THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY

CLEMENT DOANE.

OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON WEST MAIN STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., $1 50
For six months, : : : : : : 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For square of 10 lines or less, 1 we'k, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 75 cts.

Longer advertisements at the same rate. A fraction over even square or squares, counted as a square. These are the terms for transient advertisements; a reasonable deduction will be made to regular advertisers.

Notices of appointment of administrators and legal notices of like character to be paid in advance.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES.

For Township officers, each $1.00
For County " " 2.50
For District, Circuit, or State, 5.00

BRUNO BUETTNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
And Notary Public,
JASPER INDIANA.
Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry Counties, Indiana. July 19, '68-y

Clement Doane,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
JASPER, INDIANA.
WILL attend promptly to any business intrusted to him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office in the Courier building, on West Main street.

G. T. B. Carr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.
Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties.
☞Office on the South side of the Public Square. Sept 30, '68.

L. Q DEBRULER W. A TRAYLOR.
DeBRULER & TRAYLOR,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.
Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections. March 20, '69-y

MALOTT, COBB & SCHAFER.
Attys at Law.
JASPER, INDIANA.
WILL PRACTICE IN COURTS OF DUBOIS COUNTY.
☞Special attention given to the Collection of Claims.
April 17, '68.

F. HAHN & CO.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
TROY, IND.
DEALERS IN
Produce, Barley, Oats and Lime.
Lower Wharf-Boat Proprietors,
TROY, INDIANA
Sept. 29, '67-6m*

Kelly, Barger & Ferrebach.
Carpenters
AND
CABINET MAKERS
CORNER OF WEST AND MCDONALD STREETS
JASPER, INDIANA
FURNITURE
Will give prompt attention to putting up buildings in the best style, and are always ready to make contracts for work.
Cabinet making of all kinds promptly attended to, and a general assortment of the best furniture kept on hand, and for sale at reasonable prices. Give us a call at John Buchert's former stand. Jan 29, '69-y.

UNION BAKERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY,
BY
GOTTLIEB SCHOTTNER
ON East Main Street, directly in front of the Court House, Jasper, Ind. Good bread and cakes always on hand. Baking done for Weddings and parties on short notice, and warranted satisfactory. Confectionery, Nuts and fruits for sale. Patronage is respectfully solicited. Aug. 6, '69-1y

Furniture! Furniture!
THE undersigned informs the public that he has now, and will constantly keep on hand, or manufacture to order, all the latest and most fashionable varieties of Furniture, such as
Wardrobes,
Bureaus,
Bedsteads,
Tables,
Lounges.
and a large assortment of chairs, of the best styles. He respectfully invites those desiring anything in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident he can please them, at his new shop, on the corner of the Public Square, west of the court-house.
November 19, 1867 JACOB ALTES.

For the Jasper Weekly Courier.

Adopted by Duff's Poet.

—o—

Oh! the pangs that rend my heart,
The deadly thrust of beautys dart.
Ah, the cruel woman, why dust thou
Seek to kill a mortal now
By icy words and bitter sneer?
Can you not smile? Just once, my dear,
And suffer yourself to be caressed,
And give this aching bosom rest.

Refuse, and my fondest hopes are blighted.
Kiss me, and we will be united
In the sweet bond of purest love,
Can you not smile my darling dove?
And give to me that heart of thine,
Sweet little Etti, will thou be mine?
And let our lives at once be blended.
There now! this wonderful POEM'S ENDED.

CAPTAIN HAWS.

DUFF, INDIANA, April 25th.

An Astounding Discovery in Chemistry.

Mr. Theophile Ladislas Zchwesofaski, one of the cleverest pupils of Baron Liebig, has just made an astounding discovery in chemistry, viz: the silicious and aluminous ethers. It is but necessay to pour into a champagn glass a certain quantity of these two ethers to produce almost instanteously the most magnificent stones; combined with very pure oxide of iron the aluminous ether produces ruby; with sulphate of copper, the sapphire; with salts of maganese the amethyst; with salts of nickle, the emerald; with salts of chrome, the silicious ether produces the different colorations of the topaz. These ethers evaporate with a penetrative perfume, which several persons have declared to be agreeable. The salts crystalize very regularly as soon as the liquid part has gone The corindons obtain through this means are not quite as hard as the natural ones; but if the operation is carefully done the brilliancy is admirable. The silica and alumina which constitute the earths and clays are principles easily found in in the different parts of the globe; and the preparation of the new ethers; though delicate, costs very little. This discovery will bring forth a revolution not only in the jewelry, but in most of our industrial arts.

