THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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CLEMENT DOANE.

OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND WEST STREETS.

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Clement Doane,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.
WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted to him in any of the courts of Dubois County. Office in the Courier building, on West street.

W. C. ADAMS. B. BUETTNER
ADAMS & BUETTNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND AGENTS FOR COLLECTION OF LIFE CLAIMS,
JASPER, INDIANA.
Office North east corner McDonald and West streets. March 14, 1863

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THE undersigned will continue practice in the Circuit Court of Dubois County, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
10. WILLIAM TEALE WELL.

A. J. Beckett,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.
WILL practice in the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts in Dubois and adjoining Counties. Particular attention paid to real estate cases, examining records, making out papers, for back pay, and bounty claims, and Probate business collections of claims promptly made.
Office south side of the public square.
Nov. 5, 1864.

S. L. WILSON,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAS Permanently located in Jasper; he is ready at all hours to attend and respond to calls.
Particular attention will be given to Midwifery.
Office on the East side of North Main st
June 24th 1865—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 STORE!
Dry Goods, Clothing and Groceries!
THE undersigned has just returned from the Queen City with a well selected stock of the above articles, to which he invites the attention of citizens of Dubois county. He is confident he can sell his goods as cheap as any merchant in this vicinity. His stock of gentlemen's Clothing is particularly fine. Call and see for yourselves, at the big brick, north of the Court House. JOSEPH ECG.
September 26, 1863.-1y

Furniture! Furniture!
The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has now, and will constantly keep on hand, or manufacture to order, all the latest and most fashionable varieties of Furniture, such as Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Lounges, and a large assortment of chairs, of the best styles. He respectfully invites those desiring anything in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident he can please them, at his shop on the corner of Newton and Portersville streets.
JACOB ALLES.
Dec. 3d, 1864—ly

Justices' Blanks.
A GOOD supply of Justices' Blanks constantly on hand and for sale low at the COURIER OFFICE.

Speech of Lieut. W. Wesley Kendall

49th Ind. Vet. Vol. Infantry, on being mustered out of service at Indianapolis, September 15th, 1865 to the members of his Company.

MY DEAR COMRADES AND BRAVE BOYS—As we will part in a few hours never to meet again in this world, I tender you my kind thanks and well wishes. At the organization of this Company (A), there was a large Company and yet a few survive and remain in the Company to-day. There is scarcely one fifth of the original organization here to be mustered with me, over four fifths are gone from it. You that were with us at the time we left Jos Holt, in 1861, well remember the hardships toils and privations that we have endured since that time. After bidding farewell to all near and dear to us we went forward to meet the foe in our front. Soon disease seized on us, and Oh! we were compelled to leave some of our brave and noble sons to sleep beneath the sod of Cumberland Valley, and other places in Ky. Wherever we would stop, if only a few days, we would hear the dead march played and behold the pallbearers marching at reverse arms. Oh! how doleful were such scenes, battles, and on, we went, sometimes fighting, sometimes almost starving, but we must change our base of operations.

Afterwards as we were still forcing the foe we were crowded in boxes, or rather hog cars, to move farther into climes. Here we would almost suffocate, starving for something to eat, and imploring for water. Soon the bullets, away, away we go, on and on, how many of you poor boys have I heard say how long till we will be there, I am almost dead. But you my boys bore this like true soldiers until we met the enemy. Here we began our task; fighting commenced, we pushed on, held our ground. Finally the enemy must retreat; how the poor soldier's heart leaps for joy when he sees the victory won, and hears the cheers after cheering all around our lines and the proud eagle begin to glimmer the conquered battle grounds. But what after these are said, when we reflect of the loss of our boys! Some left us by the wayside, at such places as Clarksville Bluffs, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Big Black, Vicksburg, and the Red river, and many other places. After serving your time almost out, while in Texas, almost out of the world, you plainly seen that the war was not yet over, so you re-enlisted, determined to see this thing over, as you sometimes would term it.

After awhile come home; stayed your furlough out, and then returned, and continued till your services were no longer required. Now you are honorably mustered out, and will return to your old occupations, some mechanics, others farmers, and in matters not what your occupation is you are going home to enjoy it. Oh! how glad will those at home be when they who have for nearly four years been waiting for your approach, see you coming, sweet it is to you to think of this, that soon I will be free and with my family. But as I said before we must soon part forever and my heart is sad, yes very sad, when I look around and behold those that I have been with so long, and say we must part. You all seem like brothers to me, and I love every one of you dearly, for while I have been in command of you, you have obeyed, honored and protected me in every particular, while at the same time I have used all in my power to make you comfortable and happy. It is true at times we have had orders to obey that was rather hard but at the same time I was as ignorant as I possibly could be to save my own skin. Now in conclusion my dear brave boys if I have ever offended you I ask pardon, yes ten thousand pardons. If I ever have wronged you, it was ignorantly done, and now in my parting words let me say to one and all, as you are about to become citizens, be as good citizens as you were soldiers, and the crowns of honor heaped upon you will never fade. Now to all, I bid you an affectionate farewell, remaining your affectionate and brotherly friend and well wisher, Adieu.

