

THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE,

Saturday Morning, Feb. 16, 1886.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
CHARLES H. BOWEN.

The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 if not paid within the year.

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LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
Crawfordsville!

Advertisers call up and examine our list of
SUBSCRIBERS.

All kinds of JOB WORK done to order.

To Advertisers.

Every advertisement handed in for publication should have written upon it the number of times the advertiser wishes inserted. If not so stated, it will be inserted until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the best and the largest assortment of NEW and FANCY JOB TYPE ever brought to this place. We insist on doing the best work done to call up, and we will show them our assortment of type, cuts, &c. We have got them and no mistake. Work done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

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E. W. CARR, U. S. Newspaper Advertising Agent, Evans Building, N. W. corner of Third and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

S. H. PARVIN, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to procure advertisements.

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For President in 1886,
JESSE D. BRIGHT,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

Democratic Nominations.

For Governor,
ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of White.
For Lieut. Governor,
JOHN C. WALKER, of Laporte.
For Secretary of State,
DANIEL McCLELLAN, of Morgan.
For Auditor of State,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.
For Treasurer of State,
AQUILLA JONES, of Bartholomew.
For Attorney General,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
WILLIAM C. LARRABEE, of Putnam.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone.
For Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court,
GORDON TANNER, of Jackson.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

HARRIAM N. FITCH, Senatorial
ALVIN P. HOVEY, Elector.
1st Dist.—WILLIAM F. PARROT,
2d Dist.—SIMON K. WOLFE,
3d Dist.—SAMUEL W. SHORT,
4th Dist.—D. JONES,
5th Dist.—EDMOND JOHNSON,
6th Dist.—MARTIN M. RAY,
7th Dist.—JAMES M. HANNA,
8th Dist.—JAMES M. McCLELLAN,
9th Dist.—ORRIS EVERTS,
10th Dist.—E. P. RANDALL,
11th Dist.—S. S. MICKLE.

Notice to Tax Payers OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

ALL those who have not paid their taxes for the year 1885, and previous years, are respectfully informed that the third Monday in March being the limit fixed for their settlement, a penalty of ten per centum on all taxes due and unpaid at that time, will be promptly added and collected. Every tax payer who has not done so, is requested to come in and settle without cost, as I will be compelled to force collection after that date.

J. R. COONS, Treasurer.

Crawfordsville, Jan. 30th, 1886.—n29w6.

FUSION PLATFORM.

"Abolitionists to rule America."
"Let the Union slide!"

Watchword for the Campaign:

"Put none but NIGGERS on guard to-night."—FRED. DOUGLASS.

The Lafayette American in connection with the fusion papers of that town, have taken in high dudgeon an article we saw proper to write not long since, in reference to T. L. Breckenridge, a resident itinerant vagabond of Lafayette. The American seems to be terribly exercised about it, and pitches into us even more savagely than Swallow-tail, of the Courier. We presume when the fawning sycophant of the American is informed that the Democracy of Montgomery county are fully competent to manage their own affairs and conduct their own organ as best suits them, he will not henceforth be so swift to administer reproofs or tender unasked for advice. Of course the Democratic party cannot be held responsible for the cringing timidity of an editor. We shall treat all political preachers alike, Breckenridge with his abolition, negro-stealing eccentricities not excepted.

Mr. JAMES VANANSDALL, one of the most incorrigible old liners in the Democratic party, presented us a few days since, with a couple of papers of fine Turkish smoking tobacco, together with a dozen of new pipes. Such generosity is deserving of more than a mere passing notice, and we take this opportunity of recommending to the public, particularly to the young ladies, Mr. V., as the prince of good fellows. Artless and winning in his manners, he cannot fail to captivate the most obdurate hearts, old maids not excepted.

Destruction of the Ristine House— Indifference of Providing against Fires.

This old favorite Hotel that has stood for so many years in our town, was destroyed by fire on Friday night, the 7th inst. The fire when first discovered, at about 9 1/2 o'clock, was found to proceed from the kitchen, which spread rapidly to the main building, and in less than an hour the entire establishment was a mass of ruins. Most of the furniture was saved in a damaged condition. As a matter of course but little could be done to stop the progress of the flames, there being but few buckets and very little water at hand.