The State Geologist.

State Geologist Cox may be a very eminent geologist, and is; but we submit that he has devoted about enough time and labor to the interests of the coal and iron men of Clay county and Indianapolis and Terre Haute. There are other sections of Indiana quite as rich in minerals, and as important in the results that a geological survey would bring about, as Clay county; and if Professor Cox can find an interval in his devotion to the Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and Clay county interest, to devote to the counties of Daviess, Sullivan, Gibson, Pike, Crawford, and Dubois, he will only fulfill his obligations as a public official to other sections of the State. At all events, we trust the State Geologist will now introduce an interregnum into the Clay county comedy, and allow the curtain to go down on that part of the play, and remain down until his auditors have an opportunity for a long yawn, a strong yawn, and a yawn altogether.

[New Albany Ledger.

How a Camel goes through the Eye of a Needle.

The passage from the New Testament, "It is easier for a camel," etc, has perplexed many good men, who have read it literally. In Oriental cities there are in large gates small and very low apertures, called metaphorically "needle's eyes." These entrances are too narrow for a camel to pass through them in the ordinary manner, or even if loaded.—When a loaded camel has to pass through one of these entrances, it kneels down, its load is removed, and then it shuffles through on its knees. "Yesterday,"—writes lady Duff Gordon, from Cairo, "I saw a camel go through the eye of a needle—that is, the low-arched door of an enclosure. He must kneel, and bow his head, to creep through; and thus the rich man must humble himself."

☞ THE City Council of Mount Carmel, (Illinois,) adopted an ordinance at the last meeting of that body, providing for an election on the 16th of May, to determin whether or not the city will subscribe $50 000 to aid the New Albany and St. Louis Air-Line Railway.—The ordinance provides that the company shall complete their road from a junction with the Evansville and Crawfordsville road and to the east bank of the Wabash river and runs cars thereon before the money is paid.

☞ A Columbus photographer presented a revolver at the head of a gentleman who was sitting for his photograh, with the cheering remark: "My reputation as artist it at stake. If you don't look smiling, I'll blow your brains out." He smole a ghastly smile.

How to Advertise.

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The following excellent remarks relative to the most judicious mode of advertising, are from the Hartford, (Connecticut,) COURANT. As the business season has opened, and the enterprising dealers are cogitating on the best method of securing the attention and patronage of the public, the suggestions, will prove useful to them:

The secret of advertising is not yet discovered by all who advertise. A good deal of money and space is wasted in clumsy announcements which nobody reads, and heavy standing placards which no more stimulate purchasers than the names on signs. Much money is also wasted in circulars which are thrown into entries and down cellar-ways, and always received with contempt; or in so-called advertising sheets, which nobody reads. There is no medium that comes into such close contact with the people as the newspaper; and if advertisers only understand their busines they could make their part of the paper interesting as any other part of it. In many of the German papers advertising is carried to an extent of which we have no idea. The newspaper is the real exchange. Everybody goes to it with all his wants, and almost all his woes. The consequence is that the sheets are are as lively as neighborhood gossip, and often the pages devoted to advertising are the best parts of the paper. And the papers are read through. The announcements are always short, and one looks at them to see what the world has to offer him that day, by way of business or amusement. Somebody, somewhere, announces something that interests you every day, and so life is made more endurable, trade is quickened, and wants are supplied. We look to see a more general use of the advertising columns of newspapers in this country for all the wants and queries of this life.

☞ The New Albany Ledger pays the following tribute to the services of Mr. KERR to his party in the discharge of his Congressional duties. Alluding to his speech on the Louisiana election case, the Ledger remarks:

While in the face of this complete showing of the right of the excluded men to seats in Congress, the Radicals continue to vote the wretched carpet-baggers the seats, Mr. Kerr does not, on this account, relax his labors, but with a knowledge of the pre-judgment of the cases, he continues, with indefatigable earnestness, to perform his duty. We are glad of it. He is making up the history of the Radical party. It will tell in the future. He is arraying facts that will place upon the record forever the infamy of the present majority in Congress. Mr. Kerr is no mere speech maker, who upon any and every occasion claims the attention of Congress and the country, but his efforts are such as evidently cost him great pains and close and earnest labor, and hence it is that they always gain the closest attention in the halls of Congress. We have generally published Mr. Kerr's speeches for the same reason. He makes no speeches for buncombe. They all contain sound political information, and are eagerly read by the people. We would be glad to publisp the argument of this late effort, but do not deem it best to separate it from the local facts concerning the condition of affairs in Louisiana, for which we have not room.

