

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—The residence of L. Wallace, corner of Market and Water streets. Inquire at the office.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his residence and two acres of ground in Crawfordville, Ind. The house is a two-story brick building, with six rooms, large barn and stable, and a well. The land is well cultivated and produces a large crop of wheat, corn, and other crops. The price is \$2,500, or will trade for land or other property if desired. Inquire at the office.

Wanted—Girl.—To do general house work, one who is a good cook. Inquire at this office immediately.

Agents Wanted for the BEST BOOK OF THE PERIOD.
"Woman of New York," or, "The Under World of the Great City." The most startling revelation of modern times. New York Society Unmasked. The Aristocrat, the Woman of Fashion, the Millionaire, and all classes thoroughly ventilated. 36 illustrations. Address: J. C. LEMMON, 145 Nassau St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED. For our new and improved "Stone Front" and "Parallels" in all parts of the country. Inquire at the office.

ATTORNEYS.
W. T. Brush.
Attorney at Law, Notary Public and General Collecting Agent, CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

R. B. F. PEIRCE,
Attorney at Law.
Crawfordville, Ind. — Indiana. Will give prompt attention to business in all courts, and in the State and Federal courts. Office in Court House, Crawfordville, Ind.

JAMES WRIGHT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Will give special attention to probate matters, settling of estates, and in the State and Federal courts. Office in Court House, Crawfordville, Ind.

HOTEL.
RICHARDSON HOUSE.
Corner Washington and Market Streets. One Square North of Court House. CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA.

Z. B. RICHARDSON, Proprietor.
"Omnia bene et cum omni traine." February 20, 1869.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.
MICHAEL PRICE
MICHAEL PRICE
And dealer in all kinds of

PRODUCE.
Crawfordville, Ind. — Indiana. The highest cash price paid for wheat delivered at my warehouse, promptly known.

HUSTON WAREHOUSE.
Produce of every kind purchased. July 24, 1868.

MILLINERY.
MISS SUE DARTER'S
New Millinery Rooms

MISS DARTER would inform the ladies of this city and vicinity that she has opened a new millinery room in Darter's new building, corner Washington and Market streets, Crawfordville, Ind. and would solicit their attention to her

New and Beautiful Styles
of Millinery Goods, and quality of her work. Bleaching and Pressing done to order promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

INDIANAPOLIS.
R. L. SMITH & CO.,
Wholesale

Confectioners,
Manufacturers of Candies.

Foreign Fruits, Nuts &c.
No. 40 West Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. — Indiana. August 1869.

INDIANAPOLIS.
DAGGETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Confectionery,
And Wholesale Dealers in

Canned Fruits, Oysters, Raisins, Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Fire Works, &c.

Also, Dealers in Peaches, Berries, and Other Fruits, No. 26 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

FURNITURE.
REDUCED PRICES!
Furniture! Furniture!

A. Kostanzer,
Has a complete stock of Furniture of all kinds, comprising everything from the cheapest to the most costly, both home-made and the best. Eastern-made which he will sell at greatly reduced prices.

Old customers and new customers are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock and prices.

117 Shop on Washington Street, two Squares South of the Court House.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that I have been appointed executor of the estate of William Watson, deceased, late of Montgomery county, Indiana. GEORGE W. WASSON, Executor.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of John Hicks, deceased, late of Montgomery county, Indiana. Said estate is represented by NANCY K. HICKS, Administratrix.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Crawfordville, Indiana

C. H. BOWEN - Proprietor.
Saturday, September 4, 1869.

AGENTS FOR THE REVIEW.
The following named gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Review: JOHN COOPER, Adams; J. S. JENNER, Youngville; JOSEPH ALLEN, Brownsburg; JAMES HANSEN, Ladoga; ALEX. HARPER, Danforth; GEO. ALEXANDER, Ellettsville; AARON GILKEY, Pleasant Hill; DR. J. H. DILLON, New Richmond; Wm. GOTT, Parkersburg.

