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"Hints on Raising Wheat." Under this caption, the Ohio Farmer publishes the following excellent article.

The cultivation of this most important of all our cereals has never yet been reduced to a science in this country. In the early history of American Agriculture, it may have been impossible and unnecessary to do this, but such is not now the case. Then, farmers were without capital with which to conduct the most improved system of culture, and such was the richness of the virgin soil that success was almost certain, whatever the course pursued. Then diseases were less numerous, and insects less injurious, so we did not need to steer so true a course as to avoid the one, and still keep clear of the other. Then, in many places, markets were so distant and difficult of access, and prices so low that it made little difference whether our yield was five or fifty bushels per acre. At present, this state of affairs is exactly the reverse. Now, the soils are becoming partially exhausted of their richness, and a great yield is less certain. Now, insects and disease frequently destroy one-third or more of the crop. Now, markets are so much greater in extent and easy of access, that it is an important matter that our yield be as large as possible. Now, the circumstances are such, that the culture of wheat should be reduced to a science, so far as such a thing is possible, in order that failure may be less certain from any unfavorable influences. In Great Britain, this has already partially been done, and the result is that the yield of wheat per acre has been very largely increased, and is now more than twice as great as in this country; and were it not for the fact that the average there is very much reduced by the results of unskillful farming, the product would be more than three times our product. Numerous are the instances where forty bushels are harvested, and not unfrequently on large farms fifty and sixty are produced. Coleman, in his European Agriculture, mentions one crop where the yield was over ninety bushels per acre! How have these results been produced? and is it possible to re-produce them on this side the water? We answer: They are the result of the most skillful and exact system of culture which has yet been devised.—The application of the laws of nature, and a knowledge of the fact that these laws will not apply themselves; that chance will not always produce favorable results; that "going it blind," is going for an uncertainty; or, in a word, "scientific farming" has made the change. The powerful aid of draining has been brought to bear upon the soil with such effects, that many large tracts, which before would not produce wheat at all, now produce wonderfully. There are thousands of acres in this country of the very best wheat land, if drained, which now, on account of the stagnant water, will not produce wheat at all; and other thousands which farmers blindly continue to sow, hoping for a favorable season, but generally hoping in vain.—Sub-soil plowing is another agency by which this result has been produced; and yet, strange to say, there are whole regions in this country where the sub-soil plow has never been introduced. A systematic rotation of crops, in which wheat is grown with regularity on the same soil every third or fourth year, as the case may be, is practiced; a course too few farmers practice with us. The growth of roots and their consumption on the land by stock for the manure, a practice almost unknown in America, is an important element in the English system of

agriculture. The systematic application of manures, by which the growing crops are furnished with such food as may be needed for building up its structure in abundance, is never overlooked by the true English farmer. He would as soon try to raise his calf by turning him out on a dry, barren hill, and bidding him make a lousy beef, as to sow the seed for a crop of wheat in soil not full almost to overflowing with food on which it could grow. He would as soon expect his horse to work day after day, without food and drink, as to believe that his soil could grow crops year after year, (some few cases of extraordinary richness excepted), without replenishing it, and it would be just as reasonable. Nor do they depend on a single kind of manure, but bring from every accessible source, bones, blood, guano, and potash; besides saving all that can be made on their own farms. We are sorry to say this is not the case with us. We take from the meal tub, but rarely put back.

The use of the horse-hoe is another accessory of considerable importance, by which the wheat can be cultivated, if sown with the drill, as we cultivate corn. A combination of all these elements and others have made Great Britain one of the best wheat-growing regions in the world. With our superior climate, the same skill, modified so as to suit the varying conditions of the country, would produce a like result. A few farmers, such as John Johnston, have already proved this to be true. It will take time, of course to make all the necessary improvements, but when shall we begin? Shall we wait till our soils are totally exhausted, and their elements of fertility wasted about cities, or carried to the ocean to build up the coral formations, or other geological deposits, and there become locked up for ages, as they certainly will!

Many of our farmers are now fitting their ground for wheat; we ask their attention to the principles and facts herein set forth.—Especially do we urge that our young farmers should investigate this subject. If they would become progressive farmers, and scientific farmers, they must lay the foundation ere antiquated modes of culture become fixed upon them so that they will find it hard to change. Break away at once from that slipshod mode of doing your work, which always results in uncertainty, and bring science, observation, reason, and the experience of successful men to your aid. You may make a few failures, but success will certainly be the reward in the end.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12. As far as can be ascertained, there is no disposition on the part of the Administration, or of gentlemen of political prominence here, to interfere in the present Southern movement, except, perhaps, in a friendly spirit.

It is now probable that the President will soon issue an address or proclamation, as the election of Delegates to the South Carolina Convention is to take place at an earlier day than was recently anticipated, and as in consequence there would not be sufficient time for the general circulation of an appeal through the annual message, as was originally contemplated.

Such is the alarm that it is said Washington will not be the seat of Government, and that the value of real estate has been sensibly affected by the secession.

