

# THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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Will practice in the Dubois Circuit and  
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all soldiers' claims against the General Govern-  
ment. [36]

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
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Will attend the Courts in Perry, Du-  
bois and Crawford counties, and give  
prompt attention to all business entrusted to  
him. Jan. 25, '61.

Wm. Bates, A. J. BECKETT,  
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Will practice in the Dubois Circuit and  
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**J. T. Deweese,**  
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PETERSBURGH, IND.

Will give prompt attention to all busi-  
ness 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 13

**W. M. DeWolfe,**  
**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 re-  
specially in-  
form the pub-  
lic

He that he is now prepared to do all kinds of  
work in his line, in the best style. Purcha-  
sers will do well to call and examine his  
stock and work, as he is satisfied he can  
please them.

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

**B. 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. ROBERT BECK.

**Now Hardware**  
AND

**GROCERY STORE**  
The undersigned respectfully informs the  
public that he has just received a fine  
assortment of all kinds of

**Hardware** and **Groceries**  
also, Wine and Liquors, which he will sell  
cheaper than any one in town. Give me a  
call, at the big brick,  
April 10, 1861. JOSEPH BOG.

**SPEECH OF**  
**HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON, OF OHIO,**  
ON THE ENLISTMENT OF NEGRO SOLDIERS;  
in the House of Representatives, Jan. 31.

The House having under consideration  
bill No. 875, to raise additional soldiers for  
the service of the Government.

Mr. PENDLETON. Mr. Speaker, the original  
bill, and the various substitutes for it, and  
all the amendments except, indeed, the  
amendments offered by the gentleman from  
New York, (Mr. DIVER,) the gentleman from  
Kentucky, (Mr. WICKLIFFE,) and the  
gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. PORTER,) how-  
ever much they may differ in phraseology of  
detail, agree in this, that they propose to  
raise, organize, and arm a body of negroes  
to be received into the military service of  
the United States. Most of us, I believe  
all of them, permit, if they do not object,  
and certainly contemplate, that this body of men  
shall be constituted as well of slaves as of  
free negroes; of the slaves of loyal as well  
as of disloyal masters; and that recruiting  
stations for enlistment of these negroes  
shall be opened in the slaveholding as well  
as in the non-slaveholding States. They all  
contemplate that manumission will be grant-  
ed to the slave after he shall have enlisted.  
Some of them provide that compensation  
shall be made to the master who shall have  
remained loyal.

Now, sir, of all the bills and substitutes I  
prefer the original bill, introduced by the  
chairman of the Committee of Ways and  
Means, (Mr. STEVENS.) It is characteristic  
of him. It is plain, direct, and bold. It ex-  
presses plainly the meaning of its author.  
It provides, in so many words, for the enlist-  
ment of slaves, and the establishment of re-  
cruiting depots anywhere in any of the States.  
It promises freedom to all who shall enlist,  
and compensation to the masters who may  
be entitled to it. It is not only characteris-  
tic of the gentleman in this, that it is frank  
and straightforward. It is also characteristic  
of him in another respect, to which he him-  
self alluded the other day: that he is the  
forerunner of his party—that he is always  
in advance of his party friends, but that he  
finds they soon come up to the position  
which he takes.

These bills have been presented and urged  
on the House from various considerations.  
They are urged as a military necessity. We  
are told that the exigencies of the country  
now require their adoption. We are told  
that there is a great body of loyal men  
who only wait to be asked to enter the  
service of the United States. Sir, I beg leave  
to doubt the proposition. I have no evi-  
dence of its truth. I do not believe that it  
is true. The experience of the country  
shows that it is not. The experience of the  
Government in its experiment at Hilton  
Head, shows that these men have no desire  
to enlist in the military service. I see by a  
statement in the papers to-day, that the  
negro regiment of Kansas was sworn into  
service on the 13th day of this month, and  
that already half of them have deserted.  
They were offered freedom. They were  
offered full pay. They were offered full  
bounty. Everything was done to excite—  
to use the phraseology of the member from  
Illinois, (Mr. LOVZOR)—“this great ocean  
of loyal hearts.” But we find that the storm  
lasted only until they were enlisted and  
organized, and received the advance pay-  
ment of their bounty; then suddenly it sub-  
sided; and with each reluctant wave, a com-  
pany of these loyal, war-loving negroes  
vanished from the ranks.

Mr. CONWAY. Mr. Speaker—  
Mr. PENDLETON. If I have misstated the  
facts, I will be glad to be corrected; other-  
wise, I prefer not to be interrupted.

Mr. CONWAY. I do not propose to con-  
tradict the gentleman's statement, as I can-  
not do so; I merely desired to explain the  
facts.

Mr. PENDLETON. That explanation may  
very well be made afterwards. The gen-  
tlemen will not consider it discourteous, for  
I have no intention to be discourteous, if I  
decline to yield. He will excuse me for  
the present.

Nor is it entirely certain that the exigencies  
of the country require a resort to meas-  
ures of this kind. A contrary opinion has  
been very gravely expressed. During this  
session, not long ago than the early part  
of December, the gentleman from Vermont  
(Mr. MORRILL) offered a resolution in these  
words:

Resolved, That at no time since the com-  
mencement of the existing rebellion have  
the forces and materials in the hands of the  
executive department of the Government  
been so ample and abundant for the speedy  
and triumphant termination of the war as  
at the present moment.

For this resolution every leading member  
of the Republican party voted—in fact every  
member of that party who was present—and  
none more eagerly and with more emphasis  
than those who now most zealously press  
this bill. Have circumstances so greatly  
changed? Have those forces and materials  
been so greatly and so speedily diminished;  
or has the desire to pass this bill made  
gentlemen change their opinion? Perhaps  
I might find an answer in the speech made  
yesterday by the gentleman from New York,  
(Mr. SCHWICZ.)

I pass now, Mr. Speaker, to another  
branch of this subject. Gentlemen who  
have urged the adoption of these bills be-  
cause the military necessities of the country  
require it unless I am greatly mistaken,  
have failed to tell us how they propose to  
organize this body of negro troops. Do they  
propose to constitute of them a separate and  
independent army, which shall operate in-  
dependently of all the other corps in any  
department of the country? I can hardly  
think they would consider that either prac-  
ticable or wise. Do they intend to organize  
them in divisions or brigades or regiments  
or companies, and have them combined  
with the white soldiers who are already or-  
ganized in this way? Do they propose to  
have them fight together in the war in which  
the country is engaged? If so, they will  
meet in the trenches; they will come into  
the battle-field; they will stand side by side  
in the assault. Their dead bodies will fall  
side by side in the battle, and be placed  
peacefully together in the same grave. And  
how, when they are placed thus together in  
moments of danger, can they be kept sepa-  
rate at the camp and the more so if that  
association is permitted, you know  
well enough the temper of the Army to be  
assured that will thin out the ranks of white  
soldiers. They will not submit to associa-  
tion of this kind. If it is not permitted, if  
these black troops are to stand on an equal-  
ity with the white troops in the battle-field  
and at every point of danger, and in all the  
other relations of a soldier's life, and at every  
other moment they are to be marked by a  
degrading and ignominious isolation, how  
long will you be able to maintain discipline  
and order in your Army—I do not say, con-  
tinent and zeal and elasticity among these  
troops?

And what do you propose to do with these  
black soldiers after they shall have returned  
from the battle-field? Gentlemen have told  
us that these enlistments are found necessary  
in order that the Army of the United States  
may be made sufficiently strong to accom-  
plish the work it has to do. They tell us  
we are in the very crisis of the war. They  
tell us that now is the time to put forth our  
whole power, or else the result of the strug-  
gle is in doubt. They tell us that the white  
race alone, so far as its strength has yet  
been developed, is not entirely competent  
to render to the cause of the Union and the  
Constitution an assured victory. And they  
tell us that these colored men are ready with  
their strong arms and their brave hearts to  
maintain the supremacy of the Constitution  
and to defend the integrity of the Union  
which in our hands to-day is imperiled.

What is the Constitution? It provides  
that every child of the Republic; every citi-  
zen of the land, is before the law the equal  
of every other. It provides for all of them  
trial by jury, free speech, free press, entire  
protection for life and liberty and property.