The New Radical Demand.
The efforts of leading radical politicians to reverse the popular decision of the ballot box in Tennessee and Virginia is a startling indication of the direction in which republicanism is drifting in this country.

Efforts by disappointed politicians to reverse the results of elections, when the decision had been made by a very small majority, have been common for many years. But when, as in the case of Virginia and Tennessee, the decision has been rendered by a majority overwhelming in numbers, it has remained to the present era of "reconstruction" for the defeated minority to set about overturning the decision of the successful majority.

The old habit was bad enough, and damaging enough in its effect on public morals. The new habit is one that strikes at the foundation, not only of public morality, but of the existence of republican government.

The old habit found an excuse in the pretense of vindicating the purity of the ballot box. The new one can find no such excuse. Any pretense that the decision in Virginia by forty thousand majority, or in Tennessee by seventy thousand, was obtained by fraud, would be absurdly preposterous. The disappointed politicians who desire to overturn those decisions, and who are now importuning the federal power to that end, do not set up any such pretense. In Virginia, which is still regarded by the disappointed ones as that impossible thing, one of the states of the union that is not in the union, no excuse whatever is deemed essential. In Tennessee, the excuse set up by Mr. Stokes for desiring to defeat the popular will is "the alarming political condition which is fast precipitating Tennessee into the hands of the democracy."

One must concede to Mr. Stokes the merit of candor. What he gives as the reason why a radical party administration at Washington should help the radical minority in Tennessee to put down and drive from place their opponents, who constitute a very large majority of the people of that state, is unquestionably the true explanation of the effort they are making. It is also the true explanation of the similar movement of radical politicians in Virginia, though Governor Wells lacks the candor to proclaim it.

The indications are unmistakable that Tennessee and Virginia will be "precipitated," by the decision of their people at the ballot-box, into the hands of the democracy. Indeed, by the decision of their people, they are there already.

Not by fraud, or by any unlawful agency, but by the free expression of declared will of the people, expressed in accordance with the highest forms of law, in that exercise of that political right on which the whole fabric of the American republic rests. As for the lawful exercise of that right in a direction unfavorable to the perpetuity of the party in power, it is boldly demanded that that party shall reverse the popular decision, put down the majority, and set up a minority government.

If the demand of these radical malcontents in Tennessee and Virginia shall be granted by the reigning partisan dynasty, what is there that should prevent the granting of a similar demand in Kentucky, in Ohio, in New York? These states are in the hands of the democracy. What better right have they to be in the hands of the democracy than Tennessee and Virginia? What better right have they to say that the Washington administration shall not reverse the decision of their people at the ballot box? Indeed, have they so good a right? The democratic majority in Ohio and New York at the last election, was not so great as the democratic majority in Tennessee, or in Virginia. If the decision of a state large popular majority in one may be reversed, may not the decision of a smaller majority be reversed in another.

Let the precedent be established that a party in power at Washington may reverse, or in any way interfere with, the decisions of the people in the states, where it is not in the federal union? Is it any longer a union of states? Is it any longer a republic in which government is instituted by the consent of the governed? Is it any longer a republic, in any sense of the term? Is it not, rather, a worse than Mexico or Paraguay, where the faction that is defeated at the ballot-box may seize upon the government, and, until ousted by the democratic majority, exercise all the functions of an absolute sovereign?

This, precisely, is the end toward which the present efforts of defeated radical politicians are tending—Chicago Times.

Romance and Reality—Children left in Baskets upon Doorsteps, and what comes of them.
The New York Mercury in an article on "Nobody's Children," says:

The children may be simply left in a basket or other structure, a barrel, sometimes at or upon somebody's doorstep. This style of thing, we know, is more popular in novels than it is in ordinary life; still it is really done, nevertheless, every day, or rather every night. On the evening of the 4th of July last, a pretty little female infant was found lying on his doorstep by a gentleman living in Thirty-third street, and he took the waif into his

home. His wife has taken a great fancy to the little stranger, and has also taken it with her to Long Branch, where it counts one among the child population of the Continental Hotel.

