASSWARE of every description, which will be sold at a small advance on cost.
[n12tf] RICE & SMITH.

Clothing! Clothing!
WE have just opened an entirely new stock of Clothing, which we sell
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
[12tf RICE & SMITH.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION,—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. [jan'y21-n12w1y

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.
Our *LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE* is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking Gathering, Guaging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth.—No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread.—Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.
The Folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work While some of the Cases, made out of the choices woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.
It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty.
It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.
The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oils, &c., of the very best quality.
Send for a PAMPHLET.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
458 Broadway, New York.
☞ INDIANAPOLIS Office, 48, E. Washington St ☜
☞ E. PAUL, Agent in Plymouth. ☜
Sept. 3, 1863—44y1

PAINTS, OILS, and WALL PAPER.
PERSHING & CO.,
HAVING JUST RECEIVED THE Largest stock of White Lead, Zinc, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Wall and Window Paper ever brought to this market, and having purchased them before the great rise in prices can affect to sell them as low as any house in the state of Indiana. Also
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
—a large stock. Call and see for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere. P. & Co.
april 16, 1864.—23m2

THE REPUBLICAN.

Letter from the 73d Regiment.

LAVERGNE, Tenn., May 21st, 1864.

MR. EDITOR.—Thinking, perhaps the people of Marshall feel some interest in the 73d and would like to hear from it occasionally, I have concluded to drop you a few lines for their gratification as well as my own, as writing relieves somewhat the tedium of camp life, and is more profitable than some other amusements we soldiers sometimes indulge in for the purpose of killing time.

As you will see from the heading of this that we are at Lavergne, some of your readers may want to know its location and distance from our former camp. It is a small town, 15 miles south of Nashville, on the Nashville and Chattancoga R. R. We bid adieu to Ft. Negley on the morning of the 17th, and have been here five days. Our company now has an aggregate of 88 men, all in good health and spirits,—83 present for duty and five absent.

We have but one commissioned officer, W. T. Grimes; Lieut. John H. Beeber having resigned. Capt. Wm. Kendall, as all are aware, is still a prisoner of war. There are four companies of the regiment here at present, D, C, H, and K, and this is also the headquarters of the regiment, the remainder of it is scattered along the rail road from Nashville to Murfreesboro'. We have two pieces of artillery with us, and, of course, if attacked by guerrillas, would make it any thing but pleasant for them. But of this I have very little apprehension, although such parties are plenty in this part of the country, but they are generally in small squads, and prey only upon defenceless citizens or too venturesome soldiers who wander away from camp, and can offer them no resistance. But where there is any probability of danger and but little prospect of plunder, there need be little feared from these cowardly cut throats.

Major Wade, who is now in command of the regiment, has every appearance of a gentleman, is a good officer, and I believe intends to do his duty to his men.

Our Chaplain, Rev. John Frazier, of Laporte, is still with us, beloved and respected by all who know him. He is one of those happily constituted men that appears to be always in a good humor with himself and every one else, scattering sunshine and happiness in his pathway. No one, except the veriest hypochondriac, can feel despondent in his presence.

Mr. Myers, the Surgeon of the regiment, is also a man who appears to have a patriotic soul. His worthy lady is also here, cheering both sick and well with her many acts of kindness, so gracefully bestowed as to leave a lasting impression upon the minds of the members of the 73d. In proof of this I noticed a day or two ago a subscription passing around in our company with a view to collecting a small sum of money to be vested in a watch which is to be presented to her as a small testimonial of their high regard for herself and appreciation of her many acts of kindness to the members of our regiment. It is unnecessary to say that the money was readily collected, and that the watch will be presented in due time—a compliment which she richly merits. We do not expect to make any great display or put on much style at the presentation, nor do we expect that the circumstance will be deemed of sufficient importance to be recorded in history, but even here, in this devastated region, we expect to prove that the soldier, although depraved as some are disposed to consider them, are not dead to every noble impulse, and that acts of generosity and kindness touches a chord in their hearts which vibrates harmoniously and sweetly, and rouses all the finer feelings of their nature.

