

MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 8.—NO. 50.]

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1864.

[WHOLE NO. 414.]

The Republican.

OFFICE,
Over Perkins' 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
If not paid till the end of the year, \$3.00
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square of 23 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.

Great Improvements in SEWING MACHINES

Empire Shuttle Machine!
PATENTED FEBRUARY 14, 1860.

Salesroom, 451 Broadway, N. Y.

This machine is constructed on an entirely new principle of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be the most perfect and perfect COMBINED.

The following are the principal advantages urged against Sewing Machines:

1.—Saves labor to the operator.
2.—Does not require any special skill.
3.—Does not require any special oil.
4.—Does not require any special attention.
5.—Does not require any special care.

The Empire Sewing Machine is exempt from all these objections.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the best and most perfect stitches, which will neither rip nor break, and will work on both sides of the fabric, and will sew on any description of material, from the finest muslin to the coarsest burlap, with equal ease and accuracy.

It has a superior CAM OR WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smoothly as clock, and is EMPHATICALLY A VOICELESS MACHINE!

It requires FIFTY PER CENT. less power to drive it than any other machine in market. A child of twelve years of age can work it easily, without fatigue or injury to health. It is THE BEST!

Its Wonderful Simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and it is GUARANTEED by the company to give entire satisfaction.

Whoever fails to visit all those who make and examine themselves with a superior article, to call and examine.

This is a unique special machine, we solicit the patronage of

Merchant Tailors, Dress Makers, Coach Makers, Carpet Makers, Hoop Skirt Manufacturers, Gaiter Fitters, Shirt and Bosom Makers, Shoe Binders, Vest and Pantalon Makers.

It is sold and Charitable Institutions will be liberally supplied with it.

Price of Machines, Complete.

No. 1. Family Machine, with Sewing Cabinet, \$20.00
No. 2. Sewing Machine, with Sewing Cabinet, \$25.00
No. 3. Sewing Machine, with Sewing Cabinet, \$30.00
No. 4. Sewing Machine, with Sewing Cabinet, \$35.00
No. 5. Sewing Machine, with Sewing Cabinet, \$40.00

CABINETS IN EVERY VARIETY.

We send Agents for all towns in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, where agents are not already established, to sell the Sewing Machine, and to give the best and most satisfactory service.

608 Broadway, N. Y.

The Model Sewing Machine!

THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD,
Because the Best!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Weed Sewing Machine Co.,
306 Broadway, New York.

Manufacture the most perfect Machine for Sewing of all kinds, ever presented to the American public, and challenge comparison with any Sewing Machine made in the United States.

THE WEED MACHINES, with all their valuable improvements, entirely overcome all imperfections. They are SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Simple in construction, durable in all their parts, and READY TO OPERATE. They have extraordinary facilities on all kinds of fabrics, and are adapted to all kinds of work without change of adjustment. Using all kinds of Thread, Will Sew, Full Size, Satin, Tick, Quilt, Cord, and in fact do all kinds of work required by Families or Manufacturers. They have extraordinary facilities on all kinds of fabrics, and are adapted to all kinds of work without change of adjustment. Using all kinds of Thread, Will Sew, Full Size, Satin, Tick, Quilt, Cord, and in fact do all kinds of work required by Families or Manufacturers.

THEY HAVE RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM in every instance, where they have been exhibited in competition with other standard Machines. We invite all persons in search of an instrument to examine any kind of Sewing Machine, to inspect them, and make sure they are the best, by giving the WEED before purchasing. The Company being duly licensed, the Machines are protected against imitations or litigation.

IF PURCHASED AT A DISCOUNT, can order by mail with perfect confidence that the Machine will reach them safely, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction, with no other aid than the printed instructions accompanying each Machine. The Company will be cheerfully given to all, whether they wish to purchase or not. Descriptive Circulars, together with specimens of work, will be furnished to all who desire them, by mail or otherwise.

IF RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED, in all localities in the United States, British Provinces, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, West India Islands and the Bahama Islands, to whom we offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS. Energetic men will find a paying business, as reliable Sewing Machines have become a necessity in every family. We manufacture a great variety of styles, from which we give a free price—No. 2, Family, \$20.00; No. 3, Extra, \$25.00; No. 4, Half Case, \$35.00; No. 5, Full Case, \$45.00. We send Agents for all towns in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, where agents are not already established, to sell the Sewing Machine, and to give the best and most satisfactory service.

WEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
[Box 2, 306 Broadway, N. Y.]

LAPORTE MARBLE WORKS,
SHERMAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of

Monuments, Tomb Stones,
Head Stones, of all Sizes and Forms,
MARBLE TABLE TOPS,
Bureau Tops, Counter Slabs, Etc.

They will sell all kinds of work cheaper than any other establishment in Northern Indiana can, and will warrant satisfaction in all cases.

R. S. LENHART, General Agent,
A. BOYD, Local Agent, Plymouth.
October 23rd-1864

AGENTS and Boeswain wanted in exchange for Goods at the Mammoth Hardware Store of BUCK & TOAN

BUSINESS CARDS.

VALLEY ORCHARD LODGE, NO. 174, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Saturday evening at Temperance Hall, Argos, Ind. Traveling members are invited to attend. J. A. DUGLASS, W. G. T. L. H. FIELDING, W. R. S. [252]

W. H. DAVENPORT, SURGEON DENTIST. Will visit Plymouth on the second and last Tuesday and Wednesday of each month. 203 Room at the Edwards House. March 21, 1864—21y

PIETER DALLAKER, BUTCHER. North side LaPorte Street, West of Becker's Store. March 21, 1864—21y

DR. J. M. CONFER, Late Surgeon of the 25th 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 21, 1864—21y

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN PLYMOUTH.

D. RATTY, Merchant Tailor, Up Stairs, Cutler's Block, OVER S & M BECKER'S STORE, PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

CUTTING DONE TO ORDER

JOHN M. SHOEMAKER, DEALER IN

WATCHES, Clocks and Jewelry.

Keeps always on hand a large and fine assortment of Clocks, Watches, Brass Pins, Knives and Pencils, and every thing else usually found in a first-class Jewelry Store.

A. RENBARGER, SADDLE AND Harness Maker, SOUTH SIDE OF Laporte St., Opposite Clearwater Store, Plymouth, Ind.

DR. T. A. BORTON, Physician and Surgeon. Has changed his residence to the new building, Adams street, one square east of the Seminary building. 733 over Hill's Bakery, in Dr. A. O. Borton's Building, west side of Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind. Jan 27, 1864—10y

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, Branch at Plymouth.

EDWARDS HOUSE, 174 Michigan St., PLYMOUTH, IND.

C. & W. H. MCCONNELL, Proprietors. Dealers to and from all parts, and also to any part of the town when orders are left at the house. [252]

JOHN G. OSBORNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING, PLYMOUTH, IND.

DR. PHILLIPS, Attorney and Counselor at Law. OFFICE IN FRONT OF WOODWARD'S BRICK BUILDING, UP STAIRS, PLYMOUTH, INDIANA. Practices in Marshall and adjoining counties. [252]

GOVERNMENT WAR CLAIM AGENCY. JOHN D. DEVOR, Attorney and Counselor at Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, SOLDIERS' BACK PAY AND BOUNTY AGENT, AND SOLICITOR OF PENSIONS.

DR. A. O. BORTON, SURGEON DENTIST. Whole or partial sets of Teeth inserted on the most approved plan. Special attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth, and irregular 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. [252]

J. F. LANGENBAUGH, Who understands the German and English languages thoroughly, has been appointed Notary Public, and will translate 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 13, 1863—21y

JOHN APPL, BUTCHER, East Side Michigan street, opposite Wheeler's Bank PLYMOUTH, INDIANA. [252]

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

DEALERS IN Cloths, Cassimeres AND VESTINGS, which they propose to MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, on as good terms as any other establishment in the West. Call and see. [252]

M. WOODROW, AGENT, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF Chairs, Furniture, Mattresses, LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, PICTURE FRAMES, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.

Ready-Made Coffins, ALL SIZES, ALWAYS ON HAND. No. 9, Michigan Street, Plymouth, Indiana. April 30, 1863—26y

Printing—Job Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest sized poster, executed in the very best style, on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms at this office. Orders are respectfully solicited.

THE REPUBLICAN.

PLYMOUTH, IND., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1864.

Escape of Dodd.—Arrest of other Notorious Conspirators.

