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W. C. ADAMS. B. BUETTNER.
ADAMS & BUETTNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JASPER, DUBOIS CO. IND.

WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and Common Pleas Courts, and also in the Indiana Supreme, and all the Courts of the neighboring counties; they will promptly attend to the collection of claims of all kinds in Southern Indiana, entrusted to their care, and will also in connection with reliable Agents at the seat of the United States Government, procure pensions, Land Warrants, and attend to the settlement of all soldiers' claims against the General Government. [36]

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. 25, '61.

J. BAKER. A. J. BECKETT,
Visitors, 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.

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. mar 12

W. H. DeWolf,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, INDIANA.

Will attend all terms of the courts in Dubois county. January 25th 1860-y

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,
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.

New Hardware

GROCERY STORE
THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that he has just received a fine assortment of all kinds of

SAUVAGE & COMPANY
also, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell cheaper than any one in town. Give me a call, at the big brick. April 10, 1861. JOSEPH EGG.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer.

Oh! Abraham Resign.

The days are growing shorter,
The sun has crossed the line,
And the people are asking,
"Will Abraham resign?"
Poor old Father Abraham,
Once a people's pride;
Your glory has deserted;
We're prepared "to let you slide."

You've forgotten all the promises
Made in those speeches fine,
When traveling to the Capital,
Oh! Abraham resign.
Poor old Father Abraham.

You've killed the Constitution,
Framed by patriots "lang syn";
You've gagged the mouths of Freedom;
Oh! Abraham resign!
Poor old father Abraham.

Between States once fraternal,
You've drawn your party line,
You've brought us war infernal;
Oh! Abraham resign!
Poor old father Abraham.

You've imprisoned honest freemen
And in dungeons let them pine;
For home and wife, and children,
Oh! Abraham resign.
Poor old father Abraham.

You've leagued with John Brown, Forney,
To Greeley you incline,
You're hand and glove with Sumner,
Oh! Abraham resign.
Poor old father Abraham.

The people will not swallow
That wicked scheme of thine,
To "maniculate the woolly head;"
Oh! Abraham resign
Poor old father Abraham.

Pennsylvania has condemned you;
Ohio's in the line,
And the Hoosier boys are shouting,
Oh! Abraham resign!
Poor old father Abraham.

The Empire State has spoken,
Against thee, Abram, mine:
The Jersey Blues are after thee;
Oh! Abraham resign!
Poor old father Abraham.

Against those solemn warnings
Steel not that heart of thine;
For "better late than never,"
Oh! Abraham resign!
Poor old father Abraham.

The Fraud upon the Soldiers—How the Murfreesboro Resolutions were Approved.

ED. STATE SENTINEL: I am in receipt of letters from the 6th and 22d regiments of Indiana Volunteers, of recent date, representing that they voted for Col. Morton C. Hunter's resolutions under the impression that the Legislature of Indiana had voted against supplies to the army, and were in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. They say they were so informed by their officers before the vote was taken, and they now suspect that they were deceived. They further state that many refused to vote at all. One states that Colonel Morton C. Hunter, Lincoln Elector for the 3d District in 1860, told the writer a few days before the vote was taken that the Democratic Legislature of Indiana was for recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and had voted against supplies for the army; that Colonel Gooding made a speech against the Legislature to his regiment, and then asked how many were in favor of laying down their arms and submitting to the South, and that if the vote had been taken by ballot the result would have been quite different; and that great dissatisfaction prevails among the men, the feeling being almost unanimous against the emancipation proclamation. These parties write me for information as to the truth of these charges against the Legislature.

We here have a key to the manner in which the infamous Hunter resolutions were "juggled" through, and the explanation shows up the tricksters who pulled the wires in a most unenviable light, particularly when the fundamental idea with army of fliers is said to be "honor." H.

Coffee and its Substitutes.

The use of coffee as a beverage seems to have originated among the Turks in Arabia, from whence it was carried to Europe in 1669. It has gradually become a national beverage to Europeans and Americans, as well as the Moslems, and it has been called "one of the chief necessities of life among the people." The coffee bean is the seed of the Coffea Arabica, a shrub which grows to about the height of 30 feet, but it is usually cut down to about six feet, to increase the yield of the bean. Its cultivation was confined until within the past century to Egypt and Arabia, but it is now cultivated in the West India and East India Islands; also in Brazil upon a most extensive scale. A single tree sometimes yields about 20 pounds of beans, and about 1,100 pounds are obtained as the crop of an acre of land. There are a number of varieties of coffee, but Mocha or Arabian is still the most famous. Its beans are small and of a dark yellow color; Java is a larger bean, and the color is a paler yellow; West India and Brazilian coffee is of a bluish grey color. Physiologists have endeavored to account for the extended use of coffee, by ascribing to it a peculiar quality for preventing the waste of animal tissue in the living being. This principle is called caffeine, and is composed of carbon 8, nitrogen 2, hydrogen 10, and oxygen 3 parts. Roasted coffee contains about 12-50 parts of caffeine. In roasting coffee, great care should be exercised not to overheat it, because the caffeine in it is so liable to volatilize. The best temperature to roast coffee is 392° Fah., and the operation should be performed in a close revolving vessel. When the beans have assumed a bright brown color, they should be cooled, if possible, in the vessel in which they have been roasted, so as to retain all the aroma that has been developed by the roasting operation. Burnt coffee beans are just as suitable for making an infusion as charred wood. Upon no account therefore should coffee beans be so heated in roasting as to char them. Coffee should never be boiled, because the boiling action volatilizes the aromatic resin in it, and this constitutes nearly three per cent of the beans. It should be ground as finely as possible, and scalded with water heated to the boiling point. It can be clarified with the white of eggs, or isinglass. This information relates to pure coffee.