It is understood that Tom Corwin of Ohio can, if he will, occupy a prominent position in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, and in case of his declining to do so, an invitation will be extended to Mr. Ewing or Vinton of the same state. Mr. Graham and Mr. Badger of N. C. are also confidentially mentioned in this connection.

We are privately informed that the declaration of independence of South Carolina was laid before the President to-day. This, however, needs confirmation.

If a woman could talk out of the two corners of her mouth at the same time, there would be a good deal said on both sides.

No doubt it is a great deal pleasanter to die for some beautiful women than to live with them.

A boarding house keeper in Baltimore advertises to furnish gentlemen with pleasant and comfortable rooms, and also one or two gentlemen with wives.

Rough Beginning of the Honeymoon.

On last Friday morning, an athletic young farmer, in the town of Waynesburg, took a fair girl, "all bathed in blushes," from her parents, and started for the first town, across the Pennsylvania line, to be married, where the ceremony could be performed without a license. The happy pair were accompanied by a sister of the girl, a tall, gaunt, sharp-featured female of some thirty-seven summers. The pair crossed the line, were married, and returned to Wellsville, to kiss the night. People at the hotel where the wedding party stopped, observed that they conducted themselves in a rather singular manner. The husband would take his sister-in-law, the tall female aforesaid, into one corner of the parlor and talk earnestly to her, gesticulating wildly the while. Then the tall female would "put her foot down" and talk to him in an angry and excited manner. Then the husband would take his fair young bride into a corner, but he could no sooner commence talking to her than the gaunt sister would rush in between them and angrily join in the conversation. The people at the hotel ascertained what this meant about 9 o'clock that evening. There was an uproar in the room which had been assigned to the newly married couple. Female shrieks and masculine "swears" startled the people at the hotel, and they rushed to the spot.—The gaunt female was pressing and kicking against the door of the room, and the newly married man, mostly undressed, was barring her out with all his might. Occasionally she would kick the door far enough open to disclose the stalwart husband in his gentleman Greek Slave apparel.

It appeared that the tall female insisted upon occupying the same room with the newly-wedded pair; that her sister was favorably disposed to the arrangement, and that the husband had agreed to it before the wedding took place, and was now indignantly repudiating the contract.

"Won't you go away, now, Susan, peaceful!" said the newly married man, softening his voice.

"No," said she, "I won't—so there."

"Don't you budge an inch!" cried the married sister within the room.

"Now—now, Maria," said the young man to his wife, in a piteous tone, "don't go to cuttin' up in this way; now don't."

"I'll cut up as much as I want!" she sharply replied.

"Well," roared the desperate man, throwing the door wide open and stalking out among the crowd, "well, jest you two wimmen put on your duds and go right straight home and bring back the old man and woman, and your grandfather, who is nigh on to a hundred; bring 'em all here, and I'll marry the whole d—d caboodle of 'em, and we'll all sleep together!"

The difficulty was finally adjusted by the tall female taking a room alone. Wellsville is enjoying itself over the sensation.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Alabama for Disunion.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 10. Mr. Yancy is speaking to an enthusiastic crowd to-night at Estell Hall.

The military companies of this city, fully armed and equipped, tendered their services to the Governor.

Our citizens are all unanimous for disunion. A plan for secession will be organized next week.

The Governor, Supreme Court Judges, Circuit Judges, both the senators, and all the Congressmen, save one, are for disunion.—The city of Mobile will be against secession, but nine-tenths of the country districts are for disunion.

The Minute Men are organizing, and will have 30,000 members enrolled by the first of January.

A meeting of the leading politicians of the state, of all parties, has just been held and resolved to insist upon an immediate Convention. The citizens indorse the action of their leaders.

A PROFESSIONAL CALL TOO EARLY.—A few days since a physician of Newburyport, Mass., who is so much like the city clerk that few people can tell one brother from "v'other," was called upon by a young gentleman with a fair damsel on his arm, who was all smiles and blushes, to obtain a certificate for marriage. Oh! responded the physician, in his bland manner, "It is my brother that you call on before marriage; my call comes afterward."

Message of Gov. Brown of Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 8. Governor Brown, in a special message to the Legislature, thinks but few States will recommend the appointment of delegates from Georgia. He thinks the Constitutional rights of the people of Georgia have been violated by several non-slaveholding States to the extent of justifying in the judgment of civilized nations the adoption of any measures necessary for the restoration and future safe protection of all their guaranteed rights. He referred to the patient spirit in the origin of our Government, and portrayed the series of unconstitutional and unfriendly acts subsequently. He is pointedly severe on the Massachusetts law, and says if the laws of Massachusetts cause plunder from Georgia's citizens, that State must be compelled to compensate. He advises reprisals, and says let us meet unjust aggressions and unconstitutional State legislation with just retaliation. He recommends the enactment of such laws authorizing the seizing of such amount of money or property of any citizen of such offending and faithless State for indemnifying the losses of citizens of Georgia.

