

THE REVIEW.



CIRCULATION 1,000

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway.

Trains leave as follows:

Express 7:30 A. M.

Mixed 12:40 P. M.

Mixed 11:30 A. M.

Express 5:30 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

GOING NORTH:

Accommodation 9:30 A. M.

Express 12:30 P. M.

GOING SOUTH:

Express 9:30 A. M.

Accommodation 12:30 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mailed Post Office in Crawfordsville.

DAILY—Going South:

Express 7:30 A. M.

Mixed 12:40 P. M.

Departure Tuesday, Saturday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Sunday.

ALBANY, by mail arrives Tuesday, Saturday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Sunday.

NEW ALBANY, by mail arrives Tuesday, Saturday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Sunday.

INDIANAPOLIS, by mail arrives Tuesday, Saturday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Sunday.

The Wabash and Erie Canal.

The Madison Courier, a Radical sheet, thus discusses the Wabash canal swindle:

Many of our contemporaries have become excited over a supposed, or feared, attempt of this company to buy up the Legislature of the State to enact a law to permit the transfer of the canal to the State, and payment of the moiety of the sum of the old State bonds, for which the canal was transferred by the State to the company in 1847. In the first place we do not think so meanly of any Legislature the people may elect, although former legislators have voted for candidates for the United States Senate whose election was barred by the express words of the constitution. They did not do this, however, for a pecuniary consideration. The Canal Company have made no demand upon the Representatives of the people, the most it has asked that the State "at some time when her prosperity will justify it," do all that "justice and equity may require." There does not seem much danger in that. If justice and equity require the State to do anything, or something, the State ought to do that thing. One of two things are true. The State owes the Canal Company, or it does not. Another thing is equally true: If it is found that the State in justice and equity owe the Canal Company any money, the State must pay it or repudiate.

The General Assembly of the State can not assume a debt not contracted before the Constitution of 1852 was adopted. The Constitution is explicit in stating that neither the Governor nor Lieutenant Governor shall be eligible to any other office, during the term for which they shall have been elected. In the case of a violation of the express words of the Constitution relative to the creation of debt, the people have a remedy; in the other case mentioned, they have none. If the Legislature should enact that the State owes the Canal Company millions of dollars or thousands, a tax must be levied to pay the claim, and any tax payer can enjoin the collection of that tax, and bring the statute before the courts, where the question can be finally settled. The final arbiter—the Supreme Court of the State—must at last determine the liability of the State, if any, to the Canal Company.

In view of the fact that so many legislators have heretofore ignored the plain provision in the Constitution in the election of United States Senators, it is well enough to canvas this canal question before the people, to prevent hasty legislation in the premises.

(From the Lafayette Dispatch.)

Gen. Milroy.

Since the nomination of General Milroy as a candidate for treasurer of state and the subsequent exposure by The Dispatch of his position on the Wabash and Erie Canal question, there has been aroused an evident desire on the part of the Radicals to have the General change front or withdraw from the ticket. There never has been in our State two more antagonistic positions assumed, even between the two great political parties, than that occupied by Gen. Milroy and the Radical State platform, upon which he proposes to run as a candidate. We copy below two extracts from prominent Radical papers commenting upon this subject:

"We have no doubt that Gen. Milroy, Republican candidate for Treasurer of State, can readily clear himself from the charge that he is in favor of the Wabash and Erie canal swindle. And we suggest to the General that it will be advisable for him to do so without unnecessary delay. This is, decidedly, one of those cases in which delays are peculiarly dangerous. The Republican party of Indiana cannot support any candidate who has not a clean record in this canal business. For our part, we shall support no man, for any office, who can not fully subscribe to that plank of our State platform, nor any one whose record is inconsistent with its plain declarations."—Terre Haute Express.

"That is the way to talk. The Republicans of this part of the State are in earnest in this matter. They will vote for no man who is directly or indirectly in favor of what they tersely term the Wabash Canal swindle. There is no use of Gov. Baker calling an extra session of the Legislature to pass a constitutional amendment on

this subject, if the Republican party propose to place the funds of the State at the disposal of a man who is an avowed advocate of the swindle. (Gen. Milroy's glorious record as a soldier can not cancel such an inconsistency. What we ask for is, that the General immediately announce the position he has occupied with reference to the important matter. Every Republican candidate, both for state and county offices, must be above suspicion on this question. Even then, the utmost watchfulness will be required of the people to prevent their being burdened with the canal scrip. We desire to hear from all Republican papers on this point.—Evansville Journal.

