The Cass County Republican.

VOLUME VI. NO. 3. DOWAGIAC, CASS COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1863. WHOLE NO. 263.

The Republican,

Is Published every Thursday,

At Dowagiac, Cass County, Michigan.

OFFICE:

In G. C. Jones & Co.'s New Brick Block.

Terms of Subscript on.

To office and mail subscribers $1,50 per annum, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

When left by the Carrier, Fifty Cents additional will be charged on regular rates.

Rates of Advertising.

(Twelve lines or less considered as a Square.)

	1 w.	3 w.	4 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One Square..	50	1.00	1.25	2.50	3.50	5.00
¼ Column..	2.00	2.50	3.00	6.00	8.00	15.00
⅓ Column..	3.00	3.75	4.50	7.00	12.00	20.00
½ Column..	4.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Column....	5.00	7.00	8.00	15.00	25.00	50.00

The privileges of yearly advertisers will be confined rigidly to their business, and all other advertisements not pertaining to their regular business, to be paid for extra.

All legal advertisements charged at the statute prices.

All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

☞ THE ABOVE TERMS WILL BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO

☞ JOB WORK every description neatly executed with promptness, on the most favorable terms. Orders solicited.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL

M. PORTER, M. D.
PHYSIC AN & SURGEON.

Office at Alward's Book Store, Denison Block, Front Street. Residence first door below the Methodist Church, Commercial St., Dowagiac, Mich. ap25v4y1

W. H. CAMPBELL

Notary Public. Will attend to all kinds of Conveyancing—Republican Office, Dowagiac, Mich.

JAMES SULLIVAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Dowagiac, Mich. Office on Front Street. ap25v4y1

CLIFFORD SHANAHAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Cassopolis, Cass county, Mich.

C. T. LEE,

Special Agent for the collection of all kinds of War Claims. All kinds of Conveyancing done with dispatch. Will give his immediate attention to the collection of claims throughout the State. All business promptly attended to. Office with James Sullivan, second floor, Jones' Brick Block. june26-10v1

JOSEPH HOLLISTER,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in N. B. Hollister's Drug Store. Justice of the Peace. Office first door west of Universalist Church. Strict attention paid to the Collection of every variety of War Claims, and of Claims against individuals; and prompt remittances made. He will also, give his attention to Conveyancing, the duties of Notary Public, and will do jobs of Surveying. Agent for sale and exchange of Lands, investigation of Titles, and the recovery of Lands sold for Taxes. He will also defend suits where a greater interest than ten per cent. is claimed. dec11v5y1

MERCHANTS.

A. N. ALWARD,

General Dealer in Books, Stationery, Periodicals, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Wrapping Paper, Pocket Cutlery, &c. Dennison Block, Dowagiac, Mich. ap25v4

D. LARZELERE & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Glassware, Paints and Oils, Hardware, &c., &c. Front Street, Dowagiac, Mich.

DANIEL LARZELERE. | WILLIAM LARZELERE.

GEORGE SMITH,

Tailor. Shop one door east of Howard & Comstock's. Cutting and Making done to order, and warranted to fit. july21v2

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. B. DENMAN,

Banking and Exchange Office, Dowagiac, Mich. Buy and sell Exchange, Gold, Bank Notes, and Land Warrants. Pay interest on School and Swamp Lands, and Taxes in all parts of the State. ap25v4

P. D. BECKWITH,

Machinist and Engineer. Foundry and Machine Shop at the foot of Front street, near the railroad bridge, Dowagiac, Mich. ap25v4

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an Act of the Legislature, passed in February last, I have changed the time of holding the terms of the Circuit Court for the Counties of Cass and Berrien during the present year as follows, viz: The terms of said circuit will be held in the County of Cass s on the second Monday of May, and the third Monday of August and November, and in the county of Berrien on the fourth monday of May, and the first Monday of August and November.

Dated, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1863.

N. BACON, Circuit Judge.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED two miles east and one mile south of KEELER CENTER, Van Buren county, containing 80 Acres, 45 improved, including 15 acres of meadow.

