

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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NO. 1

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DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND
WEST STREETS.

TERMS—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:
Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1.00
For six months, 1.90

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Each subsequent insertion, 25 cts.

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ient advertisements; a reasonable deduc-
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and legal notices of like character to be
paid for in advance.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES:

For Township offices, each, \$1.00
For County " " " 2.00
For District, Circuit, or State, 5.00

Presidential Track.

Air—"Camptown Races."

From Illinois there can be found—

dudab, dudab,

Two eggs upon the campaign ground,

dudab, etc.

First "little Dug" I do declare,

dudab, dudab,

And "spotted Abe" with kinky hair,

dudab, etc.

They are bound to run this fall,

And I am not afraid

To bet my money on "little Dug,"

Who'll bet on "spotted Abe?"

These horses ran one race before,

dudab, dudab,

And old Spo's wind proved very poor,

dudab, etc.,

The pony horse came out ahead,

dudab, dudab,

Whilst Abram's friends looked very sad,

dudab, etc.

They are bound to run this fall etc.

For many years old Abe's been kept,

dudab, dudab,

By Giddings he's been rubbed and swept,

dudab, etc.

Till all the hair seems off his tail,

dudab, dudab,

As though 'twere done with Hanks' rail,

dudab, etc.

They are bound to run this fall etc.

Some time ago old Parson Pete,

dudab, dudab,

This self-same spotted horse did beat,

dudab, etc.

And Christians say it is no use,

dudab, dudab,

For Abe to run so lank and loose,

dudab, etc.

They are bound to run this fall, etc.

No thanks to Corwin, Abe or clan,

dudab, dudab,

Do soldiers want when they've a man,

dudab, etc.

Like "Giant Dog" the mighty one,

dudab, dudab,

Who never lost a race he run,

dudab, dudab, ha.

They are bound to run this fall, etc.

Old Abe this fall will truly find,

dudab, dudab,

Once more he will be left behind,

dudab, etc.

For all the soldiers in the land,

dudab, dudab,

With "Little Dug" go hand in hand, etc.

They are bound to run this fall, etc.

CENSUS TAXES.—It is expected that the

returns of the eighth census will be re-

ceived in large numbers during the latter

part of the coming month. Many of the as-

sistants have completed the enumeration,

and are preparing the copies required by law

to be made. The law and instructions make

it obligatory on the assistant to file his origi-

nal returns with the county clerk as soon

as he has made two copies. Every page of

the copies he is to subscribe with his own

hand, and certify on the last page of each

set that they are exact copies of the original.

These copies are to be transmitted to the

marshal, who certifies the fact to the Super-

intendent of the Census, when a Treasury

draft for one-half the earnings of the assist-

ant will be transmitted to him—the other

half to await a particular examination into

the accuracy of his returns.—Sun.

From the Sentinel.
To the Freemen of Indiana.

Two elections take place the coming fall
in which you will be called upon to partici-
pate. It is the duty and constitutional right
of every one of you to do so.

The first election is for your State officers,
and takes place in October. The second is
for President and Vice President of the
United States, and occurs in November.

Your personal rights and privileges are more
immediately involved in the first of the two
named elections, and to this we wish to call
your serious and candid attention for a few
moments. Your liberties, your rights of per-
sonal security, personal liberty, and of private
property, may be invaded by your State
administration. Past experience of uncon-
stitutional legislative enactments, sought to
be enforced against you, has demonstrated
the truth of this assertion. These rights
were so invaded by the last Republican ad-
ministration that held power in the State;
and we most solemnly believe they will be
again invaded should another Republican
administration be placed in power. Let us
look for a moment to the past, and to passing
events:

About the close of 1853 the liquor law of
that year was declared unconstitutional by
the Supreme Court, in the case of *Maize vs.*
the State. That decision roused the ire of
the Republicans and was followed by in-
creased activity, in the premises, on their
part. As early as January 11th, 1854, a
State Convention was held at the Masonic
Hall, in Indianapolis, the printed proceedings
of which, in pamphlet form, are now before
us. The Convention was in session two
days. The President, in his address, said:
The manufacture, sale and use of intoxi-
cating liquors is evil, only evil, and that con-
tinually. The utter destruction, therefore,
of the whole system is a consummation most
devoutly to be wished for by every good
citizen. There is one portion of our fellow
citizens, for whose sake especially, the en-
actment of a prohibitory law is desirable.—
I allude to the stranger from other lands,
who, fleeing from oppression, seek protection
among us.