Our Future Population.

In 1815 Mr. Elkanah Watson, of Philadelphia, made a calculation as to the decennial increase of the population of the United States. He had before him at the time the returns of the census taken in 1790, 1799, and 1810. The population in 1810 was 7,249,902. Mr. Watson predicted what the result of future censuses would be, and his predictions and the actual figures show a remarkable coincidence, as follows:

Watson's estimate.	Actual census.
1820.....9,623,151	9,637,831
1830.....12,233,632	12,238,950
1840.....15,117,226	15,119,246
1850.....18,315,368	18,319,776
1860.....21,943,285	21,943,285

Mr. Watson died in 1842, having lived to see his prediction almost literally verified in the censuses of the three decennial periods which had intervened.

His estimate for the remainder of the century was as follows:

Watson's estimate.	Actual census.
1870.....25,938,445	25,938,445
1880.....32,423,545	32,423,545
1890.....39,274,445	39,274,445
1900.....46,583,445	46,583,445
1910.....54,348,445	54,348,445
1920.....62,568,445	62,568,445
1930.....71,243,445	71,243,445
1940.....80,373,445	80,373,445
1950.....89,958,445	89,958,445
1960.....99,998,445	99,998,445
1970.....110,493,445	110,493,445
1980.....121,443,445	121,443,445
1990.....132,848,445	132,848,445
2000.....144,703,445	144,703,445

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For the period beyond the close of the century Mr. Watson changed the basis of his estimate, and assuming that in 1900 the population will be 100,000,000 and in consequence of dense population, intestine and foreign war, a possible subdivision in consequence into several republics, he estimates the future increase will be one third in each twenty years for the next thirty years after the year 1900; one third in the next thirty years, and one fifth for the next forty years. This would give the following result:

Watson's estimate.	Actual census.
1900.....100,000,000	100,000,000
1920.....133,333,333	133,333,333
1940.....166,666,666	166,666,666
1960.....200,000,000	200,000,000
1980.....233,333,333	233,333,333
2000.....266,666,666	266,666,666

An Appeal to Congress for Relief.

Throughout the West petitions to Congress are being circulated, asking Congress to grant some relief from the present ruinous straits of the times. We copy the petition in full, as it sets forth the object in view, and the means by which the relief proposed can be obtained. Republicans and Democrats are uniting in signing the petition, as all parties and all classes except bondholders and money lenders will be benefited if Congress will adopt the measures asked for. All interested are requested to obtain signatures to the petitions without delay, and then send them to some member of Congress. Here is the petition:

To the Honorable Members of the Senate and House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States of America:

We the undersigned citizens of the county of _____, in the State of _____, most earnestly ask you to pass into a law the bill offered by the Hon. George W. Morgan, in the House of Representatives, Feb. 14, 1870, or some other bill embodying essentially the same provisions, to wit:

First—To repeal all laws authorizing the issue of notes by National Banks, and instead thereof issue \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes, commencing on the 1st of January, 1870, and to be paid in Treasury notes at par.

Second—To repeal all laws authorizing the issue of notes by National Banks, and instead thereof issue \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes, commencing on the 1st of January, 1870, and to be paid in Treasury notes at par.

Third—To repeal all laws authorizing the issue of notes by National Banks, and instead thereof issue \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes, commencing on the 1st of January, 1870, and to be paid in Treasury notes at par.

Fourth—To repeal all laws authorizing the issue of notes by National Banks, and instead thereof issue \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes, commencing on the 1st of January, 1870, and to be paid in Treasury notes at par.

Fifth—To repeal all laws authorizing the issue of notes by National Banks, and instead thereof issue \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes, commencing on the 1st of January, 1870, and to be paid in Treasury notes at par.

