

none." Point to the man who can say that Andrew Johnson ever acted with infidelity to the great mass of the people. [Great applause.] Men may talk about beheading and about usurpation, but when I am beheaded I want the American people to be the witness. I do not want it by innuendoes and indecent remarks in high places, to be suggested to men who have assassination brooding in their bosoms. Others have exclaimed that the Presidential obstacle must be gotten out of the way. What is that but—I make use of a strong word—but inciting to assassination? No doubt, I say, the intention was to incite to assassination, so that the obstacle which the people had placed here could be got out of the way.

Are the opponents of this Government not yet satisfied? Are those who want to destroy our institutions and to change the character of the Government not satisfied with the quantity of blood that has been shed? Are they not satisfied with one martyr in this place? Does not the blood of Lincoln appease their vengeance and their wrath? Is their thirst still unslaked? Do they still want more blood? Have they not honor and courage enough to seek to obtain the end otherwise than through and by the hand of an assassin? I am not afraid of an assassin attacking me where one brave and courageous man will attack another. I only dread him when in disguise, and where his footsteps are noiseless.

If they want blood, let them have the courage to strike like men. I know they are willing to wound, but afraid to strike. If my blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union and insist on the preservation of this Government in its original purity, let it be shed, but let an altar to the Union be first erected, and then, if necessary, take me and lay me upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured out as the last libation, as a tribute to the Union of these States. [Great applause.] But let the opponents of this Government remember that when it is poured out the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. This Union will grow, and it will continue to increase in strength and power, though it may be cemented and cleansed in blood.

I have already spoken to you longer than I intended when I came out. [Go on.] I merely intended to make my acknowledgments for the honor you have done me; but before I close, allow me to say a word in regard to the question of amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Shortly after I reached Washington for the purpose of being inaugurated as Vice President of the United States, I had a conversation with Mr. Lincoln in regard to the condition of affairs. We talked particularly in reference to matters in my own State. I told him that we had called a convention, that we had amended the Constitution, that we had abolished slavery in that State, which was not included in his emancipation proclamation. All these things met his approbation, and he gave me words of encouragement. We talked then about affairs generally, and upon the subject of amendments to the Constitution of the United States. He said: "When the amendment of the Constitution now proposed is adopted by three-fourths of the States, I am pretty near done, or indeed quite done in favor of amending the Constitution, if there was one other adopted." I asked him, "What is that, Mr. President?" He said, "I have labored to preserve this Union. I have tried, during the four years I have been subjected to great calumny and misrepresentation and my desire has been, to preserve these States intact under the Constitution as they were before." I asked him again, "Mr. President, what amendment is that which you would propose?" "Why," said he, "it is that there should be an amendment added to the Constitution which would compel the States to send their Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States." [Great applause.]

The idea was in his mind that, as a part of the doctrine of the means to break up this Government was that the States if they saw proper might withdraw their Senators and Representatives, or refuse to elect them, he wanted even to remove that difficulty by a constitutional amendment compelling the States to send Senators and Representatives to Congress.

But what do we now find? The Constitution of the country, even that portion of it which allows amendments to the organic laws, expressly provides that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, and it also provides that each State shall have at least one Representative in the House of Representatives; but yet the position is taken that certain States have not been represented. We impose taxes upon them, we send our tax-gatherers into every region and portion of the States. Their people are fit subjects of government for the collection of taxes; but when they ask to participate in the legislation of the country, they are met at the door and told, "No, you must pay taxes, you must bear the burdens of Government, but you cannot participate in its legislation, that legislation which is to affect you through all time to come." Is this justice? Is it fair? ["No, no."] I repeat, I am for preserving all the States. I am for admitting into the councils of the nation all their representatives who are unmistakably and unquestionably loyal. A man who acknowledges allegiance to the Government, and who swears to support the Constitution, must necessarily be loyal. A man cannot take that in good faith unless he is loyal. A mere inflection of the oath but makes no difference, as the principle, whatever test is thought proper as evidence and as proof of loyalty, is a mere matter of detail

about which I care nothing; but let a man be unmistakably and unquestionably loyal, let him acknowledge allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and be willing to support the Government in its hour of peril and its hour of need, and I am willing to trust him. [Applause.]