He recommends legislation to drive the manufactured articles of such offending States out of Georgia. He says Georgia has the right, as soon as Northern goods are brought into Georgia to box them up as she deems proper. He advises the passing of a law taxing goods and merchandise twenty-five per cent, to be introduced after the first of January, if manufactured in or brought from Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Maine, Rhode Island, New York, Wisconsin, or any other unfriendly States, and the tax to be remitted when the unfriendly legislation is repealed. Should such legislation prove ineffectual, he recommends the repeal of all parts of the penal and civil code, protecting the lives, liberties, and property of citizens of the states where such unfriendly laws exist. He says: "In my opinion, the time for bold and decided action has arrived, and he is unworthy the confidence of the people of Georgia who refuses to vindicate her honor at all hazards." He believes the legislation recommended will strengthen rather than weaken the ties of the Union of the States. It will destroy sectional controversy, and narrow down the issue to a contest between individual states. He says: "If the Legislature fails to enact laws, I recommend that the people should rise in their might, and at the ballot box demand their enactment."

The Governor entertains no doubt of the right of each State to decide and act for herself. So long as all the States abide in good faith by the constitutional obligations, no State can withdraw from the Union without being guilty of bad faith to the others. Any violation of the compact relieves all parties. The right of secession for cause was only denied by those who deny the sovereignty of the States.

The message fills twenty two closely printed octavo pages. A full review of offensive Northern legislation concludes thus: For the purpose of putting the state in a defensive condition as fast as possible, preparing for the emergency which must be met sooner or later, he recommends the sum of a million dollars to be immediately appropriated as a military fund for the ensuing year, and prompt provisions made for raising such portion of the money as may not be in the treasury, as fast as the public expenditures require.

"Millions for defence, not one cent for tribute," should be the future motto of the Southern States. To every demand for further concession or compromise of our rights, we should reply, the argument is exhausted, and we now stand on our arms.

It is said that in putting up apples for winter use, if they are carefully assorted and put in barrels, placing a piece of newspaper at the bottom of the barrel, and then a layer of apples and another piece of paper, and so on till the barrel is filled, and then placed in a dry place, the apples will keep in good order for a much longer time than when packed in almost any other way.

A California jury in a suicide case a short time since, found the following sensible verdict. "We, the jury, find the deceased was a fool!"

Souze vs. Sentiment.

To be philosophical, to be even sensible in love affairs, is a rare felicity. Three-fourths of all the songs, sonnets, and madrigals of lovers are written in deprecation of inconstancy; in sorrow for unrequited affection, and in revenge of false vows and promises. Sometimes, however, we see a more wholesome sentiment. Tennyson, in his poem, "In Memoriam," says very truly and beautifully:—

I hold it true whate'er befall,
I feel it when I sorrow most;
'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all."
And Congreve, who wrote many years earlier, says with less beauty of diction, but with equal philosophy in the thought.—
"False though she be to me and love,
I'll ne'er pursue revenge;
For still the charmer I approve,
Though I deplore the change,
In hours of bliss we oft have met;
They could not always last;
And though the present I regret,
I'm grateful for the past."

South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 10.

In the house to-day, the speaker announced the reception of a communication from Senator Chestnut, resigning his seat as United States Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Whaley offered a resolution that the resignation be accepted, and that what, under other circumstances, would have been regarded as a matter of regret, is now recognized as an act of loyal devotion to South Carolina.

Mr. DeSaussure made a report from the Committee on Ways and Means, recommending a bill providing for the postponement of the operation of the act requiring banks to have one third in gold and silver to two-thirds of their issue.

The bill was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Aldrick made a report from the Committee on Federal Relations, making amendments to the senate bill calling a Convention of the people, by substituting the 6th of December for the 6th of January, as the day of the election, and the 17th of December instead of the 10th of January, as the day of meeting of the Convention.

Mr. Black, of York county, opposed the amendment, as more time was wanted to canvass the Senate bill.

Mr. Thompson of Mahon county, said that the agriculturalists in the upper country wanted more time.

The resolutions adopted by the Charleston meeting were submitted.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the report of the Federal Committee, and a discussion ensued on the report. The question shall the bill for calling the Convention pass as amended and be sent to the Senate, was then taken and passed unanimously by a vote of 117—every member voting in the affirmative.

The senate met at 7 o'clock in the evening, to consider amendment of the House to the bill calling a convention of the people. Forty-one senators were present, and all voted aye. So the bill passed as amended, providing for the election of delegates on the 6th of December and the meeting of the Convention on the 17th.

Mr. Simonton offered a resolution that the Governor be empowered to raise one hundred thousand volunteers. It will be considered on Monday.

Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 13.

A resolution was offered instructing the senators and Representatives in Congress to resist the counting of the electoral votes of those states which nullified the fugitive slave law. It was made the special order of the 20th.

A resolution was offered contemplating a call for a Southern Convention in February at Atlanta.

One of the provisions of the retaliatory bill exempts all foreign goods and merchandise imported into Georgia, and other southern ports from the state, county, and corporation tax after January 1st, 1860.

A bill has been introduced into both Houses calling a convention to which all Federal affairs are to be referred.

Mr. Hartledge introduced a resolution in the Legislature declaring Georgia out of the Union. A similar bill has been introduced for calling a convention to ratify it. Both have been referred to a committee.

Senator Toombs' resignation is to take effect on the 4th of March, unless Georgia sooner secedes.