

# The Cass County Republican.

VOLUME VI. NO. 41.

DOWAGIAC, CASS COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 301.

## The Republican.

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John Alexander, Chas. A. Rene.  
A. L. Thorp, Chas. A. Rene.

## Business Directory.

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Watchmaker & Jeweler,  
Dowagiac, Mich.  
See Advertisement in this paper.

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County Surveyor,  
Vandalia, Cass County, Mich. June 1-71

LEVI J. REYNOLDS,  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,  
Calvin Township, Cass County Michigan.

JACOB J. VAN RIPER,  
Attorney at Law, and General Col-  
lecting Agent, Back Pay, Bounties and Pen-  
sions procured on reasonable terms. Office over  
the old Townsend Store. dec10-34y1

JAMES M. SPENCER,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor  
in Chancery. Soldiers Pensions, Pay and Bonu-  
ties procured on reasonable terms. Special atten-  
tion paid to the collection of Claims. Office in  
Brick Store, corner of Front and Commercial  
Streets, Dowagiac, Mich. apr20-26y1

JAMES SULLIVAN,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor  
in Chancery, Dowagiac, Mich. Office on Front  
Street. apr15-4y1

CLIFFORD SHANAHAN,  
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in Chancery, Cassopolis, Cass County, Mich.

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Mich. apr15-4y1

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Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes,  
Crackers, Hats and Caps, Glassware, Paints  
and Oils, Hardware, &c. &c. Front Street,  
Dowagiac, Mich. apr15-4y1

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  
Savings Bonds, and Taxes in all parts of the  
State. apr15-4y1

P. D. BECKWITH,  
Machinist and Engineer, Foundry and Machine  
Shop at the foot of Front street, near the  
road bridge, Dowagiac, Mich. apr25-4y1

NOTICE FOR JANUARY, 1864.

TO THE SICK.

Dr. V. C. PRICE.

Analytical Physician.

Late of Buffalo N. Y., will be for consultation  
on all cases generally at

NILES, BOND HOUSE, DURING TUESDAY,  
THE 22d OF FEBRUARY.

KALAMAZOO, BURDICK HOUSE, ON WED-  
NESDAY THE 23d OF FEBRUARY.

It will be remembered that Dr. Price has visited  
Niles, Kalamazoo and the other places in our State  
regularly every few weeks for the past two years,  
and will continue to do so. All persons unable to  
visit him on his rounds, may address a letter to  
his

Residence, Waukegan Ill., where all letters  
should be sent. apr15-4y1

Dr. Price devotes his whole time to the cure of  
SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, FITS, NERVOUS  
MALADIES, FEMALE DIFFICULTIES, CON-  
SUMPTION, THROAT, LIVER, HEART, KID-  
NEY and ALL CHRONIC COMPLAINTS. Our  
practice founded on truth, experience and sci-  
ence, differs from all others, no trifling with human  
existence, sacrificing life by experiments. We  
know upon examination the cause of disease and  
remedy needed to remove it, not by guessing, but  
by knowledge. No poisons or harsh medicines to  
injure the constitution, but mild and efficient. No  
making sick to make well, tearing down to build  
up, abandoning business or starving—no giving  
encouragement without prospect, coming over  
ever to be seen again, but honest open dealing,  
frank in our opinions, moderate in our charges,  
regular every few weeks in our visits. We invite  
investigation, claim not to know everything, or to  
cure everybody, do claim to reason and common  
sense, and to cure nine out of ten said to be incur-  
able. We particularly request those who have tried  
this scientific doctor, that respecting physicians,  
doctors and advertised medicines, and doctors un-  
til worn out and discouraged, to call upon us costs  
nothing, as consultation is free. oct12-27-21

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SUMPTION, THROAT, LIVER, HEART, KID-

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existence, sacrificing life by experiments. We

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## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Legislature of the State of  
Michigan, Convened in Extra Ses-  
sion, January 19, A. D. 1864.

