THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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CLEMENT DOANE.

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

SCHNEIDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Notary Public,
JASPER, INDIANA.
Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry Counties, Indiana.
June 19 1867-1y

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

G. W. H. CHEEK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.
Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.
☞Office on the South side of the Public Square. Sept 20 '67.

E. Q. DERBULER W. A. TRAYLOR.
DERBULER & TRAYLOR,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.
Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections.
March 20 '68. 1y

S. A. Doyles,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.
Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collection of claims.
☞Office at Washington House, directly in front of the Court House. July 24-y

MALOTT, COBB & SCHAFER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.
WILL PRACTICE IN COURTS OF DUBOIS COUNTY.
☞Special attention given to the Collection of Claims.
April 17 1868

F. BOWER & CO.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
TROY, IND.
DEALERS IN
Produce, Barley, Oats and Lime.
Lower Wharf-Boat Proprietors,
TROY, INDIANA
Sept. 20 '67-6m *

Joseph Tranter,
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.

C. STEGE H. REILING. JOS. HAXTHAUSEN
STEGE, REILING & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Teas,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
MARKET STREET.
North Side, between Second and Third Sts.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the country. sep. 12, 1863 tf.

[For the Jasper Courier.]

ESSAY ON MAN.

FRAGMENTARY EXTRACTS OF.

Yes, there are gods—the human Lusts they are,
Which when they will, they find a messenger,
That plants the direful faith in th' human soul
Of Lust, Ambition, and the god of gold,
Is't not a god of Hell's eternal fire,
That heals the carnal Lust with fell desire—
And to this god Man makes a sacrifice
Of oaths, of honor, of all sacred ties.
Hark to the moans, the shrieks, the sighs, oh, list!
That wring the wife's, that wring the husband's breast!
Ah see that form form! oh hark the smother'd groan!
Was it a devil's heart of flinty stone,
That plung'd the steel in that fair beauteous form,
That melts a beast's with her angelic charm—
Is't not a god of Hell's most damned mo'd,
That plants in th' human breast the god of Gold—
This gov'ring god allures Man ev'ry where;
Man dare the heat, Man dare the cold; they dare
The raging seas, the deep'ning sand; and there
Midst danger, death and the pestilential air;
For th' golden god Man venturs ev'rywhere—
And on the shrine of his enticing god
Man c'vows his days, his rights, his hallow'd thought—
The jaded eye, the quiv'ring tongue, as Death
Now grapes the rattling throat with smother'd breath
Gasps the last pray'r of his avaricious soul:
My God! My Gold! oh, is it save my Gold—
Oh hark! the orphan's cry, the widow's groan,
Thou damned golden saint, thou heart of stone,
Is't not a god of Hell's eternal ban,
That plants ambition in the heart of Man—
When Jephthah vow'd his innocent daughter, Man,
Was't not a god of Hell's eternal ban,
That wrung the vow from his ambitious breast;
That thrust the steel in Jephthah's daughter's breast—
The Carthaginians to gain this bloody god,
Were scourg'd by superstition's direful rod:
They thought their children's blood, their children's cries
To heaven the most welcome sacrifice.
The Greek and Romans on the altar too,
Of this fell god, Ambition, millions slew.
And thou, oh! bloody Page of the christians!
Praise thy Gustavus, praise the Charlemagnes:
Sing thy "Te Deum" mid the cannon's roar
Whom do you praise? oh whom! this god of gore.—
There was—there is—and there will ever be,
A God in th' human breast, whom Man obeys;
That god will show to Man a God on high,
If Man will yield to Heaven's eternal ray:
That god will show to Man damn'd hell's design,
If Man will yield to that dark Pow'r malign,
* * * * * * *
Ah! vengeful Tongue, besmeared with human gore;
Damn'd tool of havoc, priest of direful War:
With hate and strife, with slaughter, fill the earth;
Such doctrine vile of Satan's tongue claims birth.
The orphan's cry, the widow's frantic shriek,
The bloody tongues with sulphurous tones o'er speak.
Lo! Thebes in splendor, wastes in flames away;
And Babylon thou a mold'ring mass of clay.
See Carthage then, with all her stately pomp
A blacken'd heap—Lo! a Nation's tomb—
Jerusalem one immense stinking grave—
Where War and Famine in fearful havoc rave.
Hark! the dire shout—the thunder crash—the cries
Reverb'rate through Europe's crimson skies.
Wild surg's the raging howl o'er America's soil,
When bloody tongues her fertile plains imbroil.
You hear the shrieks, you hear the thunder-blast;
You see the ghastly corpse—The ruin vast
That sweeps o'er sea, o'er main—from plain to plain—
You see demolished cities—heaps of slain—
You see the Earth a dismal charnel house,
Where War and Death in fearful glee carouse—
Blood! how! the gory tongues: They howl for more,
For more! and drench the Earth with human gore— M. F.

