

# THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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NO. 1.

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ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES: For Township officers, each \$1.00 For County " " 2.50 For District, Circuit, or State, 5.00

**SCHOFIELD HOUSE!** RESTAURANT & SALOON! By Col. J. Mehringer, No. 232 Green St. bet Jackson & Hancock, dec. 23, 1865. LOUISVILLE, KY.

**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 Courthouse building, on West street.

**NEW GOODS!** 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 Courthouse. JOSEPH EGG. September 25, 1864-ly

W. C. ADAMS. B. BUETTNER. **ADAMS & BUETTNER,** ATTORNEYS AT LAW, JASPER, INDIANA.

Office—North east corner McDonald and West streets. March 14, 1865

**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

**ACCOMMODATION LINE.** JASPER AND LOGOOTEES!

THE undersigned will run a Stage from Jasper to Logootee, for the accommodation of the public once a week, leaving Jasper every Tuesday morning in time to connect with the cars, and returning to Wednesday. He will be thankful for a share of public patronage. ANTONY STEINHAUSER. Dec. 26th, 1864-ly.

**Jasper and Logootee!** ACCOMMODATION STAGE!

THE undersigned, proprietor of the regular mail line, respectfully informs the traveling public that hereafter he will run a Stage for the accommodation of passengers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. He will leave Jasper, in time to connect with the trains on the O. & M. R. R. at Logootee, and will return on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. His team is a good one, and passengers may rely on going through safely and in time. ISIDORE SHOEMAKER. May 19th, 1866-y

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,** THE undersigned will hereafter practice in the Circuit Court of Dubois County and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. WILL N. TRACEWELL

## Mr. Lincoln's Reconstruction Policy.

The Republicans venerate Mr. Lincoln as a political saint—and denounce Mr. Johnson as a political renegade; and yet the policy of these two Presidents on the reconstruction question is substantially identical. It was the constant belief of Mr. Lincoln, up to the time of death, that the Southern States had a right to resume their places in Congress whenever they should see fit. They could not elect Senators and Representatives without thereby acknowledging their allegiance to the government, and there was nothing which Mr. Lincoln had so much at heart as the submission of the revolted States expressed in that manner. The New York World instances a few of his many promulgations of that wish.

"Of all the public acts of Mr. Lincoln, the most noted is his emancipation proclamation. In that proclamation, he offered to exempt any State from its operations which would return to loyalty within the ensuing hundred days, and the proof of that loyalty was to consist in the fact that the State should be then represented in Congress. This was a full recognition of the right of the seceded States to return whenever they choose. No Republican took exception to this part of the Emancipation proclamation; the doctrine had not then been invented that the acts of secession deprived the States of their right of representation. In point of fact, several of them have been represented after the ordinances of secession, and while they were in some against the government; Tennessee in particular, one of whose seats in the Senate was occupied by Andrew Johnson, whose right was unquestioned, and his loyalty warmly applauded. The Emancipation proclamation, that "immortal document" which is one of the essential scriptures of the Republican party, contains a full recognition of the right of the seceded States to resume their representation in Congress whenever they will.

Another instance is furnished in the reply to the French proposal of mediation. When the war had been two or three years in progress the government of France offered to interpose its good offices for the settlement of the quarrel. By the direction of President Lincoln, a reply was made declining the offer, and stating that the Congress of the United States was the appropriate forum for discussing the conditions of adjustment, and that arms in that body remained constantly open awaiting the return of the Southern representatives, whenever the States should choose to send them. This reply was made public at the time, and no objection was raised to the recognition of the continued right of the South to representation. But if the right has ever been forfeited, it was forfeited previous to the French proffer of mediation.

Another instance is afforded by the correspondence between Mr. Lincoln and Fernando Wood. Mr. Wood wrote to the President that he had information from the South leading him to believe that the Southern States would elect representatives to the next Congress if they could be assured of amnesty. Mr. Lincoln wrote back in reply that he distrusted the correctness of Mr. Wood's information, but that if it should prove true, the desired amnesty should not be withheld. Here was another complete recognition of the right of the South to representation whenever it should choose to send members.

President Lincoln's remarkable veto of the reconstruction bill, the vest of the last Presidential election, is equally significant. Congress had passed a bill assuming exclusive jurisdiction over the subject, and prescribing the conditions on which the States might be again represented. Mr. Lincoln withheld his approval, and in assigning his reasons, he said that the plan proposed to the bill was a very good one if any of the States concerned chose to adopt it, but he assumed that no rigid method should be forced on them against their consent.

These examples suffice to prove that Mr. Lincoln's views of restoration were as opposite to those now held by Congress as are those of President Johnson.