It goes further. It secures to every  
citizen the right of suffrage, the right to  
hold office, the right to aspire to every office  
or agency by which the Government is  
carried on. Every man called upon to do  
military duty, every man required to take up  
arms in its defense, is by its provisions en-  
titled to vote, and a competent aspirant  
for every office in the Government. You  
now say to these black men, come to the  
defense of this Constitution. Come, aid us  
to maintain its supremacy. Come, aid us  
to uphold a Government which is thus bene-  
ficient to all its children. Suppose your  
utmost hopes are realized; suppose they  
come, and that by their aid you are success-  
ful. They will come back with your vic-  
torious hosts, following the banner of the  
Republic, battle-worn and maimed and

scarred. What will you do with them?—  
Will you consign them again to political  
inferiority, to social isolation? Will you  
again deny to them those privileges which  
are guaranteed to every citizen? Or will  
you take them to a political and social  
equality with yourselves? Will you give  
them the right of suffrage; the right to hold  
office? Will you put them side by side  
with the white citizens of the land?

I put it to my friend from Ohio who has  
just taken his seat, (Mr. TRIMBLE,) who told  
us that in every relation and in every con-  
dition of life he believed the negro was in-  
ferior to the white man. I put it to the  
gentleman from Pennsylvania, who sits  
before me, (Mr. McPherson,) as one of the  
zealous advocates of this bill; I put it to  
these gentlemen whether, after having called  
upon these negroes, as citizens and  
loyal friends, in the hour of their extremity,  
to maintain this Constitution, it is their in-  
tention again to consign them to social in-  
equality and political degradation, or to  
elevate them to the level of the condition  
of the white citizens? I get no answer to  
this question.

The gentleman from New York, (Mr.  
Sedgwick,) yesterday, with more frankness  
than any gentleman who has spoken upon  
this subject, has given to us what I cannot  
help thinking is, with many of his friends,  
the true motive for insisting upon the pas-  
sage of this bill. He said:

“And yet these things have been yielded  
to an accomplished fact; and so with it be  
with this proclamation, even though it had  
not the sanction of constitutional authority,  
when once you put this bill into practical  
operation; for no community of negroes who  
have once had arms in their hands can again  
be subjected to the restraints of slavery.—  
History furnishes no such example. The  
arming of the slave population is the end of  
the institution for all time, and so less the  
end of this rebellion.”

“I talk not about the Constitution. It  
has become, in the hands of the timid law-  
yers and time-serving politicians, a shield  
between the Government and the persons  
and the estates of the rebels. “To such  
have we now had it come at last.” It is contin-  
ually frustrating the efforts of this Govern-  
ment to put down this rebellion.”

Is that the inspiration of this bill? Is  
that the motive for these persistent efforts?  
Was it because “the arming of a slave  
population is the end of the institution for  
all time,” that we were required to pass  
this bill on Wednesday morning without  
discussion or examination? Was it because  
the party was unwilling to declare what  
the gentleman from New York (Mr. Sedgwick)  
has so frankly avowed, that a minority  
on this floor, feeble in numbers, were  
obliged to resort to every expedient of par-  
liamentary warfare during the whole of  
Wednesday night in order that we might  
have this much of debate? Did they hesitate  
to tell the country that “we, community of  
negroes who have once had arms in their  
hands can again be subjected to the re-  
straints of slavery,” and that this consid-  
eration constituted a chief reason for passing  
this bill? But I question the accuracy with  
which the gentleman states the lessons of  
history. Greece and Rome both furnish the  
refutation of his theory. The Helots, the  
slaves of Sparta, revolted against their mas-  
ters and were reduced to subjection. The  
enslave of Rome, as in our knowledge  
of them, show that the possession of arms  
does not always secure the liberty of the  
subject race. Armed slaves is rebellion,  
in possession of their master's home and  
family, have been brought to obedience,  
not by the use of arms, but of the scourge.

