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The following beautiful gem is from Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish":

Children. Come to me, O ye children! For I hear you at your play, And the questions that perplexed me Have vanished quite away.

Ye open the eastern windows, That look toward the sun, Where thoughts are singing swallows And the brooks of morning run.

In your hearts are the birds and the sunshine, In your thoughts the brooklets flow, But in mine is the wind of Autumn And the first fall of the snow.

Ah! what would the world be to us If the children were no more! We should dread the desert behind us Worse than the dark before.

What the leaves are to the forest, With light and air for food, Ere their sweet and tender juices Have been hardened into wood,—

That to the world are children; Through them it feels the glow Of a brighter and sunnier climate Than reaches the tundra below.

Come to me, O ye children! And whisper in my ear What the birds and the winds are singing In your sunny atmosphere.

For what are all our contrivings, And the wisdom of our books, When compared with your carresses, And the gladness of your looks!

Ye are better than all the ballads That ever were sung or said; For ye are living poems, And all the rest are dead.

Good Democratic Doctrine. The identity which exists, in many respects between the Democratic party as now constituted and the old Whig party, cannot be better illustrated than by the following extract from one of the letters included in DANIEL WEBSTER'S private correspondence, dated.

SENATE CHAMBER, JANUARY 11, 1838. I heartily concur in the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed as early as March, 1790, at a calm and dispassionate period in our political history. That resolution is in the following words.

Resolved, That Congress have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them within any of the States; it remaining with the several States alone to provide any regulations therein which humanity and true policy may require.

The Democratic party of the present day, in proof of its orthodoxy, has only refer to such resolutions as this, drawn up in the early days of the Republic, and indorsed twenty years ago with the hearty concurrence as the great "Defender of the Constitution." The doctrine thus enunciated has become the rallying cry of the Democracy, and its success seems to involve the stability of the Union.

A Philadelphia printer, Philip Lynch, who entered the office of the Inquirer twenty years ago, a poor lad, has been elected to the Legislature in California, and has made a fortune by farming and stock raising.

An Irish Convert.—An Irishman in time of revival, had joined the church. Some time afterwards a piously inclined person was exhorting him on the subject of religion, when Paddy indignantly answered:—"Sure an' didn't I jine the Methodist! Paix an' I did. I jined for six months, and behaved so well they let me off with three."

The President's Message.

The President's message being entirely too lengthy for insertion in our paper, we give a synopsis, which contains all of importance. The message opens by congratulating the country on the contrast of the agitation which existed about Kansas a year ago with the peace and quiet which now prevails. He refers to the Lecompton Constitution, and re-affirms his position on that subject, and thinks that if Kansas had been admitted with the Lecompton Constitution the same quiet would have been secured at an earlier day. Being perfectly willing to acquiesce in any other constitutional mode of settlement, he signed the English bill, and probably when Kansas applies for admission she will have the population required by that bill. He goes at length into the subject, and recommends the passage of a general law, so that no new State shall be admitted unless she has a population sufficient to entitle her to one Representative. He congratulates Congress on the settlement of the Utah affair without the effusion of blood. He compliments the officers of the army there, and expresses satisfaction with the course of Governor Cumming, and honorably mentions Col Kane.

He refers to the importance of the treaties recently negotiated with China and Japan, and thinks the result in the former case justified our neutrality. He congratulates the country on the abandonment of the right of search by Great Britain, and, in reference to Central America, says that negotiations are still progressing, and he has not yet abandoned the hope of success. He refers to what was stated at the last session of Congress in that connection, and that his views on the subject of the isthmus routes accord with the policy heretofore announced by Mr. Cass. His only desire is to keep the routes open, and he desires no other privilege for the United States than we expect other nations to enjoy, but will not consent that the routes shall be closed, and the commerce of the world injured by the imbecility of nations which reside near there. He regrets that the Nicaraguan route has been closed.—He speaks of the necessity of enforcing our claims against Costa Rica and Nicaragua.—He speaks of Mexico as in a condition of civil war, with scarcely any hope of a restoration to a permanent government. He refers to the cause which led to a rupture of our diplomatic relations there, and speaks well of Mr. Forsyth's efforts. If not for the hope of obtaining justice from the Liberal party, which appears now to be approaching to power, he would recommend the taking possession of a portion of Mexico, sufficient to indemnify us for all our claims and grievances. In the north of Mexico, bordering our territories, there are other considerations which claim attention. We are interested in the peace of the neighborhood; lawless Indians enter our settlements in Arizona, and there seems no other way that this difficulty can be removed than in establishing military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua. He recommends a protectorate over this portion, regarding Mexico as in a state of imbecility and anarchy.

As to Spain, he refers to the causes which delayed the appointment of a successor to Mr. Dodge, and says that Mr. Preston will go out with powers to settle the difficulties with that country if possible. He says that Cuba ought to belong to us, and recommends that steps be taken for its purchase. As we acquire a new territory by honorable negotiation, this should not be an exception. He recommends specific protective duties on certain articles, and submits the whole tariff question to Congress. He calls attention to the Pacific railroad, and refers to the overland mails as showing the practicability of the route. Among other subjects he reiterates the recommendation to establish a territorial government in Arizona.

