

THE REVIEW.



CIRCULATION 2,000

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway.

Trains arrive at and leave Crawfordsville daily as follows:

Express..... 7:30 A. M.
Mixed..... 12:40 P. M.
Mixed Express..... 1:30 A. M.
5:30 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Rail Road.

GOING NORTH.

Accommodation..... 9:30 A. M.

Express..... 1:30 P. M.

Accommodation..... 5:15 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

Express..... 10:30 A. M.

Accommodation..... 5:15 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mail and the Post Office in Crawfordsville.

DAILY—Goes South..... 7:30 A. M.

THORNBROOK, by train arrives Mondays and Tuesdays at 12:40 P. M.

Departs Tuesdays & Thursdays at 1:30 P. M.

ALAMO, by train arrives Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10:30 A. M.

Departs Tuesdays at 12:40 P. M.

WAYNEMOUNT, by train arrives Tuesdays & Thursdays at 10:30 A. M.

Departs Tuesdays at 12:40 P. M.

ROCKVILLE, by train arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10:30 A. M.

Departs Mondays and Fridays at 12:40 P. M.

NEWTON, by train arrives Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10:30 A. M.

Departs Tuesdays and Thursdays at 12:40 P. M.

INDIANAPOLIS, by carrier arrives Wednesdays at 12:40 P. M.

Departs same days at 1:30 P. M.

DOUGLASS, by carrier arrives Wednesdays at 12:40 P. M.

Departs same days at 1:30 P. M.

Wesley's Preaching.

"It was, I believe, in October, 1790, and not long before his death, that I heard John Wesley in the great, round meeting house at Colchester. He stood in a wide pulpit, and on each side stood a minister, and the two held him up, having their hands under his armpits. His feeble voice was hardly audible. But his reverend countenance, especially his long, white locks formed a picture never to be forgotten. There was a vast crowd of lovers and admirers. It was, for the most part, pantomime, but the pantomime went to the heart. Of the kind, I never saw anything comparable to it in after-life."—P. 19. This incident was never forgotten by Robinson. He often related it at his own table, with the addition, that so greatly was Wesley revered, that the people stood in double line to see him pass through the streets on his way to the chapel. In a letter written at another time, and not knowing the man I should almost have ridiculed his figure. Far from it now. I look upon him with a respect bordering on enthusiasm. After the people had sung one verse of a hymn, he rose and said, "It gives me a great pleasure to find that you have not lost your singing. Neither men nor women—you have not forgotten singable note. And I hope that by the assistance of the same God, who enables you to sing well, you may do all other things well." A universal "Amen" followed. At the end of every head or division of his discourse, he finished by a kind of prayer, a mournful wish as it were, not consisting of more than three or four words, which were always followed by a universal buzz. His discourse was short, the text I could not hear. After the last prayer he rose up and addressed the people upon liberality of sentiment, and spoke much against refusing to join with any congregation on account of difference of opinion. He said, "If they do but fear God, work righteousness, and keep His commandments, we have nothing to object to."—*Diary of Harry Cobb Robinson.*

Discoveries Made by Accident.

Not a few discoveries in the arts and sciences have been made or suggested by accident. The use of the pendulum, suggested by the vibration of a chandelier in a cathedral, the power of steam, intimated by the oscillating of the lid of a tea-kettle; the utility of coal gas for light, experimented upon by an ordinary tobacco-pipe of white clay; the magnifying property of the lens, stumbled upon by an optician's apprentice while holding spectacle-glasses between his thumb and finger—are well known instances in proof of the fact.

Galvanism was discovered by accident. Professor Galvani, of Bologna, in Italy, gave his name to the operation, but his wife is considered as actually entitled to the credit of the discovery. She being in bad health, some frogs were ordered for her. As they lay upon the table, skinned, she noticed that their limbs became strongly convulsed when near an electrical conductor. She called her husband's attention to the fact; he instituted a series of experiments, and in 1789 the galvanic battery was invented.

Eleven years later, with that discovery for his basis, Professor Alessandro Volta, also an Italian, announced his discovery of the voltaic pile."

