

THE REVIEW.

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shah Basine to his troops. In speaking of the line of defense for France he says:

"Behind the Meuse, what have we? The Champagne—a battle-field that we know we can not win. The Argonne. Do you remember the Argonne? Do you remember the Argonne? The Parisians remember it. This is all I have to say."

The affair at Valmy was really, in respect to loss, an insignificant battle, but its effect was to delay the Duke of Brunswick—that it saved France, by twenty-two years, the entrance of the Allies into her capital. The fall train rendering the roads impracticable, and the sickness which soon became general in the army obliged the Duke of Brunswick to evacuate the country.

In the mean time, the French Republic Government had ordered a levy en masse of one million two hundred thousand men. They proclaimed war to the churches and peace to the colleges. They invaded Europe, and formed the nucleus, in officers and men, of that grand army, which, for so long a time, under Napoleon, was the terror of Europe.

In 1814, after the total loss of the French army of 300,000 men, after the destruction of another 300,000 in Germany—after twenty years of bloody struggle, which crushed its resources and destroyed its energies, France found itself invaded by several armies, whose vast strength is put down by the historian at 1,037,000 men. To oppose this the Emperor had not a quarter of its effective force.

His efforts were brilliant, his victories often great, but he sank in the struggle. Paris was almost destitute of fortifications, even if there had been men to defend them. It promptly surrendered after a brief contest, and the surrender carried with it the overthrow of Napoleon I. When the allied sovereigns entered the city at the head of their troops, they were loudly cheered, particularly the Emperor Alexander of Russia. Among the conquerors of Napoleon I. was the Emperor of Prussia, King William I. When the allied sovereigns entered the city at the head of their troops, they were loudly cheered, particularly the Emperor Alexander of Russia. Among the conquerors of Napoleon I. was the Emperor of Prussia, King William I.

In 1815, after Napoleon's return from Elba and the loss of the battle of Waterloo, there was again a myriad of people summoned to invade France. The British under Wellington, and the Prussians under Blücher, entered the city at the head of their troops, they were loudly cheered, particularly the Emperor Alexander of Russia. Among the conquerors of Napoleon I. was the Emperor of Prussia, King William I.

The conduct of the latter toward the people was in contrast with that of the English and other nations, and made an impression which has never been forgotten in France against them. It was only by the vigor and threats of the Duke of Wellington that the Prussian General was prevented from blowing up the Bridge of Jena, which had been thrown across the Seine by Napoleon in 1807 to mark his triumph over the Prussians in the previous year at the place of that name. Perhaps an apology for the Prussians may be found in the fact that when the French, nine years before, were in the Prussian capital at Berlin, their rule over the conquered people was exceedingly rigorous and oppressive.

After both these conquests, this double entrance into Paris, France was left by her conquerors intact, with a little larger territory than she possessed in 1792, when she took up arms. But heavy pecuniary drafts were upon her. She had to pay in subsidies, 1,000,000,000 francs, or \$200,000,000. For several years she had to maintain in her principal fortresses, at her own expense, an allied army of 150,000 men. These things weighed heavily upon the pride of the people. The strength of the allied forces may be judged of when it is stated that in September, 1815, the Russians alone on the plains of Châlons, reviewed an army of 160,000 men. In reading the accounts of these different invasions, the reader is struck with the fact that they were made over the same ground, and that France is fighting on the theater of 1792 and 1814. Her position now is widely different from what it was on those occasions. If she has not the revolutionary fervor of 1782, she has not the exhaustion of 1814 and 1815. She is contending now against a population that is only equal in numbers, whereas fifty-five years ago it was five or six times as great. Her people were then divided, now appear to be united and enthusiastic in the strife.

The Chinese Question and American Labor.

The New York Tribune has been a steady adherent of the reception of the Chinese. It has maintained that they would greatly add to the wealth of the country and be no detriment to the laborer. But, in a letter dated San Francisco, August 3, it makes these admissions. It has been contended that there was no danger of them coming here in large and overwhelming numbers. On this point its writer says:

"And first, to illustrate the pressure that presses upon the Pacific Ocean, imagine a tank full of water in a chamber, and a tank as large below, only one-tenth full. Connect them with a three inch tube fitted with a stop-cock. The full tank represents China, with her four hundred millions of people; the lower tank America, with forty millions; the tube is the steamship that runs from China to California, and discharges Chinese at the rate of one thousand a month; the stop-cock is the possible legislation that may cut off this influx. The question of the hour is, whether the permanent welfare of American society requires any legislative handling of this stop-cock."