Upon the Farm is an apple orchard of 150 trees, and fifty bearing Peach Trees.

The above farm will be so sold at a bargain possession given at any time. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

CYRUS TUTHILL.

Keeler, April 7th, 1863. apr2-51tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

CASSAPOLIS, - - MICH.

THE undersigned has just opened this house for the accommodation of the public. It has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished from parlor to kitchen. Mr. Custard intends to keep a first class hotel, and will use every endeavor to please. Prices to suit the times.

O. S. CUSTARD.

Cassapolis, August 1st, 1862.

ONLY $6

AT

ALWARD'S BOOKSTORE.

For Sale or Exchange.

A HOUSE and 13 lots to exchange for a farm. Also a number of lots to sell on long credit, and 40 acres improved, 1½ miles west, also 40 acres improved joining the village.

BREES McCONNELL.

Dowagic, a March 2d, 1863. mar5-46w4

CASH FOR RAGS

AT

ALWARD'S BOOKSTORE.

Official Directory.

THE EXECUTIVE.

President—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.
Vice-President—HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.

THE CABINET.

Sec'y of State—William H. Seward, of N. Y.
Sec'y of the Treasury—Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.
Sec'y of the Interior—Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana.
Sec'y of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—Montgomery Blair of Md.
Attorney General—Edward Bates, of Missouri.

STATE OFFICERS

Governor—Austin Blair.
Lieutenant-Governor—Charles S. May.
Secretary of State—James B. Porter.
Auditor General—Emil Anneke,
State Treasurer—John Owen.
Sup't of Public Instruction—John M. Gregory.
Com. State Land Office—Samuel S. Lacey.
Attorney General—Albert Williams.
Adjutant General—John Robertson.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—Clifford Shanahan.
Sheriff—William K. Palmer.
Clerk—Ira Brownell.
Register of Deeds—Ariel E. Peck.
Treasurer—Joseph K. Ritter.
Prosecuting Attorney—Chas. W. Clisbee.
Circuit Court Commissioner—Uzziel Putnam, jr.
Surveyor—Amos Smith.
Coroners—Joseph N. Marshall.
Edward Shanahan.

THE JUDICIARY.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice—George Martin.
Associate Justices—Isaac P. Christiancy.
James V. Campbell.
Randolph Manning.

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS.

First District—Edward H. C. Wilson.
Second District—Nathaniel Bacon.
Third District—Benjamin F. H. Witherell.
Fourth District—Edwin Lawrence,
Fifth District—Benjamin F. Graves.
Sixth District—Sanford M. Green.
Seventh District—Josiah Turner.
Eighth District—Louis S. Lovell.
Ninth District—Flavius J. Littlejohn.
Tenth District—James Birney.
Upper Peninsula—Daniel Goodwin.

Republican Directory.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

	WM. A. HOWARD, *Ch'n*	Detroit.
1st *District*—	Geo. Jerome,	Detroit.
	R. B. Beecher,	Adrian.
2d "	Darius Monroe,	Bronson Prairie.
	Emmons Buell,	Little Prairie Ronde.
3d "	W. W. Woolnough,	Battle Creek.
	S. M. Cateheon,	Ypsilanti.
4th "	A. B. Turner,	Grand Rapids.
	T. W. Ferry,	Grand Haven.
5th "	D. C. Buckland,	Pontiac.
	J. W. Sanborn,	Port Huron.
6th "	J. B. Walker,	Flint.
	Alex. Campbell,	Marquette.
	W. S. Wood, *Secretary*	Detroit.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Wm. H. Campbell, *Ch'n*,	Dowagiac.
Jas. M. Spencer,	"
Jesse G. Beeson,	"
Joseph K. Ritter,	Cassapolis.
Emmons Buell,	Little Prairie Ronde.

POKAGON TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

Wm. H. Campbell,	Dowagiac.
Jas. M. Spencer,	"
Robert J. Dickson,	Pokagon.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE OF LAGRANGE.