Harrison H. Dodd, whose trial was in progress before a Military Commission, at Indianapolis, escaped during the night of the 6th. He was at first confined in the guard house at the Soldiers' Home, a secure place, but as the close quarters affected his health he was removed to a room in the third story of the Post office building, he having first given his parole that he would not take advantage of Gen. Hovey's kindness to make his escape. He let himself down by a rope conveyed to him by his wife, it is supposed. She probably gave him a ball of twine with which he drew up a rope from the outside, furnished by one of his fellow conspirators. Bingham, editor of the State Sentinel and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, who was arrested on the same charge a day or two previous, was confined in the same room with Dodd, but says he did not know Dodd intended to escape until he was awakened by the falling of the iron bar to which the rope was fastened on the inside of the room. His escape is tantamount to a confession of guilt. Had he been innocent of the charges he would have stood his trial. A reward of one thousand dollars is offered for his apprehension.

Col. Milligan, or rather Major General Milligan, of Huntington, and Deputy Grand Commander Horace Heffren, of Salem, have also been arrested. These arrests are striking terror into the hearts of the conspirators all over the State. Those in this county are beginning to think it will be their turn next.

Gen. Hovey has issued an appeal to the people of the State, urging them to co-operate with him in suppressing the armed secret conspiracy that threatens, with the aid of rebels in guise of refugees, to bring cruel war into Indiana and carry the election against Union men by force of arms. The developments on Dodd's trial prove that the conspirators against the peace of the State were well organized, and were about ready to strike, when the authorities pounced on them, seized their arms and arrested a few of the leaders. Their clamor about the draft, arbitrary arrests, &c., it is also proven was only used outside as a pretext to fire the heart of the Democracy. Their object was to get up an insurrection in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and other States, for the purpose of releasing the rebel prisoners, and enabling the rebels to gain their independence.

The arrest of Bingham excites considerable comment, but is generally approved by loyal citizens. He was a member of the O. S. L. and doubtless, was Dodd's principal adviser and counselor.

The postal money order system will go into operation in a few days, at a few of the principal towns in every State. Unless the system is extended to at least all the county seats its benefits will only be partial. The following is the list of money offices in this State: Evansville, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Madison, Terre Haute and Vincennes.

The Song Messenger of the Northwest, for October, has been issued. Terms 60 cents per annum. Root & Cady, publishers, Chicago, Illinois. It is a valuable publication, and no lover of music ought to do without it.

The exchange of prisoners, from present appearances, will soon be resumed. The rebel leaders begin to talk more rationally on the subject and seem desirous to arrange terms. In a recent speech at Macon, Geo., Jeff. Davis is reported to have said: "If an exchange could be effected, I do not know but I might be induced to recognize Butler, and in the future every effort will be given as far as possible to effect an exchange."

The N. Y. Herald's correspondent with Grant's army, October 4th, writes: "Major Milford, United States Agent for the exchange of Prisoners, arrived at Deep Bottom this afternoon, on the steamer New York, with a large load of rebel prisoners for exchange. He passed through our lines this evening to Richmond, under a flag of truce, to arrange the exchange with the rebel authorities."

A Charleston letter writer says: There are now in this vicinity about 10,000 Andersonville prisoners, who are materially benefited by the exchange. Some of them therefore to perform duties, and in lieu thereof they receive clothes, rations, and are to be exchanged at the earliest moment."

The Richmond Examiner says: "The telegraph reports that Beauregard is to replace Hood in his command. Hood takes Hardee's troops and Hardee goes to Charleston. This good news lacks confirmation. In the meantime Hood made a speech to his troops promising them an early battle. President Davis is also on a visit to that army. If Mr. Davis would take along Mr. Benjamin, that gallant artist of words, we might then be proud to publish the President's speech, and there might be some resemblance between the President's speeches and his messages."

The Resources of the Country, and their Annual Growth in relation to the National Debt.

The growth of the United States is the wonder of the world. Nothing like it is recorded in authentic history. To foreign nations this growth is known almost exclusively by the increase of population, or the appearance of American ships in their ports. But when we come to investigate the ability of the nation to incur extraordinary expense, or to pay an accumulating debt, the question is not so much one of population as one of industry and production. It is a question of the rate at which the nation increases in wealth and resources. This problem has scarcely been investigated at all, and is understood by few. To meet the question of the ability of this nation to pay its present and future war debt with promptness, and without the least distress or doubt, we propose to solve these problems: 1. What is the wealth of the Nation? 2. At what rate does it increase? 3. What is its proportion to the Debt?

