

THE REVIEW.



CIRCULATION 2,000

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway.

Trains arrive at and leave Crawfordsville daily as follows:

Express	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Indianapolis	7:30 A. M.	12:40 P. M.
Bloomington	8:30 A. M.	1:40 P. M.
Express	11:30 A. M.	3:40 P. M.
Mixed	1:30 P. M.	5:40 P. M.
Express	3:30 P. M.	7:40 P. M.
Mixed	5:30 P. M.	9:40 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

GOING SOUTH.

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emergency. Till about three o'clock, I thus remained in terror, reproaching myself for having so ruthlessly repelled the poor animal, whose instinct had prompted her to give me warning of approaching danger, when my host came to the door and advised me to get up, as the window-shutters of the dining-room were nearly all blown in, and the principal door was also burst open.

I lost no time in going down, and found the whole household at work with hammers and nails, trying to secure the shutters and doors, but all in vain. The dining table and chairs, and heavy billiard table, were all huddled up together in one corner. My friend, on being asked if there were no more nails, told me he had some in his bedroom, and asked me to accompany him up stairs, which I did, and just as we were about to leave his room, he said, "I may as well lock the door, in case the wind should force the window in your room," both chambers being at the east end of the corridor, and opposite each other. "Strange!" said he, "I cannot lock it. What can be the reason? It always locks so easily. You try." "It's of no use," I said, after making several attempts, and I think read for better not stop here any longer. "Let me have one more try," said he. "No!" I exclaimed, "I shall not remain any longer." He begged me not to go. I did not know why, but I stubbornly refused, and moved along the corridor towards the staircase. Reluctantly, he followed, and he afterwards told me that he saw the whole of that portion of the house fall in, the wind now, however, drowned all other sounds. Just at that instant we met his sisters, and the servants with their children—in all about twenty, and the two ladies at once suggested that we should take refuge in the Blue Room, as being, in their opinion, the strongest, though the oldest part of the building. We went to the Blue Room, and I was then asked to read the Prayers, book, and having out at the top of my voice portions of service appointed to be read during a storm at sea, was suddenly brought to a stop by a crash overhead, and in a moment the room not being ceiling—down came a torrent of choice wines, beer, and spirits on our heads. The roof over the store room had gone, and part of the wall had fallen in upon the treasures beneath. But what was that? All is suddenly hushed! Yes, the storm is over; we are delivered! Praises and thanksgivings were uttered by all. The wind had hitherto come from the northeast, and the window of our little room faced southwest. "Sometimes," my host remarked, "the hurricane, after a pause, returns with redoubled fury from the opposite point. Let us take precautions."

We fastened the shutters; and, with the help of one of the blacks, I placed two large chests filled with bed and table linen, one on the top of the other, against the door that opened from the steps on the outside. Twenty minutes had elapsed when, "hark! what is that?" A sound that could only be compared to the howlings of all the Lost Souls burst upon our affrighted ears, and in an instant the window of our ark burst into the room, the door which was opposite, blew outward, most providentially for this a free current was afforded to the blasts. The floor of the store-room above us was lifted up at the furthest extremity, as we discovered by the lightning. Mortar and rubbish were driven into our faces, and our eyes were blinded. A wild shriek of despair from the women, and a frantic rush pell-mell to the door ensued. I shouted as loud as I could, "Come back!" and having lost their shawls and handkerchiefs off their heads, and not being able to see an inch before them, they unwillingly returned; and well for them that they did, for, as we discovered when day dawned, the inside staircase was gone. All that I have narrated thus far occupied about half an hour, but for two hours we were in a position to escape from our perilous position though as we descended the steps on the outside, we had to slide down on our haunches, it being even then impossible for us to stand against the force of the blast.

As we reached the little harness-room, which was underneath the Blue room, a perfect cataract of rain fell for about half an hour, and then all was hushed, and we began to peer about, but could not realize what we beheld—could not believe that the noble mansion of the day before was a heap of ruins—could not understand how it was that there were no trees to be seen; and when I ventured into the garden and orchard and neighboring fields, I found the ground strewn with fragments of spars, rafters and beams, and studded with wooden shingles, many of them having been hurled high into the air, and dashed to the ground with such violence as to be impossible for us to so firmly that I found it impossible to remove them.

Poor Snow made her appearance about half an hour after we escaped. She was not hurt but very much scared and bewildered. So thorough was the smash, that the bedstead I had slept on was never identified by so much as a splinter.