Chas. W. Clisbee, *Ch'n*,	Cassapolis.
Joseph Harper,	"
Chas. G. Lewis,	"

VOLINIA TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

P. W. Southworth, *Ch'n*,	Volinia
A. B. Copley,	"
M. J. Gard,	"

PENN TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

Charles E. Carrier, *Ch'n*,	Penn
John Alexander,	"
A. L. Thorp.	"

WOOL! WOOL!

WANTED AT

VAN RIPER'S MILLS!

—o—

100,000 LBS. OF WOOL!

For which will be given

CASH or GOODS.

—o—

THE subscribers would again issue their call for WOOL, for which will be paid the highest market price in CASH, or in exchange will be given the best of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
SATINETS,
JEANES,
FLANELS,
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 Rools will be made for those who bring clean wool.

G. & J. J. VAN RIPER.

La Grange, (Whitmanville,) Cass County, Mich., may21-6*tf
June 1st, 1862

Notice to Tax Payers.

NOTICE is hereby given to the taxpayers of the corporation of the village of Dowagiac, that I have completed the assessment roll and valuation of the property real and personal, in said corporation, and that said roll is left with the village Clerk at his office for inspection, and that the

Ninth day of May next

at said Clerk's office is the time and place appointed by me to hear the objections of any person interested to the valuation of property made by me. E. PARDEE, Assessor.

Dated Dowagiac, April 30th, 1863. w2

W. A. STOW.

AGENT for the collection of Bounty, Pension and Back Pay, claims against the Government. Bounty Money procured for discharged Soldiers who was discharged on account of wounds received in the service. No fees charged until certificate is procured. No charge for Revenue Stamps. Office at Denman & Stow's Bank.

Dowagiac, March 19, 1863. mar19-46tf

The Kingdom.

The following poem, says the *Home Journal*, is said to have been dictated by the spirit of Edgar A. Poe, through the Mediumship of Miss Lizzie Boten, of Boston. From whatever source it eminates, there is no doubt about its intrinsic merit, as a poem of the very highest order. Its rendition is said to afford even greater satisfaction than the "Raven" or "The Belle:"—

'Twas the ominous month of October;
How the memories rise in my soul—
How they swell like a sea in my soul—
When a spirit, sad, silent, and sober,
Whose glance was a word of control,
Drew me down to the black Lake Avernus,
In the desolate kingdom of Death—
To the mist-covered Lake of Avernus,
In the ghoul-haunted kingdom of Death.

And there, while I shivered and waited,
I talked with the souls of the dead;
The lawless, the lone, and the hated,
Who broke from their bondage and fled.
Each word was a burning eruption,
That leaped from a crater of flame—
A red lava-tide of corruption,
That out of life's sediment came
From the scorise natures God gave them,
Compounded of glory and shame.

"Aboard!" cried our pilot and leader;
Then wildly we rushed to embark,
And forth, in our ghostly Ellids,
We swept in the silence and dark.
O God! on that black Lake Avernus,
Where vampires drink even the breath,
On that terrible Lake of Avernus,
Leading down to the whirlpool of death!

It was there the Eumenides found us,
In sight of no shelter or shore,
They lashed up the white waves around us,
We sank in the waters' wild roar.
But not to the regions infernal,
Through billows of sulphurous flame,
But unto the city eternal,
The home of the blest, we came.

To the gate of the beautiful city,
All fainting and weary we pressed;
"Oh, Heart of the holy! take pity,
And welcome us home to our rest!
Pursued by the Fates and the Furies,
In danger and darkness we fled—
From the pitiless Fates and the Furies,
Through the desolate realms of the dead!"

Like the song of the bird that yet lingers—
Like the wind-harp by Æolus blown,
As if touched by the lightest of fingers,
Wide open the portals were thrown.
And there, in a mystical splendor,
Stood a golden-haired, azure eyed child,
With a look that was touching and tender,
She stretched forth her white hand and smiled.
"Ay, welcome! thrice welcome, poor mortals,
Oh, why do you linger and wait!
Come fearlessly in at these portals,
No warder keeps watch at the gate."