On the subject of the tariff the President says, when Congress met in December last the business of the country had just been crushed by one of those periodical revulsions which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency. With all the elements of national wealth in abundance, our manufactures were suspended, our useful public and private enterprises were arrested, and thousands of laborers were deprived of employment and reduced to want, and universal distress prevailed among the commercial, manufacturing and mechanical classes. Our manufacturers everywhere suffered severely; not because of the recent reduction

of the tariff of duties on imports, but because there was no demand at any price for their productions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves in their purchases to articles of prime necessity. In the general prostration of business the iron manufacturers in different States probably suffered more than any other class, and much destitution was the inevitable consequence. Among the great number of workmen who had been employed in this useful branch of our industry there could be no supply where there was no demand.

To present an example, there could be no demand for railroad iron after our magnificent system of railroads, extending its benefits to every portion of the Union, had been brought to a dead pause. The same consequences have resulted from similar causes to many other branches of useful manufactures. No government, and especially a government of such limited powers as that of the United States, could have prevented the late revulsion. The whole commercial world seemed to have been rushing to this catastrophe.—The same ruinous consequences would have followed in the United States whether the duties upon foreign imports had remained as they were under the tariff of 1842, or had been raised to a much higher standard. The tariff of 1857 had no agency in the result; the general causes existing throughout the world could not have been controlled by the legislation of any particular country, but the effects of the revulsion are now slowly but surely passing away. The energy and enterprise of our citizens, with our unbounded resources, will, within the period of another year, restore a state of wholesome industry and trade. Capital has again accumulated in our large cities; the rate of interest is there very low; confidence is gradually reviving, and, so soon as it is discovered that this capital can be profitably employed in commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and in the construction of railroads and other works of public and private improvement, prosperity will again smile throughout the land. It is vain, however, to disguise the fact from ourselves that a speculative inflation of our currency, without a corresponding inflation in other countries, whose manufactures come into competition with our own, must ever produce disastrous results to our domestic manufactures. No tariff, short of absolute prohibition, can prevent these evil consequences.

In connection with this subject it is proper to refer to our financial condition. The same causes which have produced pecuniary distress throughout the country have so reduced the amount of imports from foreign countries that the revenue has proved inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of government. To supply this deficiency, Congress, by the act of the 23d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of twenty million dollars of treasury notes, and this proving inadequate, it authorized by the act of June 14, 1858, a loan of \$20,000,000, to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law. No statesman would advise that we should go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of Government. This would be a most ruinous policy; besides it may be observed that the incidental protection afforded by a revenue tariff would, at the present moment, to some extent increase the confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a fresh impulse to our reviving business. To this surely no person will object.

He renews the recommendation in favor of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to banking institutions, and thinks it would mitigate though it might not prevent the evil of such revulsions as we have recently witnessed. The instinct of self-preservation might produce a wholesome restraint upon their banking business, if they knew in advance that a suspension of specie payments would inevitably produce their civil death.

There was a balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1858, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, of \$6,398,316 10. The receipts during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, including one-half the loan of \$20,000,000, were \$25,230,879 46, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters, to the 30th June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are \$38,500,000 making a total for the year of \$70,129,195 36. The expenditures during the first quarter were \$21,708,198 51, of which \$1,010,142 37 were applied to the payment of the public debt and the redemption of treasury

notes. The estimated expenditures during the remaining three-quarters, to the 30th of June, 1859, are \$52,857,698 48, making an aggregate of \$74,066,896 99, being an excess of expenditure over the estimated receipts for the year, of \$3,936,701 43.

I transmit herewith the reports of the different Departments, and invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny, to ascertain whether the expenses in all the departments cannot be still further reduced, and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation.

The Post Office department will require an appropriation of \$6,200,000 to supply the deficit in that branch. A restoration of the old rate of postage of five cents on a single letter is recommended, and the substitution of stamps instead of the franking privilege to those who are entitled to it; also the letting of contracts for carrying the mails without regard to the kind of vehicles it is to be transported in.

Indiana Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

Senate—The bill for the election of U. S. Senators was passed by yeas 26, nays 22. Messrs. Park, Gooding and Wilson refused to vote: There was much wrangling and excited discussion over this bill.

A divorce bill was passed—yeas 47, nays 2. House—The bill for the election of U. S. Senators was discussed, but without arriving at any definite point.

Mr. Kempf introduced a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of requiring a license from patent medicine dealers.

The reappraisal bill occupied a large portion of the day, proposing and disposing of amendments.

THURSDAY, Dec. 9.

A bill for the suppression of stamp paper currency was discussed and referred to committee on Judiciary.

The committee on elections reported on the Miller and Shryock contested case, giving Shryock the seat now occupied by Miller. It was made the special order for next Wednesday.

A bill authorizing agricultural societies to purchase and hold real estate was passed.

