## Cass County Republican.

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

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## The Republican, Business Directory.

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Republican Directory. STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. WH. A. HOWARD, CA'R.

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NOTICE FOR JANUARY, 1864. TO THE SICK

Dr. V. C. PRICE, Analytical Physician.

Late of Buffalo N. Y., will will be for consultation on diseases generally at NILES, BOND HOUSE, DURING TUESDAY, THE 20 OF FEBRUARY. KALAMAZOO, BURDICK HOUSE, on WED-NESDAY THE 3D 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 can receive his aid by addressing a letter

Residence, Waukegan Ill., where allletters has old be sent. 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. practice founded on truth, seventeen years stan-ing, differs from all others, no trifling with home existence, sacrificing life by experiments. We know upon examination the cause of disease an remedy needed to remove it, not by guessing, but injure the constitution, but mild and efficient. I making sick to make well, tearing down to but up, abandoning business or starving—no givin encouragement without prospect, coming one never to be seen again, but honest in our dealing frank in our opinions, moderate in our and to cure nine out of ten said to be incur sense, and to care line out of the same who have tried able. We particularly request those who have tried this scientific doctor, that respectable physician, this scientific doctor, that respectable physicians and doctors up-Dowagiac, Jan. 15th 1863.



UNIVERSAL

No. 1. Large Family Wringer, No. 2. Medium,

Universal Clothes Wrnger A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a clothes saver! A TIME SAVER! And a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per entage on its cost. We think the machine much nore than pays for itself every year in the saving a garments! There are several kinus near!

ngland, treland, France, and all parts rmany, for sale by H. B. DENMAN, Banker, Powagies.

To the Legislature of the State of and, in the various ways which seemed being most likely to accomplished their doubts and difficulties.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Repre-I welcome you again to the Capitol. By virtue of that provision of the Constitution which authorizes the Governor levying the amount raised, finally, by a portant that the object should be purpresent; and there has always been in cation no power in the General Assemto convene the Legislature upon "ex- uniform tax, in order that all those who sued with great enthusiasm and patritraordinary occasions," your present ought to contribute to it, should be otic energy, but that it should at the ousy of the army mingling in the af in the way and to the extent they have period is itself revolutionary and altogether extraordinary. The rebellion be no solid objection. If any interest still refuses to give us either peace or is more indebted than another for prorest; and no human forecast seems sufficient to provide for all the exigencies government, it is the property upon of a single year. At your last session, which the taxation will fall. And inafter having tried the hard experiences asmuch as the war is waged for the of war for nearly two years, and preservation of such government, it learned somewhat of the requirements may justly demand that the property of the occasion, it was hoped that all of the country shall contribute, by fair had been done which would be re- assessment, to its success in every quired during the term for which you had been elected, and for the fulfillment of the obligation owed by the people of Michigan to the national Goverment, 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 necessary statutory sanction, and do 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 further legislation expedient and even necessary. The enrollment act was evidently intended to dispense with the

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 agitation by the local authorities be neces sary, in any part of the country. This project has been tried, apparently with 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 inqure. The Presi ent has, for whatever reason, in his proclamation of October last, "calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service, for the various 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 regiments in the field," also indicates a determination to cease ornamenting ambitious civilians with the insignia of military command, and in its stead to reinforce the veteran corps by enlistments into their well trained ranks, under officers of tried courage and skill; a policy so wise that it is only wonder-

sequent upon it. The people have heroes. uniform course, they have come togeth- ing local force and validity to such The subject was one of great impor. thus fixed and prescribed by implicative which the elector resides; but they

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE er in their local municipal corporations, measures as they may decide upon, as tance, and surrounded with grave tion incident to the general legislative Michigan, Convened in Extra Ses. best to them, have raised the money sion, January 19, A. D. 1864. best to them to offer such bounties wise to for some mild of s as seemed sufficient to induce the enmade to do so, however unwilling any same time be continuous and not fairs of civil administration. During attempted to do, in the act in quesmight be; and to this there seems to proper way. What more effectual way than by filling the ranks of the army under the immediate action of the people themselves?