In Germany and England the poorer classes, who cannot afford to buy coffee, use mixtures of it, and in many cases, other substances as entire substitutes. In Germany dried yellow turnips and chicory root mixed together are employed as a substitute; chicory is also very generally mixed with common coffee in England. Lately several mixtures and substitutes for coffee have become more common among our own laboring people on account of the great rise in the price of coffee. In some of our country villages, German families roast acorns & use these as substitutes for coffee. Roasted rye is an old and well known substitute, and so is "Cobbett's coffee," which consists of roasted corn. Many persons roast white beans and peas, and mix them with coffee, others roast carrots and beets, and make a mixture of them with coffee. In some parts of France a mixture of equal parts of roasted chestnuts and coffee is used. It makes a very superior beverage to chicory, turnips, and all the other articles mentioned. The substitutes for coffee are innumerable, and so far as taste is concerned, this is a mere matter of cultivation. If any of these substitutes for coffee contained caffeine or a similar principle, they would answer the same purpose, and their use should be inculcated; but in all the analysis that we have examined of chicory, turnips, carrots, beets, peas, beans, corn and rye, no such substance as caffeine is mentioned, therefore they are not true substitutes for it in a chemical and physiological sense. We have been unable to obtain a satisfactory analysis of chestnuts and acorns, but it is well known that these contain tannic acid, and it is certain that caffeic acid is very nearly allied to it; hence they may have a close resemblance to coffee in taste, and perhaps in effect also. Scientific American.

"Pa, didn't you whip me for biting Tommy?" "Yes, my child, for you hurt him very much." "Well, then, pa, you ought to whip mamma's music teacher, too, for he bit her yesterday in the mouth, and I know it hurt her, because she put her arms around his neck and tried to choke him."

About Cotton.

It is calculated that the average weekly consumption of cotton in Great Britain last year was 22,900 bales, as compared with 45,900 bales in 1861, and 48,100 bales in 1860. The average weekly consumption of France last year was 5,208, as compared with 11,000 bales in 1861, and 12,000 bales in 1860. The average weekly consumption of the rest of the continent was reduced last year to 8,300 bales, as compared with 18,100 in 1861 and 18,600 in 1860. An average total is thus arrived at of 36,400 bales per week last year, in Europe, as compared with 75,000 bales per week in 1861 and 78,700 bales per week in 1860. The total receipts of cotton in New York during the month of January last was 21,493 bales.—Letters from British Consuls, Buenos and Molyneux, in South Carolina and Georgia, make the Southern crop of cotton last year to be about 700,000 bales of 500 lbs. each. They state that there are now 4,500,000 bales in the secession States. The last arrivals from California bring the intelligence that the cultivation of cotton of a superior quality has been entirely successful in several counties in that State, and in Southern Utah 95,000 lbs. have been baled and prepared for market. In the Tulare Valley, great preparations are making by the farmers there to cultivate the Peruvian kind. The Legislature of California seems to think highly of the prospect, and has authorized the expenditure of \$12,000 to promote the cultivation.—Scientific American

The Glut of Silver in Canada.

It is some gratification in these days of paper currency to know that there is coin still somewhere on the continent. If we have no specie the Canadians are supplied with it, and are consequently in just about as bad a fix as we are. The following paragraph tells the whole story:—"It would do a hard-money man good to go to Canada. The currency consists almost exclusively of American silver. Silver abounds everywhere. Everybody is loaded with it, and everybody tries to get rid of it, as people do of doubtful funds. The taxes are paid in silver, and the collectors take it by the bushel. The City Treasurer of Toronto has half a ton of it. The merchants have bags of it in their safes. The banks won't receive it. The Great Western Railway has issued printed notices that only five per cent of silver will be received for fare or freight. Only think of a country where you cannot pay your fare on the cars in silver coin! At Toronto, London and elsewhere, business men and firms have united in a general resolution to receive silver only at a discount of five per cent for Canada bank paper. This of course applies to American silver, as the Canadian and English coinage is a legal tender.—Think again of a region, within one mile of Detroit, in which the "dirty rags" issued by the bank are worth five cents on the dollar more than the shining coin!"—Detroit Advertiser.