"*Gloria Deo! Te Deum laudamus!*"
Exclaimed a proud prelate. "I'm safe into heaven!
By the blood of the Lamb, and the martyrs who claim us,
My soul has been purchased, my sins are forgiven;
I tread where the saints and the martyrs have trod,
Lead on, thou fair child! to the temple of God!"

The child stood in silence and wondered,
And bowed down her beautiful head,
And even as fragrance is shed
By the lilly the waves have swept under,
Then meekly and tenderly said:
"In vain do you seek to behold Him;
He dwells in no temple apart;
The height of the heavens cannot hold Him,
And yet he is here in my heart—
He is here, and he will not depart."

Then forth from the mystical splendor,
The scintillant, crystalline light,
Gleamed faces more touching and tender
Than ever had greeted our sight.
And they sang—"Welcome home to this kingdom,
Ye earth-born and serpent-beguiled,
The Lord is the light of this kingdom,
And his temple—the heart of a child!"

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

"A Keerful Shepherd."

Mormonism is still in practical operation amongst us. On last Friday, a tall, raw-boned Saint, with a complexion very strongly resembling that of boiled tripe, arrived here from Pittsburg with a couple of wives, but deeming his flock too small to start Salt Lakeward with, held forth as follows to an admiring audience, at a house over the canal, with a view to the perfection of the material necessary to the completion of his domestic felicity. His text was:—

"*Men is skeerce and women is plenty.*"

"Brothers and Sistern—pertikler the Sistern: I want to say a few words to you about Mormonism—not for my own sake but for yourn; for *men is skerce and weemen is plenty.*

Mormonism is built on that high old principle which sez that it aint good for man to be alone, and a mighty sight worse for a woman. Therefore if a man feel good with a little company, a good deal of it ought to make him feel an awful sight better.

"The first principles of Mormonism is, that woman is a good thing, and the second principle is, that you can't have too much of a good thing. Woman is tenderer than man, and is necessary to smooth down the roughness of his character; and as a man has a good many rough pints in natur he oughtn't to give one woman too much to do, but set each one to work smoothing some partikler pint.

"Don't think I'm over anxious for you to jine us, for I ain't. I'm not speakin' for my good, but for yourn; for *men is skeerce and women is plenty.*

"I said women was tenderer than man, but you needn't feel stuck up about it for so she ought to be—she was made so on purpose. But how was she made so? Where did she git it from? Why, she was created out of the side-bone of man, and the side-bone of a man is like the side-bone of a turkey—the tenderest part of him. Therefore, as a woman has three side-bones and a man only one, of course she is three times tenderer as a man is, and is in duty bound to repay that tenderness of which she has robbed him. And how did she rob him of his side-bone? Why, exactly as she robs his pockets now-a-days of his loose change—she took advantage of him while he was asleep.

"But as woman is more tender than man, so is man more forgivener than woman; therefore I won't say anything more about the side-bone, or the small change, but invite you all to jine my train, for I'm a big shepard out our way, and fare sumptuously every day on purple and fine linen.

"When I first landed on the shores of Great Salt Lake, I wasn't rich in weemen—I had but one poor old yoe, but *men is skeerce and weemen is plenty*, and like a keerful shepherd I began to increase my flock. Weemen heerd of us, and of our lovin' ways, and they kept a pourin in. They come from the North, and they come from the South, they come from the East and the come from the West, they come from Europe, they come from Ashley, and a few of 'em come from Afrikey; from being the miserable owner of one old yoe, I became the joyful shepherd of a mighty flock, with a right smart sprinklin' of lambs, friskier and fatter than anybody else's, and I've still got room for a few more.