I know that some do not attach as much importance to the point as I do, but I regard it as fundamental. One principle that carried us through the revolution was that there should be no taxation without representation. I hold to that principle, which was laid down as fundamental by our fathers; if it was good then it is good now; if it was worth standing by then, it is worth standing by now. It is fundamental, and should be observed as long as free government lasts. I am aware that in the midst of rebellion it was said by some that the Constitution had been rolled up as a piece of parchment and laid away; that in time of war and rebellion there was no Constitution. We know that sometimes, in great necessities, under great emergencies, unconstitutional things must sometimes necessarily be done in order to preserve the Constitution itself; but if, while the rebellion was going on the Constitution was rolled up and laid away; if it was violated in some particulars, in order to save the Government, and all may be excused and justified, because in saving the Government you really saved the Constitution; now that peace has come, now that the war is over, we want again the benefit of a written Constitution, and I say the time has come to take the Constitution down, to unroll, to re-read, to understand its provisions thoroughly; and now, in order to save the Government, we must preserve the Constitution. Our only safety is in a strict adherence and preservation of the Constitution of our fathers. It is unfolded; it must now be read. It must be digested and understood by the American people.

I am here to-day, then, in making these remarks, to vindicate the Constitution, and to save it, as I believe. It does seem as if encroachment after encroachment is proposed upon it. As far as I could, I have ever resisted encroachments upon the Constitution, and I stand prepared to resist them to-day, and thereby to preserve the Constitution and government of the United States. [Great applause.] It is now a time of peace, and let us have peace; let us enforce the Constitution; let us live under and according to its provisions; let it be published and printed in blazing characters as though it were in the heavens and punctuated by the stars, so that all can read and all can understand. Let us consult that instrument, and be guided by its provisions; let us understand them, and understanding them abide by them. I tell the opponents of this Government, I care not from what quarter they come, East or West, North or South you that are engaged in the work of breaking up the Government are mistaken.

The Constitution of the United States and the principles of free Government are deeply rooted in the American heart, and all the powers combined cannot destroy the great instrument, that great chart of freedom. Their attempts, though they seem to succeed for a time, will be futile. They might as well undertake to lock up the winds or chain the waves of the ocean and confine them within limits. They might as well undertake to repeal the Constitution, and indeed it seems now to be supposed that it can be repealed by a concurrent resolution. [Laughter.] But when the question is submitted to the popular judgment, and to the mass of people, these men will find that they might as well introduce a resolution to repeal the law of gravitation. The attempt to keep this Union from being restored is just about as feasible as would be resistance to the great law of gravitation. The great law of political gravitation will bring back these States and restore them to all their relations to the Federal Government. Cliques, and cabals, and conspiracies, and machinations North and South cannot prevent this great consummation. [Tremendous applause.]

All that is wanted is time. Let the American people get to understand what is going on, and they will soon manifest their determination. Here, by way of explanation, let me say that I would to God the whole American people could be assembled here to-day as you are. I wish there was a vast amphitheatre here spacious enough to contain the whole thirty millions, and they could witness the great struggle that is going on to preserve the Constitution of their fathers. They would soon settle the question if they could once see how things are, if they could see the kind of spirit that is manifested in the effort to break up the real principles of free government—when they come to understand who was for them and who was for ameliorating their condition, and who for elevating them by preserving their Government. If the combatants could stand before them, and there could be a regular seto between the respective gladiators, in the first tilt that might be made you would find that the enemies of the country would be crushed and the people would sustain its friends, and the friends of constitutional liberty. [Great cheering.]

My fellow-citizens, I have detained you much longer than I intended. ["Go on, go on."] But we are in a great struggle and I am your instrument, and I have thought it best to express myself frankly. When I ask you, have I usurped authority? who is it in this country that I have not toiled and labored for? Where is the man or woman, either in private life or public life, that has not always received my attention and my time? Sometimes it has been said (pardon me for being a little egotistical), but we are engaged in a

friendly and familiar conversation. "That man Johnson is a lucky man. [Laughter.] They never can defeat him." [Laughter.] Now I will tell you what constitutes my luck. It is in doing right and doing for the people. [Great applause.]

