

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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NO. 2.

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ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES:

For Township offices, each, \$1 00 For County " " 2 00 For District, Circuit, or State, 5 00

George P. Deweese,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ROME, IND.,

Will attend the Courts in Perry, Dubois and Crawford counties, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Jan. 23, '61.

JOHN BAKER, A. J. BECKETT,
Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.
BAKER & BECKETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Will practice in the Dubois Circuit and Common Pleas Courts. Particular attention paid to collections. June 20.

J. T. Deweese,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, IND.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in Pike and adjoining counties. Nov. 2.

W. C. Adams,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will continue the practice in Dubois, Orange, Pike, Martin, and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to settling up Guardians and decedent estates. Claims collected, and will attend to cases in Justice Courts. Services of former partner, D. T. Laird, can be had by arrangement. Office—south-west corner of public square, over Emy's tin shop. March 6, 1861-y.

RUDOLPHUS SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA,
Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office at the corner of McDonald and — streets. mar12

W. H. De Wolf,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, INDIANA.
Will attend all terms of the courts in Dubois county. January 25th 1860-v

BRUNO BUETTNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Land and Insurance agent. Office at the Court House, Jasper, Ind. 49y.

SEBASTIAN KUEBLER,
WAGON, COACH, PLOW AND HARROW MANUFACTURER,
CORNER OF NEWTON & LAWRENCE STREETS, Jasper, Indiana.

Would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, in the best style. Purchasers will do well to call and examine his stock and work, as he is satisfied he can please them. Blacksmithing and repairing of all kinds attended to promptly. mh7-y
E. BECK. J. BURKART.

Beck & Burkart,
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, JASPER.
Would respectfully inform the public that they have a large and splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes on hand, which they will sell as cheap as can be done anywhere, and will warrant all their work. Give us a trial. ROMUALD BECK.
March 20, 1861. J. BURKART.

DR. R. M. WELMAN,
CORNER OF NEWTON AND HARRISON STS., JASPER, INDIANA,
Is still at his old home, and always ready to attend those who may want his services, and render them to the utmost of his ability. April 6, '61.

Tolerance.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

Though in the matters of our faith
We cannot all agree;
Yet in the bonds of friendly love,
We can united be;
For weak indeed must be that creed,
In fact not worth a feather,
Whose advocates refuse to kneel,
In love and peace together.

This world indeed would wiser be
If all would cease contention,
If none would strengthen by his acts
The rank weeds of dissension.
If each and every one would strive,
In love's wide field to labor;
Choose his own creed—and also give
The same right to his neighbor.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCHOOL FUND.—The Superintendent of Public Instruction has issued the following circular:

To the County Treasurers and Auditors:
GENTLEMEN: Innumerable letters are received at this office making inquiry as to when the School Revenue will be apportioned. The distribution will be made the very moment the data is on hand upon which to base an apportionment. The Superintendent would respectfully suggest that he is intrusted with this matter, and that he, perhaps, understands when he is prepared to act. Complaining letters will not drive him to distribute by "guess," thereby subjecting the School Revenue to a loss of thousands. He would further inform you that he is the only officer whose duty it is to make the apportionment or to give notice thereof. You need not, therefore, call upon the Auditor of State for your warrant for the School Revenue until you receive official notice from the Superintendent, he being, as we have said, the only officer who has anything to do with this matter. As he makes the apportionment, he will be very likely to be the first one who knows when your money is ready, and be assured he will give you due notice.

He would feel obliged if the papers throughout the State would copy this card.
MILES J. FLETCHER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

FORTRESS MONROE.—A fortress holds the same rank to a fort that a college does to a common school. A fortress may contain a number of forts. Fortress Monroe contains 65 acres of land. It is on 'Old Point Comfort,' so named from the salubrious, bracing, healthy climate and its abundance of crab, lobster oyster and fish products which is ready at hand. It is almost an island, as there being but a narrow neck of sand-bar connecting it to the main land. It commands the mouth of James River on which Richmond stands, and the inlet to Norfolk, affording a fine shelter also for a blockading squadron at Chesapeake Bay, thus completely locking all the waters of Virginia and Maryland. It has now mounted 400 guns of heavy caliber. It will soon have 2,500 men.

VALUE OF A CROWN.—The crown of England is valuable enough to found half a dozen moderate colleges. The twenty diamonds round the circle are worth \$150,000; two large centre diamonds, \$20,000; fifty four smaller diamonds in the angle, \$270,000; four crosses, each composed of twenty-five diamonds, \$60,000; four large diamonds on the top of the crosses, \$20,000; twelve large diamonds in the fleur-de-lis, \$50,000; eighteen small ones in the same, \$10,000; pearls and diamonds in the arches and crosses, \$50,000; also, one hundred and forty six small ones, \$25,000; twenty-six diamonds in the upper cross \$150,000; two circles of pearls about rim, \$15,000. Value of precious stones, exclusive of metal, \$820,000.

WHAT THE BLOCKADE IS DOING FOR THE SOUTH.—The blockade is doing the South some service, if we are to believe some of its journals. The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, says the restriction is working in an exactly opposite direction from that intended by Lincoln. They are turning their attention to manufacturing, and thus making themselves independent of the North. The Dispatch hears of no less than four important branches of manufacture—two of them being indispensable in time of war—which the blockade has taught them to produce themselves.