Another case is as follows:

A little girl has been found in a basket at the door of an institute, corner of Fifty-first street and Third avenue. The infant was dressed in splendid wadding clothes, with lace of considerable value upon them, and a gold lock was round its neck.

A letter was pinned to the basket containing \$100, with a request to keep the infant, and at some future time it would be reclaimed. It is a beautiful child, evidently of parents of wealth. It has been admitted into the institution.

A young lady was recently married, with considerable eclat, from the Church of the Ascension, who had been left in a basket upon the door of her reputed fashionable and wealthy parents. And similar instances could be cited ad space permit.

Another interesting case has recently transpired which is one of the many illustrations of the old saying, that truth is as strange, if not stranger than fiction.

A young and fashionable lady, now living in Lexington avenue, had a child some years ago, and abandoned it. Time sped on, the lady (her real name is unknown), married a gentleman of wealth in this city, but had no children. She longed to become the possessor of a young companion, as did likewise her husband. She accordingly visited the Institution at Ward's Island, while there she was struck by the appearance of a little girl. She requested permission of the authorities to adopt her. It was granted. The little girl related to the lady all she knew of her past life, which was simply the usual reminiscence of a foundling. Now comes the singular part.

In leaving the institution, whatever clothes are found upon an infant upon its being brought, they are carefully preserved, and upon its being adopted the child, the clothes in which it was given to this lady. Upon one of the articles a name had been worked. The lady immediately recognized it as her work. She had adopted her own child, ignorant of the fact at the time. The secret was kept from her husband for a while; but at last the wife and the mother suffered mentally so severely, that she confessed the secret to her lord who has forgiven her.

The child is happily surrounded by every luxury that money can afford; the child, however, being understood by Mrs. Sands to be merely an adopted protegee.

It must not, however, be imagined that, as a great rule, infants left upon doorsteps in baskets, turn out well in after life, or that men and women are so benevolent or romantic as to adopt every baby that finds its way into the world. The contrary, nine out of ten children thus abandoned are sent to the commissioners of Charities and Correction, who, in their turn, send them to the Island, where they are, in one-half the cases, suffered to die, as we shall show presently, and even in the case of the one-half that live, their after life is much less better than death, in fact, in many cases, an early death would be preferable.

A Novel Way of Catching Sharks.
The San Francisco Times, says: "At Crescent City, up the coast, they have discovered a new method of catching sharks. A short time since, a crew of men, engaged in driving piles for a pier or wharf, were very much annoyed by a school of sharks which made it unsafe to work in the water. Many of the piles were driven so far that the upper ends were on a level with the water at high tide. One of the workmen conceived a novel way of getting rid of these dreaded monsters, and, during an hour that they were not at work, the crew acted upon the suggestion. They swung the pile-driver into position, and tying a piece of bait to the head of a pile which was about two feet under water, laid it out for a bite. Soon a monster shark made his appearance, and, turning on the bait, made for the bait. The man stationed at the monkey weight let it go, just as the shark's head was over the pile, and the effect was quite disastrous to the big fish. In this manner the men killed a large number of the sharks."

Celestial Phenomenon—That Wondrous Ray of Light—It Is Seen from New York to Michigan.
On Tuesday evening last, about 10 o'clock, while the sky was bright from the light of the moon (at the time nearly full), an auroral display, accompanied by at least one striking feature, was observed at Cazenovia, New York. It was what may be best described as a bar of light, starting a little above the horizon, at the point where the sun sets at this season, and from thence it swept like the train of a comet, a little east of south to the zenith, and beyond nearly to the moon, which was about an hour high. A few light clouds directly overhead hid a small portion of this bar of light. It appeared about the width of the moon, with clearly defined edges; in brightness very like the most brilliant comet, and was one of the most beautiful instances of electric phenomena imaginable. The light was of equal brilliancy throughout length and breadth—not flashing in rays, as ordinary Northern lights do. For ten or fifteen minutes the bar was straight, and drifted very slowly southward, by a bright star which was conspicuous about fifteen degrees above the horizon. Then it assumed long curves, becoming wavy, and faded away. (From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser August 28.)