Company K just arrived here yesterday evening. The two Lieutenants have their wives with them. The light of their beautiful countenances sheds a cheering influence over the whole camp. They remind us of the loved ones at home, and cause us to wish that this cruel war was over so that we could fly to their arms.

Pardon this rhapsody, and believe me your friend, WM. HOOKER.
Co. D, 73d.

Simonson's Battery.

The following extract from the account of the late battle at Resaca which we find in the Cincinnati Gazette shows that Simonson's Battery has well maintained its former renown in the late battle. All honor to the brave boys of this noble battery. The Gazette's account says:

Croft's brigade of Stanley's division occupied an advanced position to the east of the Tilton and Resaca road which Stanley had been ordered to hold. Upon this brigade the rebels fell in immense numbers, and after a gallant resistance it was broken and pushed back. As it emerged from the woods near the road, and came across some open fields west of the same, the enemy pressed after it with terrific yells. It seemed as if the left was really about to be turned, but Simoson's old battery, the 5th Indiana, was posted at the western edge of the field, and as the rebels advanced, it poured into them so destructive a fire of grape and canister, that notwithstanding they rushed with determined bravery to within a hundred feet of the battery, they were finally driven back in great disorder. A brigade of Hooker's men, which had arrived at the nick of time, contributed greatly to this result, and manfully supported the battery.

The One Hundred Days Men.

We copy below, says the Indianapolis Journal, an extract from the Bluffton Banner of May 12th. It is a specimen article of the Copperhead press since the call for one hundred days men was made.—The curiosity of our readers will be excited by the enormous and wholesale lying done in such a small space and with such effrontery. These enormous lies, and others of a similar character, have been promulgated all over the State, varied and spiced according to the tastes and capacities of the dirty rascals engaged in their dissemination. In many counties the Knights of the Golden Circle rode from farmhouse to farmhouse endeavoring to alarm the Democracy and prevent them from going into the service telling the most absurd and monstrous falsehoods, and affecting great alarm and indignation over the wicked designs of the Governor.

The Sentinel has the distinguished merit of having chalked out this line of policy, and set the example, which has been improved upon by the Copperhead Press and scullios in other parts of the State:

ONE HUNDRED DAY MEN.

Gov. Brough, of Ohio, has furloughed the men raised under his last proclamation until their services are needed, which will be immediately after the assembling of the Chicago Convention; then they will be called into the service and paid by the General Government to protect Abolition meetings and mob Democrats. And for the same purpose Gov. Morton is organizing 20,000 in Indiana.—It is even now being whispered here in Abolition circles that Butternuts will not be allowed to vote this fall, "none but loyal men." If this is the programme that Morton and his friends intend to adopt, it is time that the democrats were preparing to meet them. And the first step to be taken is to advise democrats not to volunteer. Let us show to the world by example that we intend to maintain the purity of the ballot box, though we do it at the risk of our lives. Every Democrat should now prepare for the coming contest, and resolve to meet force by force. Let no man take counsel of his fears, think not of home or friends, when the deasest rights known to Americans are about to be wrenched from you; the man who will stand silently by and see his rights torn from him, through fear for his life or property, deserves to be a slave.—But we thank God we have but few such in the Democratic party. Democrats are as they always have been, willing to submit to any and every law, it matters not how obnoxious or oppressive it may be, until it can be repealed. But they never will agree that their dearest rights shall be taken from them in violation of law, or to perpetuate the power of the traitors, who now rule the government; nor will we be among the journals that advocate submission to the outrages that are about to be perpetuated on the people of the Northwest; on the contrary, we will advocate resistance to the last.