During the following days we heard the reports from the different districts. Many rushed from their beds as the houses were falling. Two sisters hand in hand were struck down as they fled; in the morning, one found that the other was dead. Delicate women with their clothes literally torn from them by the violence of the wind, lay

Bridgetown, the scenes presented by the colored population, who are extremely demonstrative under excitement, were heart-rending, as they sought loved ones that were missing or buried under the ruins; for in those three hours one thousand seven hundred human beings perished. Hundreds of dwellings were blown down. Not one escaped without damage. Out of thirty stone churches, eleven were totally levelled with the ground. I saw some with walls four feet thick lying in unbroken masses, cut down about four feet from the foundations. The vessels in the harbor were driven high and dry on shore. A piece of solid mahogany about four cubic feet was carried from the quay over the roofs of houses, and lodged in the middle of the main street. The chests of linen which I had placed against the door were carried the entire length of the passage, about twelve feet, and was jammed half way up the staircase leading to the store-room; and there was deposited in the middle of the store-room floor.

In one spot you would perceive what had been an extensive tenement all in ruins, and beside it, within a few yards, still remained an outbuilding, proving that in those tempests the wind does not blow straight from one point but comes in a rapid succession of whirlwinds, or tornados, as they termed. I had further confirmation of this, in observing trees that were not utterly destroyed, but their limbs twisted corkscrew fashion, such as the tamarind and mahogany trees. The cocoa nut trees, the palm trees, the banana trees, and the height of thirty or forty feet, were demolished by thousands; and the mountain cabbage, a still more majestic palm, reaching an altitude of ninety and a hundred feet, with a three tapering from the root of three or four yards, was snapped in many instances, a dozen feet from the ground, as though it had been a twig, whilst many a sturdy mango tree was prostrated, to say nothing of the other smaller arboreal, such as the cashew, the bread-fruit, the plantains and bananas.

The gentleman whom I knew quite well, and whose wife and four children had clasped in hand, but no sooner had they got outside the door, than they were all separated and blown in different directions. At daybreak he began his search, and having found his wife, they even-ually came upon the children, one after the other, all very cold and wet, but not otherwise injured. It is right to record that parliament voted one hundred thousand pounds for the relief of the suffering. Had the storm continued with the same violence for three days, instead of three hours, there would not have been a soul left alive to tell "how the wind blows in Barbadoes."

A War for the Spanish Succession.

The succession to the Spanish throne which is now threatening to embroil Europe in war, has once before in history led to that result. In the year 1700 the King of Spain died childless, and two prominent candidates for the throne immediately appeared. One was Prince Charles, of Bavaria, and the other was Philip, a grandson of the French King, Louis XIV. The whole power of Germany and of Great Britain was thrown upon the side of Charles. France resolutely maintained the candidacy of Philip; for ten or eleven years there was a war of gigantic proportions. The allied armies on the continent were directed by the genius of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, of Savoy. They achieved remarkable successes, and France was reduced to nearly as low an ebb as it was a century later, when the great disasters overtook the Empire of Napoleon. For a long time it appeared certain that the German Prince would be established in Spain. But the people of that country preferred Philip, and at last the superior generalship of the Duke of Berwick—an illegitimate son of the deposed James II of England—who directed Philip's armies, ended the contest in his favor. By the treaty of Utrecht, which in other respects, was most humiliating to France, Philip was recognized as the King of Spain. He was the first of the Bourbons who reigned in that country: from 1700 to 1868, when the last of the line, Queen Isabella, was ignominiously deposed and driven away.

During the reign of Louis Philippe France and England came near being embroiled in a war on the question of the Spanish succession. The land of the late Queen Isabella was the objective point. England desired she should marry a Prince of the family of Coburg, which was related to the royal family of England. France opposed it and succeeded in defeating the project, but in the mean time the Duke of Montpensier—Louis Philippe's son—married the Queen's sister. The manner in which these intrigues were effected created an intense feeling against France, and for a time seemed likely to lead to a war. Great Britain was jealous of the influences of the Orleans family, and was afraid they would reign both at Paris and Madrid. But they not only failed to obtain the latter Government, but lost by a revolution the throne of France itself. The ambitious monarch who desired to sway the scepter of the two countries, died in exile in England.

Upon one occasion the thrones of Germany and Spain were united in the same hands—that of the celebrated Emperor Charles V. In 1520. He was not only sovereign in Madrid and Vienna, but also at Brussels and Amsterdam. He was the most powerful monarch of his day, and more than once brought France to the brink of ruin. This historical reminiscence was revived in the French Chamber of Deputies by a member, who declared that they did not want a revival of the Empire of Charles V.