"As I said before, I'm not talkin' partickler for my benefit, but for yours; for *men is skeerce and weemen is plenty.* Still I'd a leetle rather you'd go along with me than not, pertickler you fat one with a caliker sun bonnet. Don't hesitate but take the chance while you can git it, and I'll make you the "bell yoe" of the flock. I'll leap you thro' the green pastures and the high grass; show you where you may caper in the sunshine, and lay down in pleasant places; and as you are in pretty good condition already, in course of time you will be the fattest of the flock. Jine in, jine in, jine in; jine in my train—jine it now; for *men is skeerce and weemen is plenty.*"

The appeal was irresistable. At the last account, "the fat woman with the caliker sun bonnet" had "jined in," and two or three others were on the fence with a decided lean towards the "Keerful Shepherd."

War Claims.

BOUNTIES.—The bounty of $100 is payable to discharged soldiers only when they have been discharged by reason of *wounds received in battle*, or when they "shall have served for a period of *two years*—or during the war, if sooner ended." It is due the heirs of *enlisted men* who may die or be killed *in the service* of the United States, in the following order: 1st, to the widow; 2d, To the children, if no widow; 3d, To the father, if no widow or children; 4th, To the mother, if the father is dead or has abandoned the support of his family; 5th, To the brothers and sisters collectively, if both parents are dead. The father, mother, brothers and sisters to obtain the Bounty must be residents of the United States.

PENSIONS.—Pensions are allowed to all officers and soldiers who have been permanently disabled while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty during the present war. Pensions to widows, or other dependent heirs of deceased officers and soldiers, are also allowed, provided the officer or soldier died by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States and in the line of his duty.

RATES.—All enlisted men, if totally disabled, or their proper heirs in case of death, receive $8 per month; 2d Lieutenants, $15; 1st Lieutenants, $17; Captains, 20; Majors, $25; Lieutenant-Colonels, and officers of a higher grade, $30 per month.

APPLICATIONS FOR BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.—If the deceased soldier was married, and his widow wishes to make application for Bounty, Back Pay and Pension, she must first show proof of her marriage. This may be done by obtaining duplicate copies of the marriage record, under seal, or if there is *no* public record, (which must be stated,) duplicate certificates of the officers or clergyman officiating at the marriage, duly verified, the affidavit of one or more witnesses to the marriage, or certified copies of any private record there may be, will answer. The same proof is required in applications of mothers or minor children. In all cases where applications are to be made, (except for invalid pensions,) it is necessary for the agent to know the full name of the deceased, and the name, age, residence and post-office address of the claimant or claimants; date and place of enrollment of deceased; date, place and cause of death; his rank, regiment, and company, and name of his captain and colonel.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.—In the case of a widow wanting *Pension*, she must furnish in addition to the above, the names, ages and residences of her children under sixteen years of age.

MOTHERS.—Widowed mothers wanting Bounty, Back Pay and Pension, must state the name of the husband who was the father of the deceased son, and the date and place of his death; and if she makes application for a Pension, she must prove by two disinterested witnesses that she was partly or wholly dependent on her deceased son for her maintenance, and had been so dependant for some stated period. It is not sufficient to prove that her son occasionally sent her presents, but it must be shown that he regularly transmitted to the mother a portion of his pay, or that he constantly paid or contributed toward paying her board, house rent, or other specific and necessary expenses. If the mother of a deceased soldier has a husband living who is unable to provide for her support through physical disability, or has refused or neglected to contribute to her maintenance, and is beyond the reach of legal compulsion, she is entitled to a pension upon proper proof of the facts. IN EVERY CASE, the name and residence of two disinterested witnesses who will make oath to the identity of the claimant, and to his or her relationship with the deceased, is required.

INVALID PENSIONS.—Applicants for Invalid Pensions must first obtain from one of the officers of the company to which they belonged a certificate to show that the claimant was disabled while *in service*. This obtained, a certificate from the surgeon appointed by the disability incurred. Where no surgeon has been appointed, the certificate of two preticing surgeons of the county in which the claimant resides, gives under oath, will answer. Blank certificates furnished to those wishing him to obtain pensions for them, on application.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—Discharged Soldiers, or these who have been recommended for discharge, having claims against the Government for Back Pay, Clothing, Rations, &c., can have them adjusted and collected by sending him a full description of the case, with such papers as they may have concerning their military history. Final discharges, Pay Certificates, Back Pay, and all allowances readily obtained for those who have been recommended for discharge.

