

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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CLEMENT DOANE,
OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND WEST STREETS.

TERMS—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:
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ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES:
For Township offices, each, \$1 00
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For District, Circuit, or State, 5 00

STEGE, REILING & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Teas, TOBACCO, CIGARS,
Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Wines, &c.
MARKET STREET,
North Side, between Second and Third Strs., LOUISVILLE, KY.
P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the country. sep 12, 1864-6

W. C. ADAMS, B. BECKETT,
ADAMS & BECKETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND AGENTS FOR COLLECTING DEBTS, CLAIMS, &c.
JASPER, INDIANA.
Office—North east corner McDonald and West streets. March 14, 1864

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
I have undersigned will hereafter practice in the Circuit Court of Dubois County, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. sep 12, 1864-6
WILLIAM TRAWELL.

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 West streets. mar 12

JOHN 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.

George P. Dewese,
Attorney and Counsellor 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.

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

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

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.

Joseph Truher,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS AND SADDLES,
South East Corner of the Public Square, JASPER, IND.

OFFERS his thanks to the citizens of Dubois county and vicinity for their past patronage, and solicits a continuance and extension of the same, feeling confident that he can make it to the interest of persons in want of any thing in his line to deal with him, as his motto is "small profits and quick sales." [May 15, '62.]

Anthony Steinhauer,
(Residence opposite Indiana Hotel, Jasper.)
HAS a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Notions, which he is desirous of peddling out on the principle of "small profits and quick sales." He gives below some of his prices, and invites those who wish to buy, to call on him at his home, or stop his wagon, when in motion. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

[From the Cairo Daily Democrat.]
McClellan and Freedom.

AIR—"Battle Cry of Freedom"
Yes, we'll rally for the cause,
Constitution and the laws.

Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom!
For we swear to vote and preach
For free press and free speech,
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom.

CHORUS,
McClellan forever! Hurrah, boys hurrah!
Down with the tyrant and up with the law.
For we'll rally 'round the polls, boys; we'll rally once again,
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom!

We will vote in millions strong,
To crush out the tyrant's wrong,
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom;
We'll extend the hand of peace,
That this wicked war may cease,
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom.

CHORUS—McClellan forever, &c.
We will speak in thunder tone
To "the power behind the throne,"
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom;
That his cursed "little bell"
Must no longer be a knell,
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom.

CHORUS—McClellan forever, &c.
We will bring with "Little Mac,"
All our wayward sisters back,
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom;
And their rights we'll guarantee,
In the Union of the Free,
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom.

CHORUS—McClellan forever, &c.
Let the Shoddies clear the track,
For here's Pendleton and Mac,
Shouting the Union cry of Freedom,
Though the Lincoln crew may prate
We will carry every State,
Shouting McClellan, boys, and Freedom.

CHORUS—McClellan forever, &c.

The Stamping Up of the Chicago Convention.

The New York Herald, sums up the doings of the Chicago Convention, as follows:
The Democratic National Convention at Chicago, has nominated Major General McClellan, for President, and George B. Pendleton, of Ohio, for Vice President. Gen. McClellan was nominated almost unanimously upon the first ballot and the platform having been prepared the day previous, the real work of the Convention was over, and it adjourned. The nomination of McClellan was received with great enthusiasm in this city. Tammany Hall immediately called a mass ratification meeting, which was held in the City Hall Park, and is fully reported in our news columns.

The platform adopted by the Convention has the merit of brevity. It has but six planks; whereas, the platform of the Baltimore Convention has eleven, and the platform of the Cleveland Convention has thirteen. We suppose that we may set aside the Cleveland platform, as Fremont will probably now withdraw from the contest. The Baltimore platform sustains the integrity of the Union, and so does the Chicago platform. The Chicago platform says nothing about slavery, while the Baltimore platform tries to make slavery an issue. The Chicago platform condemns arbitrary arrests and the Baltimore platform approves them. The Baltimore platform calls for a change in the cabinet, and Chicago platform calls for a change in the whole administration. The Chicago platform extends its sympathy to our soldiers who are confined in rebel prisons, and the Baltimore platform does not. The Baltimore platform refuses to have any peace except that of the "unconditional surrender" of the rebels, while the Chicago platform offers a cessation of hostilities and a convention of the States, with a view to peace on the basis of re-union. The Chicago platform denounces military interference in political elections, and the Baltimore platform indorses the interference. Here the contrasts and similarities alike cease. The Baltimore platform has a plank about foreign immigration, a plank about the Pacific Railroad and a plank about Mexico—since taken out by Lincoln—in regard to which subjects the Chicago platform says nothing.

[Correspondence of the Jasper Courier.]
Letter from a Dubois Volunteer.