We observe that in Spain the candidacy of the Prussian Prince is unpopular, not only on account of his relationship with the royal family of Prussia, but because in his veins flows the blood of Murat, the brother-in-law of Napoleon I. Murat commanded the French army when the old Emperor was deposed, and in 1807, and then there was a popular revolt in Madrid against the usurper.

tion, he ordered a large number of those engaged in it, who were taken prisoners, to be immediately shot. This act sternly rendered him odious, and makes any name connected with him offensive to Spaniards.

The Highest Flight Ever Made by Man.

The most remarkable balloon ascension on record was made in 1804, by Blot and Gay-Lussac, in Paris. By this enterprise they endowed science with a series of new and important facts, questionable before that time, as they carried with them a complete set of suitable apparatus, and, moreover, an unsurpassed knowledge of observation and experiment. They ascended to a height of 13,000 feet, and observed that at 8,000 to 9,000 feet the animals they had taken with them, in order to observe the effect of the rarefied air and cold upon them, did not appear to suffer any inconvenience. In the meantime the pulses of the two experimenters were much accelerated; that of Gay-Lussac, otherwise always slow, 62 beats per minute, was 80; and that of Blot naturally rapid, 70 beats per minute was 111. At a height of 11,000 feet, a pigeon was liberated; it dropped down whirling through the air as if it had been a stone. The air was too thin, and too much rarefied, to enable it to fly.

Three weeks later, Gay-Lussac went up alone, and attained a height of 23,000 feet, four and one-half miles, or 2,000 feet higher than the top of Chimborazo Mountain. The barometer was only thirteen inches high; the thermometer eighteen degrees Fahrenheit below the freezing point, while at the surface of the ground it was eighty degrees. He left the courtyard of the *Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers* in Paris, and, after an aerial voyage of six hours, descended near Rouen, one hundred miles distant. The result of this ascension on Gay-Lussac's health was very injurious, partially by the want of air for respiration, combined with sudden cold, but chiefly by the absence of the accustomed pressure. At the extreme height of 22,000 feet, for face and neck were swollen enormously, his eyes protruded from his head, blood ran from the eyelids, nose and ears, and also came from his lungs by vomiting; in short, his system received a shock from which he never fully recovered during the rest of his life.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

The New Albany Ledger says: "One of the gipsies camped near this city sent to New York some three weeks ago, and had a silver tea kettle manufactured by a jeweler of that city, as a present for his Bohemian wife, sending with the order one hundred dollars, as a guarantee, and ordering the bill to be sent with the tea kettle, by express, 'C. O. D.' The tea kettle was received this week and the bill, calling for one hundred dollars more. The gipsy had the kettle weighed, found it all right, paid the bill, and presented the costly vessel to his wife, who immediately put it into use by placing it over the fire and boiling water in it for tea. In paying, the gipsy displayed a roll of twenty-one thousand dollar bills."

At the Fourth-of-July Celebration at Woodstock, where General Grant and General Butler were present, and which was addressed by Henry Ward Beecher, the Russian Minister was introduced. On motion of Grant's friend Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, three cheers were given for the Emperor and Government of Russia. We have little doubt that many of the Radical leaders would like to see a similar imperial system introduced into this country.

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CRAWFORDSVILLE CARRIAGE & WAGON WORKS.

Buggies, Carriages, Express Wagons, and Farmers' Wagons.

Of every pattern, and of superior finish. Kept on hand and

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We possess devices for the adjustment of Axles and Tires, which reduce the draft fully one-third. These devices are patented by no other Carriage Factory in the United States.

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Drugs, Paints, Chemicals, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Toilet & Fancy ARTICLES, Cigars & Tobacco.

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse 394 Broadway, New York.

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H. T. HELMBOLD'S COLUMN.

MANHOOD

In the Young and

RISING GENERATION.

The vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pale hue, the lack-lustre eye and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and perhaps the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body, too much enfeebled to give vent to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inward upon themselves.

If the patient be a female, the approach of the menses is looked for with anxiety, as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her power in diffusing the circulation and increasing the cheek with the bloom of health. Alist increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on; the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, is looked for in vain: the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For weakness arising from excesses of indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exercise, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Diminution of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horrors of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Diminution of Vision, Langour, General Enfeeblement of the System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dispeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Face, Burning of the Feet, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Flaring before the Eyes, Great Mobility, Weakness, with Horror of Society.

Nothing is more desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread, for fear of themselves; No Abuse of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follows Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire.