

# JASPER COURIER.



JASPER:

SATURDAY, :: :: :: MAY 16, 1863

"THE GREAT ISSUE BEFORE THE COUNTRY  
IS THIS: SHALL ABOLITION PUT DOWN THE  
UNION, OR SHALL THE UNION PUT DOWN  
ABOLITION?"—HENRY CLAY, 1851.

We have been kindly permitted by our friend, Mr. John Thomas to publish a letter from his brother in the army. By it, it will be seen that the Company from this County in the 27th regiment suffered severely.

## National Morality.

Rufus Choate, one of the oldest, most eloquent and patriotic of American statesmen, in a speech upon the preservation of the Union, delivered in 1850, gave expression to the following views upon National morality, which are eminently worthy of consideration at the present time. He

They tell us that slavery is so wicked a thing that they must pursue it, by agitation, to its home in the States; and that if there is an implied engagement to abstain from doing so, it is an engagement to neglect an opportunity of doing good, and void in the forum of commerce. But was it ever heard of, that one may not morally bind himself to abstain from what he thinks a particular opportunity of doing good? A contract in general restraint of philanthropy, or any other useful calling, is void; but a contract to abstain from a specific sphere of exertion, entitles himself to instruct heathen children on weak days, might not a pious missionary engage not to attempt to preach to their people on Sunday? To win the opportunity of achieving the mighty good summed up in the language of the preamble to the Constitution, such good as man has not, on this earth, been permitted to do or dream of, we might well surrender the privilege of reviling the masters of slaves with whom we must either live or bear no life."

Will the philanthropist tell you that there is nothing conspicuous enough, and glorious enough for him, in thus restraining from this agitation, just because our relations to the South, under the Constitution, seem to favor it? Aye, indeed! Is it even so? Is his morality of so ambitious and mounting a type that an effect, by the exercise of love, or kindness, or tolerance, to knit still closer the hearts of a great people, and thus to insure ages of peace—of progress, of enjoyment—to so vast a mass of the family of man, seems too trivial afeat? Oh, how stupendous a mistake! What achievement of philanthropy bears any proportion to the pure and permanent glory of that achievement whereby clusters of contiguous States, perfectly organized Governments in themselves every one, full of energy, conscious of strength, full of valor, fond of war,—instead of growing firm, jealous, then hostile,—like the tribes of Greece after the Persians had retired,—like the cities of Italy at the dawn of the modern world,—are melted into one, so that for centuries of internal peace, the grand agencies of amelioration and advancement shall operate unimpeded; the rain of Heaven descending on ground better and still better prepared to admit them; the course of time, the Providence of God, leading on that noiseless progress whose wheels shall turn not back, whose consummation shall be in the brightness of the latter day? What achievement of man may be compared with this achievement? For the slave, alone what promises half so much? And this is not glorious enough for the ambition of philanthropy!

**ANOTHER OLD REVOLUTIONARY HERO**  
GEN.—Elijah Denny died at his residence in Rockcastle county, Ky., on the 23d ult., at the age of one hundred and ten years.—He entered the service shortly after the Declaration of Independence and served during the war, taking part in many battles, particularly that of Stony Point. He settled in this State at an early day, has always been a Democrat, and, until a short time before his death, enjoyed, to an unusual degree for one of his age, his physical and intellectual powers.—Louisville Jour.

Three thousand pounds of Illinois cotton, raised in Washington county, were sold a few days since in Boston at eighty-seven and a half cents per pound. Cotton bids fair to become a permanent article of export from Southern Illinois.

Letter from Gen. Hascall in Relation to Order No. 9.—Public Speakers and Newspaper Editors to be Held Responsible for Disobeying It.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA.—  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 5, 1863.

EDITORS JOURNAL: I have received the following letter from Hon. J. K. Edgerton, M. C. from the 10th Congressional District, and as it refers to matters which interest others as much as himself, and as there are some who claim that they do not understand fully the meaning of General Order No. 9, recently issued from these Headquarters. I publish his letter, together with my reply, or the information of all concerned.

PORT WAYNE, INDIANA, May 2, 1863.