SURE REMEDY FOR A FELON.—Take soft soap and mix in powdered lime till it is of the consistency of glazier's putty. Make a leather thimble, fill it with the composition, insert the finger and the cure is certain.

☞ A negro has been arrested at Norfolk, Va., for selling sausages in which the claws of kitten were found.

Another Letter from Lincoln's Postmaster General—Important Statements of the War.

MR. BLAIR begins, in the Constitutional Union, another long manifesto, in which he reviews the reasons for his former allegation as to the responsibility of Secretaries Seward and Stanton for the inauguration of the war and its unnecessary prolongation, and answers in detail the late published responses to his opening attack upon Messrs. Holt and Wood and General Meigs. At the commencement of the letter Mr. Blair says:

The question of the day is whether the whole population of the Southern States shall be disenfranchised, in violation of the Constitution of the United States. The argument in support of the revolutionary measure is based altogether upon the assumption that the people of the South are hostile to the Government and willingly engaged in the late rebellion to subvert it. He holds that the masses of the South never were hostile to the Government, and that no just reason could be found in their conduct for the subversion of regular government, nor no sufficiency prepared to stand the ambitious men who have attained power during the rebellion, and who, to maintain in the revolutionary leaders in other countries, are seeking to make use of the exasperated feeling, the military enthusiasm, the public debt and force of disorder by the rebellion, to enable them to establish a consolidated or imperial government, and retain and extend their power over the country. The masses of the South are, and have been, true in their feelings to the institutions of the fathers, and have never been alienated from them by slavery; which has been the great leverage by which they had been drawn into the rebellion, and that, therefore, they could only be permitted to perform the part in the Government assigned to them by the Constitution, which is essential to its security, and hence there was no excuse for the attempt, made like all such attempts, on the specious ground of necessity to secure peace and public order, but in reality to subserve the ambition of those in power and anxious to perpetuate it.

Mr. BLAIR replies to Mr. HOLT at great length and with great effect, but we have not room to enter upon the controversy which has already occupied twelve or fifteen columns of the journals. The Ex-Postmaster General does not spare Mr. SEWARD nor Mr. STANTON. The concluding part of the address is too important to be omitted:

Let me observe that it was the fall of Sumter that produced on the instant the ordinance of secession, and filled Virginia with troops from the Gulf States necessary to bend her people. The effect upon ordinary men may be conceived by the influence it has exerted over General Lee. No future was so lauded by the President and Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, to confer with General Lee, and ascertain whether he would accept command of our army on the field. The letter written for and he met my father at my house, where they conversed for an hour or more. It was a few days before the ordinance was passed. General Lee concluded the conversation by saying "secession was maddening," and added "if he owned the four million of slaves in the South, he would cheerfully emancipate them to the Union, but he did not know how he could draw his sword on his native State." He said he would see General Scott on the subject before he decided. A committee from the Virginia Convention, while the General and my father conversed, were hanging from room through the city. They met him on his leaving the house. He remained with them to consult the Convention, as I have since learned, about the mode of enrollment. The fall of Sumter settled the question both for him and the Convention.

I quote Senator Mason's pronunciamento to show the immediate results of the surrender of that fortress which held Charleston, and with it South Carolina under control. The central state South with the vestige that proved by Union power, would have split all the Gulf States from all communication with the secessionist power in the Old Dominion and the Old North State, without which secession was an impossibility. That the majority of the people in Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, were opposed to disunion, is proved by the fact that all the forces of the secretly armed organization of the Golden Circles could not drag a majority of the voters to the polls to vote for it. And we see that until the surrender of Fort Sumter, the Virginia Convention, chosen by a majority of 60,000 of the popular vote against the measure, held out against the machinations of revolution that surrounded the Capital, and that it was not until the triumph at Charleston that they dared to break into the Hall of Synod, driving out the inflexible Union members, and terrifying the rest into submission. Even then they yielded only on condition of referring the question to the people; and to render opposition from the unarmed population too hazardous to be attempted, we see Senator Mason issuing a bulletin, making an array of the troops sent from all the Southern States, under pretence that it was to defend Virginia from Northern invasion, and saying that if they did not sanction the ordinance, they would be obliged to surrender the army which had thus invaded Virginia to the Government of the United States! This cunningly worded notification made the election turn on the question whether the people would make prisoners of the kind friends that came to save them from impending coercion from the North, although he knew that Mr. Buchanan had signalized against all coercion—had not even intended a force to hold Washington—and that he and his Cabinet, as well as that to come, and over which Mr. Seward was the announced premier, was pledged by him in advance to "coercion to make concession," and even to "violence to offer the right hand of peace."

