

From Vicksburg.
Admiral Porter's Official Report.
WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following was received at Washington this morning:
PLASHER BLACKWATER, HAINES BLUFF,
YAZOO RIVER, May 20, 1863.
To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy,
Washington:

On the morning of Friday, the 15th, I came over to the Yazoo, to be ready to co-operate with Gen. Grant. The detaining of two of the iron-clads at Red River, one at Grand Gulf, one at Cahoon, three at Waterloo, and two in the Yazoo, left me a small force; still I disposed of them to the best advantage. On Monday, the 18th, at noon, firing was heard in the rear of Vicksburg, which assured me that Gen. Grant was approaching the city. The cannonading was kept up furiously for some time, when, by the aid of glasses, I discovered a company of our artillery advancing, taking possession and driving the rebels before them.

I immediately saw that Gen. Sherman's division had come on to the left of Snyder's Bluffs, and that the rebels at that place had been cut off from joining the forces in the city. I dispatched the DeKalb, Lieutenant Commanding Ramsay, Romeo, Petrel and Forest, all under command of Lieutenant Commanding Breeze, up the Yazoo to open communication in that way with Gen. Grant and Sherman.

They succeeded in landing, and three hours later received letters from Gen. Grant, Sherman and Steel, informing me of their vast success, and asking me to send up provisions, which was at once done.

In the meantime Lieut. Commanding Walker in the DeKalb pushed on to Haines' Bluff, which the enemy had commenced to evacuate the day before, and a party remained behind in the hope of destroying or taking away a large quantity of ammunition on hand. When they saw the gunboats they came hastily out and left in good order the guns, fort, tents and equipments of all kinds, which fell into our hands.

As soon as the capture of Haines' Bluff and fourteen guns were reported to me, I moved up the gunboats from below Vicksburg to fire at the hill batteries, which fire was kept up for two or three hours. At midnight they moved up to the town and opened on it for about an hour, and continued at intervals, during the night, to annoy the garrison.

On Tuesday, the 17th, I placed six mortars in position with orders to fire night and day as rapidly as they could. The work at Haines' Bluff was very formidable. There were fourteen of the heaviest kind of guns mounted—8 and 10 inch and 7 inch rifled cannon—with ammunition enough to last a long siege. As the gun carriages might again fall into the hands of the enemy, I had them burnt, blew up the magazines, and destroyed the works generally. I also burnt up the encampments which were permanently and remarkably well constructed, looking as if the rebels intended to stay there for some time. The works and encampments covered many acres of ground, and the fortifications and rifle pits proper of Haines' Bluff, extended about a mile and a quarter. Such a network of defenses I never saw. The rebels were a year in constructing them, and all are rendered useless in an hour.

As soon as I got through with the destruction of the magazines and other works, I started Lieut. Conrad Walker up the Yazoo river, with sufficient force to destroy all the enemy's property in that direction, with orders to return with all dispatch, and only proceed as far as Yazoo City, where the rebels have a navy yard and storehouses.

In the meantime Gen. Grant had closely invested Vicksburg, and has possession of the best commanding points. In a very short time a general assault will take place, when I hope to announce that Vicksburg has fallen, after a series of the most brilliant success that ever attended an army.

There has never been a case during the war where the rebels have been so successfully beaten at all points, and the patience and endurance shown by our army and navy for so many months is about being rewarded. It is a mere question of a few hours, and then with the exception of Port Hudson, which will follow Vicksburg, the Mississippi will be open its entire length.

(Signed) D. D. PORTER,
Lieut. Commanding U. S. Squadron.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

W. H. CAMPBELL, Editor & Proprietor.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.
DOWAGIAC,
Thursday Morning, May 28, 1863.

The New Policy of the War.

In picturing Freedom to the Slaves, we ensure Freedom to the Free, honorable alike in what we give and what we receive. We shall not only save or manly lose the last best hope of earth. Other means may succeed, this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just. A way which if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.—President Lincoln's Message, December 1st, 1862.

To Timid Men.

There are in this as in every country, thousands of timid men, who in the face of trouble, or national calamity, can only see a long line of disasters in the future, and who at every reverse of our arms talk of peace as though it could be had for the asking. They forget the great fact that the nation is at war; that the contest was forced upon us; that our national life is the issue; and that any peace short of an utter extinction of rebellion blot out our country from among the nations of the earth. They know too, that no peace is now possible except by recognizing the independence of the rebels and that any proposition short of that would be scornfully rejected. These are facts and the only logical deduction from it is the conclusion that the only hope of permanent peace rests in prosecuting this war to a successful end.