The people, somehow or other, although their sagacity and good judgment are very frequently underrated, understand who is for them and who is against them. They do it by instinct, if in no other way. They know their friends; they know in whom they can confide. So far, thank God, I can lay my hand upon my bosom and state with heartfelt satisfaction, that in all positions in which I have been placed—in many that were as trying as any in which mortal man has ever been placed, I have never deserted them, nor do I believe they will desert me. ["No, no."] Applause.] Whom have I betrayed? What principle have I violated? What sentiment have I swerved from? Can those who assail me put their fingers upon any one? ["No, no."] In all the speeches that have been made, no one has dared to put his finger upon a single principle I ever asserted from which I have deviated. Have you not heard some of them, at some time, attempt to quote my predecessor, who fell a martyr to his country's cause? But they can give no sentiment of his that is in opposition or in contradiction to anything that I have done. The very policy that I am now pursuing was pursued by me under his Administration, I having been appointed by him in a particular position for that very purpose. Inscrutable Providence saw proper to remove him from this to, I trust, a better world, and I came into his place and there is not a principle of his in reference to the restoration of the Union from which I have departed. ["None, none."] Then the war is not simply upon me, but it is upon my predecessor also. I have tried to do my duty. I know that some are envious and jealous, and speak of the White House as having attraction for the President. I am sure, to you, the charms of the White House have as little attraction upon me as upon any individual in this country, and much less upon me than those who are talking about it. The little that I eat and wear does not amount to much, and the difference between what is enough to sustain me and my little family—it is very small, for I am not kin to many folks by consanguinity, though by affinity I am kin to everybody—the difference between the little that suffices for my stomach and back, and more than enough, has no charms for me. The proud and conscious satisfaction of having performed my duty to my country, to my children, and to the inner man, is all the reward I ask. [Great applause.]

In conclusion, let me ask this vast concourse here to-day, this sea of upturned faces, to come with me or I will go with you, and stand around the Constitution of our country. It is again unfolded; the people are invited to read and understand; to sustain and maintain its provisions. Let us stand by the Constitution of our fathers, though the heavens themselves should fall. Though faction may rage, though taunts and jeers may come, though abuse and vituperation may be poured out in the most violent form, I mean to be found standing by the Constitution of my country. Stand by the Constitution as the chief ark of our safety, as the palladium of our civil and our religious liberty. Yes, let us cling to it as the mariner clings to the last plank when the night and the tempest close around him. Accept my thanks, my countrymen, for the indulgence you have extended to me while submitting to you extemporaneously, and perhaps incoherently, the remarks which I have now made. Let us go away, forgetting the past, and looking to the future, resolved to endeavor to restore our Government to its pristine purity, trusting in Him who is on high, but who controls all here below, that ere long our Union will be restored, and that we shall have peace, not only with all the nations of the earth, but peace and good will among all parts of the people of the United States. I thank you for the respect you have manifested to me on this occasion, and if the time shall come, during the period of my existence, when the country is to be destroyed and its Government overturned, if you will look out you will find the humble individual who stands before you endeavoring to avert its final destruction.

The President retired amid a perfect storm of applause.

An Indignant Magistrate.
Some years ago, in Egypt Illinois, a rough looking man was brought before a country justice on a charge of assault and battery. As he had beaten some one very badly. "I am astonished," said his honor, "at your arrest on such a charge. You have beaten the man horribly, and I must punish you severely. Why did you do it?" "Because," was the reply, he provoked me." "What did he do?" "He said that, sir, that I was a thief." "Won't do sir. I shall have to fine you heavily." "He said I was a liar." "Won't do—no excuse." "He charged me with having poisoned my Grandmother." "Shouldn't have beaten the man so badly." "He said I was the offspring of a canine species of the female sex." "No sufficient provocation. Should not have been so severe. Should have got a warrant. Any other excuse?—must punish severely." "Yes, your honor, he accused me of being a Republican." "Did he? The scoundrel! Called you—your sir—called you a Republican?—if you had shot the scoundrel dead no jury in the world would have found you guilty. I dismiss the case."

A mass meeting of Republican radicals was held at Springfield, Illinois, on Monday night. Governor Oglesby denounced the President in bitter language.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND

Saturday, March 3, 1866.

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CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
Advertisers, call up and examine our List of
SUBSCRIBERS.

Freedom of Speech.
At the latter end of an abusive article against President Johnson for his recent speech at Washington, the Chicago Tribune, the radical organ of the North West remarks:—"Does the President intend to brand talkers as traitors and to suppress freedom of speech in this country?"

A pretty question to ask at this late hour! How is it that you did not think of this when Vallandigham was arrested, illegally tried and banished for "talking treason," as you are pleased to call it? Freedom of speech, indeed! How many papers have been suppressed by your immaculate party in the last four or five years? And when before did you ever cry out, "does the President intend to suppress freedom of speech?" What is the matter? What has wrought this sudden conversion? Why be alarmed now about the freedom of speech, when we have a President who quotes the constitution? And does not that instrument say no law shall ever be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press? Wherefore your alarm? Are you afraid that Dr. Johnson will administer some of your own medicine to you?