This shows that, unless there is a prohibition, the Chinese will come to America in enormous force. Now, what will these Chinese work for? What has been their disposition hitherto? What are their wants and necessities? The value of his clothing is estimated at from twenty to forty dollars a year. In other respects he is thus spoken of:

"A common Chinaman has no other idea of life than to work steadily, do his own cooking, washing, ironing and mending, and spend a great deal less than he earns. His father and all his ancestors, as far back as to the time of Aaron or Abraham, had no other idea

of life. A but, a few yards of cloth, a double-handful of rice or wheat, a slice of pork, a frying pan, and a strip of rush matting for a bed—these are what he is born to, and with these, in his own land, he expects to die, and die content. When he comes to America, his simple aim is to lay up a small sum of money, on which he can live at ease when he goes back. I saw a miner fifty-two years old; he looked thin and worn, as though he had never known anything but steady toil and rough fare. He has been here five years, and has \$300 in gold. Last Monday he took the steamer to Canton. He will go home to his wife, and he has a man in easy circumstances the rest of his days. They make no strikes; they cannot understand what a trade union means. They will work for fifty cents till they hear of some man who gives sixty. Then they go to work for him till they know of a chance to make seventy-five cents."

These are the kind of men with whom the Republicans desire that our American laborers should come in competition in industry! How would they like it? As to their capacity in employment the same writer says:

"Though they work on railroads and in the mines, and in the fields, and I think they will be found most useful about houses and gardens, and in factories. They have a wonderful aptness for doing just as they see the 'Melican man' do. For example, the Chinese quarter in Sacramento caught fire and burned down a few months ago. They hired an American carpenter to put them up one cabin. As he worked they stood by and watched like cats. When the house was done they paid him his price, and then fell to with saws and hammers and put up a row of houses exactly like the pattern. They copied him inch for inch and nail for nail. This people do not reason. They have no original ideas. They do a thing not because they know why it should be, but because they saw it in the pattern. In remembering the movements of the carpenter and following him with blind obedience they have no equals. There is with them but one right way. They found their drum in the Japanese house just thirty-eight times; thirty-seven would be impertinent; thirty-eight would be sacrilege. If they see a carpenter drive five nails into a clap-board, they always and ever after use five nails in a board of that length; six would break the charm. This blind accuracy makes them good mechanics. They are very quick to understand a sewing-machine, a spindle, a loom, a carding machine and a turning lathe. Pottery engines and the locomotive they do not like to use. They seem frightened, and not without connection with evil but mighty genius. They love delicate and marvelous arts. The happiest Chinaman I saw in San Francisco was assisting in a first-class photographic gallery. The alacrity with which he brought out the plate from the dark room, the union with which he carried it back to the dusky and chemical-smelling closet, the delight with which he studied the wonderful imprint of the sun, are ever fresh, and wholly without limit. In handling photographic tools they show the utmost facility, and learn each step thoroughly, yet in a wonderfully short time. So of the jeweler's art. Their quick, patient and rapid touch exactly suits watchmaking, and I expect soon to see hundreds of them busy at Waltham and Elgin."

"For factory work they are admirably suited. Quick to learn deft in handling machinery, patient beyond comparison, they soon master all the minute details of manufacture; and having once been shown how a piece of work must be done, never vary from the original pattern. They are monopolizing the factory work on the Pacific coast, and will gradually do so in other parts of the country. A class of laborers industrious, patient and skillful, who always pay their debts, spend less than they earn, do their work well and mind their own business, should be welcomed to our shore."

This is the people whose emigration to our shores will either supplant the American laborer or else oblige him to work at their starvation rates, if they prefer. The Republicans are in favor of their emigration and for cheap labor. The Democrats are opposed to it.

Queer Figuring.

It cost two dollars per head, under James Buchanan to run the government under Grant. It cost but one dollar and sixty-four cents.—*Tuscola Journal*.

That the truth may be known, if the editor of the *Journal* will turn to page 244 of the Estimates of Appropriations for the year 1870 he will find the following table of expenditures for the year 1869 and 1870.

1869	\$381,415,286 61
1870	\$381,097,222 62

By subtraction there have an excess for this year over last of \$340,662,547 01.

This is an excess of more than one dollar per capita over last year.

Now if the editor will divide the entire sum of \$381,097,222 62, by \$40,000,000, the computed population of our country, he may have occasion to change his figures.

\$381,097,222 62 divided by 40,000,000 equals \$9.527 instead of \$1.64.

There are \$30,000,000 paid pensioners which is about 75 cents per capita. This subtracted makes the amount of government expenditures reach \$7.43 per head for the running of the government.

In the above amount is included interest on public debt (see page 232) \$130,600,000 which amounts to \$3.26 per head. Take this from \$7.43 and we have left \$4.16 per capita as the amount, exclusive of the war expenditures and dependencies. Is not this nearer the truth?

Four hundred Galt's cannon are to be made at Colt's Armory, Hartford, for the Russian, Turkish and Egyptian Governments. They are nothing more or less than the mitrailleuses so much talked about just now.

There is wealth enough in Boston to give, on an equal division, every man, woman, and child \$3,000 each.

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES.

CRAWFORDSVILLE

CARRIAGE & WAGON WORKS.

Buggies.

Carriages.

Express Wagons, and

Farmers' Wagons.

MADE TO ORDER

We possess devices for the adjustment of Axles and Tires, which reduce the draft fully one-third. These devices are possessed by no other Carriage Factory in the United States. We are daily in receipt of letters from persons who are using our vehicles in various parts of Indiana and Illinois, certifying that in hundreds of draft these vehicles have never been equalled.

DOHERTY & DEIGHTON

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA.

Remember the place, Washington street opposite Center Church.

DOHERTY & DEIGHTON.

SPOOL COTTON.

THE CELEBRATED

A. T. STEWART & CO.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES

McClure, Fry & Co.

CRAWFORDSVILLE

INDIANA.

ORGANS, MELODEONS, &c.

BENHAM BROTHERS,

Music Dealers

36

East Washington Street.,

Indianapolis, Ind.

State Agency for

Indianapolis

Piano Manufacturing

COMPANY.

Western Pianos

FOR WESTERN MEN

The increasing popularity for these celebrated instruments is a triumphant endorsement of their great superiority.

We sell our pianos on its merits alone, and ask nothing for the name printed on it.

General Agency in Indiana for the

CELEBRATED BURDETT ORGAN.

The best Road instrument in use.

Importers and wholesale dealers in all kinds of

Musical Merchandise,

Brass & German Silver Instrument

DRUMS, CYMBALS,

Band Music and

Music Books.

We have perfected arrangements for the extension and enlargement of our rapidly growing business, which are so facilities, possessed by no other house in Indiana. A visit to our store will pay any one.

BENHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICE OF NONRESIDENCE

STATE OF INDIANA.

County of Common Pleas, October term, 1870.

John Brown, Complainant for Divorce.

B. E. remembered that, on the 27th day of August A. D. 1870, John Brown, by her attorney, George H. Barker, is vacation of the Court of Common Pleas of the county and State aforesaid, filed in the Clerk's Office of said county, her complaint in writing, as a cause of action against the said John F. Brown, for divorce, also the written affidavit of Sarah E. Barker, a disinterested witness in this action, setting forth that the said defendant, John F. Brown is a nonresident of the State of Indiana. Now therefore the said defendant, John F. Brown hereby takes notice of the filing and pending of this action, that he be and appear on the second day of the October term of said Court of Common Pleas of the county and State aforesaid, and Court beginning on Monday, the 31st day of October, 1870, at the Court House in the city of Crawfordsville, then and there to await said complaint.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court, this 27th day of August, A. D. 1870.

J. K. WALLACE, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF CURE

MANHOOD

In the Young and

RISING GENERATION.

The vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the paid hair, 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's vitality. This is one of the worst movements. 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 evanescent scenes of the city, the powers of the body, too much enfeebled to give zest 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 visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! 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.

DR. J. HALE.

AT HIS

DISPENSARY & SURGERY.

MILLERS' BLOCK,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

HAS been attended with the most unqualified success and received the commendations of thousands of the best citizens of this city and State. May be consulted daily, personally or by letter.

Also, at the earnest solicitation of many old patients, the Doctor will still continue to visit Crawfordsville the SECOND THURSDAY in each month for ONE DAY ONLY.

J. P. Consultation free, and terms of treatment within reach of all. Rooms at the Richardson House.

DR. J. HALE.

EDUCATIONAL.

WABASH COLLEGE.

THE Fall term in this Institution will begin Wednesday at 10 o'clock, A. M., September 12, 1870. 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.

DRUGS.

T. W. FRY & CO.

Have just opened a fine assortment of

Drugs, Paints,

Chemicals,

Oils, Dye Stuffs,

Toilet & Fancy

ARTICLES,

Cigars & Tobacco,

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW GOODS!

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

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

During the Superintendency of Dr. Wilson at the Bloomington Asylum, these sad results occurred to two patients; person had for some time left them, and both died of Epilepsy. They were of both sexes and about twenty years of age.

Whereas, that these diseases are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, Insanity and Consumption? The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy fate of the Insane Asylums, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibitions appear. The countenance is actually sullen and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur it is rarely articulate.

"With woe and measures was Despair Low sullen sounds their grief bequeathed."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry, for the removal of the consequences.

FALL SUPPLY

Are now receiving their

H. J. WEBSTER & SON

Boots & Shoes

Which they will

SELL CHEAP

HELLMOLD'S