This fact admitted, the croakers tell us that we cannot stand such a war as this for many months longer; that it will end in national bankruptcy, terrible taxation and general ruin. Timid men listen and tremble; sensible men look at the facts and take courage. Nobody in the United States is willing to admit that the American family of the Anglo-Saxon race are less intelligent, less enterprising, less recuperative than the British, and surely then if history proves England has stood a war expenditure equal to our own, we can take courage and croakers can keep silent.

From 1792 to 1815 England was engaged in a twenty-three years war with France and the following extract from the New York Times will show the debt incurred:

When the war commenced, the population of England was little over 10,000,000. It was a war of the Government and not of the people, waged in the interest of a dynasty and not of the nation. The taxable income of England at that time, being the aggregate annual product of her industry subject to taxation in all departments, as stated by Adam Smith, was \$625,000,000. And she began with a debt, incurred in previous wars of \$1,200,000,000, upon which she was required to pay an annual interest of \$46,000,000, in addition to the ordinary expenses of a peace establishment, which at that time were about as much more.

This was the condition of England when she entered upon that war. If its duration and cost could have been foreseen, the war would doubtless have been avoided; but once commenced, the pride and self-respect of a nation forbade all thought of stopping it except in triumph.

What did it cost? The most careful writers on this subject estimate the expenses of the Government for its peace establishment from 1793 to 1893 at \$90,000,000 annually,—and from 1893 to 1815, at \$110,000,000. This would have been the requisite annual expenditure if there had been no war. Over and above this annual amount, the sums raised every year for the war are thus stated:

Year	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	Total
Expenses	120,000,000	130,000,000	140,000,000	150,000,000	160,000,000	170,000,000	180,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000	210,000,000	220,000,000	230,000,000	240,000,000	250,000,000	260,000,000	270,000,000	\$2,500,000,000
War expenses	100,000,000	110,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000	140,000,000	150,000,000	160,000,000	170,000,000	180,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000	210,000,000	220,000,000	230,000,000	240,000,000	250,000,000	\$2,500,000,000
Peace expenses	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	\$2,000,000,000
Total money expended	140,000,000	150,000,000	160,000,000	170,000,000	180,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000	210,000,000	220,000,000	230,000,000	240,000,000	250,000,000	260,000,000	270,000,000	280,000,000	290,000,000	\$5,000,000,000

This is what the war cost England. This is the amount which she was required to raise year by year from the loans and taxes, for the war alone, besides the cost of her peace establishment and the annual interest on her previous debt, which together amounted to \$2,320,000,000,—giving the aggregate expenses which fell upon the people during that time, as follows:

War expenses, \$2,500,000,000
Peace expenses, \$2,500,000,000
Total money expended, \$5,000,000,000

From the Chicago Tribune, of May 27.
Vicksburg is not ours. It will not be safe to predicate the contrary, on any advice yet received. Past experience in the matter of war news should have warned the public, both in and out of newspaper offices, of the extreme precariousness of advances of jubilation made in anticipation of official dispatches. Set it down as a fact that no class of men in community will be more eager to spread good news than the constituted authorities of this nation. The President would make all haste to spread broadcast the earliest intimation of the completed fact of victory. Our Generals are human as well as military, and the powers of steam and telegraph combined, would be too slow channels for them to transmit glad tidings of what their good swords have won, at the earliest moment the winning is achieved.

At the East, less judicious use seems to have been made, than at the West, of the verbs already received, for New York dailies of Monday inform their readers, in staring capitals, that "Vicksburg is ours." Elsewhere there seems to have been abundant exultation and rejoicing at the rumor. And the cloud that carried the bow of promise for the loyal North, seems to have shrouded the rebel capital in an atmosphere of inkiness hue. Our Washington reporter makes the subject of a special dispatch the solemn dirges played by the Richmond press over the fall of Vicksburg. They apparently give it up, and with it, all of glorious sequence that the most enthusiastic loyalist could claim. But both loyal demonstration, and rebel lamentation are premature. Heaven send they may but prove prophetic.

But what is the situation? Simply this, and obviously its first aspect cuts off all the rebel dispatches from Vicksburg as most unreliable. Their communications are totally cut off, and the city itself is surrounded by our army. They certainly can know far less than we do of what is going on. At present writing (12:30 a. m.) the situation seems to be that up to Friday the latest period to which our news from Gen. Grant's army is brought down, he had steadily won every point and was in the immediate rear of the rebels, having carried a portion of their outer works. Porter was playing upon the city from the river, and a land artillery duel was in progress. But the enemy were yet numerous and strong. The reduction of their position must be in one of two ways, by siege or assault.

Vallandigham.

President Lincoln, we see it stated, has reversed the sentence of the Court in the case of Vallandigham, sending him outside our lines into Dixie, instead of to Fort Warren. This it appears to us is more appropriate than the sentence of the Court. There is something refreshing in the thought that this traitor is finally kicked beyond the limits of loyal territory—ejected, as other traitors and sympathizers with the rebellion are being ejected, into the dominions of Jeff. Davis, to take his share of the tribulations incident to the cause he espouses—to starve with his rebel friends—to shoulder musket with them in the conscript ranks, march barefooted, sleep blanketless, fight neck-battered and stand his chance of receiving a traitor's desert, in the shape of a Yankee bullet through the ribs.

The Official State Canvass.

Republican Majority in the State 7,052.
The official State canvass is published. It shows the Republican majority in the State, with three counties sending no returns, to be 7,952 on Justice of the Supreme Court. If their three delinquent counties had sent in their returns, probably they would add a hundred or more to the majority, making a trifle over 8,000.

In this Judicial District, Judge Smith's majority over Coffberry is 1,685.

For Regents all of the Republican candidates are elected by an average of over 7,000.

The Democrats elect four Circuit Judges and the Republicans six.

In his speech at the Albany Vallandigham meeting, Mr. Murphy, a prominent member of the last New York Legislature, denounced the Copperheads, who detested the Republicanism, as "loafers" and "rioters." At the New York meeting "Colonel" Rynders ridiculed the idea of its requiring courage to meet "the men who had run away from Fredericksburg." Is it not significant, that while the brave men of the army are showing a willingness to offer their lives to save the country—while the deepest solicitude of the people and their most generous donations flow out toward the army—while it is the pride of all patriotic men and the exclusive hope of the nation without which it cannot be saved,—that speakers at Democratic meetings should heap contempt and insult upon the soldiers, as was done in the above instances?

Wanted—18 Recruits for my Company.
J. H. SMITH, Capt.
Commanding Co. A, 19th Regt. Mich. Infantry.

The Battle of Thompson's Hills.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that the battle of Thompson's Hills is of more consequence than was at first supposed. Our list of casualties swells frightfully. We have the ground and the day, but at a fearful cost. The enemy's loss greatly exceeds our own. In prisoners alone he has lost twelve hundred, and in killed and wounded more than as many more.

It is interesting to consider the ground we have gained since the memorable first of May. All that portion of Mississippi between the river on one side, the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad on the other, Natchez on the South and Big Black on the North is virtually in our possession. Not a rebel soldier can be found south of the Big Black. We have possession of Grand Gulf. We have hemmed in between the Railroad bridge and this point, five rebel steamers and one rebel gunboat and have insured their capture or destruction. We have made a reconnaissance north of the river and captured several army wagons with supplies and ammunition. We have captured two 32-pounder Parrott guns. One division of Gen. McClelland's army corps, Gen. Osterhaus', is now twenty miles in advance towards Jackson, and to-morrow the whole army moves thither. Jackson once in our possession we are masters of the situation. Surely here is abundant cause for congratulation.

UNION MEN AT THE SOUTH—HOSTILITY TO THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The Nashville Union publishes the report of a gentleman, who happening to wander outside our lines, and being clothed in butternut, was apprehended as a rebel deserter and taken to Chattanooga, and thence to Atlanta, Ga. He made his escape from the latter place into Tennessee, and slowly worked his way to Nashville. He found the Union men numerous in Northern Georgia, where they held weekly meetings in secret. There are also a great many men evading the conscript law by lying hid in the woods and mountains. They shoot all the conscript agents who come within reach of their rifles. In Cherokee county, Ala., lately, about one hundred deserters from Bragg's army took refuge in a natural fortification in Sand Mountain, where they repulsed a detachment of Texan rangers sent to arrest them. About the 1st of May a fight occurred in Fentress county, Tenn., four miles from Jamestown, between a number of Unionists, commanded by Tinker Dave Beaty, and a company of rebels, commanded by Capt. Hutchinson. The latter were defeated, with a loss of nineteen men, killed and wounded. Capt. Hutchinson was captured. He had on a previous occasion captured three of Beaty's men and hung them, declaring they were bushwhackers and not entitled to recognition as prisoners of war. Beaty returned the compliment by shooting him.