In this meeting General S. F. CAREY, the
great Maine law advocate made a speech, in
which he said that what was wanted was a
bill to search, seize, confiscate and destroy;
and, says the report, as he uttered those
words, there was an over-powering, stun-
ning acclamation in favor of the sentiment. A
resolution was passed, so far as appears
unanimously, in favor of such a bill as Gen-
eral CAREY said was wanted. The names
of the delegates to this Convention who
shouted such stunning approval to the Maine
law, in its most tyrannical form, for the espe-
cial benefit of foreigners, are published with
the proceedings. We find among them
Hon. WILL. CUMBACK, who now heads the
Republican Electoral ticket; REUBEN A.
RILEY, also on the Republican Electoral
ticket; Hon. C. W. MURNAY, a leading Re-
publican Senator; Hon. JOHN COBURN, now
Republican candidate for Common Pleas
Judge in the Indianapolis District; Hon. A.
G. PORTER, now Republican candidate for
Congress in the Indianapolis District; B. R.
SULZBERG, now editor of the Republican
State organ; W. M. PEELE, now Republi-
can candidate for Secretary of State, to
gether with DEFREES, GORDON, O. BELSON,
W. M. FRENCH, CRAVENS, and indeed, almost
all the other prominent Republicans of the
present day. The ball thus set in motion
was rolled on by the Republican leaders, till
the 13th of July, 1854, when their State
Convention was held in the Masonic Hall,
in Indianapolis which nominated their State
ticket of that year, Judge GOODRIN being the
nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The third resolution passed at that Con-
vention reads as follows:

Resolved, That we regard intemperance
as a great political, moral and social evil—
a legitimate subject of legislation—and that
we are in favor of the passage of a judi-
cious, constitutional and efficient prohibitory
law, with such penalties as shall effectually
suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors as
a beverage.

Hon. HENRY S. LAW, the present Re-
publican candidate for Governor, was a
member of that Convention, and says the
report of the proceedings of the Indianapolis
Journal of the 14th of July, 1854, made a
speech of unsurpassed eloquence in behalf
of the Republican principles.

Well, the Republicans triumphed in the
election, through the efforts of LAW, PEELE,
MORTON, PORTER, COBURN and others, and
their principles were carried out in the en-

actment of the MAINE LAW by the Republi-
can legislature. What that monster law
was, its terrible provisions of search, seizure,
confiscation, &c.; trampling under foot
the liberty of the citizen, we need not tell—
too many know it, by sad experience, during
its violent and remorseless execution by the
Republicans.

We have before us now the proceedings
and evidence in a case in the Decatur Com-
mon Pleas, where the Hon. WILL. CUMBACK
headed the mob that went to the house of a
poor but civil Irish woman, BRIDGET HUR-
TISON, who kept a grocery there for a living;
and, in her absence, broke open the house
and removed, took away, and destroyed a
barrel of liquor. We give this as a sample
of the general course of proceedings by the
Republicans in those days.

The Democrats peacefully resisted the
law and tested its validity in the Courts.—
All the Republican judges sustained and en-
forced the law, till it was annulled by a ma-
jority of the Supreme Court, JUDGE GOODRIN,
the Republican, upholding every provision
of it till the last.

This decision was made in December,
1855. What followed? Denunciation of
the Court for not enforcing the law, accom-
panied by continued declarations that it still
constituted a principle of the Republican
party, to be put in operation whenever
they were firmly enough seated in power to
accomplish it. This was the course, as all
know from memory, of Hon. H. S. LAW,
MORTON, PORTER, PEELE, and all the leading
Republican men and presses.

This law was a part of the Republican
platform in 1855.

In the Press, a Republican paper, printed
at Lawrenceburg, of the date, July 27, 1855—
we find the account of a Republican meeting
at Aurora, which was addressed by the Hon.
WILL. CUMBACK. We clip from it the fol-
lowing.

He (Cumback) alluded to the platform
just read, and said they were broad and com-
prehensive; that the platform of the Republi-
can party was one that would do to pray by,
which was not the case with the Old Liners.
He would like to hear an Old Linner pray for
his platform. He would have to petition
the Almighty to defeat the execution of our
noble temperance law—to smile upon dis-
tillery men, and make honorable the busi-
ness of rum selling. He would have to pray
God to bless his holiness, the Pope of Rome,
and spread the influence of his churches.—
These would be some of the things an Old
Linner should have to petition for in praying
for the success of his party. A nice prayer
it would make.

In 1856, notwithstanding the decision of
the Supreme Court, the Republicans still
adhered to the prohibitory plank in their
platform. This is within the memory of all;
but we quote from a letter of Hon. WILL.
CUMBACK, the Republican candidate for Con-
gress, now Republican Elector, of the date
of May 5, 1856, to THEODORE GAZLY, Esq.,
in confirmation. He says he was pleased
with the harmony of the Convention, and
that when he considers the issues at stake,
he is confident the Republicans must suc-
ceed. "We," he says, "are for temperance
and sobriety; they the Democrats, for grog
shops. Should we succeed, it will close the
career of the Willards and all such shame-
less demagogues. It will give us a sound
prohibitory law."

In 1858, our last State election took place.
What was the course of the Republicans
then? We have before us copies of the
Indiana American, the Palladium, the Broad
Ax, the Rushville Republican, and other
papers of that party, which assert that they
are in favor of a prohibitory law and are
fighting for the success of their party in the
expectation of securing such a law thereby.
Further, in that year, (1858), "a meeting of
the extreme temperance, or prohibitory men
was held in Indianapolis to determine what
they would do in the coming election. It
was then stated to them by a leading Re-
publican lawyer and ex judge, that the pro-
hibitory liquor law, in the opinion of the
first Republican lawyers in the State, of
1855 was valid and binding, notwithstanding
the decision of the Supreme Court; and that
if the Republican candidates for Judges
were elected, such a law could and should
be enforced. Of this he had every assur-
ance. He is the personal friend of those
men, their candidate six years ago for one of
the judges, was the leading lawyer in at-
tempting to enforce the law of 1855, and a
bitter opponent of the Democrats. That
meeting listened to him, passed no resolu-
tions, nominated no ticket, went home, and

every man went secretly to work for the
Republican ticket."

And how now stands the case? Is there
any thing to inspire confidence in the peo-
ple that the Republicans will not, if success-
ful this year, do as they have done hereto-
fore? Look at the men they have put for-
ward. Here are Cumback, and Lane, and
Morton, and Peelo, and Porter, and Coburn,
and Harrison, and Newcomb, and Riley, and
Fletcher, and Alfred, and others too nume-
rous to mention, who have been active in
originating and enforcing the Maine law.—
Will they not, if elected, do the same again?
Where is the authority to say otherwise?
Another name should be mentioned—that
of John H. Papp, Esq. He is, at present, a
hired German Republican stumper. He re-
sides in Wayne county, and has distinguish-
ed himself by his persecuting prosecutions
of German retailers of beer, under the pre-
sent liquor law. The case of one may be
mentioned. Paul Draper obtained license
from the Commissioners to retail, filed his
bond and paid his fifty dollars. Yet, not-
withstanding all this, Papp shingled Draper
over with informations, harassed him with
trouble and costs, which Draper only es-
caped from by a decision of the Supreme
Court reversing the fines inflicted him
through Papp's Maine law zeal.

And what further do we now behold? The
same machinery being set to work by these
Maine law men as in former years.

Here are the Sunday street temperance
meetings revived, in which, in company with
Mrs. Carrie Bush, late Filkins, leading Re-
publicans weekly ascribe all the evils of the
times to the want of a prohibitory law, and
denounce the judges of the Supreme Court
and the Democratic party for not enforcing
that which was enacted in 1855.

And here, too, we behold General S. F.
Cary, he, who so powerfully urged on the
passage of the prohibitory law of 1855, again
appearing at temperance Conventions in this
State with the same object, and urging the
support and election of the Republican tick-
et; and why? We can draw no other in-
ference than that he is promised, if that
ticket succeeds, his favorite Maine law shall
be enacted.

Will not the voters that wish to preserve
to themselves freedom, the largest liberty,
pause before they place the Government of
the State in such fanatical tyrannical hands!

THE GERMAN COMMITTEE.

National Democratic Platform.

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of
the Union, in Convention assembled, do
hereby declare our affirmation of the resolu-
tions unanimously adopted and declared as
a platform of principles by the Democratic
Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856,
believing that Democratic principles are
unchangeable in their nature when applied
to the same subject-matter.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the
United States to afford ample and complete
protection to all the citizens, whether at
home or abroad, and whether native or for-
eign born.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of
the age in a military, commercial, and po-
litical point of view, is speedy communication
between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and
the Democratic party pledge such constitu-
tional power of the Government as will in-
sure the construction of a railroad to the
Pacific coast at the earliest practicable pe-
riod.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are
in favor of the acquisition of Cuba on such
terms as shall be honorable to ourselves
and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactments of State
Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution
of the Fugitive Slave law, are hostile in
character, and subversive to the Constitu-
tion, and revolutionary in their effects.

