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# The Republican,

At Downgine, Cass County, Michigan

to G. C. Jones & Co.'s New Brek Block

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O. S. CUSTARD. Cassapolis August 1st, 1862.

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MILK. MILK THE subscriber would hereby inform the citi-tens of Downgine, that he is prepared to turnish MILK to all who will patronize him.

Pare Milk is Warranted. RUSSEL McKEE.



Why did you take him from our home, ern land a stranger to roam?

I cannot think, no the thought brings tears, That shot he will be, yet why are there fears? 'Tis because on many a Southern plain, Those dearly loved are gone! are slain! And die there he may with none to care;

He has gone from the home to him so bright, Where loved ones greeted him, their hearts wer

That he was a soldier and must go far away To fight for his country, like a Patriot true,

Whose names in the ages to come, will be Coupled with traitorous infamy, out never shall tyranny rule our fair lands,

While the term Patriot means true bearts an

The name our country has so justly gained, He said by her brave sons should be retained; And fearless he's gone with a willing heart, In his country's service to act well his part. And we'd say to Edward now be of good cheer, The days of peace and freedom are near.

Through the black cloud of carnage and bloo-We can see the Olive-branch, for the flood Is slowly but surely drying away; And I know ere long we can truly say, Our country is free, and a shout we'll raise

For Union, and Freedom, but we'll give God the praise .- Marshall Statesman.

The Military Administration of General

Chancery, Dowagiac, Mich. Office on Front sp25v4y1 themes, the committee has expended much time and labor upon this investigation. At though the committee has made but one report to Congress, and that only upon of from Charlestown, whence he seems to have made no other demonstration ment of his advanced Brigade and to have made no other demonstration ment of his advanced Brigade and to have made no other demonstration ment of his advanced Brigade and to have made no other demonstration. wounded, and prisoners, yet, when the testimony is printed, it will be found that it was not for want of material, but for the reason that in the opinion of the committee the public interest would not be subserved by printing the testimony. The committee has

been in constant, almost daily, communication with the Administration, and has, from time to time, submitted such information as in their opinion should be furnished to the Executive. How valuable this information may have been to the Administration is not for me or the committee to decide, but in my opinion, when the history of the war shall have been written, the coun-

try will give credit where credit is due, guns," The battle of Bull Ran seems to have been the culminating point of the rebellion. Up to that time the North hardly seemed to appreciate the fact that we were in the midst of war, that a gigantic and wicked rebellion was shaking the very foundation stones of our political institutions, that the rebels meant a bloody fratricidal war. The firing upon Sumter was considered rather the action of a frenzied mob than the fixed, determined intent to break left the enemys of the country masters of the field and virtually besiegers of the capital. From the 21st day of July,

1861' the nations of the earth considered the experiment of republican netitutions a failure, or at least an un tried experiment. Rebellion had triumphed, and the nation believed the Republic was tottering to its fall. Our securities became valueless outside our borders, and our armies to be raised were considered men in buckram. Not so the brave and loyal millions of the North. They knew that the resour-

ces of the North had not been touched,

July. Upon the receipt of the above of the enemy. telegram, he replied as follows: "The day af

CHARLESTONN, July 18, 1861.

Colonel E. T. TOWNSENO, A. A. G., &c:
Telegram of to-day received. The enemy has stolen no march upon me. I have kept him actively employed, and by threats and reconnoisances in force caused him to be reinforced. I have accomplished more in this respect than the general-includer asked, or could well be expected, in face of an enemy far superior in numbers, with no line of communication to protect.

R. PATTERSON. R. PATTERSON.

General Scott says, in relation to this

Speech of Hon. Z. Chandler, defenced Patterson was never ordered by me as he seems to allege, to attack the enemy without a probability of success that the enemy state of the enemy and the enemy state of the enemy and the element of the sample. June 12, he says he is minutes ago, what I have to say may not be element of the enemy for lack the indulgence of the senate for a short time.

At an early day of the present session of Congress, the committee on the conduct of the war, and therefor a short time.

At an early day of the present session of Congress, the committee on the conduct of the war was raised by the following resolution, which was passed by both llourses:

Booked by the following resolution, which was passed by both llourses:

Booked by the following resolution, which was passed by both llourses:

Booked by the following resolution, which was passed by both llourses:

Booked by the following resolution, which was passed by both llourses:

Booked by the following resolution, which was passed by both limits of the sentence of the Sentes and four members to live sentences of either lines or of the Sentes and four members to limit the enemy it in its her was not the field; but which was a question of the war was the last of us.

Claim level was Indicated that they were they was not the field; but which is chosen the was dealy in doing 20.

The was no different in sociented I started to five the enemy of the two should not the three camp of the enemy discovered the was a fact; for it was no time the analysis of the sentence of the enemy of the was a fact; for it was no time the analysis of the enemy time complete the wind prev General Patterson was never ordered

any part of the army of Winchester,"

The reason assigned by Patterson and his staff was that Johnston had re ceived large reinforcements, and great ly outnumbered him in men and guns. General Patterson testifies :

"The immense superiority of the enemy at Winchester in men and guns, as well as in position, was well known. The information was obtained from Union men who had been there, from prisoners, deserters, and from various

Colonel Price says: had forty two thousand men at Winchester, and, I think, sixty-three pieces of artillery."
Colonel Biddle says:

"Every body represented the force of General Johnston as from thirty to forty thousand."

That is the testimony of Patterson and his staff. The facts were that McDowel says: up and destroy the best Government the world had ever seen. That battle ments except undisciplined, unorganthan that of Patterson.

Nathaniel F. Palmer, (prisoner at Winchester,) says:

Dr. Ira Tripp (prisoner at Winenes | the right, until half past five.' ter.) says that there were about twelve thousand men of the enemy at Winches fixed to start,

apeake and Ohio canal,) says: "The general impression in that

"The day after we left Alexandria the provision train was to start. The told my officer not to fire there. He wagons had not yet been collected, as I understood and the consequence was firing again in the same former directhat they did not start the next day, tion. After the officer who had been but the day after.

General Franklin states, in relation from Thursday to Sunday : "My i . prission is that it was on ac

count of the non arrival of the supplies for the army until some time on Satur-

moved upon Bunker Hill, and then fell er's division. Tyler was expected to get the loss of that battery ; I put Griffin off from Charlestown, whence he seems over the ground between the encamp. there myself." that did not look like a retrat out of where the road turned off to the right, into action at the critical moment. The Virginia. From that moment Jackson at the blacksmith's shop, in time to reason assigned was an insufficient was at liberty to join Beauregard with offer no obstructions to the road to be staff and a lack of discipline by bri-

used in common by all the divisions, gades. much rest as possible. When I had got too disgraceful for discription met the on the wayside. Upon asking why thy did not move forward, the reply came killed, wounded and missing, in round sources, all agreeing on an average of to me that the road was blocked up. I numders, twenty six guns, twenty-five forty thousand men and over sixty saw some men comming from the left army wagons, twent five ambulances,

"He (General Patterson,) got positve they belonged, they said the Second that defeat. information at Bunker Hill that Johston New York, which formed a part of Were the people discouraged, de-Scheenk's brigade, (Tyler's division.) pressed? Not at all. Untold thon-I went forward, urging the troops to sands rushed into the shartered ranks,

country, and held an effective force less on my staff, in his report to me, dated over one hundred thousand, in October have read his orders. One scow and that they had open spaces for the guns

(July ) there was but very little over road for Hunter to this point, (black-thirteen thousand men there." road for Hunter to this point, (black-morning rolls showed one hundred and was placed in command, as is alleged, thirteen thousand men there." col. Baker

of July 31, states as follows:

primal cause of the inglorious defeat.
Why did not Patterson obey orders?
Before the battle was fought, General Patter.

I Doon this melancholy statement of minutes a regiment of Confederates got over the fence on my front, and some officer—I tookitto be a Colonel—

world they are Confederates." He replied, "I know they are your battery says: threw down the eanister and communed talking to the regiment had got trough he faced them to the left and marched to the delay of the army at Centreville them about fifty yards to the woods, then faced them to the right and marched them about forty rods towards us, and than opened fire upon us and that was the last of us.

"After a time General Patterson A. M., so as to fall in the rear of Hunt. Barry then said, "I am to blame for

"I was sick during that night and The foregoing I believe to be the morning, and did not leave my quar. true and only reason for the loss of ters- a little over a mile, perhaps a the battle of Bull Run. I am of the mile and a quarter east of Centreville- opinion that the remedying of any one until I thought all the divisons were of the five errors would have saved fully in motion, so as to give myself as the field, but it was lost, and a scene beyond Centreville about a mile, I passed astonished gaze of the nation. And

the troops lying down and sitting down yet our losses were small comparativeof the road through a cornfield, into the and from six to eight thousand stand road. When I asked to what regiment of arms will cover the whole loss of

move on, until I got to the blacksmith's cager to wipe out the stain and stigms shop where the road turned off to Sudley's Springs, to carry out the plan of battle."

In reply to the question, "Whose division blocked up the road?" Gen. McDowel says:

Whose division blocked up the road?" Gen. McDowel says:

"The first division of the through the troops to wipe out the stain and stigms and tens of that defeat. From the East, the West, the North, and the States, thou sands and tens of thousands and hundred men at the common that Colonel Baker had reason to expect reinforcements, for the enemy were to be pushed upon their flank by Gen. Gorman.

At two o'clock on Monday morning, "Question. What was the strength of those batteries?

"Answer. No, sir; and that was the rectly up on account of these batteries?

"Answer. No, sir; and that was the reason to expect reinforcements, for the enemy were to be pushed upon their flank by Gen. Gorman.

At two o'clock on Monday morning, Col. Devons crossed the river upon a reconnoisance with four hundred men at reconnoisance with four hundred men at econnoisance with four hundred men at

smith shop) where the road turned to ninety five thousand four hundred men, with discretionary orders. Col. Baker the right, until half past five.' and thirteen regiments not reported, knew that Smith and McCall were at Drainesville, or within striking dister on the 18th of July.

\*Colonel Heintzelman—now Gene- General McClellan. During the months Edwards' Ferry, or, in other words, of October, November and December, that forty thousand effective men were addicted and the within two less within two less and that at "At Centerville we found the road roads fine. The question began to be least thirty thousand were upon the that the battle of Bull Run was but an insignificant skirmish, without results to this time the earnestness of this rebellion had not been appreciated by the North.

In the nature of things he must be reinforced. He did not know that at half past ten, a. m., of Monday, or two mediately in rear of the latter.'

General Heintzelman says:

In the nature of things he must be reinforced. He did not know that at half past ten, a. m., of Monday, or two mediately in rear of the latter.'

General Heintzelman says: 1. Upon the cause or causes of that disaster I propose to dwell very briefly.

"I know that it was the impression ciscly at the hour fixed, I left. The whole country had known for weeks; but when the terrific blow was to be McClellan. He knew that Col. Devdisaster I propose to dwell very briefly.

The army of the Potomac at that time was composed of two colums. The one under Patterson at Martinsburg consisted of a force of about twenty thousand effective men of all arms; the other, under McDowell, of about thirty five thousand, and a reserve in Washington Lieutenest Consent Scott in the propose to dwell very briefly. Throughout the community, and in the head of the column got to Centerville, and found the road obstructed with struck, no one knew save the commander of the army of the Potomac. The nation believed in its young commander, and thousand the road obstructed with struck, no one knew save the commander of the army of the Potomac. The nation believed in its young commander; the troops of the army of the Potomac. The nation believed in its young commander; the potomac at that time army, that there were not more than found the road obstructed with struck, no one knew save the commander of the army of the Potomac. The nation believed in its young commander; the post intended movement the most unit that there never was at any time in the most unit that there never was at any time in the terrific blow was to be and found the road obstructed with struck, no one knew save the commander of the army of the Potomac. The nation believed in its young commander; the force in the result of the most unit that there never was at any time in the most unit the most unit that there never was at any time in the terrific blow was to be and found the road obstructed with struck, no one knew save the commander of the Potomac. The nation believed in its young commander; the other treid upon him, and the most unit the matter of the army of the Potomac. The nation believed in its young commander; the other treid upon him, and the most unit the matter of the army of the Potomac. The nation believed in its young commander; the other treid upon him, and the most unit to prove the potomac of the army of t ington, Lientenant Genaral Scott in haps four or five thousand militis, badly division when he was wounded, says: 21st of October, McCall's division, the facts nor the testimony support the ington, Lieutenant Genaral Scott in termed and equipped."