Believing as we do, that resistance to Lincoln's usurpations is obedience to God, we will do all in our power to rouse the people to resistance, if any attempt is made to interfere with the elections either by bayonets or test oaths. Morton may make his threats and boast of soldiers destroying Democratic offices, but ere the spring of 1865 has dawned, he will find that he has kindled a fire in the breast of the people, that never will be quenched until he and his brother traitors are expelled from power. And instead of intimidating Democratic journals by threats of mob violence, he will find that they defy his power. We hurl his threats back with supreme contempt. We are opposed to calling out 20,000 men at this time to secure the election of O. P. Morton, and will advise our readers not to volunteer, and if Democrats will stand back he will never raise the number he wants, for the Abolitionists have no stomach for fighting.

New York State Union Rebublican Convention.

SYRACUSE, May 25.—The Union Republican Convention met here to-day.—the following was adopted by acclamation, the convention rising and cheering heartily.

Resolved, That this convention, approving the administration of Abraham Lincoln, recognizing his integrity and fabulous efforts to suppress the rebellion which he found in existence upon his inauguration, hereby express its preference for his renomination for the office of President of the United States.

General Fremont.

For some years this gentleman has had a strong hold on the Republican party, and his friends have stood by him faithfully. A few months ago a paper was established in New York, called the *New Nation*, which is considered as his organ, and as having been established by him.—This paper charges its friends not to go to the Baltimore Convention but to nominate Fremont at the Convention to be held at Cleaveland on the 21st inst. In this effort to distract the Republican party the *Nation* has the co-operation of the entire Democratic press. Gen. Fremont and his friends should know that he cannot be forced upon the people. It is desirable that unity should prevail in our ranks, and the interests of the country are of far more imyortance than the political preferment of any individual.

—Forget injuries, and remember benefits. If you grant a favor, forget it; if you receive one, remember it.

Agallant gentleman of the old school in one of the Roxbury cars, the other day, gave his seat up to a lady, who, as is almost always the case under like circumstances, failed to make the proper acknowledgment. Standing awhile after the car had moved on, he stooped over as if to listen, and said to her. "What did you say, madam?" "Nothing, sir," was the reply of the startled lady. "Oh," said he, "excuse me; I thought you said Thank'ee."

THE GREAT MOVE ON RICHMOND.

Lee's Right Flank Completely Turned—Our army in a New and Strong Position—Latest from General Butler's Army.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 24, 1864—p. m.

To Major General Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated 11 o'clock Monday night, states that the army moved from its position to North Anna, following closely on Lee's army.—The 5th and 6th corps marched by the way of Harris' Store to Jerych's Ford, and the 5th corps succeeded in getting a position without much opposition.

"Shortly after, however, they were violently attacked and handsomely repulsed the assault without much loss to us. We captured some prisoners. Everything looks exceedingly favorable."

Another dispatch giving a detail of movements of our corps, and speaking of the rebel assault on General Warren's position says: He was attacked with great vehemence. I have never heard more rapid firing, either of artillery or musketry.—The attack resulted in a destructive repulse of the enemy. At the position attacked by Hancock, the rebels were entrenched and in considerable force, between the creek he had crossed and the river, and made a pertinacious resistance to his onset, but before dark Hancock had forced them from their works, and driven them across the stream." It is also said that in these engagements the slaughter of the enemy was great. Our losses were inconsiderable. The rebels charged against our artillery, and suffered, especially from canister.

Another dispatch from General Grant, dated at 3 o'clock this morning, has also been received. It states: The enemy has fallen back from North Anna, and we are in pursuit. Negroes who have come into our lines say that Lee is falling back on Richmond.

Other official dispatches say that Warren, Burnside and Hancock are pushing on after the retreating army. Warren has captured a good number of prisoners up to last evening, but had not had time to count them, or ascertain his loss.

Hancock was storming the rifle pits this side of the river. Last evening he also took between one hundred and two hundred prisoners, and drove many rebels into the river, where they were drowned.

Warren also captured some official papers, among which was an official order calling out boys fifteen years of age to garrison Richmond. Ambulance men and musicians are also ordered to the ranks.

Sheridan, this morning, was at Dunkirk, and will be at Milford to-night.