Resolved, That it is in accordance with
the Cincinnati Platform, that during the ex-
istence of Territorial Governments, the
measure of restriction, whatever it may be,
imposed by the Federal Constitution on the
power of the Territorial Legislature over
the subject of the domestic relations, as the
same has been or shall hereafter be finally
determined by the Supreme Court of the United
States, should be respected by all good
citizens, and enforced with promptness and
fidelity by every branch of the General Gov-
ernment.

In Missouri thirty-two out of the 45
Democratic papers are for Douglas.

[Published by request.]
For the Jasper Courier.

To my Sister in Heaven.
The grass is on thy grave, sister,
And many days have flown,
Since first thy spirit took its flight
To worlds of joy unknown.
But go where'er I may, sister,
I seem to see thee yet;
And, though I know that thou art dead,
I cannot thee forget.

When all around is gay, sister,
And many a voice is light,
My heart aches but thy lonely grave.
And in the silent night
I long to steal away, sister,
And on the grass-grown sod
To throw myself, and clasp it close,
And rest "alone with God."

They tell me it is wrong, sister,
To weep so long for thee;
They say that thou art happy now,
And from earth's sorrow free,
But my poor heart is sad, sister,
That thou from me art riven;
And clouds of grief hang heavily
Across the way to Heaven.

NAPOLEON, Henry Co., O. July 7, 1858.

Dr. C. W. ROSACK.—DEAR SIR.—For
the benefit of suffering humanity, permit us
to announce, through the columns of your
Circular, the surprising properties of your
Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills,
which is a sure cure for Indigestion and Liv-
er Complaint. We have several persons in
town, who have been suffering with Liver
Complaint and Indigestion, and notwith-
standing that we have as good physicians as
can be found in Northern Ohio, yet the
disease baffled their skill. Consequently
we were in a state of despondency, until we
commenced using your Pills, through and by
the advice of our friend, Mr. Brennan. We
used the medicine according to directions,
and are now full of life and hilarity, and our
gratitude is equal to our improvement in
health and spirits. When we take into con-
sideration what we have been, and what we
are at present, we feel like charging our-
selves of the sin of ingratitude, if we did not
try to announce to the public the great bene-
fits of your Medicine. Therefore, we recom-
mend to the public at large, the expedi-
ency of having recourse to your Medicine,
and consequently, as in duty bound, dis-
charge what we feel to be our duty, in ad-
vising persons who are suffering as we have
suffered, to make use of the only true and
sure cure for the diseases already mentioned.

Mrs. GWIN.
Mrs. BRENNAN.
Miss HEATON.
C. C. SPELMAN.

See advertisement.

"Watchman, what of the Night?"

As a sentinel upon the watch-tower of
Democracy, we are enabled to observe the
signs of the times, and, from the movements
thus far on the political chess-board we are
warranted in conveying to our readers the
gratifying assurance that the "work goes
bravely on." Within the past fortnight, a
re-action has commenced in favor of Doug-
las and Johnson. They are now stronger in
the regards of the people than they were a
fortnight ago, and from this time forward,
they will unquestionably continue to grow
in strength. The absence of undue excite-
ment in politics is a sign most healthy.—
Moderate men are reflecting on the tenden-
cy of the revolutionary doctrines of the Re-
publican leaders; they see them nullifying
laws enacted to carry out a mandatory pro-
vision of the Constitution; they see them
making jurors out of negroes in Massachu-
setts, where they admit a negro to citizen-
ship after one year residence, although a
fugitive slave, and require of a white man
born in Germany, Ireland, England, Scot-
land, or in any other European government,
an additional residence of two years after
naturalization, being equivalent to a proba-
tion of seven years; they see that the Re-
publican platform, and hear Republican or-
ators declare the negro is the equal of the
white man; and they are coming to the de-
termination to defeat this party. They are
beginning to realize the fact, that the only
way by which this sectional and negro-
equality party can be defeated, and the ever-
lasting nigger question put to rest, is for all
men opposed to it to unite in favor of Doug-
las and Johnson, and they will do it.—
Greencastle Press.

Mr. Morris S. Johnson, Esq., of Evans-
ville, formerly a prominent member of the
Whig party, has come out for Douglas and
Johnson. The Evansville Journal appears
rather sore on the subject.