The Tribune may banish its fears. The time for suppressing papers has passed. President Johnson reads the constitution.

D. W. Voorhees.
The fanatic majority in Congress succeeded, a few days ago, in expelling Hon. D. W. Voorhees from his seat in that body, and putting in his place one Washburn, who was beaten by Voorhees some 700 or 800 votes at the last Congressional election. A few of the opponents, politically, of Mr. Voorhees voted against the infamous outrage for which they should have full credit. Among them was George W. Julian from Indiana. In speaking of this outrage, the Lafayette Courier remarks that the result will probably be to place Mr. Voorhees in the Senate of the United States, by the next Legislature. We sincerely trust that such may be the result. It would be a fitting rebuke to the fanatics, who thrust him from his seat in the House. Voorhees and Hendricks in the Senate! That would be something worth fighting for.

The Journal Penitent.
The JOURNAL, in this week's issue, takes the ground that President Johnson did right in vetoing the infamous Freedmen's Bureau Bill. It says:—"President Johnson has vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and time in all probability, will demonstrate that he did right. So far as we are concerned, we can see no necessity for any new act on the subject of freedmen." So far so good. An honest confession is said to be good for the soul. Now that our neighbor has spoken out in meeting and made a public acknowledgment to his readers, that President Johnson did right in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, we expect it to be equally frank and give in its adhesion, in its next issue, to the policy marked out in the President's speech on the 23d of February, in which he urges the immediate admission of the southern representatives to Congress, simply on taking an oath to support the constitution, and agree with the President that Thad. Stevens, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips and their followers, are traitors seeking to subvert and destroy the Government.

Judge Perkins.
We see some of our exchanges are in favor of making Judge Perkins president of the next Democratic State Convention. We second the motion. We are in favor of Judge Perkins for any position he desires. The Herald which he edits, is one of the best papers in the West. The tremendous blows which he deals black Republican fanaticism must tell fearfully on the ranks of that party. Success to the Herald and its able editor.

The President.
It does seem to us that the Republicans ought to be willing, hereafter, to let the Democrats elect the President. They never did elect one without making trouble in the country, and always quarreled with after they had elected him. Republican Presidents always have to rely on the bayonet or the Democracy for support after they are elected.

There was an immense Johnson ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute, New York, on the 22d, at which Seward spoke, sustaining the President—knows which side his bread is buttered on.

The Texas Reconstruction convention has abolished slavery and recognized the right of the negroes to sue, be sued, contract and hold property, and to testify in the courts in each other's behalf.

The Black Republicans of Chicago held a meeting on Monday night, and passed resolutions denunciatory of the President.

F. B. GUTHRIE & BROTHER have purchased the meat market formerly owned by S. J. Chill. See their advertisement in another column.

N. S. JOSELYN'S store and tin establishment is the place to get good bargains. Read his new advertisement.

The letting of the contract for the erection of gas works in this city has been postponed until next Thursday.

Read the advertisement in another column of the Little Giant Stump Puller. Every farmer should have one.

The Howl of the Radicals.
We clip a few extracts from the Cincinnati Gazette, a rank radical journal, to show our readers how hard they take the breaking up of their treasurable party:

Character and Effects of the President's Speech.
Those Unionists who yesterday morning were the warmest friends of the President, are denouncing the meeting and his speech in unmeasured terms. The manner of the President, to say the least, was most undignified, and the speech contained the bitterest personal abuse. Many are attempting to excuse it, but it was cool and deliberate from beginning to end. No report can convey a correct idea of the speech, interrupted as it was by questions worthy of a Richmond mob and fitting answers from the President, such as the following. After speaking of his opposition to the rebels of the South, and declaring that there were traitors in Congress and at the North as guilty as Jeff. Davis, the crowd cried out, "Name them." "Name them."

Mr. Johnson replied: "I will name them; they are Thaddeus Stevens in the House, Charles Sumner in the Senate, and Wendell Phillips before the people."

In reply to the question, "How about Forney?" he said, "I have no ammunition to waste on dead ducks."

The nomination of Mr. Peter Foy as Postmaster of St. Louis, was rejected by the Senate this afternoon, by more than a two-thirds vote. This is the first answer of that body to the intimation that Presidential patronage is to be used to secure Presidential support—a very significant vote.

It is reported that President Johnson has directed the heads of the several departments to withdraw the advertising patronage of the Government from Forney's Chronicle, which has taken a decided stand against the policy of the Administration.

Johnson Drunk.

The Republicans say Johnson was drunk when he made his late speech showing that the Republicans were disunionists, and had been traitors, laboring for the last thirty years, under GARRISON and others who held the Constitution was a league with Hell, to break up the Government. Very well, it is an old adage that in wine there is truth. But, further, Seward telegraphs that he indorses the President's speech. Was he drunk also! It so the Republicans seem to have afflicted us with rather a drunken Administration. And further, no man knows better than Seward whether the charge of the President is true or not, because he was one of those very Republican conspirators who put forth the higher law against the Constitution, and voted for a dissolution of the Union.—Indianapolis Herald.

Thaddeus Stevens—His Antecedents.

The notorious Thaddeus Stevens commenced his political life in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, as anti-Mason demagogue. His hobby then was anti-Masonry as it now is the negro. His first public act was the establishment of an inquisition to spy out the secrets of Masonry. It is thus alluded to by the Pittsburgh Post, which says:

"The object of this inquisition was to extort from men connected with the institution of Masonry an exposition of their principles, including the secrets of the order, which, it is alleged, had been sworn to preserve inviolate. To this end many of the most prominent statesmen of the Commonwealth were dragged before this Star Chamber, and held in duress for weeks, and compelled to submit to every indignity that malice could invent. Had they been the worst criminals, they could not have been subjected to greater ignominy." "Among those who were thus outraged may be mentioned the lamented Governors Wolf and Chum, and the Hon. George M. Dallas; nor did even the sacred desk escape the perusal of this fanatical anti-Mason. The Reverend Mr. Spolis, an eminent divine of the Presbyterian Church, was dragged by an officer of the House before the 'modern juggernaut,' as he appropriately styled the Committee, and put under the torture, with a view of compelling him to divulge, under oath, what he knew about this ancient and respectable institution. But, following the example of the distinguished statesmen, we have named, spurned the miserable tyrant who would thus have him violate his honor. These men were only released from duress by the united votes of the Democratic members, with a few of the opposition." "We next find this man, Thaddeus Stevens, in 1838, at the head of a wicked conspiracy to overthrow civil government in our peaceful Commonwealth, by ignoring the clearly expressed will of the people at the ballot box, and but for the judicious courage of the Democratic members of the Legislature, the hellish plot would have succeeded, and the election treated as though it had never been held."

The President's Speech Indorsed by Seward and Weed.
The following are the telegrams sent by these gentlemen to President Johnson on the 23d, indorsing his speech:

"Dear President:
"It is all right and all safe. The Union is restored, and the country safe. Your speech is triumphant, and the country will be happy, I come back on Monday."

"Wm. H. SEWARD.
Another dispatch from Mr. Seward, an officer of the Government, says, under date of Feb. 23:

"All right. The work is done. The country is safe. The Administration is established. Its enemies are nowhere. Look for me on Monday, unless you hear that I come sooner."

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD."
The following was Thurlow Weed's indorsement of the President's speech, and was also sent on the 23d:

"I thank you from my whole grateful heart for your speech of yesterday. The Union is now a fixed fact."

THE Democracy and Conservatives of Sacramento, Cal., have held a great meeting and indorsed the President's veto and his policy generally. The meeting was addressed by ex-Governor Bigler.

JESSE CUMBERLAND returned from Cincinnati yesterday. He informs us that he has purchased a large stock of hardware which he will be in receipt of next week.

President Johnson Remains Firm:
We clip the following from the Cincinnati Gazette, of last Wednesday, in which it will be seen that the President is all right, and the radicals have nothing to expect from him.

MORE OF THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.
The President, last night, in reference to the direct questions of several Congressmen, declared that he was opposed to all constitutional amendments until the Southern members were in their seats, so the South could have a voice in the matter. He said the question of representation was a small matter, and that the North could well afford to overlook the two-fifths advantage which the South now have, because emigration and kindred causes would soon remedy it without legislation. If the Constitution must be changed at all, he was in favor of making a voting population the basis. He then asked how they proposed to get such an amendment through in the South, and the reply was, "in the same way, Mr. President, that you got the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery through, by a little Presidential pressure." Mr. Johnson replied that he saw no similarity in the two cases. In regard to the test oath, he said he was inclined to think that the old form of swearing to support the Constitution was a sufficient test oath of loyalty.