Our orders were to get under way command of all, conducting both columns.

I will read General Patterson's orders:

Washington, July 13, 1851.

General R. Patterson:

Washington, July 13, 1851.

I telegraphed you yesterday. If not strong smooth to beat the enemy early next week, make demonstrations so as to detain him in the value of the read. Johnston, had from of the freezes to femeral Sanford says, in reference of the freezes to femeral Sanford says, in reference of the consider the route via Keyen's Ferry, Leesburg, &c.

Winyfield Scott.

primal cause of the inglorious defeat. Why did not Patterson obey orders?

Before the battle was fought, General Scott telegraphed to General Patterson:

Washwaros, July 18, 1861.

Major General Patterson, Ac:

The econd cause of this disaster was the failure to attack on Friday be fore the arrival of the enemy's reinforcements, instead of on Sunday, after they had arrived. Why was not this and demonstrations. You have been at least his equal, and I suppose superior, in number. His being the full that the full was not stolen a march and sent reinforcements toward Manassas Junction? A week its enough to win a victory.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Patterson had turned off from Bunker Hill, where he was threatening John, to Charlestown, on the 17th of July. Upon the receipt of the above of the enemy.

The delay at Centerville, I suppose was principally waiting for provision, says:

After I had been there about five minutes a regiment of Confederates are giment of Confederates are giment of Confederates are regiment of Confederates are regiment of Confederates are regiment of Confederates got over the fence on my front, and some officer—I took it to be a Colonel—stepped out in front of the regiment forcements, instead of on Sunday, after they had arrived. Why was not this gave the command to one of my officers upon them. He loaded the cannon with canister and was just not furnishing transportation at the group to me and said:

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Patterson had turned off from Bunker

Hill, where he was threatening John ston, to Charlestown, on the 17th of July. Upon the receipt of the above of the enemy.

In another place, General McCall

"At six o'clock Monday morning, I reported to him [General McClellan] that the engineers whom I had consulted reported to me that they would finish their work in two hours. I sent that express to Gen. McClellan at six o'clock. I got his reply, dated eight o'clock, telling me to return as soon as the work was finished. I got his answer between nine and ten o'clock. I ordered the troops to be ready to move, and as soon as the work was finished. I returned to my earny under orders." returned to my camp under orders." Here are the orders given by General

HEADQUARTNS, CAMP OF OBSERVATION, Poolesville, October 20, 1861, 1914 P. M.

Stone on that occasion:

largely superior num hold on and report.

CHARLES P. STONE,

Headquarters, Corps of Observation, }
Edwards' Ferry, October 21, 1861.

Colonel: In case of heavy firing in front of
Harrison's Island, you will advance the California regiment of your brigade, or retire the regiments under Colonels Lee and Devens, now on the Virginia side of the river, at your discretion, assun

rinia side of the river, at your discretion, assuming command on your arrival.

Very respectfully, Colonel, yours, most kindly, ChARLES P. STONE,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

Colonel E. D. Bakka, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION, Edwards' Ferry, October 21, 11:50. COLONEL: I am informed that the force of the nemy is about four thousand all told. If you can enemy is about four thousand all told. If you can push them you may do so as far as to have a strong position near Leesburg, if you can keep them before you, avoiding their batteries. If they pass Leesburg and take the Gum Springs road, you will not follow far, but seize the first good position to cover that road. Their design is to draw us on, if they are obliged to retreat as far as Goose Creek, where they can be reinforced from Manassas. I have a strong position. Report frequently, so that when they are pushed Gorman can come in on their flank.

CHARLES P. STONE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Brigadier-General Command Colonel E. D. Baken, Commanding Brigade. Thus it is shown that Colonel Baker

Johnston had received no reinforce ments except undisciplined, unorganized militia from the surrounding nard, who was the chief of engineers han that of Patterson.