Sixth—To repeal all laws authorizing the issue of notes by National Banks, and instead thereof issue \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes, commencing on the 1st of January, 1870, and to be paid in Treasury notes at par.

Seventh—To repeal all laws authorizing the issue of notes by National Banks, and instead thereof issue \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes, commencing on the 1st of January, 1870, and to be paid in Treasury notes at par.

Eighth—To repeal all laws authorizing the issue of notes by National Banks, and instead thereof issue \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes, commencing on the 1st of January, 1870, and to be paid in Treasury notes at par.

Ninth—To repeal all laws authorizing the issue of notes by National Banks, and instead thereof issue \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes, commencing on the 1st of January, 1870, and to be paid in Treasury notes at par.

Tenth—To repeal all laws authorizing the issue of notes by National Banks, and instead thereof issue \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes, commencing on the 1st of January, 1870, and to be paid in Treasury notes at par.

Eleventh—To repeal all laws authorizing the issue of notes by National Banks, and instead thereof issue \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes, commencing on the 1st of January, 1870, and to be paid in Treasury notes at par.

Twelfth—To repeal all laws authorizing the issue of notes by National Banks, and instead thereof issue \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes, commencing on the 1st of January, 1870, and to be paid in Treasury notes at par.

Thirteenth—To repeal all laws authorizing the issue of notes by National Banks, and instead thereof issue \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes, commencing on the 1st of January, 1870, and to be paid in Treasury notes at par.

Fourteenth—To repeal all laws authorizing the issue of notes by National Banks, and instead thereof issue \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes, commencing on the 1st of January, 1870, and to be paid in Treasury notes at par.

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Seventeenth—To repeal all laws authorizing the issue of notes by National Banks, and instead thereof issue \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes, commencing on the 1st of January, 1870, and to be paid in Treasury notes at par.

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Nineteenth—To repeal all laws authorizing the issue of notes by National Banks, and instead thereof issue \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes, commencing on the 1st of January, 1870, and to be paid in Treasury notes at par.

Twentieth—To repeal all laws authorizing the issue of notes by National Banks, and instead thereof issue \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes, commencing on the 1st of January, 1870, and to be paid in Treasury notes at par.

Twenty-first—To repeal all laws authorizing the issue of notes by National Banks, and instead thereof issue \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes, commencing on the 1st of January, 1870, and to be paid in Treasury notes at par.

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fishermen are elevated three or four feet from the floor, so that one looking into them is far below the surface of the water, and views it, from below, and gets a fishy view of it, and obtains a perfect notion how it appears to the inhabitants of the waters. It is by far the finest collection of aquariums I have ever seen or heard of.

It was delightful to flatten one's nose against those great squares of thick plate glass, and bring one's eye within six inches of the head of a grand, gray old carp, and see the play of his gills, the movement of his eyes, the queer faces that he made, the light play of his tail and fins, and the almost imperceptible motion of every part of his body. There were gold and silver fishes at least eighteen in

ches long, and great catfish there probably weighing twenty five or thirty pounds. Fish that went to sleep in great piles when night came on, hopping fish that could not swim, but only hop or flit themselves ahead three or four inches at a time. Lobsters and crabs, and a most absurd shell fish of that class, called, I believe, the shield fish. A queer little fellow not more than three inches across, with a multitude of slender weak legs, checked in under a great broad, thin shield of shell, eight or nine inches across. The poor fellows legs were not long enough to reach outside of the shield, or even to its extremity inside, and he was so small, and his shell so large and so thin, that whenever he got into a current, or a fish ran against him, or he ran against a pebble over the wall, on his back, and then he would half an hour to get back again. Indeed, that seemed to be his chronic condition, of being on his back and trying to get on his feet again, like some politicians I have heard of, but whose names do not occur to me just at present. I think these large catfish chew tobacco.

They have the look and movement of the face and mouth that some tobacco chewers have. This rock work is probably the finest artificial rock work ever constructed. The aquarium is the finest thing in Berlin for a stranger to visit. The galleries of art do not compare with those of other cities. Even Kohlbrun's fine frescoes do not bring them up to the average.—*Cor. San Francisco Bulletin.*

Precedents for the Democracy.