The railroad bridge over Sugar Creek, north of our city, which was swept away by the freshet on Friday night, the 23d of last month, is being speedily rebuilt. It is expected that trains will pass over in next week.

The radicals in our city are violently agitated. Their opposition to the government is manifested in a violent abuse of the President whom they denounce as a d-d drunken tailor.

There was an immense Johnson ratification meeting in Louisville on the evening of the 22d, the largest ever assembled for any purpose.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEWARE OF THE FATAL CONSEQUENCES OF NEGLECTING THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.
When a cough first appears, or a dull pain in the chest, you should use Allen's Lung Balsam at once. It breaks up the most harassing cough in an incredible short time, heals the irritated parts and restores health to the system. Sold by Druggists generally.

VALUABLE MEDICINE.—We presume no medical preparation ever offered to the public has been more thoroughly tested than PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER. Thousands of persons, were they called on to do so, would cheerfully testify that they have used it for various ills, with the most satisfactory success. It is within our own knowledge, that an immense amount of suffering has been relieved by it. Its proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, save no pains or expense in order to satisfy the public. Being strictly honorable men, they observe the utmost uniformity in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected, none but the best quality being used. By these means the high reputation which the Pain Killer has long since acquired is at all times triumphantly sustained. In view of these facts, we are by no means surprised to learn that Messrs. Davis & Son's sales are constantly and rapidly increasing. While we congratulate our friends generally that so valuable a preparation as the Pain Killer is placed within their reach, we must be permitted to rejoice at the well merited success of its liberal and enterprising proprietors.

Vance.
On Corner Commercial Row, is in receipt, this week, of a supply of New Goods. Among them are some superior French G-4 Black Cloth, from \$6 to \$8 and \$10 per yard. Also superior black do skin and fancy cassimere, with a good line of other wools and cotton goods. Give him a call. As he bought under the late decline in prices, we presume he will sell lower figures than has been ruling for some time past.

BE CAREFUL.
Do not expose yourselves to the chilly March winds and the shaking weather which always heralds their approach. Keep your children warmly clad and clear from exposure. For bad Coughs, sudden or obstinate Colds, Croup, and Sore Throat, use Coe's Cough Balsam.

If you have the Dyspepsia, or are troubled with food distressing you, rising and souring on your stomach, your bowels are out of order, you are bilious, constipated, and generally indisposed, use Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. It is the best medicine for stomach and bowel disorders in the world.

A CARD.
I would most respectfully tender my sincere thanks to the public, generally, for their liberal patronage toward our establishment during the past year, and would beg leave to assure them, that there being a change of firm at the "Corner Book Store," will not effect the future management, but that you will, at all times, find as full a stock, carefully selected, with a year's experience in the wants of the place, and at as low prices as can be afforded, and I would hope for a continuance of your patronage.
L. A. FOOTE.
Feb 17/66

Let those who have doubted the virtues of Bull's Cedron Bitters, if any such there be, read the following certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more.

His general introduction to the army, will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 3, 1863.
We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. John Bull's Cedron Bitters in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers, particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

Major Philip Speed, Collector Internal Revenue 3d District, Kentucky.
Charles B. Cotton, Collector of the Port of Louisville, Kentucky.
Col. H. Hunt, Provost Marshal of Ky.
Rev. D. P. Henderson, Secretary Sanitary Commission.
Harvey Hughes & Co., Publishers Democrat.
Geo. F. Doren, Proprietor Louisville Auzeger.
Hughes & Parkhill, Wholesale Dry Goods dealers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
Davis, Green & Co., Wholesale dealers, Main Street, Louisville.
Hart & Manother, Lithographer, corner Market and Third streets, Louisville, Ky.
J. L. Winter, Clothing Merchant, corner Third & Market streets, Louisville, Ky.
Captain S. F. Hildreth, of steamer Maj. Anderson.
Major L. T. Thurston, Paymaster United States Army.
C. M. Metcalf, National Hotel, Louisville.
Col. Jesse Dayless, 4th Ky. Cavalry.
George D. Prentiss, Louisville Journal.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by E. J. BINFORD, Washington Street, Crawfordsville, Ind. Who also sell Bull's Sarsaparilla, and Dr. Wm. D. Druggist's Smith's Tonic Syrup. Remember, E. J. Binford, Ind. 20/65.