Last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a remarkable phenomena was noticed in the heavens, which attracted much attention and created no little speculation among observers. It was in appearance a fleecy cloud spanning the firmament, and was thought by many to be a lunar bow. The display lasted about twenty minutes. Dispatches from different localities this morning speak of the same phenomenon, some referring to a meteor to ascend vertically, and descend over the same course, afterward exploding and

leaving the fleecy clouds spoken of, and others referring to a display of aurora borealis. We did not witness the meteor, if it was to be seen at this point.

From the Detroit Post August 25. About 10 o'clock last evening a belt of light was visible in the sky, extending from the horizon, at about the point of sunset, nearly to the moon, in the opposite quarter of the heavens. It was six or eight degrees broad, and at its brightest point, which was a little west of the zenith, was not dense enough to hide entirely the light of the stars. For half an hour more it was quite brilliant, and then gradually faded away, that portion nearest the horizon being the last to disappear. A portion of the belt was at one time hidden by clouds, showing that it must have been beyond them. It was probably a phase of the phenomenon known as the zodiacal light.

CALIFORNIA'S LAST SENSATION—A STRANGE LIGHT IN THE SKY.
From the Sacramento Union, Aug. 18. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the northern sky, from horizon to zenith, was illuminated by a reddish light, like that reflected from a great conflagration. Acting upon the supposition that such a conflagration was in progress in the eastern portion of the town, the fire bells were rung, and the boys turned out with the machines, only to discover after a run that they were having a wild goose chase. The illumination lasted about half an hour. After it had almost entirely died away, a series of red light shot up in the clouds, similar to the aurora borealis. Finally, the light died away, and a dark cloud took its place, out of which the sun in due time arose. The day which followed was quite warm, and clearer than any we have had since the eclipse. Shortly after sundown the phenomenon of the morning reappeared, with the red light, and a series of red light shot up in the clouds, and causing a light painful to the eyes of the observer. It lasted about an hour, fading into a yellow as it grew dimmer.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY—JUNCTION WITH THE JEFFERSONVILLE ROAD.
We learn that competent engineers began, to-day, the survey of a route by which the New Albany road will be enabled to reach the great Ohio river bridge. We presume different routes will be surveyed, but it is the general impression that a junction will be formed with the Jeffersonville road in the vicinity of Bennettsville or Sellersburg, about nine miles from this city, the two roads at these points being only about two miles distant from each other, and that the trains for Louisville on the New Albany Road will run over the track of the Jeffersonville road to and over the bridge. Of course this arrangement, if consummated, will be an unpleasant one for this city, yet it must be apparent to all that, in order to compete with other roads, the New Albany company must extend their track to the bridge and connect with the system of Southern roads. A second bridge across the river at this point seems to be the only remedy for the proposed division of the main trunk and business of the road from this city.—N. A. Ledger.

WHENEVER a lot of radical pets want a "free blow," their friends in the administration immediately appoint them "Commissioners to examine the Pacific Railroad." The concern has already been "examined" half a score of times, and the examiners in every case but one, we believe, have come back overflowing with admiration and free whisky. The latest examination consists of the two most consummate blatherers in the American continent, Hiram Walbridge, of New York, and Thayer, of Nebraska. The railroad company will probably get tired of this sort of thing after a while. It must be rather expensive to run weekly official excursion parties, with champagne and a bite, and especially when the latest examination has failed. It is well enough understood that if any trouble arises the railroad will have to pay Congress over again in mass, and there is no possible profit in the retail business of purchasing petty commissions or committees.

The Radical Party Caught in Its Own Trap—No Proscription in the Navy Tarps.
During the expiring hours of the Thirty-ninth Congress an attempt was made to put a stop to the odious practice of levying a tax upon the workmen in the navy yards to defray the expenses of political campaigns and of discharging men for political opinions. The law was intended to head off Andrew Johnson, and keep him from discharging Radical workmen in the navy yards. It was put on as a rider to the regular appropriation bill, and the probability is that President Johnson signed it without noticing it. It provides:

"That no officer or employee of the Government shall require or request any workman in any navy yard to contribute or pay money for political purposes, nor shall any workman be removed or discharged for political opinions; and any officer or employee of the government who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be dismissed the service of the United States."

This had the desired effect at the time, and the fact that there had been little occasion to levy upon workmen in the navy yards, or turn them out for political opinions lately, has made the law nearly a dead letter, and its existence at the Navy Department was almost forgotten. Some time ago the Grand Army of the Republic here made a raid on Admiral Poor at that time the commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, because he had a man employed who it was alleged was not "truly loyal." They demanded that he should be discharged. The Admiral complied with their request. The man, however, had heard of the above law, and he determined to test its validity. He accordingly appealed to the Secretary of the Navy.

That official, as well as nearly all his subordinates at the Navy Department, were ignorant of the existence of the law, and were disposed to put the man off.

At length a search was made and the law was found. The result was that Admiral Poor was compelled to restore the man to his place. Recently several letters have been addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, asking the removal of certain obnoxious individuals in several navy yards.

Among these is one from Senator Osborn, of Florida, and radical members of Congress from Pennsylvania; but the Secretary of the Navy is powerless. The scheme of the radicals to head off Andy Johnson has returned to plague its inventors. Until this act is repealed the workmen in the navy yards are safe from being forced to pay taxes to carry on political tests and from dismissal for opinion's sake.—Washington Correspondent New York Herald.

The Canadians Excited by an American Flag—Terrible Outpouring of Wrath.
On the night preceding Dominion Day some graceless wags climbed to the top of a lofty flag-pole at Woodstock, near the railway station, which was erected at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales, and nailed thereon an American flag, bearing the black lettered inscription, "Annexation." No person could be found possessed of sufficient temerity to climb the pole and tear down the rag, particularly as not a few persons were positive that the pole was rotten, and that the life of any party making the attempt would certainly be forfeited. There the obnoxious motto fluttered for nearly two months, in full view of the crowds of passers passing daily on the railway, and the reputation of Woodstock was not likely to be benefited by such a display. One of the telegraph workmen accustomed to climbing poles, was taken up to Woodstock to perform the job, but after climbing about two thirds of the height, he declined to ascend further, and declared he would sooner resign his situation. Should he not be rescued, and a considerable amount of powder was employed in the effort to destroy the hateful emblem. The flag and also the top of the pole were pretty well shattered by this means, and "Annexation" was obliterated from the rag at least. On Monday last a youth in the employ of a patent stove-drum manufacturer, happened in the town, and, seeing the flag, he very readily tendered his services to "go for" the thing. The gallant lad performed the act handsomely, according to the top of the pole without difficulty, and tearing of the last shred of the tattered flag. The question is, who was the intrepid individual that "put up the job."—Hamilton (Ontario) Times, Aug. 27.

A Bridal Bath.
In her clever correspondence with the San Francisco Chronicle, Mrs. Anna Corra Mowatt Ritchie writes from London the following account of a bridal bath.

"A young recently married couple, whose names the public have nothing to do with, though the amusing incident of which they were the hero and heroine is to ludicrous to be suppressed, arrived on the evening of their wedding day, at a certain town in Switzerland, where they expected to lodge. They learned, to their dismay, that a sudden influx of visitors had filled to overflow every hotel, inn and lodging-house in the place. They literally could not find a place to lay their heads. The bridegroom, accompanied by his bride, to the landlord of the principal hotel, obtained the gratifying information that there was one unoccupied room in the house, the bathroom, and that a couple of beds might be made in the two baths which it contained. The youthful couple were well pleased to secure even this shelter for their wedding journey, and retired to rest. An hour or two later the stillness of the night was suddenly broken by shrieks of distress issuing from the bathroom. First a female voice could be distinguished, then that of a male, calling for help. The lady wishing to summon a servant, had pulled what she presumed was a bell rope, suspended over her head in the bath, when, suddenly, she was inundated by a shower of cold water. The gentleman, roused by her cries, and not quite comprehending the position, pulled a supposed bell-rope which he felt dangling over his bath-bed, to bring him a domestic, but brought, instead, a shower of hot water over himself. It was quite dark, and neither bride or bridegroom could see their way to the door, and the time elapsed came they were up to their knees in water."