The indifference of our citizens to provide against fires is certainly astonishing. The spirit of old foggyism that has rested like a nightmare over the place for the last thirty years, seems to be so fixed that the genial rays of enterprise will never penetrate it. They are a good deal like the old negro, that never thatched his roof in dry weather from the fact that it then didn't need it, and in wet weather because it rained. They all admit that we ought to have something to extinguish fires, such conclusions being arrived at about the time some persons dwelling is being burnt down. Crawfordsville has now some three thousand inhabitants and the population rapidly increasing, yet she has neither a fire engine or a cistern. The only thing she possesses in the way of fire implements is a few hooks and ladders, the latter of which are so heavy, that at the present fire over fifteen minutes were consumed in getting one of them raised on the building. We think the inventor of those ladders designed them to be raised by machinery. One thing is certain, that some steps must be taken, and that too immediately, to provide against the devouring element, or one of these mornings we shall wake up minus a town.

THE TEMPLE OF HONOR.

In a recent number of our paper, we took occasion to notice an institution of the above name. Our object in so doing was to warn the Democratic party of what we considered one of the many traps set to entangle them into the meshes of fusionism. At the time of writing the article, we had not the slightest conception that its authorship would be attributed to our worthy and much esteemed friend B. W. Hanna, and we will say right here, that the correspondent of the Journal is in error in attributing the article in question to Mr. H., who knew nothing of it until it appeared in the columns of the Review. As a matter of course this gentlemanly correspondent, who has thus lampooned an innocent individual, will not be slow in making such suitable apologies as the case demands. His being a templar and a man of honor, certainly warrants us in the belief of these conjectures. Who this terrible assailant is, we are unable to divine. But it is a pity that so much withering and excruciating sarcasm should have been wasted and well nigh exhausted on the wrong person. We suggest that the fellow whose incognito is shrouded in so much mystery, re-publish his communication, substituting our name in place of Mr. Hanna's. Then if he is responsible for his assertions, he will have at least sufficient manliness and courage to come out under his own proper signature. Come Bughum, trot out your new sub-rosa into open daylight, that we may view, with an admiring gaze, the fine proportions of his cerebrum.

DAVIS & GARVIN are now engaged in making extensive additions to their mammoth cheap store, in order to meet the demands of their fast increasing trade. Next Monday they both start for the east, to make their spring purchases, and they assure us that it is their intention to have on sale, by the middle of March, the very largest stock of dry goods, clothing, &c., ever offered in Crawfordsville. Davis & Garvin have a wide spread reputation for selling goods cheap, and we would recommend such of our friends as wish to buy their goods at low prices and be dealt fairly with, to open accounts with them for the ensuing year. In addition to the business they have heretofore carried on, their increased accommodations will enable them to keep constantly on hand, a large stock of groceries, which they will at all times be prepared to furnish their customers at the lowest prices.

THE COST OF A SPEAKER.—The pay of members of the House of Representatives, for the time spent in balloting for Speaker, amounts, in the aggregate, to a sum of three hundred and ten thousand dollars. If to this we add the pay of Senators who have been kept idle, or all but idle, during the time the House was disorganized, the salaries of clerks, messengers, &c., and the expenses of publishing an official report of the proceedings, we would have a sum of not less than half a million dollars to set down against the single act of the season thus far—namely, the election of Speaker. Mr. BAXTER, the most costly Speaker which Congress or the country has ever had.

NEW HOTEL.

The subject of building a large and commodious hotel is at present the all engrossing topic of conversation among our citizens. Many plans have been proposed and many good offers made in the way of putting in corner lots as stock. There seems to be a general unanimity of opinion as regards the necessity of the town being supplied with a good hotel. All that is now needed is simply for the citizens to arrive at some definite conclusion as to where the proposed building shall be erected. The only obstacle that now presents itself is, not as to how the stock can be raised, but where shall we build. We are aware that there are many individual interests at stake in this matter, but we see no reason why such considerations should defeat an enterprise that promises so much for the credit and future prosperity of our town. We sincerely hope that no citizen will allow any petty jealousies and trifling interest to influence him for a moment from putting his shoulder to the wheel and assisting with one united effort in accomplishing this work. The mechanics of the town have expressed themselves ready and willing to contribute not only a portion of their labor, but to supply, to a considerable extent, the material necessary for the construction of a hotel, putting them in as stock. Why, then, we ask, under such favorable prospects, should this matter be delayed and in the end defeated? We answer that there is no reason. Nothing but envy and jealousy can do it, and we are slow to believe that such will be the case. Then let there be no more useless discussion about this matter, but let the location be selected immediately, we care not where it is, and the books opened for subscription. Let the watch word be, on with the hotel.

WARDEN'S OPERA TROUPE.

This celebrated Troupe from New York, will give two grand concerts at this place, on next Monday and Tuesday evenings. They are pronounced by the press as being superior to either the Christie's or Campbell's. The Indianapolis State Sentinel thus speaks of them:

The Concert of WARDEN'S Opera Troupe at Masonic Hall last night, was one of the best of the kind ever given in this city. It is not saying too much to speak thus highly of their performances. Those who admire good music, and who delight in fun and humor should attend the concert this evening. There is nothing in the whole performance offensive to the most refined taste, as the hundreds who have attended the concerts can testify. Go everybody, and be delighted.

THE PANORAMA OF NEW YORK CITY.

The Centre Church in this place was crowded to overflowing Thursday evening, to see this fine work of art. We were one of the audience at that time and can assure our readers that all is seen on the Panorama that the bill advertises to be seen, and more. You can read the seventy-five thousand letters on the signs of Broadway as distinctly as you can those over the store doors on Commercial Block in Crawfordsville. It exhibits this (Friday) evening, and to-morrow (Saturday) in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, and in the evening at 7.

The Cincinnati Columbian says 20,000 persons visited it in that city—an Indianapolis paper says, "it gives the spectator quite as good an idea of the great emporium as he could get by a weeks visit. All the buildings, piers crooked streets thronged with a hurrying crowd—'walking' as somebody once said 'as if they had a dinner before them, and the devil behind them'—the jam of omnibuses, drays and carts, the banks of Wall street, printing shops of Nassau, shipping warehouses of South, the tumble down sheds and the miserable population of the Five Points, the tombs, the splendid residences of Fifth Avenue and Union Park, the great hotels and magnificent churches are depicted just as they would be seen by an actual observer. We can conceive of nothing of greater interest to those who have never seen the great city of Gotham, or even to those who have seen it, than such an exhibition."

AFRICAN OPERA.

Those of our citizens who intend visiting the opera on next Monday and Tuesday evenings will bear in mind that they must go early if they wish to procure good seats. The Lafayette American says:

WARDEN'S Opera Troupe resume their performances at Spencer Hall this evening. We have not seen a more delighted audience for a long time than that present on Monday evening. On the programme we notice many gems—for instance, "Shell of Ocean," "Star of Home," "Welcome Home," &c. "The Railroad Gallop and terrific explosion" is too funny for description. It can't be beat.

The Louisville Courier thinks that if the breaking up of the present unequalled cold "spell" comes on with rains, there will be a flood, and greater destruction of property than was ever before known in the West. It exhorts all having property exposed to take care of it.

A well-known gentleman of Boston who has kept an accurate account of the thermometer and barometer during the last fifty years, states that the past month of January has averaged four-and-a-half degrees colder than any preceding January for the last thirty years.

KANSAS LIES.

The papers political and religious, teem with the most exaggerated statements and unscrupulous lies respecting the condition of things in Kansas. The liars are not regular and permanent citizens of Kansas, but persons who have gone to reside there temporarily, and to accomplish special objects. These persons are of three classes.

1. Correspondents of the New York Tribune, and other papers. They have been hired to go to Kansas for the express purpose of becoming correspondents of the papers. They are paid by the line, and the bigger the lie they can tell the bigger price they can command. This course would not pay well in the long run. A newspaper had better pay for reliable information than for falsehoods. But for the present, as the public pulse now beats in relation to Kansas, lying pays much better than truth.

2. Missionaries who correspond with the religious newspapers. These persons may not intend to lie outright, but they allow themselves to be hoaxed and gulled by unreliable information. They hear rumors and surmises, and without enquiring into the truth of what they have heard rumored, they sit down and write in a high-falutin style, in bad grammar and worst taste, to the ADVOCATES and the INDEPENDENTS, matters concerning which "they know not of what they affirm." Of all men, a missionary, a new comer in a new country, is the least qualified to give reliable information.

3. Politicians who have gone to Kansas for the express and only purpose of restoring their fallen fortunes. Men who have entirely run down in their own State, men who could not be elected constable in any township where they are known, have gone to Kansas with the hope of being floated into position by some chance wave. They are ready to exaggerate, misrepresent and falsify both facts and fancies, for the purpose of accomplishing their own objects of self aggrandizement.

There is no doubt but that there have been some disorders in Kansas, but none yet so aggravated as those which have happened, unvarnished, in Cincinnati and Louisville. No doubt but many of the members of the present Legislature of Kansas were elected by illegal votes, but the fault lies at the door of A. H. Reeder, the Governor, now the special favorite of these same lying agitators. Neither the President nor the present Governor has any authority to correct these irregularities. No doubt but the quiet and permanent people of Kansas have been interfered with in their rights by outsiders, both from Massachusetts and Missouri. But for all these evils there is a legitimate, safe and effectual remedy, and that remedy will in due time be applied, unless the country is hurried into civil war, and the union of the States destroyed by the wild projects of such men as CHASE and GREENE.—State Sentinel.

HE GIVES IT UP.

The following extracts are taken from the editorial Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette. Col. SCHUYLER writes thus despondingly.

As regards the Convention of the American party which is to assemble in Philadelphia on the 22nd of next month, I predict that it will never be able to unite, either upon candidates or upon a platform, and I draw my conclusion from what is daily transpiring in Congress. What are here known as the "National Americans," and who vote for Mr. Fuller for Speaker, will never unite, either upon candidates or platform, with such men as Campbell, Gallows, Spooner or Ford upon the question of slavery, and its extension into Kansas or Nebraska. They are as "national," as the Democrats headed by Frank Pierce.

Before reaching Washington I entertained a hope that a union of the opposition party would be made, North and South, upon a conservative yet liberal basis. That hope has vanished. The South make no concessions though they demand many. They think they are liberal when they cast their votes for such Northern men as Messrs. Fuller and Richardson, and support a President from the North like Mr. Pierce, but they can never be induced to vote for such men as Lewis D. Campbell and N. P. Banks, nor will they support a Presidential candidate who entertains these sentiments.

KANSAS LIES.—The Providence Post has been at some trouble to look up the number of lies the abolitionists have circulated about Kansas, and the result of its investigation is, "that during the past year at least one hundred Methodist ministers, fifty to seventy-five Baptist ministers, fifteen to twenty quakers, twenty-five to thirty orthodox deacons and two hundred and fifty very peaceable, very respectable, remarkably harmless settlers in Kansas, have been murdered, or tarred and feathered, or tied hand and foot, and placed on rafts, by the 'Border Ruffians of Missouri!' We thought 'the outrages' had been more numerous than this, but this list 'will do.'"

OWNING UP.—A Fusion paper in Connecticut acknowledged that about two-thirds of the stories about the outrages of the Missourians in Kansas are utterly ridiculous. It says:

"The great hue and cry constantly kept up about Kansas affairs, is getting to be really ridiculous. We confess that we are heartily sick of it. One day the Republican prints treat us to long accounts headed with big capitals, of the outrages committed upon free state men, and the very next day a modest paragraph informs us that the story, after all, was 'slightly exaggerated,' a telegraph hoax, or some other humbug. The whole thing is beginning to smack strongly of political jargon. One is only safe in believing just about one-third of the accounts that reach us through the New York Tribune, and similar prints, from the Territory."

THE BRITISH CAMP AND ANNIE LAURIE.

We give below the words of "Annie Laurie," now the most popular ballad in the British Camp. It was sung by the second Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the night prior to the attack on the Great Redan.—A correspondent, who was present on the occasion, writes:

"Hundreds of voices, in the most exact time and harmony, sang together:
'And for Bonnie Annie Laurie,
I'd lay me downe and dee!'
The effect was extraordinary; at least I felt it so. I never heard any chorus in an oratorio rendered with greater solemnity. The heart of each singer was evidently far over the sea. It was more like a psalm than a ballad; for at such a time, on the eve of a great battle, a soldier only thinks of his love and his God."