Follow Citizens of the Senate and House of Repre-  
sentatives:

I welcome you again to the Capitol.  
By virtue of that provision of the Con-  
stitution which authorizes the Governor  
to convene the Legislature upon "ex-  
traordinary occasions," your present  
assembling has been required. The  
period is itself revolutionary and alto-  
gether extraordinary. The rebellion  
still refuses to give us either peace or  
rest; and no human forecast seems suf-  
ficient to provide for all the exigencies  
of a single year. At your last session,  
after having tried the hard experiences  
of war for nearly two years, and  
learned somewhat of the requirements  
of the occasion, it was hoped that all  
had been done which would be re-  
quired during the term for which you  
had been elected, and for the fulfill-  
ment of the obligation owed by the  
people of Michigan to the national Gov-  
ernment, in its great effort to protect the  
Union and save the nation entire. All  
the measures of that session were, I  
believe, wisely adapted to the purposes  
had in view; but some changes made  
by acts of Congress in the method of  
recruitment of the national forces, and  
the failure of those acts to accomplish  
the object in the manner and to the  
extent anticipated, have rendered fur-  
ther legislation expedient and even  
necessary. The enrollment act was  
evidently intended to dispense with the  
system of volunteering, and to rely  
mainly, if not entirely, upon drafting,  
to reinforce the national armies. No  
further appeals were to be made direct-  
ly to the State authorities, to furnish  
their quotas of volunteers, as had been  
previously done; but the Government  
would at once lay its hands upon the  
men required, by means of the Provost  
Marshals and the machinery of the  
draft. It resulted, of course, that local  
and State bounties would be no further  
required nor would any further agita-  
tion by the local authorities be neces-  
sary, in any part of the country. This  
project has been tried, apparently with  
results not altogether satisfactory,  
whether for the reason that the law it-  
self was crude and defective, or that  
the system was not in accordance with  
the habits and genius of our people, it  
is not necessary now to inquire. The  
President has, for whatever reason, in  
his proclamation of October last, "call-  
ing upon the Governors of the different  
States to raise and have enlisted into  
the United States service, for the vari-  
ous companies and regiments in the  
field from their respective States, their  
quotas of three hundred thousand men,"  
returned to the old system, which looks  
to recruiting as the chief reliance for  
strengthening the military forces. The  
demand that the enlistments should all  
be "for the various companies and reg-  
iments in the field," also indicates a de-  
termination to cease ornamenting ac-  
tilitary command, and in its stead to  
reinforce the veteran corps by enlist-  
ments into their well trained ranks, un-  
der officers of tried courage and skill;  
a policy so wise that it is only wonder-  
ful that it was not adopted long before.  
As soon as practicable after the issue  
of this call, the quotas of the several  
States were made known to them, that  
of Michigan being a little in excess of  
eleven thousand. It was the duty of  
the State to respond to this call for  
volunteers with the promptness and  
energy which has characterized our  
people since the war began, and has  
made Michigan soldiers a pride and a  
glory in every army in which they have  
served. To do this required that all  
our recruiting machinery, which had  
been laid aside for the draft, should be  
again brought into full operation.  
Some little delay was unavoidably oc-  
casioned in consequence of the draft  
being at the time in actual progress;  
but all things considered, the success  
has been more than equal to the most  
 sanguine expectations. Recruiting has  
been brought back to the standard of  
enthusiasm of the first year of the war,  
and the ability of the State still to fill  
its quotas by the process of voluntary  
enlistments, has been proved beyond  
doubt.

BOUNTIES.

This has been accomplished mainly

by the offering of liberal bounties to

the volunteers, and a thorough agitation

and canvass of the communities, con-  
sequent upon it. The people have  
generally taken the matter directly in  
hand themselves. Without any ade-  
quate laws directing their action in a  
uniform course, they have come to-  
gether

in their local municipal corporations,

and, in the various ways which seemed

best to them, have raised the money

to enable them to offer such bounties

as seemed sufficient to induce the en-  
listment of the requisite number of men  
to fill the quota and escape the draft.  
As a general thing they have aimed at  
levying the amount raised, finally, by a  
uniform tax, in order that all those who  
ought to contribute to it, should be  
made to do so, however unwilling any  
might be; and to this there seems to  
be no solid objection. If any interest  
is more indebted than another for pro-  
tection to the maintenance of stable  
government, it is the property upon  
which the taxation will fall. And inas-  
much as the war is waged for the  
preservation of such government, it  
may justly demand that the property  
of the country shall contribute, by fair  
assessment, to its success in every  
proper way. What more effectual way  
than by filling the ranks of the army  
under the immediate action of the peo-  
ple themselves?