Ideas Afloat in the Confederate States.

The agents of the Federal Government, who have visited the secession camps at Fredericksburg, Richmond, Staunton, Warrenton, and Harper's Ferry, say that the Southern military now fully realize the strength of the government, and the formidable character of its present movements.

They admit our superiority in numbers in money, in marine, and supplies, and our equality so far as the morale and skill of our soldiers are concerned; and they reluctantly state that, under different circumstances, we would possess the advantage.

But on the other hand, they contend that as theirs is to be defensive warfare, they hold the advantage by being on their own soil, defending their homes; that they are masters of the situation by reason of their thorough knowledge of the country; and our troops not being acclimated are liable to decimation by disease; that if we take a given point, the government must leave a garrison to hold it, else the departure of troops will be the signal for another uprising; and that to permanently hold the South in subjugation, should the government succeed in putting down the rebellion, a standing army of so great a number would have to be kept in the field as would ruin the North by the taxation which would be incurred thereby.

Finally, they hold that England and France must raise the blockade to save themselves from revolution, and that then the South will have means adequate to conquer their independence.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE IN THE WAR.—The Boston Post publishes a letter from Ex-President Pierce, which concludes as follows:

The very idea of the dismemberment of Union has always been to me one of terrible significance. Still, if it holds a place in the inevitable march of time—if the noble fabric must totter to its fall—there is, I humbly hope, no inexorable necessity that its ruins be stained with gore. If our fathers were mistaken, and time has developed in our system, or if the madness of their sons has planted there the germ of an irrepressible conflict, which forbids us longer to live together in peace, then in peace and on just terms let us separate. Fearful will be the responsibility of those who would cast the last element of human woe—that of arms for fratricidal slaughter—into the general chaos. The wisdom of man fails, may God in mercy guide us.

THE CHANCES OF BATTLE.—"At Waterloo," said Napoleon, "I ought to have been victorious. The chances were a hundred to one in my favor. But Ney, the bravest of the brave, at the head of 42,000 Frenchmen, suffered himself to be delayed a whole day by some thousand of Nassau troops. Had it not been for this inexplicable inactivity, the English army would have been taken flagrant delicto, and annihilated without striking a blow. Grouchy, with 40,000 men, suffered Bulow and Blucher to escape him; and finally a heavy shower of rain made the ground so soft that it was impossible to commence the attack at day-break. Had I been able to commence early, Wellington's army would have been trodden down in the defiles of the forest before the Prussians could have had time to arrive. It were otherwise lost without resource. The defeat of Wellington's army would have been peace, the repose of Europe, the recognition of the interests of the masses, and of the democracy."

Montholon's History.

WHAT IS A RATION.—For the information of numerous inquirers we give the following list of articles constituting a ration, from the army regulations:
Twenty oz. fresh and salt beef, or 12 oz. of pork; 18 oz. soft bread or flour, or 12 oz. hard bread; 2 1/2 oz. beans, or 2 3/5 oz. rice; 1 5/6 oz. sugar; 1 oz. coffee, ground; 1/2 gill vinegar; 1/2 oz. candle; 1/2 oz. soap; and 1/2 oz. salt. This must answer for the subsistence of a soldier during the day, and, properly husbanded, it is enough.

An Englishman took out his naturalization papers at New Orleans, at 11 o'clock, on the 28th ult. An hour afterwards the ordinance of secession passed the Convention. Hence he was a British subject, a citizen of the United States and a citizen of independent Louisiana, within the space of little over an hour.

Cure for Ingrowing Nails.

It is stated by a correspondent of the Medical and Surgical Journal, that cauterization with hot tallow is an immediate cure for ingrowing nails. He says:

The patient on whom I first tried this was a young lady who had been unable to put a shoe on for several months, and decided, in the worst case I had ever seen. The disease had been of long standing. The edge of the nail was deeply undermined; the granulations formed a high ridge, partly covered with skin, pus constantly oozing from the root of the nail, the whole toe was swollen, and extremely tender and painful. My mode of proceeding was this: I put a very small piece of tallow in a spoon, and heated it over a lamp till it became very hot, and dropped two or three drops between the nail and granulation. The effect was magical. Pain and tenderness were at once relieved, and, in a few days the granulations were all gone, the diseased parts dry and destitute of feeling and the edge of the nail exposed so as to admit of being pared away without any inconvenience. The cure was complete, and the trouble never returned. I have tried this plan repeatedly since, with the same satisfactory results. The operation causes little if any pain, if the tallow is properly heated.

GRAFTON, June 3.

To Gov. O. P. Morton: We surprised the rebels, about 2,000 strong, at Phillips this morning, and captured a large amount of arms, horses, ammunition, provisions, and camp equipage.

All the Indiana regiments were engaged, and behaved with great gallantry.

The attack was made after a march during the entire night, in a drenching rain. The surprise was complete. Fifteen rebels were killed.

The gallant Col. Kelley of the 1st Virginia regiment, I hear is mortally wounded. No other important casualties on our side.