The discovery of glass-making was effected by seeing the sand vitrified upon which a fire had been kindled. Blaurock says that the making of plate-glass was suggested by the fact of a workman happening to break a crucible filled with melted glass. The fluid ran under one of the large flagstones with which the floor was paved. On raising the stone to recover the glass, it was found in the form of a plate, such as could not be produced by the ordinary process of blowing.

Glass pearls, though among the most beautiful, inexpensive and common ornaments worn by the ladies, are produced by a very singular process. In 1856, a Venetian named Japquin discovered that the scales of a fish, called bleak-fish, possessed property of communicating a pearly hue to the water. He found, by experimenting, that beads dipped into this water assumed, when dried, the appearance of pearls. It proved, however, that the pearly coat, when placed outside, was easily rubbed off, and the next improvement was to make the beads hollow. The making of these beads is carried on to this day in Venice. The beads are all blown separately. By means of a small tube the insides are

delicately coated with the pearly liquid, and a wax coating is placed over that. It requires the scales of four thousand fish to produce half a pint of the liquid, to which a small quantity of sal-ammonia and isinglass are afterwards added.

Lundy Foot, the celebrated snuff manufacturer, originally kept a small tobacconist shop at Limerick. On one night his house, which was uninsured, burned to the ground. As he contemplated the smoking ruins on the following morning, in a state bordering on despair, some of the poor neighbors, groping among the embers for what they could find, stumbled upon several canisters of unconsumed but half-baked snuff, which they tried, and found it so pleasant to their noses that they loaded their waistcoat pockets with it. Lundy Foot, aroused from his stupor, imitated their example, and took a pinch of his own property; when he was struck with the superior fragrance and flavor it had acquired from the great to which it had been exposed. Acting upon the hint, he took another house in a place called Black Yard, erected ovens, and set about the manufacture of that highly commodious which soon became widely known as Black Yard snuff. Eventually, he took a larger house in Dublin, and, making his customers literally pay through the nose, amassed a great fortune by having been ruined.

—*LaFayette Journal, Aug. 17.*

further misled by the statements of some citizens of Homer, who said that about forty head of cattle had passed through that place. Telegrams were sent the railroad headquarters inquiring if any cattle had been shipped within a few days preceding. Finally the trail of the missing cattle was struck, and they were traced to Fairmount, where the fact of their shipment was ascertained. After this the pursuit was quite an easy matter, and it was soon ascertained that the cattle had reached Cincinnati, and had been sold on Friday, but were still there. Mr. Alexander and his foreman have gone thither to reclaim them. Taking it altogether, this was a remarkably bold robbery. Under any ordinary circumstances, and but for the illness of the herdsman already referred to, the loss would have been at once detected, and the capture of the thieves by means of telegraph an easy matter.

—*LaFayette Journal, Aug. 17.*

Union in France.

It is abundantly evident that every shade of public feeling in France, with the exception, perhaps, of the Social faction in Paris, is united in defense of the country against the Prussians. Even Victor Hugo has returned, after long exile, in the costume of one of the National Guards. If there is any discord, it is to be ad journeyed until after the conclusion of the war. Until that period arrives, the present Government of Napoleon will have the entire command of the resources of the nation. The war, in every sense, is one of populations, about equal in number, against each other. That it will have a speedy end, unless there is an intercession of the other great powers of Europe, is highly improbable. The remark of the Emperor, that it would be a long and bloody war, is apparently verified by the present outlook. If the Prussians have any hope that the march of their armies will cause a revolution in Paris, that will forward their views and lead to peace, they will be mistaken. It is not likely that in any event a revolution will occur, and if there is, it will only be for the purpose of wounding the forces of the Empire with the greater ability against the foreign invader. Torrents of blood are bound to flow, and with alternate fortune, before the waves of war will be stilled.

Grant.

The chief pensioner of the Bondholders, now enjoying himself at Long Branch, is beginning to awake the anger of even Republican journalists. One of them last week said:

"In the whole history of the Government, no such flagrant disregard of the public interests and wilful contempt for public opinion have ever been exhibited by any former Administration."

The conduct of the President and his Cabinet in this respect is a shame and a scandal.