In many instances, county, township

and city bonds, and other evidences of

debt, have been issued, which lack the  
necessary statutory sanction, and do  
not therefore possess, in the hands of  
the holder their proper and legiti-  
mate value.

These obligations have been entered

into in good faith, and in good

faith received, presuming upon the pa-  
triotism and justice of the Legislature.  
They have been incurred for the most  
patriotic object, and have accomplished  
most honorable and beneficial results,  
both to the State and the nation.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in

recommending that the legislative sanc-  
tion be given to the action of the peo-  
ple in the raising of money for the pay-  
ment of bounties to volunteers since  
the passage of the act of 1863, under  
such guards and restrictions as may be  
thought necessary for protection against  
frauds and pretended claims.

In this connection, I wish also to call

the attention of the Legislature to the

question of the propriety of providing,  
by law, a uniform rule, by virtue of  
which bounties may hereafter be raised  
without the irregularities which have  
heretofore occurred, and without the  
necessity of another resort to an extra  
session.

It is extremely desirable that when-  
ever bounties are offered, they should  
be uniform throughout the State, in  
order that different localities may be  
prevented from a heated competition  
and bidding against each other, in a  
manner alike disastrous to themselves  
and the service, resulting in too many  
cases in downright deception and fraud,  
both upon the volunteers themselves and  
the towns and cities from which they enlist.

For this purpose, it has been thought  
best by many patriotic persons that  
bounties should be afforded only by  
the State, and that the smaller munic-  
ipal corporations should be entirely for-  
bidden to do so. In this opinion I do  
not concur. After considerable obser-  
vation and experience I am convinced  
that no contrivance has yet been  
adopted which can compare in efficien-  
cy with the local bounty for procuring  
enlistments into the military service.  
The same amount of money offered in  
any other way, either by the State or  
General Government, will not begin to  
equal it, and the reason is obvious.  
When the people of a town, or ward  
of a city, are called together to con-  
sider the propriety of raising a bounty  
to fill the quota of that town or ward,  
a very great interest is awakened in  
the question at the very first step, and  
when it is finally determined to do so,  
and to assess the amount in some way  
upon the little community, the interest  
is so greatly enhanced that every indi-  
vidual of that community feels  
thoroughly committed to the project,  
and lends his utmost influence to ac-  
complish it. This influence is worth  
even more the money itself. Few will  
enlist from a cold, lifeless community,  
no matter for the money that may be  
offered. But let the whole people raise  
up to cheer on those who enter the  
service of their country, offering generous  
bounties, not to buy an unwilling sol-  
dier, but as an earnest and hearty good  
will towards a gallant defender of a  
most righteous cause, in which all the  
blood that is shed shall be sacred, and  
the case is "bravely altered." The  
ambitious, enthusiastic young men will  
go shouting with joy to the ranks, and  
take up their arms with the spirit of  
heroes.