No dispatches have been received to-day from Sherman, and none are expected for several days.

Dispatches from Gen. Butler have been received to-day, relating briefly to the respective forces.

Admiral Lee, in a telegram dated the 22d to the Secretary of the Navy, states that last night and Saturday night the enemy attacked the army, but were handsomely repulsed.

A dispatch from Gen. Canby, dated the 18th, at the mouth of the Red River states that General Banks' troops had arrived at Semmnsport yesterday, and will reach Morganse to-day.

The army is in a better condition than was expected, and will be ready to resume offensive operations soon.

Signed, E. M. STANTON.

LATER.

In the battle on Tuesday, between North Anna and Little River, we captured one thousand prisoners, chiefly North Carolinians. They appeared greatly dispirited and in this respect differ entirely from those captured near Spottsylvania Court House.

They say that the retreat of Lee's army has greatly impaired its *morale*. Lee expected our forces to attempt crossing at the lower fords of the North Anna, which he had heavily guarded; hence he was surprised at Warren's appearance at Jericho Ford, five miles northwest of Hanover Junction, and was unable to make any effective resistance. It is hardly probable that any more news will be received from Gen. Grant for two days.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The Bulletin has the following special dispatch.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Republic has an extra which contains the following highly important and glorious intelligence: It gives us pleasure to be able to announce that intelligence has reached this city that Lee after falling back from the North Anna, as has already been stated, commenced a hasty retreat, and had reached a point beyond the south of the river, pursued with great vigor by Grant. The latter is in the saddle all the time, day and night, directing the general movements in person. Unless Lee stops to fight to-day we shall not hear of a grand conflict for the city of Richmond before or in the works of that capitol.

Reports say that Jeff. Davis and his cabinet left Richmond some days ago.

There is little doubt that Richmond by this time is pretty well cleared out of its inhabitants, and that it is nothing less than a fortress.

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 25, 5 p. m.—This morning Gen Gilmore went on a reconnoissance, and at 3:30 o'clock met the enemy in some force. After an engagement of an hour and a half he completely routed them. Our loss is very slight.

It is reported that nearly one half of Beauregard's forces left him yesterday and marched towards Richmond.

The rebels have made nine attacks on our entrenchments, and have been repulsed each time.

NEW YORK, May 25.—the Herald's 9th army corps correspondent says: Simultaneously with the attack on our left, firing on the right of the 19th division, cavalry attacked our extreme right composed of Ferrero's colored troops. The attack was impetuous, but was met with great steadiness, and a volley from the rifles of the colored troops brought them to a halt. They formed again, however, and advanced more steadily, when they were again met with unflinching bravery. Finding that they could make no impression, they left the field, and next morning not a rebel was to be seen in our front.

LATER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 25—9 p. m.

Major General Dix:

The latest date from Gen. Grant's headquarters received by this Department, is dated at Mount Carmel Church, 1 p. m. yesterday, (Tuesday.) The dispatch says everything is going on well. Warren has 450 prisoners, Hancock some 300, and Wright has picked up some 200. The whole number resulting from yesterdays operations will not fall short of 1,000

Warren's loss is not over 300 killed and wounded. The prisoners captured, who are in a great part North Carolinians, are much disconraged, and say that Lee has deceived them.

The pursuit is delayed by the great fatigue of the men, still Hancock and Warren will reach the South Anna by nightfall of to-day.

Gen. Butler, in a dispatch dated headquarters, 7 o'clock this morning, reports that Major General Fitz Hugh Lee, lately promoted, made with cavalry, infantry and artillery an attack upon my post at Wilson's Wharf, north side of James river, below Fort Powhatten, garrisoned by two regiments all negro troops, Brig. Gen. Wilde commanding, and was handsomely repulsed. Before the attack Lee sent a flag of truce stating he had force enough to take the place; and demanded its surrender, and in case the garrison should surrender they should be turned over to the authorities at Richmond as prisoners of war, but if this proposition was rejected he would not be answerable for the occurrences when he took the place.