House—The committee on elections were authorized to have depositions taken in the counties of Whitley and Huntington; in the Edwards and Freestone contested case.

The bill in regard to unauthorized paper currency was made the order for Monday.

The divorce bill was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The door-keeper was authorized to subscribe for two copies of the Indiana American, to be properly enveloped and stamped for each member.

The bill for the re-appraisal of certain unsold school lands was passed.

The Senate bill for the re-appraisal of real estate was passed—yeas 92, nays 3.

FRIDAY, Dec 10.

Senate—Mr. Steele, from committee on finance, reported that there is no law authorizing County Treasurers to assess property omitted by the regular assessor, but that the law governing County Auditors is sufficient to enable that officer to correct the errors of assessors. The report was concurred in.

A report from Judiciary committee, in regard to conventional interest, was, after discussion, laid on the table.

House—Mr. Hunter, from the committee on Ways and Means, submitted a report on the finances and debts of the State, from which it appears that the liabilities of the State amount to \$9,964,969 83. To meet the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the State for 1859, as estimated by the Auditor, will require \$559,235 10. To meet the expenses of the State for 1860, will require \$473,585 10, making a total of \$1,032,820 20. On motion of Mr. Blythe the report was laid on the table, and 1000 copies ordered printed.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to report whether there is such an office in Indiana as public printer.

The committee on temperance reported that it was constitutional but inexpedient to adopt a liquor license law, as it would make the State a party to a great wrong.

After a full discussion, the subject was referred back to the committee, with instructions to report a well regulated license law, by a vote of yeas 64, nays 31.

The House bill to amend the divorce law was passed—yeas 90, nays 4.

The Senate bill for the election of U. S.

Senators was made the special order for Tuesday afternoon.

SATURDAY, Dec. 11.

The Senate was not in session.

House—Several reports from committees were made. The Judiciary committee reported that J. J. Bingham is State Printer till his successor is elected and qualified; adopted; also that it is inexpedient to legislate so as to restrict the sale of patent medicines. Laid on the table.

A large number of bills were read and appropriately referred, and the House adjourned till Monday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A Word for the Ladies.

The English women are healthy in body, and of course, in mind. Sickly sentimentalism, and a "rose-water philanthropy," which expends itself over French romances and artificial flowers, has no lot or portion in their characters. They are women. And their children are worthy of them, for they are red cheeked, of stout muscle and nimble gait, of fine health and appetite. The reason of all this is, that the English women exercise more in the open air than ours do. An English woman of refinement thinks nothing of walking a half dozen miles, nothing of riding on horseback twenty, nothing of leaping on the back of a truly animal, and jumping hedges and ditches in pursuit of game.

I remember once being at William and Mary Howitt's, when some one proposed that we should make a little family visit to Epping Forest, distant some four or five miles. The thought never entered my head that they proposed going on foot. As we crossed the threshold of the door, I was expecting the next moment to help the two ladies making our party into the carriage; and when I asked where was the carriage, I got for a reply, "We are going on foot, of course!" and so we walked all the way there, and rambled all the day long over the beautiful forest, and at night walked back to "The Elms." I kept looking at the ladies while we were returning expecting to see them faint away; and finally when we all sat down on the green sward for a moment, I ventured very quietly to ask one of them, "Are you not very tired?" I got for a reply a merry, ringing laugh, and a "To be sure not; I could walk half a dozen miles farther yet." When I got home, I was so fatigued as to be unable to stand without great pain and trouble, and was obliged to acknowledge that the English ladies were my superiors in physical powers of endurance. I saw at once the secret of their glorious health, the buoyancy and flow of spirits. It was their habits of exercise out of doors.

I was once conversing with an English lady, who was near eighty years old—the mother of a distinguished writer—upon this capital habit of walking, which the ladies of England have, when she broke forth with, "When I was a young woman, and in the country, I used to walk ten miles to church on a Sunday morning, and back again after service!" Another cause of brilliant health of English women, is their national love for horticulture. An English lady is at home in her garden among the flowers, and I know of no more beautiful sight in the world than that of a fair, open-browed, rosy-cheeked woman among a garden full of choice plants and gorgeous flowers. Talk of your merry creatures in hot drawing-rooms, "by the light of the chandelier" to the mines! Here is beauty fresh from God's hand and Nature's—Here are flowers and those of Nature blooming together.—Mrs. Stowe.

THE SIZE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The possessions of the Hudson Bay Company, or the territory of the continent over which they exercise control, contains an area of 2,500,000 square miles. How much is that! It is fifteen and half times larger than the State of California; about thirty-eight times as large as the State of New York; nearly twice as large as the whole thirty-one States of the Union, and if we omit the Territory of Nebraska, is as large as all our States and Territories combined!

The following toast was recently given at a ladies fair: "Woman, the morning star of infancy; the day-star of manhood; the evening star of age; may we bask in their influence until we are sky high."

A ROYAL TRIO.—The Queen of Portugal is er-r-r—just so. Queen Victoria is in the same interesting condition. So is the Empress Eugenie. More royal papers coming.