FRANCE POSTS.—Taking the vast extent of our country into consideration, an incalculable expense is incurred every spring in the putting-up of new fences and the repairing of old ones. It has been found that one cause of this great trouble and expense is the rapid decay of those parts of timber fence posts that are inserted in the ground. Fences would last three times longer than they usually do, could those parts that are covered in the earth be so treated as to render them as durable as those parts that are exposed above ground. A great saving would therefore be effected by any simple method of treatment to prevent rot in fence posts. This may be effected in two ways. One by boiling the feet of fence posts in coal-tar; the other by charring them. A few farmers can obtain coal-tar, the latter mode is the most convenient for them to practice. About eighteen inches in length of the foot of each post should be charred to the depth of one-third of an inch. It is well known that charcoal is a very fixed substance. It will scarcely change its condition by exposure to the natural elements and it therefore forms an almost indestructible coating to the interior timber of posts.

A young married woman whose husband has "gone to the war," heard in conversation the remark that the government wanted more cavalry and more infantry. She replied that she knew nothing about cavalry but added with a sigh, that if more infantry was needed the government had better send some of the volunteers home again.

Indiana Legislative Summary.

Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1863.

SENATE.—The bill for apportioning the State for legislative purposes was made the special order in committee of the whole on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M. A number of bills were introduced reaching to No. 145. A memorial was received from the 34th regiment, and ordered to be printed with those from the Army of the Cumberland. The bill to compel railroads to keep on hand sufficient rolling stock to accommodate the trade along their lines was debated by Messrs. Browne, of Randolph, Shields, Mansfield, Corbin, Ray, Murray, and Graves, and finally recommitted to the Judiciary Committee with an amendment.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted for the unfurling of the national flag over the dome of the Capitol, saluted by 100 guns, in honor of the Union, on the 23d of February, after an amendment, considering that we did not want all these things done on Sunday, fixing the 23d for this magnificent display of our patriotism. Bills extending time to railroad companies who have expended \$2,000 per mile—affecting the Cincinnati and Fort Wayne—and authorizing foreign railroads to make connections with Indiana roads, and to increase pay of Supreme Court Reporter, were passed. Bills reaching No. 237 introduced. Mr. Hanna introduced his Military and Executive Council bill, which was passed to a second reading. A number of bills, were read a second time and referred. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, 1863.

SENATE.—It was a working day in the Senate. The bills on second reading were read up and referred, and a number passed. The discussions were confined to the acts under consideration. The following were passed:

Requiring railroad companies in this State to have three fourths of their directors elected from resident stockholders; to amend the Supervisors' act (the bill gives power to the County Commissioners to collect the road tax in any township in money under certain restrictions); to amend section 1 of the common school law (the bill defines negroes and mulattoes, as used in the law, to consist of one eighth or more of negro blood); defining bastardy and prescribing penalties therefor; to amend section 2 of the act in relation to County Auditors; to legalize appropriations for the support of the families of volunteers; prescribing fees to be charged by the Secretary and Auditor of State in certain cases; to fix the time of holding the Common Pleas Court in the fifth judicial district; to amend section 7 of the act providing a Reporter for the Supreme Court; for the appointment of Master Commissioners in the several counties; to authorize County Commissioners to organize turnpike companies.

HOUSE.—Mr. Lasselle's peace and armistice joint resolution, coming up on special order, it was amended, referred to Committee on Federal Relations, and set for next Tuesday. The Congressional apportionment bill was introduced. Gentlemen belonging to Committee of Ways and Means reported that they had destroyed an amount of cancelled land and treasury notes. Bills were introduced reaching 237. Bill to more effectually protect the rights of citizens, and to enforce obedience to the writ of habeas corpus, was passed; also bill granting jurisdiction to the United States over arsenal grounds in Indianapolis. The day was chiefly devoted to business, and many matters not of general interest were definitely acted on.

QUANTUM SUFFICIENT.—A Jackson county (Ind.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer gives the following plea of exemption by a drafted Hoosier in that county: A very robust, healthy-looking man, weighing about one hundred and ninety pounds, entered a doctor's office to get a certificate of exemption. On being questioned if he was able to do a day's work, he said he could do more than any other man in the place! Can you carry a musket and knapsack all day? Yes, he could, and his weight, too! Can you walk all day? Yes—further than a race-horse can run! Well what is the matter! "I'm a dam'd fool and I can prove it! I voted for Abraham Lincoln!"

A little girl, who like all other good little girls, repeats her prayers nightly before she goes to bed, had her mind so occupied with a certain play thing during the day and evening that it mingled with her customary evening devotions, so she commenced thus: "Ooo Father, who art in Heaven mamma, won't you give me a little house?—Thy kingdom come—with a string to it!"