Ferdinand, Sept. 25, '68.

Grant's Presidential Qualifications.

The radical press have a good deal to say about the pre eminent qualification of General Grant for the Presidency, but he has not an exalted opinion himself or his fitness for civil appointments. When he was offered a responsible diplomatic position by President Johnson, General Grant thus frankly admitted his ignorance and incompetency:

HEDQ'RS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, October 21 1867.

On further and full reflection upon the subject of my accepting the mission proposed by you in our interview on Wednesday, I have most respectfully to beg to be excused from the duty proposed. It is a diplomatic service for which I AM NOT FITTED, EITHER BY EDUCATION OR TASTE. It has necessarily to be conducted under the State Department, with which my duties do not connect me. Again, then, I must respectfully but urgently repeat my request to be excused from the performance of a duty entirely out of my sphere, and one, too, which can be so much better performed by others.

U. S GRANT, General.

His Excellency, A. Johnson, President, etc.

If General Grant is not fitted by 'either education or taste' for a diplomatic mission, if it was a duty entirely out of his sphere, is he the man to be trusted, in the present juncture of public affairs, with the high and responsible office of President? We think that General Grant places the proper estimate upon his fitness for civil positions that require ability of a high order, and the people should coincide with his own judgment, that the Presidential office is entirely out of his sphere.

THE REDEMPTION OF THE GREENBACKS.—If we redeem the five-twenties in greenbacks, shall we not still have to pay in coin, dollar for dollar, on every greenback? Yes; but the interest will be saved, and here is the strong point of Pendleton, Butler and old Thad. Stevens. In the interest alone the sum of the principal of the British national debt has been paid, perhaps, twice over, but it still remains the same.

New York Herald.

Aphorism for the Talmud.

For man who has been ruined by woman, there is no law and no judge.

When the axe already touches thy neck, still hope in God's saving grace.

Hang the sweetest grass round a pig's neck, it will still go and wallow in the mire.

When the jackal has his day, make him a bow.

He who rents one garden, may eat birds, who rents many, the birds will eat him.

Eat below your means, dwell according to your means, but spend on your wife and children above your means.

First understand, then argue.

Man was created on the last day, even the gnat has a more ancient lineage.

He who throws out suspicions, should at once be suspected himself.

—In December, 1865, Mr. Stanton, then Secretary of War, stated, as the expense of the War Department on a peace basis, the sum of $33,000,000 a year. The official records show that the expense of that department in peace has been more than six times the amount that Stanton named—Why is this? Why but because the radical party is running the car of peace with the engine and upon the wheels of war!

☞Garfield says that Grant will secure peace by "a little piece of triangular steel, called a bayonet." Seymour's weapon to secure national peace and prosperity is "a little piece of white paper, called a ballot."

—Additional receipts to the aid of the Southern Relief Fund amounts to $3,121.

Speech of Hon. John T. Hoffman.

At a large meeting at Buffalo, a few days ago, John T. Hoffman, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, made a speech, from which we extract as follows:

Now, I want to call your attention to the platform of the two parties upon the subject of the payment of the National debt, and the taxation of Government bonds. The Democratic platform reads as follows:

'Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.'

Now, that is a plain, frank, honest and bold platform, and no man can question its meaning. If it is right it will triumph before the people; if is wrong they can say so, for they know just what we mean. [Cheers] Now let us see what the other party has said:

'We denounce all forms of repudiation as a National crime, and the National honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.'