In whatever laws may be enacted

upon this subject, the object should be

to aid the action of the people by giv-  
ing local force and validity to such

measures as they may decide upon, as

being most likely to accomplish their

purpose. At the same time it will be

wise to fix some well defined limits, be-  
yond which it shall not be lawful to go,  
to prevent inconsiderate rashness. In  
fixing such limits, care should be taken  
to avoid extremes. It is not only im-  
portant that the object should be pur-  
sued with great enthusiasm and patri-  
otic energy, but that it should at the  
same time be continuous and not  
transitory. The losses of the compa-  
nies and regiments in the field are con-  
stantly and steadily occurring. The  
men drop out of the ranks one by one  
into the hospital. Large numbers of  
them never return to active duty, dis-  
appearing in the Invalid Corps, or be-  
ing finally discharged to return to civil  
life. Their places in the ranks ought  
to be supplied by a steady influx of new  
recruits. It is better every way that  
the number required to keep up the  
numbers of the Michigan regiments in  
the field should be obtained by a steady  
and constant recruitment of new men,  
than that all should have to be done in  
a period limited to a few days, and  
consequently by a spasmodic exhaust-  
ing effort which will soon need to be  
repeated. Under the present system  
of credits to the sub-districts, any sur-  
plus is always carried forward; in fact  
the enrollment law requires that, and  
any town may, by a steady system of  
recruiting, keep its quota constantly  
filled, thus avoiding the extra expenses  
and effort occasioned by haste and  
strong competition on the eve of a  
draft.

We owe a great debt of gratitude to

the companies and regiments we have

put in the field, and can repay it in no

way so well as keeping their way full.

It ought not to be considered a fulfill-  
ment of our whole duty merely to raise  
the quotas assigned us. It is a sacred  
obligation resting upon the people to  
sustain the troops in the field; and for  
this purpose it is essential that the ac-  
tion be unremitting and steadily sus-  
tained. When bounties are offered,  
the offer should be continued after the  
immediate exigency is past, thus pro-  
viding a surplus to meet another call.

The State bounty which was provid-  
ed by the act approved March 6th,  
1863, was withdrawn soon after the  
late call was made. This action was  
rendered proper by two considerations:  
First, the war loan fund was insufficient  
in amount to pay it to so large a num-  
ber of men as the call embraced; and  
secondly, because the United States  
Government had so largely increased  
its bounties that its payment was con-  
sidered unnecessary so long as those  
should continue to be paid.

It will be remembered that this State

bounty was recommended in the Mes-  
sage of a year ago to supply the place,  
to some extent, of the local bounties  
which it was apprehended would cease  
as soon as the draft then progressing  
was over, which proved to be the case.  
And this was for the purpose of pre-  
venting the entire abandonment of the  
recruiting service, which it also has ac-  
complished. This is a case which is  
very likely to occur again, and I wish  
to reserve the amount still remaining in  
the war loan fund to be used when and  
where other bounties are withheld, or  
there is some special reason for their  
being paid, as in the case of the veter-  
ans who re-enlist, having never re-  
ceived any bounty from the State. The  
payment of this bounty was also con-  
fined by express words of the act, to  
those who should "enlist in any reg-  
iment, battery or company heretofore  
mustered from this State into the mil-  
itary service of the United States, or  
now [then] organizing in this State for  
such service." The purpose of this  
was to encourage enlistments in the  
old regiments, and to discourage the  
formation of new ones, a policy which  
has now been adopted by the General  
Government. To prevent misconstruc-  
tion, this act will require some slight  
amendment, more especially in regard  
to the discretion which was vested in  
the Executive. In its main object,  
however, I believe it to have been a  
very beneficial law, and trust it may be  
retained.

ENABLING SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD TO

VOTE.

At your session a year ago, a bill

passed the House of Representatives,  
providing for the exercise of the right  
of suffrage in our elections by our sol-  
diers absent from the State in the ser-  
vice of the United States. This bill  
reached the Senate at the very heel of  
the session and failed, it was under-  
stood, for want of time to consider it.  
The subject was one of great impor-

tance, and surrounded with grave

doubts and difficulties.

Perhaps the minds of members were

not altogether settled at that time, as

to the rightfulness or policy of such a  
law. The Constitutions of the States  
have all been framed without any view  
to such a condition of things as the  
present; and there has always been in  
this country, as in England, great jeal-  
ousy of the army mingling in the af-  
fairs of civil administration. During  
the past year, however, very great con-  
sideration has been given to the sub-  
ject in nearly all the loyal States. It  
has come into judgment before the  
highest tribunals of several of them,  
eliciting very learned and patriotic  
opinions from the judges, which have  
thrown great light upon it, and gone  
far to establish the legal principles  
which must guide all proper legislation  
in that direction.

This patriotism, justice and sound

policy require the passage of such laws,  
wherever they can be constitutionally  
enacted, seems to be