

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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W. C. ADAMS. B. BUETTNER.
ADAMS & BUETTNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JASPER, DUBOIS CO. IN D.

WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and Common Pleas Courts, and also in the Indiana Supreme, and all the Courts of the neighboring counties; they will promptly attend to the collection of claims of all kinds in Southern Indiana, entrusted to their care, and will also in connection with reliable Agents at the seat of the United States Government, procure pensions, Land Warrants, and attend to the settlement of all soldiers' claims against the General Government. [26]

George P. Deweese,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
ROME, IND.,

WILL attend the Courts in Perry, Dubois and Crawford counties, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Jan. 23, '61.

JAMES BAKER. A. J. BECKETT.
Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.
BAKER & BECKETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and Common Pleas Courts. Particular attention paid to collections. June 20.

J. T. Deweese,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, IND.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in Pike and adjoining counties. Nov. 2.

RUDOLPHUS SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted to him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office at the corner of McDonald and — streets. mar 12

W. H. DeWolf,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, INDIANA.

Will attend all terms of the courts in Dubois county. January 25th 1860-y

SEBASTIAN KUEBLER,
WAGON, COACH, PLOW AND HARROW
MANUFACTURER,

CORNER OF NEWTON & LAWRENCE STREETS,
Jasper, Indiana.

Would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, in the best style. Purchasers will do well to call and examine his stock and work, as he is satisfied he can please them.

Blacksmithing and repairing of all kinds attended to promptly. mh7-y*

R. BECK,
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, JASPER.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have a large and splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes on hand, which they will sell as cheap as can be done anywhere, and will warrant all their work. Give us a trial. ROMUALD BECK.

New Hardware

GROCERY STORE

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has just received a fine assortment of all kinds of
HARDWARE & GROCERIES
also, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell cheaper than any one in town. Give me a call, at the big brick.
April 10, 1861! JOSEPH EGG.

From the New Albany Ledger.

Synopsis of Governor Morton's Message.
The great length of Gov. Morton's Message precludes its publication entire in our columns. We make a synopsis of its material points and recommendations.

NUMBER OF TROOPS.
The State has sent troops into the Union army as follows. Under the call of April, 1861, six regiments of infantry—three months' service. Under the call of July, 1861, forty-nine regiments and four companies of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, eighteen batteries of artillery. Under the call of July, 1861, one regiment of infantry 12 months' service; thirty regiments and six companies infantry, 3 years' service; one regiment infantry, 90 days' service; one regiment infantry, 60 days' service; two regiments Indiana Legion, 60 days' service; two regiments cavalry, 3 years' service; nine batteries artillery, 3 years' service.

In all 98 regiments of infantry and cavalry and 27 batteries of artillery, and comprising ninety-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven officers and men. To this number are to be added 6,831 recruits who joined old regiments and batteries in the field, making in all 102,698 men. The above does not embrace all who are enrolled, or who left the State and joined regiments and batteries in other States, but only such as were actually mustered into the service in the State of Indiana.

THE DRAFT.
Indiana's proportion of the Draft ordered by the President on the 7th of July, 1862, was 42,500. The draft was ordered to be made on the 6th of October ensuing. By that date, however, the President's call had been filled except 3,000 for which number the draft was made. Those drafted men are now among the best troops sent from the State. The whole number in the State excused from draft from "conscientious scruples" was 3,169. These exemptions were ordered by the War Department to pay \$200 each in lieu of service. The Governor states that there is no law to enforce the payment, and asks for legislation on the subject.

SUPPLIES, STATE ARMS, ARSENAL.
During the first five months of the war all necessary supplies for the equipment of Indiana troops were furnished by the State. The State has also furnished large supplies from time to time since that, where they were required for the health and prompt equipment of our troops.

The State has furnished its troops the largest proportion of their arms. They have all been paid for since by the Government. Up to the 1st day of January, 1863, there had been prepared at the State Arsenal 92,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, and 21,915,500 rounds of ammunition for small arms. In the operations of the Arsenal a balance is left in favor of the State.

CARE OF SICK AND WOUNDED.
Agents have been sent to all of the camps where any considerable body of Indiana troops were assembled, to examine into their wants, sanitary condition, &c. Military agencies for the same purpose have been established at Washington, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Cairo, and Columbus, Ky., where agencies are made permanent, and at them sanitary goods are deposited for distribution, and to which soldiers can resort for relief. Permanent agents have also been appointed at Philadelphia, Keokuk, St. Louis, and New York, for the relief of such Indiana soldiers as may be carried to these points. These agencies work well and are doing much good.

By permission of the War Department extra surgeons have been sent to all regiments when required. The operations of our various Sanitary Commissions have been satisfactory and have resulted in incalculable good, relieving many thousands. The hospitals of the State are in the best possible condition.

WAR LOAN, DIRECT TAX.
The war loan of \$2,000,000 authorized by the Legislature May 18, 1861, and bearing 6 per cent. interest, has been made by the sale of State bonds to this amount. Of the whole amount sold \$1,225,500 remains outstanding. [Note—These bonds sold at 88 cents on the dollar, a fact which the Governor is careful not to mention.] A tax has been levied to pay the debt thus created.

Under the provisions of the law for the collection of the National Direct Tax, the Governor has ordered paid over to the National Government Indiana's proportion of

the tax, by placing on file in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington claims of the State against the Federal Government to the whole amount of the tax. This action of the Governor he asks the Legislature to legalize.

PUBLIC DEBT.
The State's indebtedness has been increased since the beginning of the war to the amount of \$1,371,779 87, making the entire public debt at the present time \$8,745,453 37, which, however, does not include \$391,000 of old Internal Improvement bonds, the holders of which failed to come in under the Butler Bill in 1846.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.
The table under this head, in the pamphlet copy of the message, is full of blunders, whether the printer's or the Governor's we can not say. According to the footings, which, however, are probably incorrect, there was a balance in the Treasury Nov. 1st, 1861, of \$361,414 75, and on the 1st of November, 1862, of \$876 474 42.

GALLANTRY OF INDIANA TROOPS.
The Governor commends the gallantry of the Indiana troops in just terms of praise. The bones of Indiana's brave sons mingle with the soil from Virginia and Missouri to Louisiana, and she will not confess that the sacrifice has been made in vain, or acknowledge that it was in an unholy cause. Gen. Hackleman, Col. Brown, Bass, Link, Lieut. Col. Hendricks, Buchanan, Keith, Gerber, Kirkpatrick, Crosswait, Topping and Wolf; Majors Panner, Gavitt, May, Arn, Abbott, and Conklin—and many others, of lower rank, but with valor not less distinguished, have yielded up their lives upon the field that our country might be preserved. Thousands of our private soldiers, with equal courage and patriotism, have fallen, the victims of this unnatural rebellion.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.
The Governor recommends Legislative action for the relief of the families of soldiers now absent in the field.

STATE AGENCY—STOVER FRAUD.
The Governor represents the State Agency in a satisfactory condition.

The whole amount of fraudulent bonds issued by Stover, while acting Agent of State was \$2,639,000, of which amount \$1,995,000 has been retired and destroyed. Stover has been indicted and arrested in New York, where he is now held for trial. Hallett, indicted and arrested with him, has been tried and acquitted, on the ground that it was no crime against the laws of New York to forge certificates or obligations purporting on their face to be executed by the State of Indiana.

WAR EXPENSES.
The whole amount of expenses incurred on account of the war, by the State, is one million nine hundred and sixty-nine thousand two hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-six cents. The whole amount paid is one million eight hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty-nine cents, leaving unpaid and outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1863, claims amounting to one hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty-seven cents, all of which have been duly audited and certified by the Military Auditing Committee.

The claim of the State against the United States for expenses incurred for war purposes to Jan. 1st, 1863, is as follows: Total expenses incurred \$1,969,248 36; Government draft returned to the U. S. Treasury \$69,701 60; total \$2,037,949 96. Of this amount the United States have paid \$1,678,315 20, leaving still due to the State \$359,634 75. In this latter sum is included expenditures amounting to \$43,160 62, which the Government refuses to pay.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.
The July interest on the public debt was paid in coin; but the Governor states that the premium on coin has increased so greatly as to forbid the like arrangement for the January interest.

COMMON SCHOOLS.
The operations of the common schools system for the past two years is represented as being successful. The amendments made to the school law at the last session, so far as can be learned, have worked well, and meet with very general approval. Appropriate mention is made of the death of the late Miles J. Fletcher, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.
The management of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Insane, the

Governor states, has been eminently successful.

The general administration of the affairs of the Northern and Southern prisons is also satisfactory to the Governor.

REDEMPTION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.
Congress, on the 23d of July, 1862, passed an act donating to each of the States not in rebellion against the Government, an amount of public lands equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860. This entitles Indiana to 300,000 acres. Whenever there are public lands in the State, subject to sale at private entry at \$1 25 per acre, the quantity to which the State is entitled shall be selected from such lands, but if there are no such lands in the State, or not enough, the Secretary of the Interior is to issue to the State land scrip for the requisite number of acres. This scrip cannot be located by the State to which it is issued, but must be sold; but the purchaser may locate it upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry at \$1 25 or less per acre. Certain conditions are appended to this act requiring State legislation by the various States to make its acceptance valid. The Governor recommends the necessary legislation and the acceptance of the grant by our Legislature. He further recommends that the grant be used for the establishment of an efficient Agricultural College, or for the endowment of an Agricultural Professorship, with a sufficient experimental farm attached in the various colleges of the State already established.

WEALTH OF THE STATE.
The mineral resources of Indiana are but imperfectly understood. Nearly one-fourth of the whole area of the State is a coal field, a large part of which is of the finest quality. Excellent iron ore is found in vast quantities in many counties and although but little worked as yet will be the source of great wealth and prosperity in the future. Throughout the State, excepting a few small localities, the soil is rich and fertile, capable of producing all the grains and grasses in the greatest abundance. The State abounds in fine timber and living streams of water and in every respect presents the facilities for an easy and profitable agriculture, while an abundance of coal and water power furnishes the means for manufacturing on the largest scale and cheapest terms. From surveys, geological examinations, and every source of knowledge open, in reference to the topography and soil of Indiana, it is safe to say that no State in the Union having an equal number of square miles has less land unsuited to cultivation. The State is traversed in every direction by lines of railroad well managed and in successful operation. In 1860 there was in the State 2,125 miles of railroad in operation, the construction of which is estimated to have cost \$70,205,148; and it may not be improper to remark that all these roads were built without the aid of grants of land by the Federal Government. Yet these roads do not furnish sufficient facilities for the accommodation of the traveling public and the transportation of the immense productions of the State. Some conception may be obtained of the magnitude of these productions by giving the statistics of a few leading articles, as shown by the last census. In 1860 there were produced in the State 60,641,591 bushels of corn, 15,219,130 bushels of wheat, 5,628,775 bushels of oats, 7,246,132 pounds of tobacco, 2,466,264 pounds of wool, 3,873,130 bushels of Irish potatoes, 635,822 tons of hay.

THE WAR—PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.
A number of States are in rebellion against the Government, endeavoring to dissolve the Union, and establish a new Confederacy; they have large armies in the field, and are making war upon a grand scale.

The President has issued his proclamation offering freedom to slaves held in certain of the rebellious States. It remains to be seen what effect this proclamation will have in suppressing the rebellion, but whether it be effectual or not, for the purpose for which it was intended, the authority upon which it was issued is, says the Governor, beyond question.

If the rebels do not desire the Government of the United States to interfere with their slaves, let them cease to employ them in the

prosecution of the war. They should not use them to build fortifications, manage their baggage trains, perform all the labor of the camp and the march, and above all to raise provisions upon which to sustain their armies. If they employ the institution of slavery as an instrument of war, like other instruments of war, it is subject to destruction. Deprive them of slave labor, and three-fourths of the men composing their armies would be compelled to return home to raise food upon which to sustain themselves and families. If they are permitted to retain slave labor, they are enabled to maintain their armies in great force, and to destroy that force we are compelled to shed much of our best blood. Let us not be more tender of their property than we are of our blood.

But it is said the emancipation of the slaves will lead to insurrection, and the sacrifice of innocent women and children. Such an event would be greatly deplored. But it is not in my judgment, a necessary result, or one likely to occur. The history of insurrections show that they spring not from emancipation, but from despair. But if it were I should say to the rebels, that if they were unwilling to incur the dangers of insurrection, and do not wish the Government to meddle with their slaves, they must cease to employ them in the prosecution of the war. With what propriety can they employ the institution of slavery as a means of our destruction, and at the same time ask us to let it alone? As well might they place their women and children in the front of their ranks, fire over their heads at us, and then call upon us not to fire back for fear of hurting them.

The madness which would inaugurate civil war in the North, and set neighbors and brothers to cutting each other's throats, because the President has proclaimed freedom to slaves in States which have attempted to secede from the Union—have utterly rejected the authority of the Constitution of the United States—have formed for themselves a new Constitution—made a new flag, and to maintain these are waging an unnatural and bloody war, is beyond human comprehension. That we should fall upon and devour each other, to protect the Constitutional rights of those who declare to the world that they have forever renounced and abjured all allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States would be a spectacle so monstrous that no parallel could be found in history.

There is but one salvation for this people, and that is the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union; and this can surely be accomplished if we are but united; and I pray God that the storms of party and passion, which now obscure the heavens may speedily pass away, and again discover us to the world a united people, unshakably resolved to vindicate our honor, and preserve the Union which our fathers gave.

I believe that the masses of men of all parties are loyal, and are united in their determination to maintain our Government, however much they may differ upon other points; and I do sincerely hope that men of all parties will be willing to abate much of their peculiar opinions in subordination to the great cause of preserving our national honor and existence. And in conclusion, allow me to express my confidence that your deliberations will be animated only by an ardent desire to foster the honor and interests of our blessed State, and to cherish and protect, at whatever cost, the power and the glory of the government of our common country. O. P. MORTON.

FACTS.—If the President can legally abolish slavery in Georgia, he can legally establish it in Rhode Island.

If Congress can divide Virginia without the consent of the Virginia Legislature, as provided in the Constitution, so it can consolidate the New England States, and make only one of the present six.

If the President can go outside of the Constitution so far as to change the institutions of the several States, under the war, so he can authorize loans or the issue of demand notes, or do any thing else which the Constitution does not prohibit, but leaves in the hands of Congress.

Providence (R. I.) Post.

NOT SO DUSTY.—"Dust thou clean my furniture, fair hand maiden?" asked X, of the pretty servant who was polishing his escutcheon.
"Dust," replied the hand maid.—Vanity Fair.