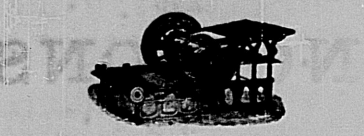


THE REVIEW.



CIRCULATION 2000

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CIRCULATION 2000

Job Printing Promptly and Neatly Executed.

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Trains arrive at and leave Crawfordsville daily as follows:

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Mixed LEAVE: 8:40 A. M.

Mixed LEAVE: 11:30 A. M.

Express ARRIVE: 7:30 A. M.

Mixed ARRIVE: 8:40 A. M.

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Mixed ARRIVE: 11:30 P. M.

DON'T LEAVE THE FARM.

Come boys, I have some thing to tell you. Come nearer, I would whisper it low. You're thinking of leaving the homestead. Don't be in a hurry to go. The city has many attractions. But think of the vices and sins. When once in the vortex of fashion, How soon the course downward begins.

You talk of the mines of Australia. They're wealthy in gold, no doubt. But all that's gold in the farm, boys. If only you'll shovel it out.

The mercantile life is a hazard. The goods are first high and then low. Better risk the old farm while longer. Don't be in a hurry to go.

The great busy West has inducements. And so has the busiest mart. But wealth is not made in a day, boys. Don't be in a hurry to start.

The bankers and brokers are wealthy. They take in their thousands or so. Ah! think of their frauds and deceptions. Don't be in a hurry to go.

The farm is the safest and surest. The orchards are loaded to-day. You're the owner of the mountains. And Monarch of all you survey. Better stay on the farm while longer. Though profits come in rather slow. Remember, you're thinking to risk, boys—Don't be in a hurry to go.

The Canal Debt Swindle.

The Columbus City Post thus notices the visit of the canal swindle lobbyist and agent at that place:

In company with one Orth, a Radical stump orator doing service for the Radical party of this State, who made a speech at the Court house last week, was General Milroy, the Radical candidate for Treasurer of State. Now Milroy did not accompany Orth for the purpose of speaking to people upon political questions, but for the purpose of working up the infamous scheme to fasten the old canal debt upon the people of the State. To accomplish this old scheme of plunder, money of course will have to be used. As a blind the Radicals in their State platform resolve not to pay this debt, but they very thoughtfully put upon their ticket General Milroy, who is heart and soul in favor of saddling the whole debt upon the people. In referring to this matter, the Madisonian says: "It is evident to all well informed persons that there is a deep laid scheme to rob the tax payers by the assumption of a debt paid twenty years ago on account of the Wabash and Erie Canal." Yes, and Milroy, the Republican candidate for Treasurer of State, is engineering the swindle, which he puts on high moral grounds. In referring to the old canal debt, as it is termed, which amounts, practically, to over fifteen millions of dollars, he says:

"So long as it remains, it must be a constant reminder of obligations on the part of the State unfulfilled, and of disappointed hopes and expectations on the part of the bondholders."

If a Republican Legislature should by any accident or swindling be elected in October next, the foregoing plea of Milroy will be made the ground for lobbying the Radical members into an acknowledgment of the debt on the part of the State, and providing for its payment out of the State Treasury.

The Canal Debt Swindle—The Republican Leaders Preparing to Saddle It Upon the People.

In 1840-7 the Legislature made a compromise and contract with the creditors of the State to the effect that the Internal Improvement bonds, then outstanding, should be surrendered by the holders, for which they should receive two certificates, each for an equal moiety, one certificate to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable out of the revenues of the State, redeemable at the pleasure of the State after twenty years and the other certificate, with interest thereon as aforesaid, "to be paid out of canal lands and the tolls and the revenues of the said canal."

In a word the State agreed with her creditors to pay one-half of the debt and interest out of the revenues of the State, and the creditors were to look to the canal and the canal property for the other half. And the contract, also, provided that all the holders of the old Internal Improvement bonds must accept the compromise—that all must come into the arrangement, and no other terms were to be made with any of the creditors. Under this compromise nearly all the holders of the old internal improvement bonds returned their certificates and took the new certificates as provided for in what is known as the "Butler bill."

In 1857 the creditors of the State or holders of the old Internal Improvement bonds addressed a memorial to the Legislature and the people of the State, asking for the redemption of those bonds on the ground that the canal had failed to produce any revenue, and that the State was responsible in a large measure for this failure, by having authorized the construction of railroads that came into competition with the canal and ruined its business. Gov. Willard submitted the matter to Hon. Joseph H. McDonald, the Attorney General of the State, who gave an opinion adverse to the proposition or overture of the bondholders, and for the reason that the State had complied with all her obligations in the contract. Governor Willard, in submitting the memorial to the Legislature, took the same position. This was the first time that the question had been presented to the State authorities, administrative and legislative, and the Democratic State officers promptly decided that there was no liability on the part of the State for the payment of the canal bonds, that she had fulfilled the contract with her creditors. So the matter rested until a Republican administration came into power, and then, and not until then, was this contract disturbed or violated.

There were still outstanding some of the old Internal Improvement bonds which the holders had never presented under the compromise of 1846-7. Both Governors Baker and Morton have recognized these bonds as valid against the State, that the State is liable for their payment, by the payment of a portion of them, and by so doing the State has become a party to a violation of the contract made with her creditors in 1846-7. This was the first step in the canal bond swindle, and that step was taken

by two Republican Governors. Did not this violation of the contract vitiate the whole contract and restore the rights of the creditors who surrendered their Internal Improvement bonds and accepted the canal bonds for an equal moiety of the debt? If so, is not the responsibility wholly with the Republican party, by the act of its Representatives?

But we are told that the Republican State Convention passed a resolution against the Canal bond swindle, pledging the party against it. What is that pledge worth? Does not the history of the Republican party in its ten years of ascendancy present a record of broken pledges—of violated promises? What faith can be expected from a party that is faithless in its promises to the people? The resolution of the Republican Convention against the canal debt swindle amounts to nothing, it is not worth the paper on which it is written. It is merely a party dodge. If successful in the elections of this year, no regard whatever will be paid to that pledge, or any other that its leaders may make or have made. The Republican leaders and officials have violated the contract made in the Butler bill; they have violated the pledges they have made in every platform since 1850, and what else can be expected than that they will prove as faithless in the future as they have been in the past.

It is not the people of Indiana, but the Radicals of Indiana, who are to be saddled with the old canal debt, the principal and interest of which amounts to about seventeen millions, they must look elsewhere than to the Republican party for protection.—State Sentinel.

Villafraña and Sedan.

It is now a little over eleven years, that the interview at Villafraña between the Emperor of Austria and Napoleon took place. The Emperor of the French had reached the climax of his fortune; he had been victorious in two great wars; he himself had led the French troops in the battles of Magenta and Solferino; Russia and Austria were humiliated; all Europe looked to him as the Arbitrator, and in France the cry of victory had silenced for a time every opposition to the imperial regime.

But Napoleon seeks an interview with King William, to deliver up his sword, perhaps for the purpose of saving his own life, which certainly is as safe in the Prussian as in the French camp. And France? Her soil invaded by overpowering enemies; her armies defeated everywhere; her Generals outflanked, out-maneuvred and out-fought at every step.

And why has France lost her laurels? Why? Because she has given the sword into the hands of an usurper, who has crushed her liberties, had slain thousands of her best sons, and had banished the most illustrious of her children. Poor France?

The Rate of Taxation in Indiana—Radical Extravagance Exposed.

The Republican papers, as a sort of a break-water against the wholesale corruption and extravagance which have characterized their conduct of public affairs, have been assiduously engaged in picking out a few isolated counties in the State, taking those Democratic counties where public improvements have caused the rate of taxation to be high, and the few Republican counties where county affairs have been managed prudently and economically, and comparing them together, with the view of humbugging the people into the belief that they are a very economical party. Everybody can see how unfair this process is; and utterly unsatisfactory as furnishing correct data of the extravagance or economy of the two parties. In order to give a correct idea of the management, prudence and economy of the two parties, we have selected forty counties in the State, taken from every portion of the State, north, south, east, west and middle, twenty under Democratic and twenty under Republican management. As set opposite each other the counties contain about the same number of voters, varying very little, as the total number shows. The county taxation only is given, and the figures are taken from the State Auditor's reports of the assessment of taxation for the year 1869.

To this table, we direct the special attention of the public:

DEMOCRATIC. REPUBLICAN.

Pulaski \$12,000 96 Union \$29,210 30

Marshall 32,394 60 Hamilton 27,708 81

White 27,712 37 Vermillion 23,434 92

Cass 40,136 52 Henry 51,302 02

Madison 22,899 54 Boone 30,730 36

Hancock 36,854 12 Monroe 35,720 30

Johnson 28,820 27 Delaware 31,068 22

Clay 25,760 80 Parke 43,532 75

Sullivan 24,986 72 Wabash 14,936 46

Deaerborn 39,394 96 Wayne 72,834 38

Madison 26,988 52 Spencer 41,534 66

Marion 13,322 49 White 35,850 16

Wayne 26,732 30 Ripley 49,096 02

Gibson 34,475 05 Morgan 31,786 30

Harrison 34,475 05 Morgan 31,786 30

Orange 39,296 90 Warren 64,162 57

Washington 26,988 52 Lawrence 41,534 66

Floyd 40,136 52 Hendricks 52,412 85

Total \$500,101 75 Total \$508,867 91

Excess of taxation in Republican counties \$8,766 16

The vote of these counties is as follows, as any body can see by reference to Greeley's Almanac of 1869:

DEMOCRATIC. REPUBLICAN.

70,953. 71,375.

This is in the Democratic counties the taxes average seven dollars and seven cents to each voter; in the Republican counties thirteen dollars and fifteen cents to the voter. There is Republican economy for you! Tax-payers of Indiana! how do you like the picture?

But let us pursue this matter a little further.

In good, solid little Democratic Brown always sound to the core, with a poll of 1,538, the taxes assessed last year for county purposes were \$9,733.96. In Republican Benton, with a poll of only 963, the taxes were \$20.593 17—nearly eleven thousand dollars more than in a county with a considerable larger poll. Another instance of Republican economy!

In Democratic Scott, with a poll of 1,603, the taxes were \$8,778 35; in Republican Blackford, with a poll of 1,217, the taxes were \$15,886 15—

nearly double that of Democratic Scott with a much larger poll. Still another instance of Republican economy!

But let us look at some of the larger counties.

In Kosciusko, with a poll of 4,980, the county taxes, and it is the county taxes only of which we speak in this article, were \$43,246 34—an average of eight dollars and sixty-eight cents to each voter.

In Wayne, old Radical-ridden Wayne, we are Democrats are mighty few, but mighty brave and faithful; the taxes, with a poll of 7,497, were \$72,824 22—an average of nine dollars and seventy-one cents to the voter.

In Marion county, where Democrats were not allowed to vote even until within the last few years, with a poll of 12,547, the taxes were \$168,937 68—an average of thirteen dollars and thirty-eight cents to each voter.

In Republican Vigo, soon, we hope to be redeemed, with a poll of 9,475, the taxes were \$37,975 31—an average of thirteen dollars and fifty-eight cents to the voter.

In Republican Elkhart, from which comes glorious word of a hopeful redemption, with a poll of 5,668, the taxes were \$78,390 91—an average of thirteen dollars and ninety cents to the voter.

In Republican Tippecanoe, the home of Orth, the great whisky King, and where two Radical papers flourish to improve the morals of the treasury with a poll of 7,099 the taxes were \$109,456 83—an average of fifteen dollars and forty-two cents to the voter. We know of no other county in Indiana, which stands in greater need of a sweeping reform than Tippecanoe.

In Vanderburg county, where the election this year will sweep away the last remnants of Radicalism, but where they have held power long enough to almost bankrupt the county, assessing last year such an outrageous tax as \$116,365 60, with a poll of 6,543—an average of seventeen dollars and seventy-six cents to the voter. Well has it been for the people of Vanderburg that they awoke at last to their true interest, before it was too late and their county bankrupted and ruined by Radicalism.

But why follow the subject any further? Have we not given enough to cause every sensible, honest man, who desires to do right, to pause and seriously consider the situation? All our figures are taken from the official records, and their correctness can not be questioned. What a picture they present of Radical extravagance, corruption and reckless disregard of the people's rights and interests.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Republican Split in Missouri.

The St. Louis Westliche Post, Carl Schurz's paper, in speaking of the split of the Republican party in Missouri, one side going for Governor McClurg and a high tariff, and a continued disfranchisement of one-fourth of the people, and the other for B. Gratz Brown for Governor and free trade and no disfranchisement of any body, says:

"The German names on the ticket of the new party are a great ornament to it. Major Weigel and General Salomon are gentlemen of well-known honesty, and as good civil officers as they were soldiers. The Germans shine by their absence from the McClurg ticket. Of course McClurg and company rely upon the negro, and they do not expect a single German vote. The German vote, more unambiguously than ever, will support B. Gratz Brown and the principles of progress which he and his colleagues on the ticket represent. We predict 20,000 majority for the new party in the county of St. Louis. Its majority in the State will not be less than 50,000."

So it seems that in Missouri the negro vote one way and the Germans the other.

The Protection Humbug.

The New York Star has a sensible article, showing the folly and injustice of protection. Free trade, it is confident, will be the leading issue in the next Presidential election:

To answer the question "How are we to meet the national danger if we reduce the customs?" We answer directly: Reduction of tariff on some articles and entire removal on others will revive industry, enliven commerce and give sufficient prosperity to the people to insure the payment of all legitimate national expenses by means of direct taxation. Our great need to-day is a reduction of the national expenses to the measure of the national enterprise and industry to such a standard as shall enable every individual to pay his proper share to the support of the Government without consequent suffering. This can be accomplished only by adopting free trade principles.

A PARTY of respectable Chicago ladies have formed a society for reclaiming young men, and they go about the streets night and pick up young men who show signs of dissipation, invite them to their houses, and treat them to ice cream, chicken-salad, &c., and then let them go home sober. Half the young men in town lie around the streets nights to be taken in. One whole engine company went to one of the ladies' houses and asked to be reclaimed.

We are informed that a worm, of a species unknown to those who have examined it, is making fearful havoc among the forests a short distance south of Toronto. It is about one inch and a half long, and fastens itself upon the leaves of a tree, where it continues until it has despoiled it of every vestige of foliage. This new pest makes its appearance in armies, and has already ravaged acres of forest.—Elkhart Review.

The completed census returns for Chicago show a population of 348,769—a gain of 203,755 since 1860. This amazing growth is largely due to the untiring energy and enterprise of her people. Two-thirds of the counties in the State show a gain of 329,522 since 1860.

PROFESSIONAL.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF CURE

For

CATARRH,

THROAT DISEASES

ASTHMA BRONCHITIS

AND

CONSUMPTION!

Introduced in the West by

DR. J. HALE,

AT HIS

DISPENSARY & SURGERY,

MILLERS' BLOCK,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,

HAS been attended with the most unequalled 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 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.

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EDUCATIONAL.

WABASH COLLEGE.

THE Fall term in this institution will begin Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M., September 7, 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.

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Have just opened a fine assortment of

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