At Buffalo, Wednesday morning, about seven o'clock, ninety Texas cattle, landed from the International ferry-boat, stampeded in every direction through the streets, goring and trampling everything in their way. One man was tossed into the Niagara Street Park, one woman was fatally gored, and a number of other persons more or less injured. Five or six of the infuriated animals were shot by the citizens. About forty head are missing. Some swam the Niagara River and scattered on the Canada side. Others are still running in the suburbs.

MARK TWAIN issues a salutatory address upon assuming the associate editorship of the Buffalo Express. He says:

"I am simply going to do my plain, unpretending duty, when I can not get out of it. I shall work diligently and honestly and faithfully at all times and upon all occasions, when privation and want shall compel me to do it. I shall not make use of slang or vulgarity upon any occasion or under any circumstances, and shall never use profanity except in discussing house-rent and taxes. Indeed, upon second thought, I will not even use them, for it is unchristian, inelegant and degrading—though to speak truth, I do not see how house-rent and taxes are going to be discussed worth a cent without it."

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.
The following resolutions of condolence were passed at the regular meeting of Crawfordville Lodge No. 223 I. O. O. F., August 28th, 1869, expressive of their feelings of the death of Rev. SAMUEL L. ADAMS, M. W. G. M. of Indiana.

Resolved, On the 24th instant, the Great Ruler of the Universe in the dispensation of his Divine Providence, has seen proper to remove from earth, our much esteemed and dearly loved Brother, M. W. G. M., SAMUEL L. ADAMS, of North Salem, Ind., and in his death Our Order has lost an irreparable loss, his Lodge has lost a beloved and worthy member, the Grand Lodge one of its brightest ornaments, both as a presiding officer and worker, the church one of its leading spirits, whose christian example was a light to the path of those with whom he was associated, his family an affectionate husband and a kind father, and

WHEREAS, We shall no more clasp the hand that was ever open to a brother in friendship and distress—no more will he meet us in our social circle. Well do we remember the last time he met with us in Lodge, and from that time we have not forgot the congenial smile and fervent "God bless You" with which he met us, and how attentively did we listen to his lips expounding to us the tenets of our beloved Order. Can we realize that such a meeting never can occur again? But his virtues and noble traits of character will ever live as sacred green spots in the memory of us all. Be it therefore

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the decrees of an All Wise and merciful Ruler, we are called upon to mourn over the departure of our beloved Brother, we rejoice to believe that our loss is his gain. Our Brother is not dead, but sleepeth, and will arise again.

Resolved, That we sincerely and with fraternal tenderness offer our heartfelt condolence to the bereaved wife and family from whom our departed Brother has been torn, and we can but feel gratified in the thought that in their loneliness they can reflect and know that we mourn with them.

Resolved, That a token of respect for our deceased Brother, the Lodge room be draped in mourning, and that the members wear the usual badge on all public occasions, for space of sixty days.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be placed on the journal of this Lodge and a copy be presented to the widow of our deceased Brother, and also a copy be sent to the Grand Lodge, and each of the county papers for publication.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.
THE BOOKS of the late firm of Ramsay & Co. All persons knowing themselves indebted to this firm will please call on him and settle, and save further trouble. R. M. RAMSAY & SONS, August 27.

INDIANAPOLIS.
LONDON AND PARIS
Paper Clothing Company.

Outfits for Ladies and Gentlemen.
THE undersigned, would most respectfully inform the public that the agency for the above, under letters patent, celebrated manufacture, which is established, and for the first time introduced in the United States. Among the various accomplishments of science and art, this may be considered one of the greatest. The renowned French goods have obtained in Europe the highest praise, and are now recommended to the American public.