Secretary McCullough contradicts the story that he has ceased, under law, to continue to contract the currency at the rate of four millions per month.

## Taste a Moral Quality.

I want you to think a little, says Roskin, the deep significance of this word "taste," for no statement of mine has been more earnestly or oftener controverted than that good taste is essentially a moral quality. "No," say many of my antagonists, "taste is one thing—morality is another. Tell us what is pretty; we shall be glad to know that; but preach no sermons to us."

Permit me, therefore, to fortify this old dogma of mine somewhat. Taste is not only a part and an index of morality, it is the only morality. The first and last and closest trial question to any living creature is, "What do you like?" Tell me what you like, and I'll tell you what you are. Go out into the street and ask the first man or woman that you meet what their "taste" is, and if they answer candidly, you know them body and soul. You may find in the rags, with the dastardly gait, "What do you like?" A pipe, and a quart of gin. "I know you. You, good woman, with the quick step and tidy bonnet, what do you like?" "A sweet hearth and a clean tea table, and my husband opposite, and a baby at my breast, Good! I know you, also. You little girl, with the golden hair and soft eyes, what do you like?" "My canary, and a run among the wood hyacinths. You, little boy, with the dirty hands and low forehead, what do you like?" "A shyness at the sparrows, and a game at pitch-fortling." Good! we know them all, now. What more need we ask?

"Nay," perhaps you answer, "we need rather ask what these people and children do than what they like. If they delight it is no matter that they like what is wrong; and, if they do wrong, it is no matter that they like what is right. Doing is the great thing, and it does not matter that the man likes drinking, so that he does not drink; nor that the little girl likes to be kissed by her canary, if she will not learn her less; nor that the little boy likes throwing stones at the sparrows, if he goes to the Sunday schools." Indeed, for a short time, and in provisional sense, this is true. For, it is not merely people do what is right, in time they come to like doing it. But they only are in a right moral state, when they have come to like doing it; and, as long as they don't like it, they are still in a vicious state. The man is not in health of body who is always thrusting for the bottle in the cupboard, though he bravely bears his thirst; but the man who heartily enjoys water in the morning and wine in the evening, each in its proper quantity and time. And the entire object of true education is to make people not merely do the right things, but enjoy the right things—not merely industrious, but to love industry—not merely learned, but to love knowledge—not merely just, but to hunger and thirst after justice.

## The Catholic Church

The late historian, Macaulay, sums up the history, progress and present condition of the Catholic Church, in the following terse and expressive language:

"There is not, and there never was, on this earth, a work of human policy so well deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church. The history of that church joins together the two great ages of human civilization. No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke sacrifices rose from the Pantheon, and when the leopards and tigers came bounding in the Flavian amphitheatres. The prehistoric royal houses are but of yesterday, when compared with the line of supreme pontiffs. That line we trace back in an unbroken series from the pope who crowned Napoleon in the 19th century, to the Pope who crowned Pepin in the eighth; and far beyond the time of Pepin, the august dynasty extends till it is lost in the twilight of fable. The Republic of Venice came next in antiquity. But the Republic of Venice was modern when compared with papacy; and the Republic of Venice is gone and the papacy remains. The papacy remains not in decay, not in mere antique, but full of life and youthful vigor. The Catholic Church is still sending forth to the furthest ends of the world, missionaries as zealous as

those who landed in Kent, and Augustine, and confronted Attila. The number of her children is greater than at any other age. Her acquisitions in the new world have more than compensated for what she has lost in the old. Her spiritual ascendancy extends over the vast countries which a century hence, may not indubitably contain a population as large as that which now inhabits Europe. The members of her communion are no fewer than one hundred and fifty millions; and it will be difficult to show that all other Christian sects united, amount to one hundred and twenty millions. Nor do we see any signs which indicate that the end of her long dominion is approaching.

## Always with the Minority.

Says the Detroit Free Press: "The fact that Chief Justice Chase is always found with the minority of the Court, in deciding upon important legal questions, is an exciting comment, Mr. Chase was never fit for the position he occupies. He has neither the legal ability nor the soundness of judgment necessary to give him importance as Chief Justice. He is a mere partisan, and his ideas are all controlled by his party prejudices. It can hardly be expected that a man better adapted to the position of a ward politician than that of a jurist, should at once become eminent for his abilities upon the bench. Mr. Chase can not forget the partisan in the judge. The law, with him, is that view of the question which will add most to his success for the nomination for the next presidency on the radical side.