T. A. MOREIS, Gen. Commanding.

REGULAR DETECTION OF A RAILROAD TRAIN.—A conductor on the Nashville Railroad informed us, a few days ago, that his train was stopped by an emigration of army worms crossing the track. They were over an inch thick on the track, and the wheels of the locomotive, when it came upon their midst, whirled round and round, as if the track was covered with ice, and would not move an inch forward. The train was backed out and the track cleared of the worms with shovels.—Louisville Courier.

An Ohio stumper while making a speech recently, paused in the midst of it and exclaimed suddenly:

"Now, gentlemen what do you think?"

Instantly a man rose in the assembly, and with Scotch brogue replied:

"I think, sir—I do indeed, sir—I think if you and I would stump the country together, we would tell more lies than any other two men in the country, sir, and I'd not say a word the whole time, sir."

They have a company of soldiers at Pensacola, fighting for the South, every one of which is a Methodist in good standing. The Captain when he gives his commands, thus addresses his men: "Brethren! shoulder arms! Brethren! carry arms! Brethren! forward!" There are four preachers in the ranks, and prayer meetings and preaching are frequent in the camp near Pickens.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.—The New York Times does not put a very favorable interpretation upon Queen Victoria's proclamation of neutrality. It says:

"This proclamation cannot fail to be highly offensive to the United States, as it is a virtual recognition of the Confederate States. Such an act is exemplified in the history of diplomatic intercourse. There is no more reason why England should take the position she has in reference to our controversy with the rebels, than with the Mormons."

The following is an exact copy of a written notice which was posted in a Maine stage: "Lost—a calf red. He had white on one his hind legs. He was a she calf. I will give three dollars to everybody that will bring him home."

ARMS FOR INDIANA.—The Indianapolis Journal says Gov. Morton has appointed Hon. Robert Dale Owen a commissioner to proceed to Europe to procure arms for Indiana. No better appointment could have been made.

APPLYING MANURE TO CORN.

The Transactions of the Nantucket (Mass.) Agricultural Society for 1860, contain the result of an experiment by E. W. Gardner, in regard to the best manner of applying manure to corn.—The plat without manure yielded at the rate of 12 bushels per acre; manure spread on top, 38 bushels; manure cultivated in, 45 bushels; manure plowed in four inches deep, 65 bushels; and manure plowed in eight inches deep, 60 bushels per acre. The experiments were on too small a scale (145 feet square,) to be entirely satisfactory. The whole land had been manured the year previous, with six cords good barn-cellar manure per acre.

NO BUGS IN LATE SOWN PEAS.—Mr. John M. Smith, of Wheatland, informs us that he sowed 5 1-2 acres of peas last year, the first week in June, and they were entirely uninjured by the bug.

They were sown on corn ground.—All but one acre was sown without being plowed—the land being harrowed and cultivated in the spring, and the peas gang-plowed in. The peas on the acre that was plowed were the best. The whole crop, however, averaged 35 bushels per acre. The variety was what is known here as the "Canada Creeper." The peas were off early enough to allow the land to be sown to wheat in good season.—Ex.

HOW STOCK CHOOSE THEIR PASTURE.

A correspondent of the Ohio Cultivator has three pastures, nearly in a row; one faces the south, the middle one the east and west, and the other a northern face. The middle one is a pasture in the woods. When stock is put in this woods-pasture, they manifest great desire to get out of it, no matter how tempting the grass may look. They greatly prefer the sunny fields. The north field has about an acre in woods in one corner, and about two acres that faces the south; the grass on those two acres is kept very short, while on the northern portions of the field it is quite plentiful.

LIME IN POULTRY HOUSES.—Lime will keep hens clear of vermin, and in a fine healthy condition. It should be used as dry powder, and scattered occasionally all about poultry house and yard. On the droppings, however, sulphate of lime (common plaster) or charcoal, or dried muck, should be thrown instead of lime; ashes may be used as a substitute for lime, through the latter is best. The powdered lime is better than white wash though that also may be advantageously used upon the sides and ceiling of the room.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—The Paris Citizen publishes the following recipe, which it says makes the best blackberry wine ever tasted.

Press the berries through a sieve, and while doing so, pour a little water over them, in order to get all the juice from them, then strain the juice through a flannel cloth, put three pounds of sugar to one gallon of the liquor, then put it into stone jars—uncovered or a very thin cloth over it, until fermentation ceases, which will take six or eight weeks, skim it carefully every day, or oftener, bottle and seal it up tight.

POPULAR RAILS.—Joseph Roberts, of Ridgeway, Wisconsin, writes to the Wisconsin Farmer:

I can produce poplar rails, made in the month of April, in the year 1846, that are sound this day, free from rot, and better than any oak rail I have in my fence, made at the same date. The trees were felled after the leaf had come out, and in splitting the trees the bark came off, and every rail being free from bark, the timber seasoned at once—hence the durability.

To destroy ants in bee hives, mix equal parts potash and sugar, and place it in places where the ants can get at it and the bees cannot.

"Figures won't lie," is an old homely expression, but few men can look on a fashionable woman's figure now-a-days, and say as much.