The gentleman was but following in the  
footsteps of that forerunner of his party to  
whom I have just alluded. More than a  
month ago, in the discussion of the bill  
for the admission of West Virginia, the  
gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stev-  
ens) said:

“I say, then, that we may admit West  
Virginia as a new State, not by virtue of  
any provision of the Constitution, but under  
our absolute power which the laws of war  
give us in the circumstances in which we  
are placed. I shall vote for this bill upon  
that theory, and upon that theory alone; for  
I will not stubly myself by supposing that  
we have any warrant in the Constitution for  
this proceeding.”

“This talk of restoring the Union as it  
was under the Constitution as it is, is one

of the absurdities that I have heard repeated  
until I am about sick of it. The Union can  
never be restored as it was. There are  
many things which render such an event  
impossible. The Union shall never with  
my consent be restored under the Consti-  
tution as it is, with slavery to be protected  
by it.”

Mr. Speaker, has it ever occurred to these  
gentlemen to inquire why it is that within  
the range of fifty miles of this Capitol re-  
veries after reverse has followed upon the  
movements of the Army? Why it is that  
within the circle that surrounds this city  
there can be no success? Is it because  
there are not men enough? Is it because  
there are not munitions of war enough?—  
Is it because the confederate army is better  
supplied with all those appliances by  
which science and civilization add to the  
strength of numbers? No gentleman will  
say that.

Why is it that the paper money of the  
Government in the market of New York  
to-day is worth but sixty cents on the dollar,  
and that your bonds cannot be sold at any  
reasonable price? It is because the suspicion  
has entered the minds of the Army within  
the influence of the city of Washington, and  
has entered the minds of the people all over  
the country, that the Administration sym-  
pathize with its leaders upon this floor, the  
gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stev-  
ens,) and the gentleman from New York,  
(Mr. Sedgwick,) and that “it is tired of this  
talk of maintaining the Union as it was and  
the Constitution as it is.”

Mr. DAWES. Will the gentleman yield  
to me for a moment?

Mr. PENDLETON. I will directly; not  
now.

Mr. DAWES. I desired to ask the  
gentleman a question just in this connec-  
tion.

Mr. PENDLETON. Gentlemen around  
me desire to hear the question, and I there-  
fore yield.

Mr. DAWES. I wish to ask the gen-  
tleman from Ohio what was the spell that was  
upon our army of more than two hundred  
and thirty thousand men who, being around  
this city for forty days under the command  
of the gentleman's favorite military leader,  
were not moved at all except upon the per-  
emptory order of the Commander-in-Chief  
of the Army?

Mr. PENDLETON. It was the spell of  
which I have been speaking. It was the  
spell which emanates from this Capitol and  
from the other end of the avenue, the spell  
of those influences which are created, con-  
trolled, and exerted by the Republican  
party.

Mr. DAWES. One question farther. I  
have understood the gentleman to say, over  
and over again, that some new change had  
come over us; that we did carry on this  
war for the restoration of the Union and  
the Constitution; that we had unanimously  
come here and pledged ourselves by our  
votes to carry on the war for that purpose,  
and that it was in consequence of the  
change in this respect that our reverses  
have occurred.

Mr. PENDLETON. I think the gen-  
tleman will have to search the records a  
long time before he finds that I ever said  
any such thing. I certainly never believed  
it. I could see no honest purpose to restore  
the Union, to reinvigorate the Constitution,  
by means of war, in a party which had  
refused the least concession of party plat-  
form, or the smallest sacrifice of party pride,  
to maintain them both unimpaired and in  
peace.

Mr. DAWES. Can the gentleman point  
to any obstacle in the way of that army but  
the quaker guns? Can he tell me why that  
army of two or three hundred thousand men  
remained idle for many months, eating out  
the substance of the country, and never  
moved until required to move by the Com-  
mander-in-Chief?

Mr. PENDLETON. I tell you, one obstacle  
was the malign influences which emanate  
from this city. Another obstacle was the  
continued, persistent, unwise interference  
with well-considered military plans, by men  
whose ignorance of military matters is only  
equalled by their presumption and audacity.  
The general to whom you have alluded led  
his armies in triumph in Western Virginia.  
He was stopped by no quaker guns until he  
came within the charmed circle which sur-  
rounds Washington. The armies of the West  
meet with no obstacles of that kind.