General Wilde replied, "We will try that." Reinforcements were at once sent out, but the fight was over before their arrival. Our loss is not yet reported.

No other reports of military operations have been received by this department since my telegram of 9:30 last evening.

Signed, E. M. STANTON.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Further Details of the Battle of Resaca—The Retreat of Johnston—His Next Stand.

LOUISVILLE, May 26th, 1864.

Yesterday's Nashville Union says Sherman has flanked Atlanta on the west, taking the road to Dallas, Paulding county. No further particulars.

THE RECENT BATTLE.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

SICKLES IN FRONT.

In the prosecution of the mission to which he is assigned by the President, General Sickles was present with the army during these battles. He was in the saddle both days from morning till night and was everywhere conspicuous where the fighting was hardest, until finally he was cautioned by General Hooker in regard to the recklesss exposure of himself. "Dan, you must go back; we want to save that other leg of yours," remonstrated Hooker. But Sickles couldn't see it. Where soldiers were periling their lives for the country he chose to share their dangers.—He was frequetnly applauded and cheered by the troops as he rode along the lines.—"Who's that?" one would ask. "That's Dan Sickles, the man who saved the army at Chancellorsville," or "That's Bully Sickles, of Gettysburg." The General's staff volunteered their services, and were actively employed on Hooker's and Butterfield's staffs.

RESULTS.

Hooker's loss during Sunday's battles was about 1,500 men in killed and wounded and it is supposed that their losses were at least double those of our own.—Besides, we took between eight and nine hundred prisoners, four guns and a number of rebel flags. The crowning result of the battle was that it left both of the flanks of the enemy at our entire mercy, rendering their position wholly untenable.

EVACUATION OF RESACA.

As soon as night gave them the opportunity they set about withdrawing their forces and retreating towards Kingston.—Their left wing crossed a little foot bridge laid down beside the rail-road bridge.—Their artillery and trains could not cross here, as the rumbling of the wheels would have exposed the movement. They therefore moved down the *cul de pac*, formed by the bend in the river, and crossed at several ferries, as indicated on the map, a supporting column of infantry going with them. The retreat, though very precipitate, was quietly accomplished. It was masked, towards midnight on Sunday, by a general fusilade along the entire lines, the result of which was to awaken our weary men and call them to arms, only to be dismissed again to rest undisturbed, until daylight revealed the enemy's evacuation, and demanded an active pursuit.—The evacuation was complete so far as the rebel army was concerned. They were out of sight before the discovery was was made.

THE LEAVINGS.

That they went away against their will, and in haste, is apparent from the fact that they left us in good order, four guns in addition to those captured on the previous day, immense stores of ammunition, several thousand stands of small arms and a large amount of commissary stores.—They also left us their dead, unburied, and their wounded with their wounds undressed. The only damage they did was the partial destruction of the railroad bridge, which will be speedily repaired. Indeed, we are looking for trains at this point tomorrow.

THE PURSUIT.

At an early hour on Monday morning our army started in pursuit of the renegades. McPherson had already constructed a bridge at Lawson's Ferry, over which and the foot bridge the rebels left, he very quickly passed his army. Thomas and Schofield crossed at Fight's and Larvin's Ferries, and also a portion of Thomas' troops at the foot bridge. Our cavalry were upon the rear of the rebel column by noon, and continued skirmishing with them the remainder of the day, but without bringing them to a stand. On Tuesday our advance entered this place without opposition, the rebels having but the Etowa River between them and us.

THEIR NEXT POSITION.

Eighteen miles below this place the Etowah River, after skirting along the base of the mountains for several miles suddenly plunges into a deep gorge, and passes through, forming a considerable valley, through which the railroad passes. Johnston evidently intends to keep Sherman north of this river, and dispute the passage of the mountains at Etowah. We are now but a day's march from that place. We shall very soon see how sure Johnston is in his calculations. Undoubtedly the next battle will be fought at or in the vicinity of Etowah. Sherman will not halt his column until he drives Johnston and his army into their last ditch, towards which they are so rapidly progressing.