CAMP 424, 1st VET. VOL.,
NEAR ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
September, 12th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—After all the horrors of a long tedious and bloody campaign, which commenced over four months ago we have at last succeeded in capturing Atlanta. If you remember we received the news that the city was evacuated on the morning of the 22d. of July; the consequence was that Gen. Johnson, commanding our division was ordered to march his command into the city by the flank; of course he proceeded to do so, but had not advanced far until the enemy's skirmish line was found, a brisk skirmish ensued, the rebels retiring in considerable haste before our line which was steadily advancing upon them. The officers told the men to "push on" and they would soon capture this small body of rebels that had been left to cover the retreat of the main rebel army. The men being anxious to get into town, followed close after the rebels, and soon came near the main work of the enemy; the result was that the rebels charged on them and drove them back. Our Regiment was in the advance, and lost three men killed and several wounded. The lines were then established, and a constant skirmishing was kept up for over a month. So you see we did not go into Atlanta that morning.

On the 25th of August, we commenced the grandest and most daring move upon record. It was bound to give us possession of Atlanta, or utterly ruin our army. Gen. Sherman is ever on the alert, and always seems hopeful and full of confidence. I suppose he apprehended no danger of failure when he evacuated his lines in front of Atlanta, and commenced this grand move. He first evacuated the extreme left occupied by the 4th corps, then came the 20th corps, which he threw across the Chattahoochee, to protect the bridge. The remainder of his army was put in motion, and steadily moved to the right until we reached the Montgomery railroad. Then it was that the soldiers began to comprehend the situation or movement. We learned that we had been cut loose from our communications, and had only 15 days rations in the wagon train, and the move must necessarily result in the capture of Atlanta, or our retreat before long. We marched down the Montgomery railroad about 3 miles, driving the rebel skirmishers before us, tearing up the road as we went. We then retired and took up our line of march in the direction of Jonesboro. On the route some rebel cavalry were found, but did us no damage; but every body seemed to think that a great battle must be fought before we got possession of the Macon railroad, and sure enough their conjectures were realized. The rebel army had concentrated near Jonesboro, and was waiting to give us battle. Our men advanced and soon the greatest battle of the campaign was going on, charges were made by the rebels, but they were everywhere repulsed with dreadful slaughter. Our men made some few charges and succeeded in taking the rebel works with a great many prisoners; the loss on both sides was very heavy, but as the rebels made more charges than our men did, and were repulsed, their loss must have been heavier than ours. The rebel hosts could not stand the fire long, and were soon on the retreat leaving the Macon railroad in our possession. They had left a portion of their army in Atlanta, to hold that "beloved city," and when they found that the "Yanks" were in their rear, they came to the conclusion, like Renard, that it was time to be off; so they "scudded" off farther down in Dixie, shunning our army, which then lay at Jonesboro. The 20th corps moved up and took possession of Atlanta, and we retired and now have a nice camp, which to day is undergoing a thorough cleaning up.

We hope that e'er another campaign is inaugurated, peace may be declared throughout the land. If we can get an honorable peace, for God's sake let us have it. We don't want a peace recognizing Southern independence, nor we don't want a peace that will stigmatize our nation and dishonor our brave soldiers; but if we can have a peace on the basis of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, let us have it. We have known war for three and half years; we have seen the fruit of it, we have seen the land drenched in blood; we have seen the mangled forms of thousands of our

brave men, who responded to the call of our country, and yet there is no prospect for better times. There is a party that says "prosecute this war until slavery is wiped out," no matter what it costs. Then again there are a few individuals who seek to aid Jeff Davis, by dividing the North. I trust that the Abolition party may sink into insignificance, and the Jeff Davis party be driven into obscurity, and the true Democratic party be once more placed at the helm. I am of the opinion that "father Abe" is not the man for the crisis, and the rebellion will never be suppressed under his administration. Quite a number of the soldiers begin to think the same way. They have traversed many a weary mile, fought over many gory fields, passed over many sleepless nights, and laid in ditches for months in succession, and yet they don't see any prospects for peace.

The telegraphic wires have borne the sad news of death already too often to the kind and loved ones at home. We think it high time that some remedy was applied to stop the effusion of blood. We have come to the conclusion that our only chance is to elect McClellan for President. So our company if allowed a vote, will go for him unanimously.

Yours Respectfully,
O. R. W.

The Soldiers for McClellan.
Col. Edmonston has handed us a letter from a soldier of the gallant 49th, from which we make the following extracts. It will be seen that the soldiers, like all other patriotic sensible persons, are for McClellan.

IN CAMP AT ALGIERS, LA.,
Monday Sept. 5 1864.

DEAR USCLE:—Well, Colonel Duff, the health of the 49th, is good; all the boys from the township of Columbia are in splendid health. This town, Algiers, is situated on the opposite side of the river from New Orleans, and is as large as your town. The inhabitants are a mixture of all nations French, English, Spanish, Indians, Creoles &c., &c., and above all the freed men and women. We have a good time here, they haul water, wood and rations all to our hand, we get plenty to eat; go on guard every other day, but that don't hurt our ones. Well Uncle Bas, I want George B. McClellan for President. I am an unconditional Union man. I see in the different papers that there is a strong talk of a peace committee going from Washington city to Richmond, to offer the rebels terms of peace. I hope it will have a good effect. Edward Everett is mentioned as being chairman. The same paper states that there was all ready commissioners from the State of Georgia and North Carolina, at the City of Washington, asking on what terms the above named States will be admitted into the Federal Union.

I am sorry to say that I can't pick up a paper but what I find the Editor saying the Union men are not Democrats. Is not that too much, when one half the proud army of the United States are Democrats? I won't vote for Abe under any circumstances, the reason is he has taken too much pains in freeing the negroes, and not only so, but now he is building School Houses and educating the "kinky heads," and in the meanwhile letting the orphans and widows of white soldiers "rute hog or die." Isn't that a shame? God forbid that I ever should think of supporting any such a man. Let us elect a man that thinks as much of a white man's child as he does of the poor freed men's.

Well the weather is very hot, musquetoes awful bad, but we all have bars. There has been lots of rain in this country, commencing the last of May, and continues up to the present time.

Some think we will be home for the election, but I cannot tell how that will be, I don't give a red, for they can only hold us to November 21st, at the outside. On that day we have to be in our own State, to be mustered out. That will be a happy day to all that live to get mustered out.

We have some trouble about politics among our soldiers, but not much. We are pretty well divided, the bigger half of the 49th are for McClellan. I don't know who will be the Democratic nominee; but we want little Mac, please write.
Your Nephew,
JOHN W. SIMMONS.

Watchwords for Patriots.

Mottos for the Campaign, Selected from Gen. McClellan's Writings.

The true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union and upholding the laws of the general government.—[Instructions to General Burnside, January 7, 1862.]

We are solely fighting for the integrity of the Union, to uphold the power of our national government, and to restore to the nation the blessings of peace and good order.—[Instructions to General Halleck, November 11, 1861.]

You will please constantly to bear in mind the precise issue for which we are fighting, that issue is the preservation of the Union and the restoration of the full authority of the general government over all portions of our territory.—[Instructions to Gen. Buell, November 7, 1861.]

We shall most readily suppress this rebellion and restore the authority of the government by religiously respecting the constitutional rights of all.—[Instructions to Gen. Buell, November 7, 1861.]

Be careful so to treat the unarmed inhabitants as to contract, not widen, the breach existing between us and the rebels.—[Instructions to Gen. Buell, Nov. 12, 1861.]

I have always found that it is the tendency of subordinates to make vexatious arrests on mere suspicion.—Instruction to Gen. Buell, November 12, 1861.

The unity of this nation, the preservation of our institutions, are so dear to me that I have willingly sacrificed my private happiness with the single object of doing my duty to my country.—[Letter to Secretary Cameron, October, 1861.]

Whatever the determination of the government may be, I will do the best I can with the Army of the Potomac, and share its fate, whatever may be the task imposed upon me.—[Letter to Secretary Cameron, October, 1861.]

Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organization of States, nor forcible abolition of slavery should be contemplated for a moment.—[Letter to President Lincoln, July 7, 1862.]

In prosecuting this war, all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected, subject to the necessity of military operations.—[Letter to the President, July 7, 1862.]

Military arrests should not be tolerated except in a place where active hostilities exist; and oaths, not required by enactments constitutionally made, should be neither demanded nor received.—[Letter to the President, July 7, 1862.]

A declaration of the radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies.—[Letter to the President, July 7, 1862.]

If it is not deemed best to intrust me with the command even of my own army, I simply ask to be permitted to share their fate on the field of battle.—[Dispatch to Gen. Halleck, August 30, 1862.]

In the arrangement and conduct of campaigns the direction should be left to professional soldiers.—[General McClellan's Report.]

By pursuing the political course I have always advised, it is possible to bring about a permanent restoration of the Union—a reunion by which the rights of both sections shall be preserved, and by which both parties shall preserve their self-respect, while they respect each other.—[General McClellan's Report.]

I am devoutly grateful to God that my last campaign was crowned with victory which saved the nation from the greatest peril it had then undergone.—[General McClellan's Report.]

At such a time as this, and in such a struggle, political partisanship should be merged in a true and brave patriotism, which thinks only of the good of the whole country.—[Gen. McClellan's West Point Oration.]

FOR MAKING SOAP.

Take 15 pounds soda-ash, 7 1/2 pounds slacked lime, 15 gallons rain water, put them into the kettle cold; set it to the fire; commence stirring and bring to a boil; set it off and let it get cold; then drain it off into a clean kettle; then set it up to the fire, and put in 28 or 30 pounds of grease; commence stirring, and stir until it is done—say four hours. This receipt makes the best white hard soap.