Nathaniel F. Palmer, (prisoner at Vinchester,) says:

"We concluded that by the 18th

July 29, 1861, says as follows:

"You are aware of the unexpected delay. The two leading Brigades of Tyler's Division did not clear the til, on the 10th day of December, the menced by Col. Devous, and Col. Baker question:

At eight o'clock on two small boats were their only means to play, and I knew there were three im November to one hundred and transportation. At eight o'clock on Major Mix says, in answer to the menced by Col. Devous, and Col. Baker question: pedition, but all under the command of tance, that our troops were crossing at General McClellan. During the months Edwards' Ferry, or, in other words, the weather was delightful and the within twelve miles of him, and that at

Washington, July 17, 1861.

General Patterson, Ac:

1 have nothing official from you since Saturday last, but I am glad to learn through Philadelphia was without the slightest shadow of foundation, for there had not a single meany since we had grown with a small force in front, while be reinforces the Junction will probably be carried to morrow, the Junction will probably be carried to morrow, WINFIELD SOUT.

Had these orders been obeyed, Johnston could never have joined Beauregard; had Johnston not joined Beauregard; had Johnston of Beauregard; had Johnston not goined Beauregard; had Johnston to Bull Run would have been but as skirmish between forces greatly unequal, and the army of the South would have been but as goined. And we since have learned, as a matter of certainty, that Johnston's force never did exceed twenty thousand the primal cause of the inglorious defeat.

Why did not provide the state of the inglorious defeat. Why did not Detarted the primal cause of the inglorious defeat. Why did not Detarted the primal cause of the inglorious defeat. Why did not Detarted the primal cause of the inglorious defeat. Why did not Detarted the primal cause of the inglorious defeat. Why did not Detarted the primal cause of the inglorious defeat. Why did not Detarted the primal cause of the inglorious defeat. Why did not Detarted the primal cause of the inglorious defeat. Why did not Detarted the primal cause of the inglorious defeat. Why did not Detarted the primal cause of the inglorious defeat. Why did not Detarted the primal cause of the inglorious defeat. Why did not Detarted the primal cause of the inglorious defeat. Why did not Detarted the primal cause of the inglorious defeat. Why did not pattern the primal cause of the inglorious defeat of the primal cause of the inglorious defeat. The story of the primal cause of the inglorious defeat of the primal cause of the inglorious defeat. The story of the pr stantly expired. A council of war was called, (after the frightful death-struggle over his lifeless remains and for them) and it was decided that the only chance of escape was by cutting thro the enemy and reaching Edwards' Ferry, which was at once decided upon : but while forming for the desperate encounter, the enemy rushed upon our little band of heroes in overpowering numbers, and the rout was perfect. Colonel Devens says:

"As we were talking, Col. Cogswell came up, and it appeared in a moment that he was the officer entitled to take the command. Col. Cogswell said to me, 'Colonel Devens, we should, I think, make an effort to cut our way to Edwards' Ferry; that is the thing to be done.' I replied to him, as I had to Colonel Lee, that I would take any order of his."

Col. Lee says:

"Captain Harvey, of Colonel Baker's staff, his adjutant General, came up, and said that he believed that Colonel Cogswell was the senior officer. Col. Cogswell was a stranger to me; I knew he was on the field; but whether

thing terrific coming.

"Question. How many men had you over there (Edwards' Ferry) at the time you wanted to go up to Ball's Bluff?

"Answer. I think not over fourteen

hundred men." General Stone says, (first testimony:) "Now, here at Edwards' Ferry is Goose Creek, (indicating on the map.) Here is an intrenchment of the enemy on the road to Leesburg, and there is another intrenchment in there, (indiesting the places). This is wooded ground along here, (above the ferry on the Virginia side.) When this fire commenced heavily on our right in the afternoon, these troops of the left would have gone up, as a matter of course, had it not been fully explained in the morning that that was an impossibility there being two entrenchments of the enemy here armed with cannon. It was known before that they were

"Question. They could not go directly up on account of these batteries?

"Question. Were there any fortifieations between the two places that would have obstructed you?

"Answer. Yes, sir; there was an arthwork on a hill, some three and a half feet wall, which did not amount to much. If I had not met that regiment, it was my intention to gallop through that work. "Question. Were there any guns in

"Answer. I was informed by General Stone that there was not. He said the same had been moved out a day or two before. I asked him if I could go through it, and he said I might if it was not held too strongly." .

"Answer. I only heard that state-