ANNIE LAURIE.

Maxwellton braes are bonnie,
Where early fa's the dew,
And it's there that Annie Laurie
Gie'd me her promise true;
Gie'd me her promise true,
Which ne'er forgot will be,
And for Bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me downe and dee.

Her brow is like the snow drift—
Her throat is like the swan—
Her face is the fairest
That e'er the sun shone on—
That e'er the sun shone on,
And dark and blue is her e'e;
And for Bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me downe and dee.

Like dew on the gowans lying
Is the fa' o' her fairy feet,
Like the winds of summer sighing
Her voice is low and sweet,
Her voice is low and sweet,
And she's a' the world to me,
And for Bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me downe and dee.

The United States and Russia are the aggressive powers of the present day, the one in the old world the other in the new. The theory of the Romanoffs is, that they should possess the Black Sea, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Persia and India; that their empire should stretch from the Arctic Circle to Ceylon, as it already reaches from Finland to Kamtschatka. The Republican theory is, that they should hoist the stars and stripes on the north pole, and place the same piece of bunting on the shores of Cape Horn. Universal empire, as far as may be, is at once the ambition and the bane of the Autocrat and Democrat.—Toronto Globe.

But how is it with France and England, the principal allies in the present war? Within the present century France has acquired extensive dominions in Northern Africa. And Great Britain, holding her seat in an island of moderate size, near the Western coast of Europe, boasts that the sun never sets on her dominions. She has seized a great portion of South-Eastern Asia, Southern Africa, and Islands in the South Pacific, some of which, like Australia, are of the magnitude of continents. "But," say her apologists, "she has no wish to conquer more, and is anxious to avoid new responsibilities." Where is the proof of this? Is she not trying to obtain a route to her Eastern possessions, through the heart of Asia? If she is anxious to avoid responsibilities, why not at once renounce her claims to the Bay Islands and the Mosquito Protectorate? Lectures to this country against an aggressive spirit, would come with a better grace from a quarter where they would not be contradicted and neutralized by the example of the greediest and most aggressive nation of modern times.

John S. C. Abbott has recently received from the Emperor of France a rich gold medal and a letter, in acknowledgment of the Emperor's appreciation of Mr. Abbott's History of Napoleon, a copy of which the author had transmitted to his Majesty through Hon. Mr. Mason, our Ambassador in Paris.

O'CONNELL describes religious bigotry in the following nervous language:

"She has no head, and cannot think—no heart, and cannot feel! When she moves, it is in wrath—when she pauses, it is amid ruin—her prayers are curses—God is a demon—her communion is death—her vengeance is eternity—her decalogue is written in the blood of victims—and if she stops for a moment in her infernal flight, it is upon a kindred rock to what her vulture fang for a more sanguinary desolation."

JUST FOUR HUNDRED YEARS.—The first book ever printed with a date appeared in 1455, just four centuries this very year. Nine years after, the Koran began to be publicly read at Constantinople, and at the same time the Bible was sent forth on the wings of the press, to the four quarters of the world, to counteract its baneful influence. And from that day to this the civilized world of Europe, and America indebted for that superiority which no second night of ignorance can darken, no new incursion of Vandalism can overthrow, to an enlightened, conscientious, independent press. Those four hundred years have changed the face of the earth.—Philadelphia Sun.

ANECDOTE OF FRANKLIN.—On the occasion, while Dr. Franklin was in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, he was busily engaged in some matter just as the Chaplain was about to pray. The preacher waited for the doctor to cease his attention to the object of his pursuit and attend to him, but finally the preacher spoke and said, "If the Hon. Philosopher will give his attention we will pray." Franklin, without raising his head, replied, "pray away."

INCREASE OF CRIME, DECLINE OF RELIGION, AND THE CAUSE THERE- OF.

It is undoubtedly true that crime has increased at least two-fold, in nearly all the States, in the last five years. During the same period, Christianity, in most of the old States, has been at a perfect standstill. In the city of New York, we are reliably informed, there are not so many Christian communicants outside of the Catholic church, as there were even ten years ago; and almost everywhere else the same or similar results are shown by undoubted statistics, and admitted by the highest authority in the churches.

Something has produced these results; and there can be no harm, we think, in inquiring what it is. If Christianity really possesses the beauties and virtues that are attributed to it, and vice is really the hideous monster that moralists and poets have painted it—how comes it that Christianity is declining and vice increasing? As citizens, if not Christians, we have a right to ask this question, for the community and the State are alike interested in it. It is our right to answer it, also, if we are willing to submit our answer to the scrutiny and criticism of both the political and the religious communities.

We say, then, in the exercise of this right that the present deplorable state of things, can be attributed, with perfect justice, to this single fact—that for the last ten years the constant tendency in the moral and religious world has been, to an abandonment of those instrumentalities pointed out in the Sacred Scriptures as affording remedies and restraints for the world; and a reliance in their stead, upon coercive enactments, to be enforced by severe and sometimes abhorrent penalties. In other words, the tendency has been to abandon the effective influences of other times, and resort to the machinery of government to accomplish whatever seemed desirable in the matter of moral improvement.

The time was,—for we can recollect it,—when the Christian minister spoke occasionally of the beauties and steadfast pleasures of Christianity—when he told us that the way of the transgressor was hard, while the way of the believer was pleasant and cheerful—when he warned his hearers against the snares and pitfalls of the world, against the sins that most easily beset them, against intolerance and bigotry, against oppressions of the poor, against lying and cheating, and against pride and extortion;—when he appealed to all men to lead virtuous lives and love virtuous examples— to go out into the highways and byways in search of the down trodden—to preach consolation to the afflicted, repentance to the wrongdoer, and faith to the feeble—to attend to the sick, visit those in prison, feed the hungry, and clothe the naked—to be kind, gentle and sincere—to persuade men, rather than drive them, and in all things to remember that all were the children of a common Father. In those times, we had societies for the promotion of temperance and other undoubted virtues; and their influence, gentle but powerful, was felt everywhere—in every city and village, in every neighborhood, in every dwelling. Then, every community, every family,—nay, the State itself—owed a debt of gratitude to those barriers against vice.

How is it now? The temperance societies and nearly all their contemporary organizations in the work of reform, are dead; and their old supporters are weary and worn with a five years crusade against intemperance and its accompanying vices through the political channels. They have been trying the machinery of government—the Maine Law battle-axe—shouting for dungeons, and bolts and bars, learning to hate and curse their enemies—and wondering, sometimes, we suppose, why God did not annihilate everybody and everything which did not yield peaceably to their mandates.

And this new madness has got into the church. The minister has become a politician, and told us who and what to vote for. In the morning we have had the Maine law; in the afternoon, anti-Nebraska and the Wilmot Provision; and in the evening Know Nothingism. This, we admit, has not been true of every church, and every minister. Some denominations have kept themselves out of the whirlpool, and in others; there have been many noble instances of a refusal to exchange religion for politics. Nevertheless, enough has been witnessed to sicken and disgust the community, and to produce those results to which we have already referred. The precepts of Christianity have been disregarded—practical Christianity has been voted obsolete.

Who wonders that the crime has increased? Who wonders that vice flourishes? Who wonders that murder follows murder? How far think you, reader, would the fame and influence of Christianity have reached, if its founder had spent his time in Know Nothing lodges, and in exhorting the people to vote for this or that political party? Is it reasonable to expect that the world will grow better so long as the pulpit is a political rostrum, and the reformer a mere advocate of chains and dungeons?—Providence (R. I.) Post.

PREPARING FOR WAR.—The recent idle rumors set afloat by the Washington correspondents of the New York papers, of a suspension of friendly intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, have alarmed the good people of Canada and they are making preparations for war. We are informed by a gentleman direct from Toronto that fourteen loads of ammunition are now on the road from Kingston to Toronto. Each load is drawn by four horses. Mink, the stage proprietor, is to receive \$1,200 for the transportation service. This looks war-like—as if the people of the Province were alarmed. The transportation of ammunition by land such a long distance is unusual, and must cause some excitement among the people along the frontier towns.—Rochester Union, Feb. 1.

There are fourteen female practicing physicians in Boston who are graduates.