Methodist General Conference.

Appointments—The Visit to the President of the United States.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA May 19.

In the session of the Methodist General Conference to-day the following new Bishop's were created:

D. W. Clark, D. D., editor of *Ladies' Repository*, Cincinnati. Edward Thomson, D. D., editor of *Christian Advocate and Journal*, New York. Edwin Kingsley, editor of *Western Christian Advocate*, Cincinnati. Rev. Drs. Whedon, Wise, Thomas and Nesbet are also returned as editors of the publications now under their charge. Rev. Dr. T. M. Eddy is reappointed editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, at Chicago. Dr. Crary has been appointed editor of the *Central Advocate*, at St. Louis. Agents appointed at New York, Carton & Porter: at Cincinnati, Poe & Hitchcock. Missionary Sreretaries, Rev. Drs. Durbin, Harris and Trumbull.

THE VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A deputation of delegates from the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, in session at Philadelphia, visited the President to-day and presented to him an address, in which the Conference, representing nearly a million members, express to him the assurance of the loyalty of the church, her earnest devotion to the interest of the country, and her sympathies with him in the great responsibilities of his high position in this trying hour. They honor him for his proclamation of liberty, and rejoice in all the acts of the Goverment designed to secure freedom to the enslaved. In conclusion they say: "Actuated by the sentiments of the loftiest and purest patriotism, our prayers shall be constantly for the preservation of our country undivided, for the triumph of our cause, and for a permant peace gained by the sacrifice of no moral principles, but founded on the word of God, and securing righteousness, liberty and equality to all."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

To this address the President replied as follows:

Gentlemen—In response to your address, allow me to attest the accuracy of its historical statements, endorse the sentiments it expresses, and thank you, in the nation's name for the sure promise it gives. Nobly sustained, as the Government has been, by all the churches, I would utter nothing which might in the least appear invidious against any. Yet without this, it may fairly be said that the Methodist Episcopal church not less devoted than the best, is by its greatest numbers the most important of all. It is no fault in others that the Methodist church sends more soldiers to the field, more nurses to the hospitals, and more prayers to heaven than any. God bless the Methodist church. Bless all the churches, and blessed be God who, in this our great trial, giveth us the churches.

Subsequently Rev. Dr. Thurston, delegate from the English Conference to the Methodist General Conference, with Dr. Scott, from the Irish Conference, was presented to the President by the Hon. M. F. Odell. These delegates expressed to the President their earnest and hearty sympathy of the Methodist membership of England and Ireland in the present national struggle, and desire for our success.

Dr. Thornton stated in connection, that he had held no official intercourse with the Methodist Church South during the rebellion.

They paid their respects to the Secretary of State, and were afterwards introduon the floor of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Democratic papers have recently taken a great liking to Wendell Phillips, and quote approvingly from his letters and speeches. They cant bear to hear him spoken disrespectfully of by the Union papers, since he has come out against President Lincoln. There may be another reason why they admire him—he is a disunionist.—*Laporte Union.*

An Ohio Judge has decided that divorces granted by the courts of this State, where the parties are resident of Ohio, and come here for the purpose of availing themselves of our "loose system" are invalid; and that a divorce so granted could not be recognized as valid or binding by the courts of Ohio; and any marriage contract, after obtaining such a divorce, is void.

Somebody who knows says that when two or more women, approaching you on a narrow walk, fall behind one another to enable you to pass, you may be sure they are ladies of uncommon politeness and consideration. The usual course pursued by women is to charge all abreast, sweeping everybody into the mud.

An Iowa editor acknowedges the recipt of Congressional documents "in advance of mail," in consequence of the post rider being chased across the prairie by a flock of wolves.

A wealthy but ignorant farmer, in a recent town meeting not far from Bridgport, Conn., moved with great dignity that "this meeting do now adjourn, ipse dixit."

DENTIST.—A person who finds work his own teeth by taking out those of other people.