Can you tell me what the words 'letter and spirit' mean? Do they mean gold or greenbacks? Does the spirit mean gold and the letter greenbacks! or the letter gold and the spirit greenbacks! Can you tell me what the letter means or what the spirit means? [A voice, 'Whisky.' Loud laughter and cheers.] One of the audience says the spirit means whisky. The latter must mean, then, the failure to collect tax on it. [Great laughter.] Now there are men who feel sensitive upon the subject, and there are no doubt men within the sound of my voice who think that the bonds ought all to be paid in gold. I want to ask my sensitive friend what security he has under that clause of the Republican platform? Out West we find Senator Sherman, who is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Radical Senate, saying that the law does not require that their bonds shall be paid in anything but greenbacks, and you find other Radical Senators and speakers in the Western States saying the same thing. But you come to New York and you find Senator Morgan and the New York Evening Post and the Tribune and the New York Radical Convention telling you that the letter and spirit mean that the bonds are to be paid in gold. You will find the Republican House of Representatives passing a Funding Bill, which provides for the issue of new bonds to take up the old ones, which new bonds are to bear only four or four and a half per cent. interest, and it does not need a man of very extraordinary understanding to know that if the present bonds are to pay six per cent. in gold nobody would be fool enough to exchange them for other bonds paying but four per cent. You find, I say, men in the West saying the letter and spirit mean greenbacks and men in the East saying they mean gold. Which which will you trust, equivocal platform or a frank and honest platform which says that where the law does not provide that the bonds shall be paid in coin that they ought in right and justice be paid in lawful currency, and that further declares that the Government shall be administered upon such economical principles that the currency of the country shall all be made, as it will be made, as good as gold? [Cheers.] I know just what the words, letter and spirit mean. To be frank with you I used them once myself when I wanted to dodge the question. I thought that the question at that time was not a practicable one, and was one that had better be avoided and postponed, hoping that in time wisdom and economy would rule those in power, and that our affairs would be so managed that there would be no difference between gold and greenbacks, and this question would, therefore, be of no further importance. But now, that the question is to be met, we have met it, fairly and squarely. The interpretation which the Radicals give the words 'letter and spirit' in the West and East reminds me of a man who had a lottery ticket numbered 66. He found that No. 66 had drawn a prize; but on presenting it to the lottery agent, that person turned it upside down and read it 99. So the Radical platform is sixty-six out West and ninety nine down East. Now the same Radical Congress, whose Representatives in New York tell you they want to pay these bonds in gold, refused, during the last session of Congress, to pass a bill legalizing a gold contract.—They would not recognize any distinction, and would not provide by law that men should make any contracts in gold. Now, what is this whole gold and greenback question? As I said before, if there had been any wisdom and economy in the administration of the affairs of the Government, the question would not have risen, because gold and greenbacks would have been the par; but the theory of the issue of the greenbacks and of the act making them a legal-tender, was that they were as good as gold, and if that had not been presumed to be the case Congress would never have forced them upon the people as a legal-tender. The law providing for the issue of the five-twenty bonds provides that they shall run for twenty years, with the privilege on the part of the Government to redeem them any time after the lapse of five years, and that the interest should be paid in gold. It also provides that greenbacks should be a legal-tender for all debts, public and private, except on duties and the interest on the public debt.—That is a simple statement of the law, and the question to day comes before the American people that the law shall be construed against its letter and its spirit in the interest of the men who hold the bonds. My friends, if I thought the doctrine I advocated here to night was going to injure the credit of the country at home or abroad I would not advocate; it but every man here knows, and every intelligent man throughout the country knows, that this Government cannot and never will pay the principal of these bonds in gold is worth as much more than greenbacks, as it is to day. If this government cannot make its greenbacks worth more than seventy cents on the dollar it cannot pay these bonds in gold, there is no use in shutting your eyes to that fact.

* * * * * * *

The country wants a statesman. The day of the sword is passed. An incident occurred at the meeting of the National Convention which was an omen. That grand hall where the Convention met was full of patriotic men. Upon its walls were placed the shields of thirty seven States, and around each shield was the American flag. Upon the platform stood two bronze statuettes of noble soldiers, one leaning upon a great bronze sword. The Convention had been in session for several days, ballot had taken place. First one was up and then another, and at last a gallant General, whose name has never been mentioned anywhere save with respect—I mean General Hancock. No man knew whether on the next ballot he was or was not to be chosen.—Everything was uncertain, when suddenly the great bronze sword in the hand of the noble statue snapped asunder at the hilt.—It was not touched by mortal hands—no human agency broke it. Some mysterious, invisible and irresistible power snapped it at the hilt, and the word went forth that the country was henceforth to have statesman and not a soldier for a leader. [Tremendous cheering.]

The Radical National Group.

We saw, yesterday a cartoon, intended to represent the fruits of the war, which the radicals declare will be lost by the accession of the Democrats to power. The group was composed of three figures. One was a powerful giant representing debt and reposing on the backs of an immense multitude, who were stooping to their labor. Another was an ill-favored cuss, the tax gatherer, who, with an hundred hands was taking from the products of those upon whom the giant rested. The third was a negro, upon whose face was a broad grin, and the forefingers of whose hands were pointing one to giant and the other to the tax collector.—The three made up the radical national group and we doubt if a more truthful and vivid representation of party ideas and results combined could be put upon canvas.

Cincinnati Enquirer.