Vallandigham, Burnside and Judge Leavitt.

The Chicago Journal says that last year a copperhead said that Vallandigham, his great champion, has been denied the "sacred writ of habeas corpus" by an "Abolition court," it is proper to state that Judge Leavitt, who in a very able opinion, refused the writ, is a life-long Democrat, having received his appointment from General Jackson himself. He is one of the oldest Judges on the Federal Bench. His decision should excite no surprise, as he only acted on the principle which controlled Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, when he not only refused to regard the writ of a Federal Court, but imprisoned Judge Hall for issuing it, which action was a few years since endorsed by a Democratic Congress.

It should also be remembered that Gen. Burnside, who ordered Vallandigham's arrest and sentenced him, has always been a Democrat.

Our Loss at Fredericksburg.

The New York Times, of the 19th, says the official statement of the killed and wounded at the recent battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville foot up as follows:

Category	1862	1863	Total
Killed—officers	154	1,850	1,994
Enlisted men	1,850	624	2,474
Wounded—officers	624	8,884	9,508
Enlisted men	8,884	11,000	19,884
Total	11,000	11,000	22,000

The verified returns of the missing will not exceed 2,500, which would make the complete list of killed wounded and missing not far from 13,500, corresponding with Burnside's loss at the Fredericksburg fight.

Frederick Douglass, the negro orator, gave an eloquent address at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Thursday evening, upon the interest of the negro in the war. He thought when the negroes got fairly into the war, the end of the rebellion would come. He defended Secretary Seward against the attacks of Phillips and other Abolitionists, and said he had shown his own interest in the war by placing his two sons in the Massachusetts 54th.

From General Grant.

Haines Bluff Held by our troops.—The City Probably Ours.—The enemy has Lost Nearly all his Artillery.—Confirmation from Rebel Sources.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following has just been received at the War Department.

MEMPHIS, May 23.—I forward the following just received from Col. John A. Rawlings, Assistant Adjutant General.

REAR OF VICKSBURG, May 20, 1863.
The army of Tennessee landed at Burnsideburg on the 30th of April. On the 1st of May we fought the battle of Port Gibson, and defeated the rebels under Gen. Bowen, whose loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was at least 3,500, and loss in artillery, five pieces. On the 12th of May, at the battle of Raymond, the rebels were defeated with a loss of 800.

On the 14th of May we defeated Gen. Joe Johnston, and captured Jackson, with a loss to the enemy of 400, besides immense stores and manufactures, and nineteen pieces of artillery.

On the 16th of May we fought the bloody and decisive battle at Baker's Creek, in which the entire force of Vicksburg, under Gen. Pemberton, was defeated, with the loss of 29 pieces of artillery, and 4,000 men.

On the 17th of May, we defeated the same force at Big Black River bridge, with the loss of 2,000 men and 17 pieces of artillery.

On the 18th of May we invested Vicksburg closely. To-day General Steele carried the rifle-pits on the south of the city. The right wing of the army rests on the Mississippi above Vicksburg.

(Signed) JOHN A. RAWLINGS, A. A. G. P. S.—I learn further that there are from 15,000 to 20,000 men in Vicksburg, and that Pemberton has lost nearly all his field artillery, and that the cannonading at Vicksburg closed about 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 20th. Major Gen. Grant has captured nearly all.

The following was received here late on Saturday night:

MEMPHIS, May 23d.—4:30 a. m.—To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—The following dispatch has been received at these headquarters, and is forwarded as requested:

Black by the Federal, or of the destruction of the bridge and abandonment of the works.

Private dispatches from Jackson up to the 23d, say nothing of these events.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The National Republican announces, by permission of the President, the following dispatch from Memphis. It was received by the President at half past 12 o'clock:

MEMPHIS, May 23.
Col. Anson Stager brings official information from below to Wednesday. He says Gen. Grant has captured Haines' Bluff and the entire works of Vicksburg, a large number of prisoners, and fifty-seven pieces of rebel artillery. The battle is still raging, with every prospect of capturing the entire force in Vicksburg. We hold Jackson, Black River Bridge and Haines' Bluff. A report is making up for Washington.

W. G. FULLER,
Assistant Manager of the Telegraph.

MARRIED.

In the Baptist Church of Niles, last Sunday evening by the Rev. Ira E. Kenney, Mr. ABRAHAM C. CUDDEBACK, of Berlin, and Miss LULU EMMENHALL, of Pokagon.

New Advertisements.