## Hollow Hearted Sentimentalism.

The following incident shows the difference between practical beneficence and insidious sentimentalism:

Eugene Sue used to visit, almost daily, one of the most fashionable ladies of Paris, Madame de —, and held forth in her rich furnished boudoir on the condition of the poor.

"Do you ever relieve their distress?" asked Madame de —, at the close of one of these harangues.

"To a trifling extent," answered Sue; but though my gifts are small, they are always cheerfully bestowed. I give one fourth of my income in alms."

That afternoon as he left the cafe de Paris, where he had been eating a costly dinner, an apparently old woman, clad in rags, prayed for charity.

"Go away," was the stern reply. "But I am starving—give me a single copper to purchase bread with."

"I will give you in charge of a policeman if you annoy me."

"You will!" said the beggar; "and yet, Monsieur Eugene Sue, you are the man who writes about the misery of the poor—you are the working man's champion—you are—"

"Who are you?" exclaimed Sue.

"Madame de —," was the reply, and the disguised lady left the novelist to his reflections.

## A N INSTANCE OF PERSEVERANCE

One morning during the late war, an officer riding through the woods of North Alabama was attracted by a tall, lank country man, who seemed to be using his best endeavors to reach the top of a large hickory tree. Scarcely had he gained the summit when, rapidly descending, he started up another, a few yards further off. This strange proceeding was continued at least a dozen times, the countryman climbing and descending one tree after another for nearly a quarter of a mile. The officer's length overlooking him, inquired the cause of his eccentric gyrations.

"Well, stranger," he answered, "I was 'bin' asleep under yon hickory, when a darned squirrel dropped a shell bark into my eye. I'm going to worry him, I'm going to worry him till he leaves the settlement, if I die in the attempt."

VERY SIMILAR—The Tories during the revolutionary struggle were constantly clamoring about their loyalty. Every one who failed to agree with their political ideas, was at once denounced as a rebel and traitor. Is not history repeating itself in the present times?

## A New Way of Getting a Drink.

A good joke is told of one of our clever saloon keepers, which is too full of genuine humor, "under pressing circumstances," to be lost.

A short time ago a representative of the Green Isle stepped into the saloon of the person above alluded to, and with a countenance full of inquiry, said:

"An' have you got any good rye whiskey?"

"Yes, very good; the best in town," said the saloon man.

"And have you got any half pint bottles, my good man?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"An' will you please to fill one with your best rye whiskey for me?"

"Of course," said the obliging dealer; and after reaching for the required flask and spending a full half hour in cleaning it, repaired to the cellar, drew half a pint of his Bourbon, and presented it to the gentleman in waiting.

Pat took the bottle, raised it to his lips, swallowed about half of its contents, and then after making the appropriate face over it, said in a very confidential tone:

"Will you please sit this to one side till I call for it?"

The saloon keeper, "smelling a large sized rat trap full of small mice," carefully stowed away the said half filled bottle. The fellow never called for it, but took this novel way of obtaining a drink.

## No Balm.

Elder T— having occasion to preach in the town of Gilead, chose what he thought the appropriate text, "Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there?" He tells the result:

"It happened that among my hearers was an old negro who had lived a great many years in the family of the village doctor, and nothing could rile the old fellow so quick as the mere suggestion that the doctor didn't know anything. Every time that I repeated the text I noticed the old darkey manifested much emotion, which I attributed to the peculiar fervency of his African temperament; but warming with the subject, I repeated the text with unusual pathos. "Is there no balm in Gilead, and is there no physician there?" Old Pomp could stand it no longer, and springing to his feet, he said: "Don't know nuffin 'bout de balm, massa, but dere's jes' as good doctor here as dere is in de world."

The leading citizens of New Orleans have invited Horace Greeley to visit that city while on his Western tour, and it is believed he would have a cordial reception from all classes. It is quite supposable that his demonstration for amnesty and suffrage was made in reference to a visit to the South, and that he will go with a purpose to make an earnest effort to conciliation.

BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.—A gentleman yesterday advertised in our columns "a dog lost." This morning the dog went home of his own accord. He thought it of no use to attempt to run away if the newspapers were after him.—Oswego Times.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY.—An old picture represents a king in a state with a label, "I govern all;" a bishop with the label, "I pray for all;" a soldier with the motto, "I fight for all;" and a farmer drawing forth reluctantly the inscription, "I pay for all."

A certain Mr. Coffin being blessed with a son, a friend offered one hundred dollars for the privilege of naming him. The offer was accepted, when the friend named the bantling Mahogany.

It was rumored on 'Change last Saturday that John Morrissey had failed for a million of dollars. The amount is questionable, but it is believed that he has lost very largely during the past few days.