☞ DR. HALL, in his book just published, relates the case of a man who was cured of billiousness by going without his supper and drinking freely of lemonade. Every morning, says the doctor, "this patient rose with a wonderful sense of rest, refreshment and a feeling as though the blood had been literally washed, cleansed and cooled by the lemonade and the fast." His theory is that food will be used as a remedy for many diseases successfully. For examples, he instances cures of spitting blood by use of salt; water-melons, epilepsy and yellow fever; kidney affections, celery; poison, olive or sweet oil; pounded cranberries applied to the parts affected, erysipelas; hydropobia, onions, etc. So that the thing to do in order to keep in good health is really to know what to eat and not what medicine to take.

☞ THE late Dr. Bethune once entered the crowded cabin of a Brooklyn ferry-boat, and while looking about for a seat suddenly heard himself addressed by name. Turning round he found a man standing, who said, "Doctor, take my seat; it is an honor to give such a man a seat. Ever since I heard of that big church in New York trying to get you away by giving you a call of $5,000, and you said you'd see 'em d——d first, I have had great respect for you, and I think it an honor to give you a seat."

☞ THE following conundrum was cooked twenty minutes to make it sufficiently hard: What is the difference between a donky and the only empire in South America? The one brays, well, the other Brazil.

[From the Eastern Argus.]

The White House Festivities---A Guinea Gobbler at a State Dinner.

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Mrs. Senator Revels, the wife of the distinguished "man and brother," who sits in the seat of Jefferson Davis in the Upper House at Washington, arrived in that city on Thursday last, the 17th instant, and was entertained the next day at a State dinner party by Gen'l. Grant, General Butler, General Schenck, Gen'l. Garfield, and other military imbeciles of note, accompanied by their wives and daughters, were among the company.—Mrs. Revels passed from the drawing-room to the dining-room on the arm of Senator Sumner, and occupied a seat at the table between that gentleman and the President. Her conversation charmed the company even more than her appearance, although the refined and instinctive taste of dress in which the ladies of Guinea was distinguished was sweetly apparent in the decoration of her person. A turban of mild scarlet with yellow border—a crimson moir antique, with blue and green flounces, and buttons of dainty brass—red slippers with white rosettes—with a massive necklace of barbaric pearls—half a dozen breast-pins of curious workmanship—a few neat rings and a gilt belt united to form a toilette in which purity and simplicity were exquisitely united. Mrs. Revels partook freely of the Executive nourishment, and avowed her satisfaction over the cookery at almost every bite with a frankness quite refreshing in the saloons of the State. "See heah," she remarked, as she passed her plate for another cut of the ham, "of all dem dishes guv me the hog and hominy—Golly! but dat's a nice piece of bacon! Yah! Yah! it reminds me of possum fat. Dese is good cookins, Hiram." This last observation was of course addressed to the partner of her bosom. There was a general feeling at the table that 'Court Circles" had received in this estimable matron a remarkable addition. On her departure at the close of the entertainment, General Grant, with his wonted urbanity, remarked that he "WOULD LIKE TO SEE MORE OF HER," to which Mrs. Revels, with uncommon tact, replied: "Yah! Yah! Can't see no more of me dis time, but I's GITTIN low-necked dresses. Dis yeah high one was made down Souf."

Block Coal in Pike County.

Gentlemen who reside in this city, and who have just returned from an extended trip through Pike county, state that block coal, equal to that in Clay county, has been discovered in Pike, and that the deposit extends entirely through a portion of the county, and inexhaustible. Specimens of the coal have been brought to this city, and several lumps weighing over one hundred pounds each, will arrive here this week.

This is an important discovery, inasmuch as the coal beds lie directly on the surveyed route of the New Albany and St. Louis Air-Line Rail-way, and will have the effect to greatly increase the already excited interest that is being taken in the building of the road. The coal is said to be equal in quality to any in the United States, and superior for smelting purposes. When the mineral wealth of Pike, Dubois, and Crawford counties is fully developed, it will be found that block coal and iron exist in those counties of a quality equal to any found elsewhere in the State, and in quantities that will supply the demand for ages to come. The completion of the New Albany and St. Louis Air-Line Railway will make these valuable minerals available.—[New Albany Ledger.

—A writer of the present day reaches this conclusion: 'The brain of the country is not in office. The reward is not sufficient to tempt intellectual men; and if it were, the process through which positions are attained shuts them out.—A man who spends years in cultivating his mind, has no time to study out the mean ways of politics; and if he had, I doubt whether his pride of character would permit his adopting them."

☞ A stranger, observing an ordinary roller-rule on the table, took it up, and, on inquiringits use, was answered, "It is a rule for counting-houses." Too well bred, as he construed politeness, to ask unnecessary questions, he turned it over and over, up and down, repeatedly, and at last, in a proxysm of bowed curiosity, he inquired, "How, in the name of wonder, do you count houses with this?"

☞ Our streets are drying up very fast, and all the ladies have put on clean stockings so we have been told.—Martin County Herald.

Why don't you come out square, and acknowledge you have been peeping Mr. Herald.

☞ Five progressive and intelligent ladies of Alfordsville donated $25 each to assist in the construction of the Rockport Railroad last week.—Martin County Herald.

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

In order to ascertain the bearins of the fifteenth amendment, and ascertain fally what is proposed to be accomplished by it, is, perhaps indispensable that the fourteenth amendment, which was said to have been adopted some two years since, should be read in connection with it. The fourteenth amendment provides:

"That all persons born and naturalized in the Unted States are citizens thereof; and that no State shall abridge the privileges or deny to citizens the equal protection of the law."

It will be perceived that the language here used is, "that all persons," not all male persons, but "all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof, and that no State shall abridge the privileges or deny to citisens the equal protection of the law." The fifteenth amendment provides that.

"The right of citixens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

In his proclumation announcing the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, the President says that the negroes are to-day legal and qualified voters in every State in the Union If that be true, it can only be because the fifteenth amendment declared those of them who were born in the United States to be citizens, for the fifteenth amendment goes only to the right of citizens to vote.

And now, under the fourteenth amendment, are not the women citizens? Does not that "amendment" say that "all persons born or naturalized in the United State are citizens!" If so, then, under the fourteenth amendment, they are citizens. Then what does the fourteenth amendment say about the privileges of citizens? It says that "no State shall abridge the privileges or deny to citizens the equal protection of the law." Is not the elective franchise one of the privileges of citizens? Can any State, without violating the fourteenth amendment, "abridge" that or any other "privilege" of the citizens? Can any State therefore, deprive women, who are not citizens, of the privilege of voting!

Again, the fourteenth amendment says that "no State shall deny to citizens the equal protection of the law." Does not the law protect all other citizens in the exercise of the privilege of the elective franchise? The women being citizens, are they not thus guaranteed "the equal protection of the law" in the exercise of the privilege of voting? As the privilege of voting is thus guaranteed to other citizens, how can it be denied to the women citizens, in the face of the declaration of the fourteenth amendment, that "no State shall abridge the privileges or deny to citizens the equal protection of the law."

It is proper to remark here that if these propositions be correct and the women are thus made voters, that the elective franchise is conferred upon the negro women equally with the white women, because the fifteenth amendment provides that "no State shall abridge the right of citizens to vote on account of race, color, etc." There are other beauties about the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments that remain to be developed. All the States, we believe, have laws in existence that deny the elective franchise to criminals who have served in the penitentiary, unless they have been restored to all the privileges of citizenship by having been pardoned out. Under the operation of the fifteenth amendment the inmates of all the pententiaries become voters also. That amendment declares that "the right of citizens to vote shall not be abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

There is another large class of citizens, though a much more respectable class than the one last referred to, that are made voters under the operation of the fifteenth amendment, if that amendment shall be fairly carried out. Under the laws of Congress, and under the laws of the Southern States, the right to vote is denied to citizens "on account of previous conditions of servitude" in the rebel army. As, under the fifteenth amendment, in no State can "the right of citizens to vote be abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," it follows, of course, that servitude in the rebel army can not hereafter disqualify a citizens from the right and privilege of exercising the elective franchise. It will thus be seen that under a strict construction of the articles, much more has been accomplished, by the adoption of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, than was generally supposed to be the object of those who concocted and ratified them.

[Quincy Herald.

☞ LOUIS XIV., once said: "When I go away, after hearing some of the court preacher, I say: 'What a wonderful preacher he is! what splendid power of eloquence he has! what a great man he is!" But when I go away from hearing Father Massillon, I leave saying: "What a poor, wretched sinner I am! how wicked I am!"