When the Democracy obtain power, as they surely will at no distant date, they will find it easy, if they adopt Radical precedents, to do a great many things. For instance, if they want to regulate the relations between the New England manufacturer and his operatives, they have the model of the Freedmen's Bureau before them.

If they desire to divide a Democratic State and make two States of it, in order to increase their vote in the Senate, without the consent of the State divided, they have the precedent before them of West Virginia.

It may be necessary to strike out that provision in the Constitution which guarantees to each State an equal representation in the Senate. But under the Republican construction, is not the illustrious example of Lincoln before us, who, during his Administration, put the whole Constitution in a pigeon hole to dry? If all of it can be disposed of in that way, how easy to get rid of a part?

If any member of Congress are particularly troublesome, they can be expelled upon the plea that they are not "loyal."

We have, in fact, Republican precedents before us for anything that may be desirable to do in order to retain power. In days that are to come our Republican friends will doubtless find that their precedents are not courses in the Arab proverb, which "come home to roost." The history which they are making, and which they consider so pleasant, will not be so when it is read by another light against themselves.

The Waste of Timber—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Acres Devastated Annually by Railroads.

The present consumption of wood in the United States is enormous. One hundred and fifty thousand acres of the best timber land in every year is supplied the demand for railway sleepers alone. For railroad buildings, repairs and cars, the annual expenditure in wood is \$38,000,000. In a single year the locomotives in the United States consume \$56,000,000 worth of wood. There are, in the whole country, more than 400,000 miles in wood, and if the value of their labor is \$1,000 a year each, the wood industry of the country represents an amount of nearly \$500,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen, therefore, how extensive are the interests dependent upon the production of lumber. Probably laws will have eventually to be enacted by the State Legislatures to prevent such destruction of the forests as will be likely to result in natural injury to the country, and it may be necessary to encourage the planting of forests to meet the demands of the future.

The above paragraph is full of material for thought for all reflective persons. Two hundred and fifty thousand acres, probably, at least, swept off annually by the devouring railroads alone. Does anybody know of a single company among them all that is lifting so much as a finger to replace any of this terrible devastation? Ties have an average life of less than ten years. Most of the Western companies own countless acres of fine timber-growing lands which they might plant with wild grass groves. Would it not seem the simplest dictate of common sense for those of them that are comfortably

situated, to plant their thousands of acres of so suitable quick, medium, and slow growing timber, upon the rougher uplands. Those to whom they sold neighboring lands would always be glad to take the jobs of breaking, fitting and planting their lands in the best manner, under proper instruction. What could be wiser as a preparation for the near and far future? A hundred thousand dollars judiciously invested in this way would soon save ten times the amount to the company.

Nearly or quite 200,000 acres of the pine forests of the country are said to be falling beneath the woodman's ax per annum. Where and how is this comparatively slow growing tree to be supplied, who can tell? No one! All that can be said is, that the present is an age of devastation, in our country, at least, where, to destroy the great resources, in a single age, which God hath given, for all time, is regarded as a matter of little or no account. Perhaps such recklessness is all right, but we doubt it. We think if the present Constitutional Convention of Illinois gave the matter of forest culture some proper attention and encouragement, within the scope of constitutional law, that the time would be much better spent than to further debate dead issues, that seem to attract so much attention. Central and Northern Illinois needs nothing more than forests to make it one of the finest and richest countries that the sun ever shone on.—*Chicago Republican.*

Coffee as a Legislator.

The negroes in the South Carolina Legislature number within a fraction of two thirds of the whole body. They have the Secretary of State, and one of the two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. The Legislature adjourned this month, and the last day's session was a miniature of the whole. An honorable Senator says to a Mr. Leslie (these being the words of the *regulation* report): "If you don't like the party, get out of it." This kind of thing Mr. Leslie deems an infringement of free speech. Then the Senator speaks of the person who now exhibits himself as a living forgery on the name of Governor of South Carolina and intimates that in his (Leslie's) mind's eye he sees this person appealing to the worst passions of the black race for his own ends. Then—

First Colored Senator—You're a liar.

Second Colored Senator—You're a thief.

Third Colored Senator—Hold your tongue, or you will be in the penit