Besides this, Senator Mason knew that to Mr. Seward's good office, the South owed the surrender of Fort Sumter—that to him they owed the delay from the 4th of March to the 12th of April to build batteries to take it and put Charleston in armor, thus enabling the armies of the South, without fear from this weak point, to march into Virginia, and by their bayonets enact that martial law, which from the promulgation of Mason's, minus to the surrender of Lee, made it treason against the State to gainsay its ordinance. The unarmed populace were given to understand if you do it, you must reckon over your armed Southern friends, who are here to defend you, to your foes.—How delicately this martial law, which prevailed over the whole South from the moment that Beauregard pulled down the ensign of the Union in Charleston harbor is mentioned in the little billet doux I have quoted. You are very free to vote as you please, people of Virginia, but if you vote that you are citizens of the United States, you must take these soldiers of the Confederacy and hand them over to the authorities! Now if General Lee saw in this mockery that Virginia had no alternative but to expose its unarmed people to the sword which its packed secession Legislature had brought into the State, by being every man to account who dared to oppose its mandates, how could the nameless individuals of the multitude accustomed to obedience to State authority rise up to resist it, in the face of the formidable military power brought in to support it!

The fact is, that from the day the army of the South struck our colors at Charleston until we marched on Virginia, there was nothing to oppose them on from the Potomac to the Mississippi. And this we know was the result of the treason in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, and the temporizing in Mr. Lincoln's. Who can say that any man submitting to this manifest duresse is culpable and punishable, now that the Government of the nation is at last able to resume its full authority over the section held by the usurpation, and make those who resume their allegiance safe under its protection? I hold those men alone offenders who voluntarily joined the conspirators in its designs that placed the South under their feet, or those, who never subject to their duresse, gave them the means of enforcing it.

Yet we see the very men, in our own councils whose mistakes, to say the least of it contributed to rivet the chains of Davis' despotism on the prostrate South, the most implacable enemies to the pardon which the involuntary victims of their blunders—their confederates—not to say treacheries—ask at their hands. They are not content that thousands of their reluctant conscripts perished on the field of battle—they are not satisfied that other myriads have sunk under hardships and destitution—they are not content that four million of slaves, a property claimed as worth hundreds of millions of dollars, surrendered to our demands—they are not content that their crops have been ravaged for four years—destitution and distress brought into every home—their cities burned—the whole region of the sunny South made dark with desolation—not content that their generals, armies, strongholds are all subdued—but what is a brave people is worst of all—their spirit broken and subdued to beg pardon, under the eye of those very men who urged secession as their only safety for their independence. Death to thousands of them would be prefered to such humiliation, did they not see that it was a duty to preserve the States, falling from their orbits, and restore them to retrieve the system which they now perceive could not, and never should be broken.

M. BLAIR.

MONTGOMERY CO. MD., Sept. 29, 1865.

HEARTLESS ABANDONMENT OF A CHILD—IT IS THROWN INTO THE ROAD AND ATTACKED BY HOGS.—A remarkable case of intended infanticide was developed this morning. A few days since a two horse wagon with three young men on the drivers' seat in front, and a young women, half reclining in the straw which covered the bed in the rear, passed a house on the Wild Cat dirt road, going from town. The young men were laughing and chatting pleasantly with each other as the horses jogged along at a round trot. A woman who stood in the door of the house observed something drop from the wagon, and going out a few minutes later, was just in time to rescue a new born babe from the hogs which had already attacked it. The infant—a splended boy babe—was tenderly cared for, and seemed to have sustained no injury whatever from its unceremonious tumble from the wagon to the road.—The occupants of the wagon were at once pursued. The young men disclaimed all knowledge of the affair. The young women was found in bed very sick, as she said, with "ague," but on being closely questioned, burst into tears and made a full acknowledgement of her shame, implicating a well-known citizen of Lafayette as the author of her ruin. She is quite young, and has hitherto moved in respectable circles. Her parents refused to receive the child under their roof, but, true at last to her maternal instincts, the unhappy mother stole out of the house at night, and walked four miles to the house where the babe had been left, and walked back with it in her arms.—Lafayette Courier.

TAXATION.—The Fort Wayne Sentinel thus compares State Taxation under Republican and Democratic rule:

In 1860 the whole tax levied "for general purposes." In which is included all taxes levied for the wants of the State and county governments, was one dollar and two cents on the $100 valuation.

In 1865 the bounty tax is alone one dollar and twenty five cents on the $100 valuation—being twenty-three cents on the $100 more than was levied in 1860 for the support of both the Democratic State and county governments.

WATERFALLS.—Why will the ladies, when they get a pretty fashion, always contrive to burlesque it. When these waterfalls were first introduced, they were pretty and graceful, but now so much hair is bundled on the back part of the head that we sometimes feel in fear lest the lady should topple over. Just so with crinoline; a small one is neat and pretty; a large one grotesque and ugly.

☞ A loquacious gentleman finding himself a passenger in a stage coach with a prim and taciturn maiden of some forty winters, endeavored in vain to engage in conversation. At length night came; as nothing was said, both fell asleep. The stage finally stopped and the driver announced to the lady that she had arrived at her place of destination. Her fellow passenger being awakened at the same time, thought that he would exchange a word at leaving, and addressed her: "Madam, as we shall never again, probably, sleep together, I bid you a very respectful farewell." A scream, and silence reigned again.

☞ "No man can do anything against his will," said a metaphysician. "Can't he though?" exclaimed a villainous-looking man standing near; "I have a brother who went to Botany Bay against his will, any how."