HOUSE & LOT For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER having disposed of his business in town, offers his house and lot, (his late residence in the north-western part of this village.)

For Sale at a Bargain!!

The house is new and large. Lot comprises one and one quarter acres. A fine assortment of fruit trees, a GOOD WELL, and CELLAR. I would take a good team, wagon and harness in part payment. Enquire on the premises.

DR. DODGE'S VISITS

FOR EIGHT MONTHS TO COME.

DR. D. will travel by private conveyance on the account of his health; he will make calls in the country near where his patients reside, and he will only stop one hour in each place, therefore patients and others desiring consulting or prescriptions must be waiting when the Doctor arrives. Prescriptions will be prepared as far as time will permit; others will be forwarded by return express.

WOOL! WOOL!

WANTED AT
VAN RIPER'S
MILLS!

100,000 LBS. OF WOOL!
For which will be given
CASH or GOODS.

THE subscribers would again issue their call for WOOL, for which will be paid the highest market price in CASH, or in exchange will give the best of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS,
JEANES,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
STOCKING YARNS,
&c., &c., &c.

Having secured the services of a superior
Dyer and Finisher,
we think that along with our new Machinery, we can furnish the very best of goods and without delay.

Thanking our customers for their forbearance and patience with us during the hurry of last year, we would again ask them to call upon us, and we will endeavor to have a good supply of goods on hand.

Good Kools will be made for those who bring clean wool.
G. & J. VAN RIPER,
La Grange, (Whitmanville), Cass County, Mich.,
June 1st, 1862. may21-67

STAND FROM UNDER

EVERY body should know if they do not already, that they can buy an Extra Heavy, Full Trimmed

COOK STOVE

—AT—
ROSS' HARDWARE STORE
AT FROM
10 TO 60 DOLLARS.

All Stoves warranted for one year and guaranteed to give satisfaction to the purchaser. The Tin Furniture is made from Extra Hundred Plate Tin, and manufactured by Experienced Workmen. All Stoves warranted heavier castings than any in market. Being Manufacturer's Agent and having laid in my stock before the advance in Stoves, I can offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS

to purchasers. Call and examine my stock of
PARLOR & COOK STOVES
of new and desirable patterns. See the Celebrated
AIR TIGHT STEWART STOVE
for which I am sole Agent. Also, the Elevated
BRICK OVEN STOVE,
a new patent, which are warranted for ten years.

I also keep a new patent
Water Drawer,
highly recommended by all who have used them. Thinkable Shovel, Saw, Glass, Nails, Putty, Doors, Blinds, Cast Iron Sinks, Axes, Springs, Shovels, Spades, Chains, Axes, Bird Cages, Japanned Ware, &c., &c.

Also, a full stock of Rubber Bunting and String Leather, at Chicago prices.

JOE WORK

In Tin, Sheet Iron, &c., done promptly and in a good workmanlike manner.

GIVE ME A CALL AND BE SATISFIED.
Don't forget the place, at the North end of Park, the Brick Store, next door to H. Bugger's Furniture Store.

F. H. ROSS,
Dowagiac, June 1st, 1862. may29-63 401f

Government Claim Agency!

JOSEPH WARREN & CO.,
Agents for the Collection of Claims against the Government.

OFFICE in the Suite Block on Griswold street, adjoining the Postoffice, room No. 7, second floor, Detroit.

All just claims of whatever character against the Government will be promptly collected on reasonable terms. Especial attention will be given to the claims of soldiers, sailors, and others, for Pensions, Bounty Money, Back Pay, &c.

The extensive acquaintance of J. W. & Co. with officials in the various Departments at Washington, they feel justified in saying will give them unusual facilities in the adjustment and collection of all such claims against the Government, and it will be their aim to transact whatever business of this character may be entrusted to them, upon such terms as shall prove satisfactory to those interested and secure public confidence.

For Sale or Exchange.

Illinois and Wisconsin Improved farms,
Iowa and Minnesota farm Lands.

THE undersigned will sell at reasonable prices, on five to ten years credit at six per cent interest, improved farms in Illinois and Wisconsin. Interest annually for five years; after that one-fifth of the principal, to be paid annually. He will also sell good farm lands in the State of Iowa and Minnesota on the same terms of payment, and will also exchange Iowa lands for Illinois property in Dowagiac, Michigan. He will, also, do good business property in Dowagiac, exchange improved farms and Iowa lands, and for desirable locations will pay part cash in hand in such instances.

E. S. SMITH,
110 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
March 23, 1863. may26-63