RESIGNED OFFICERS.—Resigned officers can only be paid on producing the "acceptance" of their resignation, and are entitled to pay up to the time they actually receive such acceptance, provided they were on duty. All claims sent to Washington for payment are registered, and are disposed of according to the order in which they are there received, provided the Muster and Pay Rolls of the company to which deceased belonged can then be obtained. These rolls, however, are sometimes delayed in their transmission to the proper office several months, hence the delay in the settlement of claims. The same applications for Pensions.

The foregoing information is furnished with the belief that *all* should know what the nature and extent of War Claims are and what is necessary to have them successfully presented.

☞ A new "social arrangement" has been entered into between our soldiers and the secesh women of Corinth and vicinity. The soldiers get to courting the women, and, when a match is struck up, they get married in regular style, with the dondition "while the war lasts." Some twenty of our soldiers have entered into the arrangement lately.

A Woman is either worth a great deal, or she is worth nothing. If good for nothing, she is not worth getting jealous for; if she is a true woman, she will give no cause for jealousy. A man is a brute to be jealous of a good woman—a fool to be jealous of a worthless one; but he is a greater fool to cut his throat for either of them.

The Arming of Negroes.

Speech of Adjutant General Thomas at Lake Providence, La.—The President's Policy Unalterable.

FELLOW SOLDIERS.—Your Commanding General has so fully stated the object of my mission that it is almost unnecessary for me to say anything to you in reference to it. Still, as I come here with full authority from the President of the United States to annouce the policy which after mature deliberation, has been determined upon by the wisdom of the nation it is my duty to make known to you clearly and fully the features of that point. I beg you will listen to what I have to say as soldiers receiving from a soldier the commands of the President of the United States.

I came from Washington clothed with the fullest power in this matter. With this power I can act as if the President of the United States were himself present. I am directed to refer nothing to Washington, but to act promptly—what I have to do to do at once—to strike down the unworthy and to elevate the deserving.

I can only speak briefly and cannot enter into the details of the subject at present. It may be that some of you are better acquainted with this country that I am, but all my early military life was spent in the South. I know this whole region well. I am a Southern man, and if you will born with Southern prejudices; but I am free to say that the policy I am now to announce to you I endorse with my whole heart. You know full well—for you have been over this country—that the rebels have sent into the field all their available fighting men—every man capable of bearing arms, and you know they have kept at home all their slaves for the raising of subsistence for their armies in the field.

In this way they can bring to bear against us all the strength of their so-called Confederate States, while we at the North can only send a portion of our fighting force, being compelled to leave behind another portion to cultivate our fields and supply the wants of an immense army. The Administration has determined to take from the rebels this source of supply—to take their negroes and compel them to send back a portion of their whites to cultivate their deserted plantations, and very poor persons they would be to fill the place of the dark-hued laborer. They must do this or their armies will starve. You know perfectly well that the rebels had an opportunity offered them under the Proclamation of the President in September, to lay down their arms and come back into the Union. They failed to do it. Not but that the hearts of many men in the South were with us and against the rebellion. The leaders of the rebellion, Jeff. Davis and his satelites, would not permit it, therefore they are still in arms against us.

On the first day of January last the President issued his Proclamation declaring that from that day forward all the slaves in the States then in rebel lion should be free. You know that vast numbers of these slaves are within your borders, inside the lines of this army. They come into your camps you cannot but receive them. The authorities in Washington are very much pained to hear, and I fear with truth in many cases, that some of these poor unfortunates have on different occasions been turned away from us, and their applications for admission within our lines have been refused by our officers and soldiers.

This is not the way to use freed men. The question came up in Washington, "What is best to be done with this unfortunate race?" They are come upon us in such numbers that some provisions must be made for them. You cannot send them North. You know the prejudice of the Northern people against receiving large numbers of the colored race. Some States have passed laws forbidding them to come within their borders. At this day, in some States, persons who have brought them have been arraigned before the Courts to answer for the violation of the State enactments.

Look along the river and see the multitude of deserted plantations upon its banks. Those are the places of these freemen, where they can be self sustaining and self supporting. All of you will some day be on picket duty, and I charge you all if any of this unfortunate race come within your lines that you do not turn them away, but receive them kindly and cordially. They are to be encouraged to come to us. They are to be received with open arms; they are to be fed and clothed; they are to be armed.

This is the policy that has been fully determined upon. I am here to say that I am authosized to raise as many regiments of blacks as I can. I am authorized to give commissions, from the highest to the lowest, and desire those persons who are earnest in this work to take hold of it. I desire only those whose hearts are in it, and to them alone will I give commissions. I don't care who they are or what their present rank may be. I do not hesitate to say that all proper persons will receive commissions.

While I am authorized thus in the name of the Secretary of War, I have the fullest authority to dismiss from the army any man, be his rank what it may, whom I find maltreating the freedmen. This part of my duty I will most assurdly perform if any case comes before me. I would rather do that than give commissions, because such men are unworthy the name of soldiers.

I hope to hear that in this splendid division, as I know it to be, veterans as Napoleon would call them—for you are veterans—I hope to hear before I leave that I shll be able to raise at least a regiment from among you. I don't want to stop at *one*, nor at *two*. I must have two at least. It is possible that I can procure four. I would like to raise on this river twenty regiments at least before I go back.

I shall take all the women and children and all the men unfit for military organizations, and place them on these plantations; then take regiments and put them in the rear. They will guard the rear effectively. Knowing the country well, and familiar with all the roads and swamps they will be able to track out the accursed guerrillas and run them from the land. When I get regiments raised you may sweep out into the interior with impunity.

Recollect, for every regiment of blacks I raise a regiment of the whites to face the foe in the field. This, fellow soldiers, in the determined policy of the Administration. You all know full well, when the President of the United States, though said to be slow in coming to a determination, when he once puts his foot down it is there, and he is not going to take it up. He has put his foot down; I am here to assure you that my official influence shall be given that he shall not raise it.

The Volcano Smoking in Mobile.

Posters of which the following is a copy, were posted up in the most public places of Mobile on the 6th ult. It is one of those unmistakable signs, now becoming quite common, that the distress of the people in the rebellious States has reached a point that is almost unbearable:

"BREAD OR PEACE."

"It has not yet come to be a question of bread or peace with us, but we are fast coming to it. If our Government can compel a man with a family of children to fight for it at $11 per month, it can compel, and *must*, those who stay at home and enjoy their ease now, and will enjoy our freedom when achieved, to feed the poor children of poor fathers; the widows, whose only sons are fighting the battles and enduring the terrible hardships of the march and camps, foodless, clotheless and shoeless. Forbearance will soon cease to be a virtue!

"Our wives, sisters and little ones are crying for bread! Beware! lest they cry for *blood also!!!* We have had enough of extortion and speculation; it is time the strong arm of the law was extended.

"The people will rise sooner or later! There are lamp posts and rope enough to cure this worse than treason—and the remedy will be supplied by an outraged people.

"(Signed) BRUTUS II."

☞ Betty Birchwood thinks it provoking for a woman who has been working all day mending her husband's overcoat, to find a love letter from another in the pocket. That is perfect nonsense. There is not a woman on earth but would find the letter before she began to mend the coat—and then it would not be mended at all.

☞ Here is a rich one. Freeman and Huggs were the proprietors of a select school. An extract form their notice reads thus: "Freeman and Huggs' Select School. Freeman teaches the boys and *Huggs* the girls.

☞ There is a town in Ohio where the people have lived so long on pork that they are beginning to contract some of its habits. When a neighbor dies they lay him out as they do a hog, with a corn-cob in his mouth.