SIR: I have read, with the interest due to it your General Order No. 9, dated 25th ult. In this order you say, that you have no partisan feelings or interests you intend to advance, but desire to confer freely and fully with the prominent men of political parties, and invoke their hearty co-operation in all measures calculated to restore harmony and good feeling in this State. This sentiment is patriotic. It seems to recognize the fact that opposing political parties may still be permitted to exist, and yet co-operate to restore harmony and good feeling in this State. In a corresponding spirit, I, as a citizen, though not perhaps a "pioneer" one, in the sense of your order, desire to confer freely with you by way of inquiry, as to the meaning of a part of your order, which I do not fully understand. You will, of course admit that if the people are to obey your order, it is important they should know its exact scope and design.

Will you do me the favor to inform me what you mean in your injunction to "All newspapers and public speakers," by the term "endeavor to bring the war policy of the Government into disrepute," and further what you mean by the phrase, "actively opposed to the war policy of the Administration," or what you use as a synonymous expression "opposed to the Government."

Awaiting your reply, I am

Respectfully, your

Obedient servant,

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.

M. S. HASCALL, Brig. General.

It will perhaps be well enough in order to a full understanding of this matter, to reproduce that paragraph of order No. 9, which it is claimed contains ambiguous matter. It is as follows:

II. The Commanding General is charged with the duty of carrying into effect the provisions of General Order No. 38, recently issued by the Major General Burnside.

He purposed doing so. Unmistakable evidence has reached him that the provisions of his Order have been, and are being, violated in various parts of the State. This is unfortunately done, in many instances, by well meaning men who are led astray by newspapers and public speakers.

These latter will therefore be held to the most rigid accountability. There is no use in trying to dry the stream while its fountains are allowed to flow. All newspapers and public speakers that counsel or encourage resistance to the conscription act, or any other law of Congress passed as a war measure, or endeavor to bring the war policy of the Government into disrepute,

will be considered as having violated the Order above alluded to, and treated accordingly.

The country will have to be saved or lost during the time that this Administration remains in power, and therefore he who is factiously and actively opposed to the war policy of the Administration, is as much opposed to his Government.

It seems to me that taken as a whole, no one need misunderstand anything in this paragraph, unless they choose to do so.

What I mean by the expression, "endeavor to bring the war policy of the Government into disrepute," is this: Certain measures have been determined upon by the Congress of the United States, and the Executive, such as the Internal Revenue and Tax Bills, (necessary to the support of the Government in time of war,) the Confiscation Act, the Conscription Act, the act au-

thorizing the Executive to use negroes in every way possible to cripple the enemy and assist us, the Proclamation of Emancipation in certain rebellious districts, and other measures having an immediate bearing on the war; and these I call the war policy of the Government or Administration.

These measures most of them, have been concluded upon after very mature deliberation and discussion, and after more than a year's ex-

perience in actual warfare. Possibly, they are not the wisest and best that could have been enacted. That, however, is a matter which does not now concern either of us—

Enough for us to know, that they have been agreed upon by the only rightful and proper authorities known to our government, and

that they are likely to remain in force until

time and experience shall suggest some of Louisville.

Vallandigham Canard.

We have positive official assurance that

the reported sentence of Vallandigham to

the Tortugas Islands is a canard.

What is known to any but to the General command-

ing this department, and to the Court which

heard his case.—Cincinnati Times, 14th.

LADIES ORDERED SOUTH.—The following

Louisville Ladies have been notified to pre-

pare to go within the Confederate lines by

13th inst. Mrs. Charles Johnson, wife of

Lieut. Col. Johnson. A. A. G. to General

Bragg; Mrs. Susan Burns, wife of Captain

Jas Burns of the Confederate Army, and

Mrs. Joyce, wife of Judge Joyce, formerly

of Louisville.

We have made plain the proposition

which it is our design to prove, viz: That if

there are "traitors" or "enemies in our

midst," they are in the republican party,

and to be looked for among original Repub-

licans, or renegade democrats.

We call black republican attention to

this little piece of argumentation.—Bellefon-

taine Gazette

Letter From a Dubois Volunteer.

CAMP STAFFORD C. H. VA.

May 10, 1863.