> In many instances, county, township and city bonds, and other evidences of debt, have been issued, which lack the not therefore possess, in the hands of the holderer their proper and legitimate value.

These obligations have been entered into in good faith, and and in good faith received, presuming upon the patriotism and justice of the Legislature. They have been incurred for the most patriotic object, and have accomplished system of volunteering, and to rely most honorable and beneficial results, mainly, if not entirely, upon drafting, both to the State and the nation.

draft.

We owe a great debt of gratitude to

way so well as keeping their way full.

sustain the troops in the field; and for

this purpose it is essential that the ac

tion be unremitting and steadily sus-

immediate exigency is past, thus pro-

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

its bounties that its payment was con-

sidered unnecessary so long as those

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

should continue to be paid.

to reinforce the national armies. No I have no hesitation, therefore, in further appeals were to be made directreccommending that the legislative sancly to the State authorities, to furnish tion be given to the action of the peotheir quotas of volunteers, as had been ple in the raising of money for the paypreviously done; but the Government ment of bounties to volunteers since It ought not to be considered a fulfillwould at once lay its hands upon the the passage of the act of 1863, under ment of our whole duty merely to raise men required, by means of the Provost such guards and restrictions as may be the quotas assigned us. It is a sacred thought necessary for protection against obligation resting upon the people to 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, the offer should be continued after the which bounties may hereafter be raised results not altogether satisfactory, which because which have whether for the reason that the law it. Without the irregularities which have the state bounty which was provided in the state bounty which was provide whether for the reason that the law it heretofore occurred, and without the law it heretofore occurred, and without the ded by the act approved March 6th, ceased to be citizens and residents, nor onired that the election shall be here

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 municipal corporations should be entirely forbidden to do so. In this opinion I do not concur. After considerable observation and experience I am convinced that no contrivance has yet been adopted which can compare in efficieney with the local bounty for procuring enlistments into the military service. ful that it was not adopted long before. The same amount of money offered in As soon as practicable after the issue any other way, either by the State or of this call, the quotes of the several General Government, will not begin to States were made known to them, that equal it, and the reason is obvious. of Michigan being a little in excess of When the people of a town, or ward ans who re-enlist, having never rethe State to respond to this call for sider the propriety of raising a bounty payment of this bounty was also convolunteers with the promptness and to fill the quota of that town or ward, energy which has characterized our a very great interest is awakened in people since the war began, and has the question at the very first step, and ment, battery or company heretofore made Michigan soldiers a pride and a when it is finally determined to do so, CLOTHES WRINGER, glory in every army in which they have and to assess the amount in some way served. To do this required that all upon the little community, the interest now [then] organizing in this State for cations or voters, unless prohibited by our recruiting machinery, which had is so greatly enhanced that every indisuch service." The purpose of this the Constitution from doing so, need been laid aside for the draft, should be vidual of that community feels was to encourage enlistments in the not be doubted. its quotas by the process of voluntary dier, but as an earnest and hearty good retained. enlistments, has been proved beyond will towards a gallant defender of a most righteous cause, in which all the blood that is shed shall be sacred, and

to enable them to offer such bounties wise to fix some well defined limits, be- not altogether settled at that time, as "Our simple inquiry, therefore, is listment of the requisite number of men to prevent inconsiderate rashness. In law. The Constitutions of the States and clearly prescribed the time, to fill the quota and escape the draft. fixing such limits, care should be taken have all been framed without any view place and manner of holding elections, As a general thing they have aimed at to avoid extremes. It is not only im- to such a condition of things as the or either of them, as to leave by implitransitory. The losses of the compa the past year, however, very great con tion. nies and regiments in the field are con- sideration has been given to the sub- "In relation to the time, place and stantly and stendily occurring. The ject in nearly all the loyal States. It manner of holding elections, the Conmen drop out of the ranks one by one has come into judgment before the stitutions of the several States differ. into the hospital. Large numbers of highest tribunals of several of them, In some of them all these are prescrithem never return to active duty, dis. eliciting very learned and patriotic bed with that particularity which forappearing in the Invalid Corps, or be. opinious from the judges, which have bids all action of the Legislature. In ing finally discharged to return to civil thrown great light upon it, and gone others, neither are prescribed, but the life. Their places in the ranks ought far to establish the legal principles qualifications of the voters are fixed. to be supplied by a steady influx of new which must guide all proper legislation the power to regulate the time, place recruits. It is better every way that in that direction.