The President has been absent from Washington about one-fourth of the time since his inauguration. He has drawn from the Treasury some \$10,000 in salary for which no pretense of service has ever been rendered. That is to say, he has taken this much pay while running about the country in search of pleasure and amusements, or looking after his personal interests.

The President receives \$25,000 a year for salary alone, but the appropriations for the White House make it nearly all clear profit. Secretaries, clerks, messengers, steward, servants, gardeners, laborers, lights, fuel, stationery, green house, kitchen, garderobes, and numerous other items are paid for out of the pockets of the people. These appropriations, which were wholly unknown a few years ago, have grown up gradually, until they now sum up tens of thousands annually.

Napoleon a Living Death.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 10th instant, in shown that the failure of the French Imperial Government is a proof of the thorough inefficiency of personal government, adds:

"The Emperor can now see enacted in his own life-time the events which would in any case have followed upon his death. The object of his reign has been to build up a strong military power, and his sole suggestion should admit of passing his son."

In some respects, Paris seems to act as though the grave had already closed over him. If he had died a month ago, it is to the Ministry which has just resigned that he would have bequeathed the care of his dynastic concerns to his son, the heir of all his capacities for such a trust. He must sometimes have questioned with himself what would be the fate of an heir committed to such hands, and now his question is answered as plainly as though he could have revisited in spirit the scenes he had left behind him. The spirit of the French people, which is the only one which that Continent, has made large territorial aggrandizements since 1815. She is the menacing, restless, martial power. Two or three years ago the Emperor Napoleon, in view of the imminent expense of maintaining the standing armies of Europe, proposed to the different countries a plan of a general disarmament, all assented to it save Prussia. With the sword that country has done all. It is hardly two centuries since it was the petty Duchy of Brandenburg. By its share in the partition of Poland—the greatest crime of the eighteenth century, by its conquests in Germany and its dispossessing of Denmark, and by its military system of Frederick the Great, it has built up that fabric of power which is now so dangerous to all the adjoining States. As we have said, if successful in this contest, Prussia will soon be involved in a general war, in which she will have to face the coalition of the Continent, backed up the military and naval power of Great Britain and naval power of France.

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The Fall term in its Institution will begin

Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1870, at 10 A. M.

Catalogues sent, or information given,

upon application to any member of the Faculty

or to the Treasurer of the College.

A. THOMPSON

Treasurer Wabash College.

DR. J. HALE.

Aug 5 70

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street, 1st door West, Corner Book Store, T. W. FRY & CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Union, township, Montgomery county, Indiana, that John Carroll, a white male inhabitant of Montgomery county, State of Indiana, of the age of thirty-one years, will next regular session commence on the first Monday in September, 1870, for a lease of one-half to one acre of land, in a plot number one-half (1/2) acre, in the original plat of the town of Lodi, in Montgomery county, Indiana, for a term of one year. My place of business and the premises wherein said property are to be sold and located is situated in the original plat of the town of Lodi, in Montgomery county, Indiana, in the southwest corner of the said lot, running north one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence east one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence north one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence west one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence south one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, to the center of the said lot, bounded as follows: Beginning at the center of said number one-half (1/2) acre, on the west side, and running north one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence east one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence south one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence west one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, to the center of the said lot, bounded as follows: Beginning at the center of said number one-half (1/2) acre, on the west side, and running north one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence east one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence south one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence west one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, to the center of the said lot, bounded as follows: Beginning at the center of said number one-half (1/2) acre, on the west side, and running north one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence east one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence south one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence west one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, to the center of the said lot, bounded as follows: Beginning at the center of said number one-half (1/2) acre, on the west side, and running north one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence east one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence south one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence west one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, to the center of the said lot, bounded as follows: Beginning at the center of said number one-half (1/2) acre, on the west side, and running north one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence east one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence south one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence west one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, to the center of the said lot, bounded as follows: Beginning at the center of said number one-half (1/2) acre, on the west side, and running north one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence east one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence south one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence west one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, to the center of the said lot, bounded as follows: Beginning at the center of said number one-half (1/2) acre, on the west side, and running north one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence east one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence south one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence west one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, to the center of the said lot, bounded as follows: Beginning at the center