I. What is the wealth of the Nation? Wealth is all the available property of the country—lands, houses, precious metals and domestic animals, and instruments for the employment of labor, and to make lands productive. In some countries, as in Holland and Belgium, there is a considerable drawback on many of these, from the fact that there is little or no market for them, except for the use of those who hold them. Thus, a man who builds a home in Amsterdam does not expect to sell it for what it cost; he builds it for his own use. In this country it is exactly the reverse. Every man expects to get more for his property than what it costs, and in nine cases out of ten is justified by the event.

In a country where foreign immigration is immense, and the natural growth rapid, the market is always a rising one, and all species of property is marketable. Hence in valuing the property of the country, there is no drawback from the want of sale, or the possible fall of values. The property of the nation in one year is worth more than it was appraised at the preceding year. Hence, if we can find a fair valuation of the property of the country, that valuation is a perfectly safe standard to ascertain the wealth of the nation. It is only recently that any attempt has been made to value the property or wealth of nations. In this country, the only valuations we have are in the Census of 1850 and 1860; but these are enough to establish both the actual value of property and the rate of increase. The valuations are very well proved, by corresponding nearly with several State valuations, which are made for the purpose of taxation. For example, the increase of wealth in the State of Ohio, given in the United States Census of 1850 and 1860, compared very nearly with that given by the Auditor of State and Commissioner of Statistics, and are known to be very near the actual sale value of property. We therefore assume the valuation of property of this country given in the Censuses of 1850 and 1860 to be substantially correct.

The problem of wealth, estimated by the cash standard of value, is solved.—The actual wealth of the country on the 1st of July, 1860, was eleven thousand four hundred and ten millions, including in this only the States and Territories now in actual possession of the government.—On the same day the wealth of the entire country was sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty-nine millions (\$16,159,000,000). Hence, the entire wealth of the States now in rebellion, including portions of Louisiana, Arkansas, Virginia, North Carolina, &c., now in our control, was but four thousand seven hundred millions, and of this sum not less than one and a half national millions was in slaves. The national wealth, by the rates of 1860, was in fact three fold that of the Rebel Confederacy. In a take from the list of all Virginia and Louisiana, fully in our control, the value of the Confederacy is but three and a half thousand millions; so that the wealth of the loyal country is really four times that of the rebels. Looking to the increase, we find that the decennial increase was 127 per cent, and the annual increase 12.7; so that the four years, from 1856 to 1864, gives an increase of 50 per cent.

On this basis, the actual wealth of the Loyal States and Territories; on the 1st of July, 1864, would be sixteen thousand five hundred millions of dollars (\$16,500,000,000), equal to that of the entire nation in 1850.

But some one may say that the condition of war has diminished the increase of wealth. Some consideration will make it evident that this, if it is true at all, is only in a very moderate degree. War prices are always high prices, and high prices—such high prices as we now have—stimulate production to a vast extent. The farmer sows more seed, and sows it more abundantly, and our armies and home population, but continue to eat a good part of Europe besides. But let us look at some other considerations: 1. With the exception of Tennessee and Missouri, the loyal country has felt none of the destruction of war. 2. A large part of the increase of wealth was due to immigration, and that continues as large as ever, and goes exclusively to the Loyal States. 3. The production of the gold and silver mines is far greater than it was in 1860. 4. A large proportion of the increase is in the new States and Territories, which are still increasing very rapidly. 5. All the payments of the war are made to our own people, and, with the exception of waste, the war has drained no wealth from the country.

But suppose our national wealth does not increase as rapidly as in time of peace, the gain is undoubtedly sufficiently great to demonstrate the correctness of our position.

What is the proportion of the debt to the wealth of the Country? The debt created by three years and a quarter of war, from April, 1861, to July, 1864, (exclusive of the legal tender notes, which, being the best currency of the country, will continue to take along Mr. Benjamin, that gallant artist of words, we might then be proud to publish the President's speech, and there might be some resemblance between the President's speeches and his messages.)

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

The Rebels Cannot Dislodge our Forces.—They Confess to a Loss of 4,000 on Saturday at Ft. Harrison.

Nashville Dispatches.—Whereabouts of Forrest.—The Rebels Repulsed at Alatoona with 600 Loss.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 7, 1864.

To Major General Dix:

In a recent dispatch it was mentioned that Gen. Sherman was taking measures to protect his communications from rebels operating against them. Dispatches received last night show the fulfillment of this expectation. Gen. Thomas was sent to Louisville to organize the troops in his district and drive Forrest from our lines, while the attention of Gen. Sherman was directed to the movements of the main rebel army in the vicinity of Atlanta. On the 4th the rebels had captured Big Shanty, but were followed closely up by Sherman. On the 6th a severe engagement was fought by our forces under General French, in which the rebels were driven from the field with heavy loss, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. Details are given in the following from Gen. Thomas:

NASHVILLE, Oct. 6, 11-30 p. m. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The following telegram is just received from Chattanooga:

Gen. Smith, who left here yesterday, 5th, telegraphs that the enemy retreated last evening from Alatoona; moving in the direction of Dallas, leaving his dead and wounded about 100 killed and 200 wounded. The Resaca bridge will be repaired by to-morrow, and the trains will be able to run as far as Alatoona, going via Cleveland and Dalton.

Nothing further has been heard from Sherman since my dispatch of yesterday, but the retreat of the enemy towards Dallas indicates that he was close on their rear near Alatoona.

I have not heard from Gen. Rousseau or Washburne to-day, but presume they are pushing Forrest as rapidly as the condition of the roads will admit. We have had heavy continuous rains for the last five days, rendering the roads and streams almost impassable.

I have just received the following from Gen. Granger, dated Huntsville, Thursday evening, Oct. 6, 10 o'clock: "The courier reported drowned while crossing Elk river in it. He lost the dispatches that were crossing the river. He reports that two rebels were captured yesterday, who say they left Forrest at Lawrenceburg the night before, crossing south. Gen. Morgan's advance was skirmishing with the enemy this morning on Silver creek, he being unable to cross on account of the high water. He hopes to be able to cross by to-morrow morning, when he will push them still further."

The Alabama railroad will be repaired from here to Pulaski in one week.

Another and an unofficial dispatch reports as follows: "The telegraph was repaired to Alatoona to-day. The action yesterday was severe. The rebel General attacked with his division 7,000 strong, and suffered heavily, leaving his killed and wounded in our hands to the number of 1,000, while we lost only 300. The fight lasted six hours altogether."

From Florence we hear that Morgan has been cornered, has captured his transportation, and that the gunboats prevent all retreat after the Tennessee river.

Satisfactory reports of the operations in progress before Richmond and Petersburg have been received, but their details are not at present proper for publication.

A dispatch from General Stevenson reports that an officer of General Sheridan's staff has just arrived. General Sheridan was still at Harrisonburg. His supply trains were going on all right, but were occasionally interrupted by guerrillas—the only rebel force on the road.

This officer brought in the remains of St. John A. Meigs, of the Engineer Corps, the only son of Brevet Major Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster General. He was killed by bushwhackers last Monday while making a military survey.

General Rosecrans reports that General Ewing made good his retreat to Rolla, losing only a few stragglers, and those killed and wounded by the way, very few in number. From the number of wounded rebels, the enemy's loss won't fall much short of 1,000 hors du combat.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Latest from Forrest's Movements.—The Situation Below Nashville.—Forrest Repulsed with 500 loss at Alatoona.

NASHVILLE, October 7. On Wednesday evening Gen. Rousseau was some distance southwest of Pulaski in pursuit of Forrest, but had not been able to overtake him. Nothing has since been heard from him.

Forrest seems to have changed his programme very suddenly, his main object now being to get away as speedily as possible.

A force of Union cavalry expected to meet him on the opposite bank of the river and dispute his crossing, if he escapes at all it will be with a much less force than he brought to this side of the river.

Information has been received to the effect that the rebels in strong force struck the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad near Acworth Station, destroying several miles of track and burning Big Shanty. They were driven off with heavy loss, and the track repaired in almost as short a time as it took the rebels to destroy it.

On the 5th a rebel infantry force attacked Alatoona and a severe fight ensued, in which the rebels were repulsed with a loss on both sides said to be severe. Among our wounded are Brig. Gen. Corse and Col. Tourtelotte. The battle was renewed on the 6th inst. After a severe fight the rebels were repulsed and retreated precipitately leaving all their dead and wounded, amounting to near 500, in our hands. A rebel officer captured, who was on Gen. French's staff, says, their loss on the 5th was very severe.

The rebels are said to be commanded by Gen. Wheeler. Gen. Morgan, commanding the division in pursuit of Forrest, was at Shoal Creek yesterday, and slight skirmishing was going on, supposed to be with that part of Forrest's force under Buford. Prisoners captured last night on Coomb's Ferry road, report Forrest south of Lawrenceburg, going towards Florence. He will meet with stubborn resistance should he attempt to cross the river.

Nothing has been heard of Generals Rousseau and Crofton. The rebels Duvell and McNary, with a band of guerrillas, are in the neighborhood of Northwestern Railroad, but is too closely watched to be able to damage the railroad materially.

The Indiana soldiers in hospitals are being languished to go home and vote. Various rumors prevail of a rebel force from Hood's army trying to get in Sherman's rear, but no fears are entertained that they will be able to damage communication materially.

The bridge over the Oostanauda was swept away last night by high water. Guerrillas cut the wires to-day near Waverly, on the N. W. Railroad. The telegraph is operating to Chattanooga and Huntsville.

Maj. Gen. Schofield is in the city on his way to the front.

GRANT'S OPERATIONS. The Rebels Attack the Eighteenth Corps.—They are Repulsed with Fearful Loss—Heavy Rains—Gen. Stannard Wounded.

(From the New York Times.) HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864. For purely military reasons there was no disposition yesterday, on the part of General Butler, to advance the lines of his army, and the day might have passed uneventfully, had not the enemy assumed the offensive. Galled almost to desperation by the sudden advances we have won— an advantage which gives us a position almost within the purlieus of the rebel capital—Lee moved up heavy reinforcements from the Petersburg front to oppose us.—These reinforcements were composed of Heib's, Hoke's and Field's divisions, and Wilcox's brigade.

At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, they made an impetuous attack upon the front of the 18th corps, opposite the fortifications which was taken from them on Thursday, in the hope of driving us out. Formed in three long lines, they advanced to the charge, and were met by a murderous fire which sent them staggering back, leaving piles of dead and dying on the field. Rallying again, they renewed the onset, and with such determination that their advance came within two hundred yards of the work. Our men again succeeded in repulsing them, and the slaughter was terrible. Maj. Gen. Weitzel, who had only taken command of the 18th corps a few hours before the assault, signally inaugurated his assumption of the position, in the result of this affair. As the broken column, paralyzed by the shock of their reception, fled back to gain the shelter of their works, he promptly pushed forward a flanking force, which managed to cut off the retreat of nearly three hundred of the panic stricken men, and they swooped them in like fish into a net. Five battalions were also captured. Among the prisoners were eighteen commissioned officers, and last night they were brought to these headquarters on their way to the rear.—These officers, many of whom are veterans, unite in saying that they never before experienced such a mucky fire.

Our men did not fall into the common practice of firing high and harmlessly over the heads of their assailants, but almost every bullet brought down a man, and the ground was strewn with the victims of their unerring aim. On our part little artillery was used, but the rebels kept up an incessant fire of big guns during the assault, not alone from the forts, but likewise from their iron-clads in the James, near Drury's Bluff. The left division of the 10th Corps was partially engaged in this affair, but the brunt of it fell upon the 18th.

That Cairo Regiment.

The Evansville, Ind., Journal has traced up the regiment that lately voted so solidly for McClellan at Cairo. We have not yet learned its number, but it is identified sufficiently in the following story:

"This, as the President would say, reminds us of a little joke perpetrated on one of our river men by a gentleman residing in Cairo. Our river friend is an enthusiastic admirer and supporter of 'Little Mac,' as he was of Breckenridge in 1860. Meeting his Cairo friend, who was also a prominent Democrat in 1860, he inquired of the new man:

"Oh! everything is wild for McClellan down this way," replied his friend. "Ah! well, it is astonishing to see what a hold Little Mac has upon the affections of the people," exclaimed the delighted boatman. "Everywhere I hear of the most unbounded enthusiasm for the hero of Antietam!"

"Yes," responded the Cairoite; "a train of three or four cars full of soldiers, every one of whom are 'hot for McClellan,' went up the road yesterday."

"Is that so? Well, I never saw or heard of the like in my life. It beats 1840 all hollow!"

By this time quite a crowd had collected to hear the conversation. The boatman was in extacies, and was fully prepared to go his "bottom dollar" on Little Mac.

"However, there is one thing I had like to have forgotten," immediately interrupted the Cairo gentleman, "perhaps I ought to have mentioned it in the first place."

"What is it?" eagerly inquired the boatman, evidently anticipating a still stronger evidence of the popularity of his candidate.

"Those soldiers were all rebel prisoners of war!"

"We need not carry the joke any further, or attempt to describe the 'phalinks' of the sold boatman."

Jeremy Taylor says it takes a wide garment to cover some people's sins. We wonder if our ladies will consider it necessary to expand their crinolines.