Notice, Ladies!—No More Washing, No More Ironing, No More Yeast!
The great invention of Paper Clothing, which can not be detected from linen fabrics, and at one-half the price formerly paid for washing. This is the first time in small quantities, and the advantages which these goods possess in economy and convenience, are now made manifest to the public. The renowned French goods have obtained in Europe the highest praise, and are now recommended to the American public.

PRICE LIST.
Suits, Walking, with panier cut, each..... 25
Suits, plain white, per quarter dozen..... 25
Handkerchiefs, embroidered handsomely, perfect, 100..... 50
Collars, plain, per dozen..... 25
Chemise, per quarter dozen..... 25
White Fronts, elegant designs, per dozen..... 25
White Vest, four in package..... 1.00
Handkerchiefs, per dozen..... 1.00
and others.

Orders must accompany each order to insure attention. Letters calling for information must contain stamp.

In sending money, procure money orders if possible, and add ten per cent. for postage. The Paris and London Paper Clothing Company's Agents, 35 Gile Street, corner of Market, Indianapolis, Indiana.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, on Saturday, September 11, 1869, at the residence of Henry N. King, deceased, one mile south of the Round Hill school house, Montgomery county, Ind., the personal property of said deceased, consisting in part of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn in field, Oats in stack, and other household and farm implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms—Credit of 6 months will be given on all sums excepted above, and so much longer as may be agreed upon by the purchaser, giving note with approved security, waiving all claims and demands against the estate of said deceased. PETER TOWNSELY, Admin'r.

WABASH COLLEGE.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA.
THE NEXT TERM IN THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, September 13, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Ample facilities are furnished to young men desirous to pursue the classical and scientific courses of study. The students are prepared to enter at any of the various departments. The studies taught in this last named department are complete courses in arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, physical geography, physiology, and other branches of science.

Information and catalogues given upon application. Address, A. THOMSON, Treasurer, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.

MACHINERY.
R. M. McGRATH & Co.,
Manufacturers of Corn Shellers, Horse Powers, Drag Saws, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Castings, Brass Castings and Machinery of every description.

McGrath's Improved THIMBLE SKEINS.
(Patented January 28, 1869.)
Cast Every Day.
Can turn out Repair Work in a few hours.

Shop on 34 St., south of Court House, LaFayette, Ind.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
THE first term of the Public School of this city, for the ensuing year, will begin September 13th. Pupils are requested to be at attendance on the first of the term.

AMMOTH Posters printed in all colors at the Review Job Rooms.

DRY GOODS.
C. M. CRAWFORD,
Offers you extra inducements in all kinds of

"STONE FRONT"
Call and examine his stock and prices.

DRY GOODS.
Call and examine his stock and prices.

Main st., East of Court House

HAIR RENEWER.
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES.
Fisher Doherty. G. H. Deighton. M. D. Doherty.

ESTABLISHED IN 1859.
DOHERTY & DEIGHTON
MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriages, Buggies, Spring Wagons, SULKIES, VELOCIPEDS, AND FARM WAGONS OF ALL KINDS

Repairing Done to order. In Wood Blockmaking, Painting and Trimming.

Old Work Made New.
Shop in New Brick, Opposite the Center Church, Washington Street.

Crawfordville, Indiana.
Will take Old Vehicles in exchange for New Work.

THE very liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the last eight years by the citizens of Montgomery, Parker, Fountain, Putnam, and Boone counties, and our large and increased business, impresses us with the sense of obligation we are under to our customers, and we feel it our duty as well as pleasure to express our thanks for the patronage we have received, and in future a continuance of the same. We would desire to state that the quality of our work is now nearer perfection than ever before, owing to enlarged facilities for Manufacturing and keeping a constantly increased stock on hand. We would call special attention to this connection to our Styles, which are up to the most approved fashions of the East.

We invite the Farmers and others, to examine our Work, which we are determined shall stand on its own merits.

NEW! Remember the place, two door South of the Mammoth Agricultural Room of Doherty, Mahoney & Co. March 9/69! DOHERTY & DEIGHTON.

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