> the field should be obtained by a steady wherever they can be constitutionally stitutionally authorized." and constant recruitment of new men, enacted, seems to be now generally This doctrine of the Connecticut than that all should have to be done in agreed. The volunteer army of the Court is sustained, substantially, by all a period limited to a few days, and United States is composed of the peo the cases which have met my obserconsequently by a spasmodic exhanst- ple of the United States. They have vation. It seems to me, also, the docing effort which will soon need to be left their various occupations in civil trine of good sense. Taking these prinrepeated. Under the present system life and taken up arms at the call of ciples as a guide, it will not be diffiof credits to the sub-districts, any sur- their country, not to become profession cult, I think, to determine whether plus is always carried forward; in fact al soldiers, but to defend their country the Constitution of Michigan "has so the enrollment law requires that, and and government from destruction, and fully and clearly prescribed the time, any town may, by a steady system of their homes and property from dese- place and manner of holding elections. recruiting, keep its quota constantly cration and pillage; not to renounce as to leave by implication no power it filled, thus avoiding the extra expenses civil life and the pursuits of peace, but the Legislture to prescribe them, and effort occasioned by haste and to establish, upon an enduring basis, either of them." It has certainly s the right to both, for themsevies and strong competition on the eve of a their posterity. With a patriotism and article 4, section 3 of article 5, and secbrance they have periled everything, ceedingthe first Monday of November, the companies and regiments we have that their country and its free institu in the year 1852, and of every second put in the field, and can repay it in no tions may continue to exist. They are year thereafter, is established as the absent from the polls of the elections in their several towns and wards, beat-election. And it is clear that every cruel rebellion, in order that those very of the Legislature must be upon that that the right to hold them and to have islative enactment whatever. their results respected and obeyed shall If the Constitution is equal explicit that of those who remain in peace at ly by his country in the shock of bat tle, may be safely trusted at the ballot box, though it should be carried to him

at Vicksburg or Chattanooga. Government had so largely increased of sufferage elsewhere than in the town complished. This is a case which is fined by express words of the act, to comes us, therefore, to examine carethose who should "enlist in any regi- fully and judge dispassionately.

tary service of the United States, or elections, and to establish the qualiti-

again brought into full operation. thoroughly committed to the preject, old regiments, and to discourage the Justice Butler, in delivering the unan-Some little delay was unavoidably oc- and lends his utmost influeence to ac- formation of new ones, a policy which imous opinion of the Supreme Court of casioned in consequence of the draft complish it. This influence is worth has now been adopted by the General Connecticut, declaring unconstitutional being at the time in actual progress; even more the money itself. Few will Government. To prevent misconstruc and void the act of the General Assem but all things considered, the success enlist from a cold, lifeless community, tion, this act will require some slight bly of that State, approved December has been more than equal to the most no matter for the money that may be amendment, more especially in regard 24th, 1862, "providing a mode of tak- place, or a number of places in the sanguine expectations. Recruiting has offered. But let the whole people raise to the discretion which was vested in ing the votes in the election of State State, of three months, and in some been brought back to the standard of up to cheer on those who enter the ser- the Executive. In its main object, and other officers, of persons absent particular township or ward ten days enthusiasm of the first year of the war, vice of their country, offering generous however, I believe it to have been a from the State as volunteers in the mi- next preceding the election at which he and the ability of the State still to fill bounties, not to buy an unwilling sol. very beneficial law, and trust it may be litary service of the United States," offers to vote. Can any greater exope remarks as follows:

ENABLING SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD TO At your session a year ago, a bill must of necessity be a fixed time, place of a vote in any other place than in This has been accomplished mainly the case is "bravely altered." The passed the House of Representatives, and manner of holding elections. If the town or ward where the elector by the offering of liberal bounties to ambitious, enthusiastic young men will providing for the exercise of the right these are clearly and sufficiently fixed resided, it is not conceivable that it the volunteers, and a thorough agitation go shouling with joy to the ranks, and of suffrage in our elections by our sol- and prescribed by the Constitution, and should have been left by the conventand canvass of the communities, con- take up their arms with the spirit of diers absent from the State in the ser- nothing is expressly delegated, or by ion to a merely casual expression, vice of the United States. This bill implication left to the Legislature, that does not directly either command or generally taken the matter directly in In whatever laws may be enacted reached the Senate at the very heel of body cannot interfere to alter, extend forbid anything. The words, no doubt, hand themselves. Without any ade- upon this subject, the object should be the session and failed, it was under- or suspend them, or either of them, in pre-suppose that the offer to vote will quate laws directing their action in a to sid the action of the people by giv- stood, for want of time to consider it. the slightest particular. If they are not be made in the township or ward in

power to do it, so that the government

and manner, committed to the Legisla the number required to keep up the This patriotism, justice and sound ture; and in such States the reception numbers of the Michigan regiments in policy require the passage of such laws, of votes out of the State may be con-

prescribed the time. In section 34 courage worthy of everlasting remem- tion 1 of article 8, the Tuesday suctime of holding the general biennial ing back the power of a causeless and election of State officers and members elections may be held in peace, and day, and no other, in spite of any leg-

continue forever. If these volunteer as to the place and manner of holding citizen soldiers should not have a voice the elections, then we may dismiss the in the civil administration of the gov- discussion at once, and obey the proernment for which they fight, then it hibition; but I am confident it will be

quired that the election shall be held i is their stake less in the country than any particular place or number of places, nor in any particular manner. home. Surely, he who stands faithful No election districts are established or required to be established, nor are any rules prescribed for the form or extent of such districts. They may be formed of entire counties if the Legislature so Is it, then, within the constitutional choose, unless the requirement that powers of this Legislature, to enact a Senators and Representives shall be law granting the exercise of the right elected by singe districts affects the question. Neither is the manner of or ward where the voter is a resident? holding the election prescribed, except It is not a question of the right to that the vote shall be by ballot, All vote, but only of the place where the these things have been left to the Leg. ballot shall be recived. No change of islature, unless the concluding words qualifications in the voter, nor in the of section 1, article 7, should be held to manner of his exercising the right, will provide otherwise. This article is be required. All the case demands is the headed "Elections," and deals entirely establishment of a poll for the recep with the qualifications and privileges tion of votes in or near the camps of of electors, except that in the second the troops. No right of challenge will section the vote is required to be given very likely to occur again, and I wish be denied, nor any safeguard which by ballot, "except for such township to reserve the amount still remaining in the utmost prudence may enact. If such officers as may be authorized by law to the war loan fund to be used when and power exists in your body, then by be otherwise chosen." The words of where other bounties are withheld, or every consideration of justice and right section 1, referred to, are as follows: there is some especial reason for their let it be done; but if not, then however "But no citizen or inhabitant shall be an being paid, as in the case of the veter. much we may regret it, we must not elector, or entitled to vote at any elecmove a step in that direction, since they tion, unless he shall be above the age eleven thousand. It was the duty of of a city, are called together to conin the State three months, and in the township or ward in which ho offers to vote ten days next preceedings such That the Legislature has power to fix election." These are fit words to mustered from this State into the mili the time, place and manner of holding establish the quaifications of voters, but not to control the Legislature as to the places where polls of election shall be established and votes offered and received. They speak directly as to age and residence, and only to those qualifications. All else is incidental and explanatory. The elector must be twenty-one years of age, and he be fairly given this to clause than that an If it was intended to forbid the Legiselective government, and under it there lature from authorizing the reception