Dear Brother:—There is a great difference between this Sabbath and last Sabbath. A week ago the two armies were lying close together watching each other as tigers watching for their prey. Many a poor soldier rose that morning and soon launch

ed into eternity, and many from the effects

of that day's work are now suffering with

wounds. The smoke of the battle was such

at times that we couldn't see our guns, and

the roar of cannon was terrific, but our

boys took it coolly. I never saw such brave

try as was exhibited by the 12th Corps. In

the fight one third of the Corps was lost.

The 11th Corps ran, and it was only by the

Artillery and the 12th Corps that the rebels

were kept back. Our battery was in musk

et shot of the rebels during the whole en-

gagement.

We expect to fight again soon, and likely

I may then fall, but I am willing to die in

the cause. Death on the battle field is not as

frightful as it used to seem. A so die be-

comes as hardened, that he don't look at it

as he did at home. I will give you a list of

Company K, 27th Regiment, killed and

wounded.

Capt. S. Jerger lost his leg;

Lieut. J. F. Huff—in the breast mortally;

Sergt. F. Vogie, badly bruised with a shell;

Sergt. Long—slightly;

Corp. Henry Kemp, killed;

Corp. Lansford, wounded;

Corp. S. Immerseim, slightly wounded;

John Ackerman, slightly wounded;

David Berger, slightly wounded;

Danbrow, through the head;

John Furman, badly wounded;

Wm. Harbison, lost his right arm;

Geo. Mohringer, through the neck;

Kunzler, slightly wounded;

Paul Seibler, slightly wounded;

A. Schubly, badly shot through both jaws;

Barney Cullen is missing.

Thus Company K lost 18 men in this

series of battles. The regiment lost 127

killed and wounded. Col. Colgrave and our

Major are both wounded. Thankful for my

preservation thus far.

I remain your affectionate brother,

J. G. THOMAS

"TRAITORS AND ENEMIES IN OUR MIDST."

We are not about to investigate the truth of the charge which republicans incessantly make, viz: that "there are Traitors and Enemies in our midst." Granting the territory statement (for it is an alarming one) to be true, we propose simply to inquire who those enemies are, and where they are.

It is a very evident proposition, that traitors do not desire to be detected in their treason. That we suppose will be granted.

It is quite as true and undeniable, that they will seek the place or position which promises the most safety. This is, also, self-evident, and cannot be refuted.

It is true, and known to everybody to be true, that the party which is in power, which controls every process for detecting traitors, and wields every power for their punishment (whether with or without law) has branded and stigmatized the democratic party of the North, as in sympathy with the rebellion. This cannot be denied. The party, then which controls all processes, and wields all

power for the arrest and punishment of traitors and enemies" will seek those traitors and enemies in the ranks of that party which they charge to be in sympathy with "Traitors and Enemies." Thither their suspicions will be directed. Every word of that party will be weighed, every act considered, every movement watched. Nothing can be clearer than this.

As traitors do not desire to be detected, they will shun all associations with the party against which suspicion is directed, and seek a safer position, if any such place exists, and is attainable.

We have reached a conclusion. There is a place of safety, and it is easily attained. That place is the republican party. It is known that the authorities fix no suspicion on that party—brand as traitors no man in that party—accept as patriots all who can speak the shibboleth of republicanism. He who votes the republican ticket, will never be looked after by the detectives. He is a renegade from democracy; who takes up the republican catch-words; who calls

"Copperhead," "Traitor," and sympathizer, will enjoy the same immunity from suspicion which is accorded to original republicans, and will, therefore, be in no danger of arrest or punishment. He can carry on treasonable practices, give aid and comfort to the enemy in any manner he chooses, and still be safe.

We have made plain the proposition which it is our design to prove, viz: That if there are "traitors" or "enemies in our

midst," they are in the republican party,

and to be looked for among original Repub-

licans, or renegade democrats.

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WHY THE WAR IS CONTINUED.—It is asserted that a prominent radical member of the last Congress expressed the opinion that the Southern people could never be subjugated. "Why, then," said the listener, "do you insist upon your fanatical war?" The reply was, "To stop now would ruin our party, and we must fight as long as we can, and like the devil."

THE Hillsboro Gazette outrages the loyal sentiment of the North, by asking:—If Lincoln is the government, where and what is the seat of government? It is manifest that nothing is so holy as to be sacred from the profanation of copperheads.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican writes: