

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Saturday, June 11, 1859.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
CHARLES H. BOWEN.

The Crawfordville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 if not paid within the year.

CIRCULATION
ARGENT THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE.
Advertises call up and examine our list of 157 SUBSCRIBERS.

S. H. PARSONS, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our Agent to procure advertisements.

Notice to Advertisers.
Hereafter all legal advertising will be charged on transient advertising—one dollar a square, (of ten lines,) for the first insertion; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.
C. H. BOWEN, JERE. KEENEY.

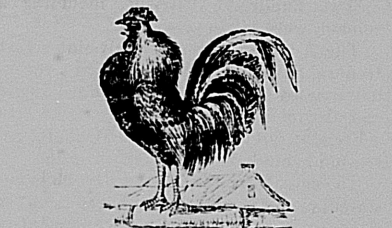
For President in 1860,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Charleston, South Carolina.

NEW ALBANY & SALEM RAIL ROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Trains leave the Crawfordville Depot as follows:
Going North.
Accommodation 11 A. M.; Freight 2:40 P. M.; Through Express 7 P. M.

Going South.
Through Express 5 A. M.; Freight 8:55 A. M.; Accommodation 4:18 P. M.
The Accommodation Train going North, connects with trains for Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Chicago.
R. E. BRYANT, AGENT.

Attention Democrats.



The Old Line Democracy of Montgomery county are requested to hold at their earliest convenience, their township meetings, and select a day for the holding of a County Convention, for the nomination of County officers. Let no time be lost as the enemy are already in the field. Remember we are on the eve of the great Presidential election of 1860. By order of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

We notice that in many of the counties throughout the State, the Democracy are keenly alive to the importance of the approaching elections in October. The programme as arranged by Greeley and Giddings is, for the Republicans to carry the fall elections in the Western States in order to pave the way for a grand triumph for their President in 1860. Unless Indiana can be carried they know the nominee of the Charleston Convention will be the next President of the Confederacy. Here in Montgomery, the plotting and wire-working of the satellites of Greeley & Co., are already manifesting themselves. Orders have gone forth that no Democrat must be elected this fall. Our candidates for Representative, Auditor, Clerk and Commissioner are to be beaten, and Indiana enrolled among the Abolition States of the North. It would be a humiliating spectacle indeed, if by any supineness or want of harmony and union in our ranks, the proud Democracy of Montgomery should falter on the eve of battle, the great battle of 1860. It would be a tale ill sounding to our brethren abroad, that we had succumbed to the sectional disunion party of the country, whose only opposition is hatred to Democracy. Let the party be warned in time, and from this time forth exercise a vigorous scrutiny over the wily movements of the enemy. The importance of these offices to the Democracy of the county is incalculable, and if we would maintain our supremacy we must elect the nominees of our convention. Let the party prepare for the struggle. Remember the glorious contest of 1855.

In another column our readers will notice the names of Samuel McComas and Morgan Snook, announced as candidates for the office of County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. They are gentlemen of fine business qualifications, sound and reliable Democrats, and either one of them will make a successful race. The Auditor's office is one of the most important offices in the county and of vital importance to our party. Under no consideration must we allow it to pass into the hands of the Abolitionists.

THE PURSEL HOUSE.—This new hotel will be opened for boarders in a few days. Mr. Pursel, the landlord, informs us that he can accommodate about twenty guests.

MASS MEETING.
A mass meeting of the citizens of Crawfordville, opposed to the new County movement, will be held at the Court House this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Let every citizen in town and country turn out.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.
From all appearances there will be no celebration of the anniversary of American Independence in Crawfordville. Every body seems inclined to do up their celebrating in Lafayette, where extensive arrangements are making for a huge time. The Montgomery Guards have accepted the invitation of the military of the Star City, and will leave on Saturday the 21st of July, with drums beating and colors flying. They will number some forty strong. Capt. Wallace has them in daily drill, and their splendid evolutions and soldierly bearing is equal, if not superior, to any independent corps in the western States. The Lafayette soldiery must look to their laurels.

The New Albany & Salem Railroad will run extra trains on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 21, 22 and 23rd of July, at half price.

KANSAS ELECTION.
The Democrats have carried Leavenworth County, Kansas, and elected the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, by 450 majority.

NEW HAVEN ELECTION.
The Democrats of New Haven, Conn., elected their Mayor, at the late municipal election, by about three hundred and sixty majority. The election was warmly contested. Connecticut is evidently preparing to go Democratic next year.

Charley Woodruff, the vagrant, was arrested on last Monday morning for stealing a hoe from the premises of Abner V. Austin. His examination took place before Esquire Pursel, who in default of bail remanded him to jail to await his trial at the September term of the Circuit Court. He will be very apt to locate at Jeffersonville.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.
Candidates are becoming thick with the Republicans. Jas. Caffee, John R. Robinson and David Ridge have already announced themselves for Auditor, the best office in the county, worth some two thousand dollars a year. We also hear P. H. Fry, Charles Harding and Jephtha G. Boydland spoken of.

Everybody should remember that Bromley keeps a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, and will not be undersold. Our town citizens all know this and farmers are learning it fast. All call and take a "peep."

Speed & Collins have now on exhibition, at their establishment on Green Street, an elegant assortment of marble monuments and tomb stones. Their stock is all new, and their work for beauty of finish and design is far superior to anything heretofore seen in Crawfordville.

SOLDIERS' LEAVE-TAKING IN PARIS.
The Paris correspondent of the Boston Traveler writes:
Drunkenness is universal in Paris just now, and encouraged by the government, because it makes the soldier and conscript forget everything, at a moment when memory is prone to be so busy, and remembrance so painful. The discipline in this particular is entirely relaxed. I have seen company after company move along so drunk they could scarcely walk. As their guns are taken away from them and will be given them only when they reach Genoa, there is no danger of their doing damage with their weapons. The strangest scene I saw was at the Lyons railway station, where the troops took their departure. Soldiers of every different arm of service were huddled together. They were without weapons. Each had a well-filled knapsack, on the back of which was strapped a flat cake of brown bread, a foot wide and four inches thick. These were the original dimensions, but many had been curtailed of their proportion until little remained except a huge slice. The immense space in front of the "departing" station was filled with fellows stretched full length on the ground, sleeping off in the sun the fumes of the wine. Here were sergeants busily engaged "calling the roll" and leading their men into the cars. There were drunken fellows cramming all their pockets with hard boiled red Easter eggs. Many groups were formed by weeping mothers and sisters and fathers and brothers bidding farewell to the loved one. How many of all these I have seen depart will return here again. No scene (I believe) more I saw many painful scenes of all these I saw touched me so near as the parting between a brother and sister—such was their relation, I heard them say. The girl was a seamstress and wore no bonnet, but a neat muslin cap decked with cherry ribbons, which set off her embrowned face with great advantage. I do not think she could have been more than eighteen. Tears streamed down her cheeks. She filled every pocket he had with something or another she bought from the peddlers that hawked eatables around, and when his pockets were full she took a little silk apron she wore and packing it to its utmost capacity, tied it securely and placed it under his arm. When the parting moment came (1000 men were sent off every hour) the poor child hung to her brother as if she would have that second eternal, and bowing her head on his breast, wept silently and bitterly. His lip quivered and tears stood in his eyes. "He is back 97, 97, de peche-tout done," cried the sergeant. The brother kissed the girl on both cheeks, and in a moment was hid by the great door behind, which none but a soldier can go. I walked behind the poor girl as she returned home. She lived not far from Notre Dame. She occupied a room in the garret, for I saw her open the window, and sitting near it, bury her face in her hands.

Bromley has a heavy stock of Boots and Shoes, at unreasonably low prices.

Additional Foreign News.
ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AT NEW YORK.
ONE DAY LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.
A Hand to Hand Fight.
GENERAL GARIBALDI ENTERS LOMBARDY.

Alarming Accounts From Hungary.
The Boy of Tunis Offers Two Regiments to Piedmont.

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS.
General Insurrectionary Movement in Turkey.

New York, June 7.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning. She brings the latest news telegraphed to Queenstown by the Agent of the Associated Press, on the 26th ult., and is, in fact one day later from the seat of war than received via Cape Race.

BERNE, May 25.
It is reported that Gen. Garibaldi at the head of 50,000 men, has succeeded in entering Lombardy, and has barricaded himself in the town of Varese. He is with-out cannon, and the Austrians are in the neighborhood provided with artillery. The fight between them is said to have commenced.

GENOA, May 26.
The Boy of Tunis has offered two auxiliary regiments to Piedmont.

TRIESTE, May 25.
The commander of the port of Venice has received no notice of the town being blockaded.

ALESSANDRIA, May 25.
The Emperor Napoleon passed several hours to-day at Voghera. Nothing has yet been decided respecting the departure of the troops.

The Times alludes to a design on the part of the Viceroy of Egypt to the advantage of the present condition of affairs to secure, if not independence, at least a large measure of authority, and adds: "France's influence is for the moment supreme, but England will allow no trifling. The slightest disposition to evade the treaty of 1840 will bring upon the Victory the whole weight of England's power."

THE WAR.
The Paris letters show a great want of confidence, and seem to hint at an increased disturbance in the foreign relations.

The London Times disparages the battle of Montebello calling it a tenth-rate victory, and accuses Napoleon with having sold himself to the demon of military conquest.

The details received of the battle of Montebello state that the General of Brigade, Banret, and Commandant Duchet, are among the French officers killed.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says that the Austrian strength at Montebello consisted of three brigades, and their loss was about the same as that of the French. The Times remarks that the Austrians must have fought well for they must have carried the town of Costeggio, which had been barricaded by the French, before they could have reached Montebello.

MARSEILLES, May 25.—Advices from Constantinople state that the Porte promises to recognize Prince Conzay.

The Slave population of the coast of the Adriatic are beginning to show a hostile feeling toward Austria.

The Austrians seem in the first instance to have been successful, and were only driven back when the French support came up. Gen. Borey, in his account of the battle, thinks that the Austrian force was not below 15,000 to 18,000. The prisoners captured place it far above these figures.

Great praise is awarded to the Sardinians for their conduct in the battle.

The combat was a hand to hand fight in the streets of the village, which had to be carried house after house.

A combat took place between General Claiden's division and the Austrians at Volterra. The loss was insignificant, though the conflict is said to have been a fierce one.

The Austrians had shot an entire family consisting of eight persons, in whose house guns had been found.

A dispatch from Vienna says, that at noon on the 21st, 15,000 of the Allies attacked our troops, numbering 9,000, at Verocelli. Our men retreated fighting, to Orfengo, when two Austrian brigades hastened to the rescue and threatened the enemy's flanks. The latter then retreated across the Sesia.

The bulletin issued by the Austrian Government says that at Verocelli, a Piedmontese squadron of dragoons were put to flight by an Austrian reconnoitering party.

It is reported in Switzerland that all the Austrian detachments on the Lago Maggiore had been withdrawn. An Austrian dispatch says that precautions have been taken against Garibaldi, whose object is to raise Como to revolt, and revolutionize Lombardy.

Austria has issued instructions to prepare for the defence of the Torol.

A dispatch from Bern says that the Austrians have left Como and Milan, and are concentrating their forces on the river Adda, about fifteen miles to the east of Milan.

THE FRENCH AND SARDINIANS are also described as advancing.

soon place six corps d'armee on the River Rhine, and two on the Eastern frontier.

It is reported positively that a general insurrectionary movement is organizing throughout all the Slave population in Turkey, and it was supposed to be favored by foreign influence.

The Montenegrins were destroying the Austrian telegraph wires in Sutorina, and cutting off communication between Catara and Ragusa.

A terrific thunder storm, accompanied by heavy rain, occurred at Oden on the 30th of April. Twenty or thirty persons were drowned by an inundation, and one hundred and eighty-seven houses were laid in ruins.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT.
The Paris Monitor of the 25th publishes Gen. Forey's official report of the battle of Montebello, as forwarded by Marshal Baragazy d'Hilliers to the Emperor:

Voghera, May 20, 1859.—Midnight.
MONSIEUR LE MARCHESE.—I have the honor to send you a report of the engagement of my division this day.

Having received information at 12 P. M. that a strong Austrian column, with artillery, had occupied Costeggio, and driven out from Montebello, the advance posts of the Piedmontese cavalry, I immediately pushed forward to the outposts on the Montebello road, where detachments of the 74th, destined to relieve detachments of the 84th, which were encamped on that road in front of Voghera, in the Madina level.

Meantime, the rest of my division was getting under arms; a battery of artillery, the sixth company of the regiment, led the way. On reaching the bridge over the streamlet Fossagazzo, the extreme limit of our outposts, I ordered a section of artillery to be placed in a battery, supported on the right and left by two battalions of the 8th, their sharpshooters living the banks of the stream.

Meantime, the enemy had pushed on from Montebello to Ginestrillo, and being informed that he was advancing against me in two columns, the one by the high road, and the other by railway, I ordered the left battalion of the 74th to cover the road to Casina Nuova, and the other to take up a position on the right side of the road, behind the 84th.

This movement had scarcely been effected when a brisk fusillade opened along the whole line, between our riflemen and those of the enemy, who was advancing on us, supporting his riflemen by heads of columns debouching from Ginestrillo. The artillery opened its guns on them with success. The enemy replied.

My right to advance, and the enemy withdrew before the impetuosity of our attack, but perceiving that I only had one battalion on the left of the road, a strong column was ordered to attack it. Thanks to the vigor and firmness of that battalion commanded by Col. Cambrils, and some happy charges of Piedmontese cavalry, admirably led by Gen. Sonnaz, the Austrians were driven back.

At this moment, Gen. Blanchard, followed by the 98th and a battalion of the 91st, joined me, and received orders to relieve the battalion of the 74th, charged to defend the railway road, and establish himself firmly at Casina Nuova.

Reassured on that side, I again advanced my right, and carried not without serious resistance, the position of Ginestrillo. Judging then that by following with the main body of my infantry, along the ridges and high road, with my artillery protected by the Piedmontese cavalry, I should more easily get possession of Montebello, I arranged my attacking columns as follows: Under orders of Gen. Bourret, the 17th battalion of Chasseurs, supported by the 84th and 74th, placed en echelon, attacked the south side of Montebello, where the enemy had entrenched.

A hand to hand combat ensued in the streets of the village, which we had to carry house by house. It was during this combat that Gen. Bourret was mortally wounded at his side.

After an obstinate resistance, the Austrians were obliged to yield before the impetuosity of our troops, and although strongly entrenched in the church yard, were driven out of that last position at the point of the bayonet, amid reiterated shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!"

It was now 6 o'clock. I thought it prudent not to follow up the day's success any further and halted my troops behind a ground upon which the churchyard was situated, lining the bridge with 4 guns, and a number of riflemen, who drove back the Austrians, who were driven back to Costeggio.

Shortly after, I saw the Austrian columns evacuate Costeggio, leaving a rear-guard there, and retire by the road of Casatina. I cannot praise too highly the bravery of our troops. All—officers, subalterns and men, vied with each other in emulation. Nor should I forget the officers of my staff, who were of the greatest service to me. I shall have the honor, in another report, to send you a list of those who especially distinguished themselves.

I do not know the exact amount of our loss. It is considerable, especially in superior officers, who did not spare themselves. I calculate it approximately, from 600 to 700 men killed or wounded. The loss of the enemy must have been considerable, to judge by the number of killed found, especially in Montebello.

We have taken about 200 prisoners, among whom is a Colonel, and other officers. Some powder wagons have also fallen into our hands.

As regards myself, M. le Marchese, I am happy that my division has been the first engaged with the enemy. This glorious baptism, which recalls one of the noblest names of the Empire, will, I trust, mark one of those stages mentioned in the order of the day of the Emperor. I am with respect, M. le Marchese, your very humble and very obedient servant, the Gen. Commanding the first division of the corps.

Signed: FOREY.

P. S. From information I have received from all quarters, the strength of the enemy could not be under 15,000 to 18,000 men, and if I should believe the statements of the prisoners, it would exceed that considerably.

The Spiritualists of Sturgis, Michigan, and vicinity, are about to open a brick church, costing over \$30,000, for service in that place. It is built in Gothic style, and will seat 600 persons. Andrew Jackson Davis and other notables, are expected to be present at its opening, on the 17th, 18th and 19th of June.

Four Days Later from Europe.
ARRIVAL OF THE ARGENTINE.
MOVEMENT OF GENERAL GARIBALDI.

Revolution in Lombardy.
St. Johns, N. F., June 8.
The screw steamer Arg., from Galway, with dates from Liverpool to the 30th ult., four days later than those furnished by the City of Washington, arrived here last evening.

The news from the seat of war is very important.
Gen. Garibaldi has made a further advance from Varese, where he was last stationed, to the town of Como, which he had entered amidst the most lively demonstrations of rejoicing. The bells were rung, and a general illumination took place.

All the steamers on Lake Como were in the possession of Gen. Garibaldi, and the Austrians are in rapid retreat from that section.

LUZANO, May 28.—The Austrians, pursued by Gen. Garibaldi, are in rapid retreat toward Milan. Gen. Garibaldi has also occupied Camerio and Lecco. There are insurrectionary movements in the Valtellina, and 800 insurgents are on board an Austrian steamer.

Another dispatch says that after a furious fight of three hours, Gen. Garibaldi entered Como. The combat was renewed at Lombard, when the Austrian war steamer had cannonaded Camerio at Lake Maggiore, but without much effect. At Como the national guards were mobilized and an artillery force was organized, and volunteers were hastening to increase the militia. The national movement was spreading and the town of Lecco had declared itself free. The Austrians in considerable force had occupied Dobbe.

PARIS, May 28.—The Pays says that the Austrians quitted Costeggio yesterday, and re-entered Lombardy. The same journal states that England is endeavoring to renew diplomatic relations with Naples, but only on condition that France will simultaneously do the same.

Several companies of Swiss regiments are compromised in the conspiracy against the Crown Prince, (supposed to mean of Naples).

ALESSANDRIA, May 29.—The Emperor and troops are in perfect health. The harvest has begun, and the army is abundantly supplied. The soldiers are in high spirits.

BERLIN, May 28.—Advices from Florence say that Russia, Prussia, England, and Turkey have not recognized the Provisional Government of Tuscany, and their representatives are said to have withdrawn their flags.

LONDON, May 28.—There was a decided firmness on the Stock Market to-day, but there was scarcely any business done at the bank.

The demand for silver for the East has revived. The remittance to be made on the 4th of June are expected to be larger than of late. The building of an iron ram screw frigate of 6,000 tons is to be commenced next week.

The London Post, in reply to some statements charging Lord Palmerston and John Russell with being actuated by rivalry, says that if the liberal party cannot act unitedly, the fault will rest with its chiefs.

The Times says that the report that Mr. Bonelli is about to leave Paris as an extraordinary Commissioner to the German confederation, tends to strengthen the supposition of a possible compromise at no distant day, through the agency of Prussia.

Portugal has declared its neutrality.

AUSTRIAN ATROCITIES.
In relation to the cruelties and depredations of the Austrians, the correspondent of the News writes:

Now that the Austrians have left Verocelli and Tortona, we have the full details of their barbarous exploits. It would occupy some columns of your paper were I to record the endless list of their atrocities. What is more shameful is, that these outrages of the Croats and Lancers, and Bohemian Infantry, were encouraged by Generals and officers.

At Verocelli, the Chief of the Austrian Commissaries actually stole a carriage and two horses belonging to Count Mela. The poor coachman who had driven him to Mortara, thought it was his duty to remonstrate when he was threatened with the bastinado. The coachman then asked to have his cloak restored and the answer was: "The cloak will be useful for my servant." You would scarcely believe that the Austrian official had the impudence to write to the Count thanking him for the carriage he had thus stolen.

An old peasant of the farm of Azza Vecchia, belonging to signor Larghi was seized by a Croat because he could not move quickly enough.

A boy fifteen years old has been subjected to the bastinado at a place called Capuccina, in the neighborhood of Verocelli. The poor lad had been removed to the hospital and there is but little hope of saving his life.

At Coleolario, a small hamlet three miles from Voghera, a young girl has been violated by an officer belonging to the Ugonis regiment. The poor creature could not stand the shame of the Slavonic brutality, and threw herself into a well, out of which she has been taken, half dead. Every bushel of corn, every sack of flour has been taken away, and every cask of wine emptied and wasted, the poor peasants being thus left starving and helpless.

THE GREAT HOLLAND REMEDY!
BERNARD'S HOLLAND BITTERS.
Persons subject to nervous or sick headache, will find in Bernard's Holland Bitters a sure, safe and pleasant remedy. It soothes the throbbing head, corrects acidity of the stomach, assists digestion, and creates a healthy appetite. It is, without doubt, a most delightful preparation, and an effectual remedy. The fact that it is now a very popular medicine throughout all the Holland settlements in Wisconsin, New York, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, speaks much in its favor. See advertisement in another column.

HIGH PRICE FOR ONE VOTE.—Money was spent with a lavish prodigality at the recent elections in Great Britain. The English papers, in reporting the election of their member of Parliament by one vote over his opponent, says that single vote cost £700.

The Board of County Commissioners refused on last Friday to grant license to Geo. Hays to sell intoxicating liquors.

ANNOUNCEMENTS!
Announcement Fee, \$2.00.



Mr. Bowen—Please announce the name of Morgan Snook, as a candidate for the office of County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Old Line Democratic Convention.
MANY OLD LINERS.

Mr. Bowen—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Old Line Democratic Convention.
SAMUEL MC.COMAS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.
PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician to the Queen, and the most celebrated of the age. It is a most valuable remedy, and is the only one of its kind that is so highly recommended by the medical profession. It is a most valuable remedy, and is the only one of its kind that is so highly recommended by the medical profession.

TO MARRIED LADIES.
It is a most valuable remedy, and is the only one of its kind that is so highly recommended by the medical profession. It is a most valuable remedy, and is the only one of its kind that is so highly recommended by the medical profession.

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LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,
FEVER AND AGUE,
and the various affections
consequent upon a Disordered