

## THE WEEKLY REVIEW



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND

Saturday, September 1, 1866.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Gen. MAHLON D. MANSON, of Montgomery.  
ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
CHRISTIAN G. BADGER, of Clark.  
TREASURER OF STATE,  
JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion.  
ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
JOHN R. COFFERTY, of Hamilton.  
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
R. M. CHAPMAN, of Knox.

## Montgomery County Democratic Ticket.

For Representative,  
ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON.  
For Treasurer,  
R. GEO. ENGLISH.  
For Sheriff,  
COL. JOHN M. BARCUS.  
For Commissioner,  
DAVID LONG.  
For Surveyor,  
JOHN BUCK.  
For Coroner,  
C. B. NELSON.  
For Assessor—Union Township,  
WILLIAM M. LAYNE.

## The News Condensed.

The Fenian Sisterhood are now occupying Stephens' headquarters, making up clothing for the use of the State prisoners in Ireland.  
A New York dispatch says that on the Fashion Course, Monday, race best three in five, to harness, between Lady Whitson and Sid Nichols, the mare won in three straight heats, best time, 2:47.

The Evening Herald, a new Republican paper, has been started in Philadelphia. It supports the President.

The following is the programme of the President's tour.

Tuesday, August 28—Leave Washington A. M.; arrive at Philadelphia P. M.

Wednesday, August 29—Leave Philadelphia 8 A. M.; arrive at New York 12:10 P. M.

Thursday, August 30—Leave New York, via Hudson River steamer in the morning, stop at West Point to review cadets and partake of collation; arrive at Albany in the evening.

Friday, August 31—Leave Albany, via New York Central Railroad A. M.; arrive at Auburn P. M.

Saturday, September 1—Leave Auburn, via Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Brockport, Albion and Lockport A. M.; arrive at Niagara Falls P. M.

Sunday, September 2—At Niagara Falls.

Monday, September 3—Leave Niagara Falls A. M.; stop three hours in Buffalo; arrive at Cleveland, via Dunkirk and Erie, P. M.

Tuesday, September 4—Leave Cleveland A. M.; stop three hours in Toledo; arrive at Detroit P. M.

Wednesday, September 5—Leave Detroit, via Michigan Central Railroad A. M.; arrive at Chicago P. M.

Thursday, September 6—Inauguration ceremonies of the Douglas Monument at Chicago.

A Louisville dispatch of Wednesday says: "An affair occurred in Davies county, Kentucky, on Saturday, which resulted in the killing of a notorious individual, named Aaron Metcalf. Metcalf, who was a desperate man, and kept the county in fear, went to the residence of a returned Rebel soldier, in Madisonville, some time ago, and murdered him by shooting him through the window. The man's name was John Chandler, and he was blind, having lost his sight in the Rebel army. Metcalf was tried and convicted of murder, and by giving bail or by some means, he was set at large. On Saturday, Metcalf undertook to draw a weapon and show resistance. No sooner had he made a motion to draw his weapon, than Grinnell drew his pistol and shot him three times, killing him instantly."

Taylor the negro who committed the murder near Lansing, Michigan, last week, was taken from the jail at Mason on last Tuesday night by a mob and hanged to a tree.

There will be a grand ball at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, to-night, complimentary to President Johnson and suite.

The following is a list of the Presidential excursionists: The President of the United States, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Navy and wife and their son, Edgar T. Wells, the Postmaster General, General Grant and Chief of Staff, General Rawlins, Admiral Farragut, with Lieut. McGinley as his Secretary, Rear-Admiral Rodford, Surgeon-General Barnes, Minister Romero, Senator Patterson and wife and others.

All public offices in New York were closed on the occasion of President Johnson's visit to that city.

The New York World asserts that Mr. Stanton will be required to leave the Cabinet upon President Johnson's return from Chicago.

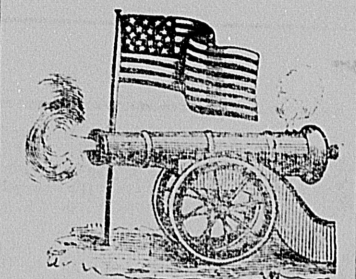
Advices from all parts of the State are to the effect that the Radicals are becoming desperate. They are summoning all their forces and impressing all the speakers of the West, for they are fearful, if not confident, of a terrible defeat.

On Monday the Democracy had an immense mass meeting in Edinburgh, at which the gallant leader, Hon. George H. Pendleton, had a brilliant reception, and made a powerful speech.

It is reported that a number of Fenians have left St. Louis recently for the East.

The memoranda to be placed in the box of the Douglas Monument have all arrived in Chicago.

## National Union Meeting.



The Democracy and Conservative men of all parties will assemble in

## MASS MEETING

AT

Crawfordsville,

SATURDAY,

Sept. 15, '66.

The meeting will be addressed by

Hon. Thomas Hendricks,

Hon. D. W. Voorhees,

Hon. Joseph E. McDonald,

Col. Gaven,

Col. Wm. C. Wilson,

Gen. Sol. Meridith,

Judge L. C. Dougherty,

Col. W. C. Kise,

Gen. Reuben C. Kise,

Hon. David S. Gooding.

Let there be a general turn out of the people on this occasion.

The Townships are requested to come up in Delegations.

By order of the

COMMITTEE.

## Public Speaking!

The Democratic candidates of Montgomery county will address their fellow-citizens, upon the great political questions of the day, at the following times and places:

Center School House—Walnut township—September 4th.

Ladoga—Clark township—Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Parkersburg—Scott township—Thursday, Sept. 6.

Lapland School House—Scott township—Thursday, Sept. 6, night.

Gilliland's School House—Union township—Friday, Sept. 7.

Brownsville—Brown township—Tuesday, Sept. 11.

Waveland—Brown township—Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Alamo—Ripley township—Thursday, Sept. 13.

Waynetown—Wayne township—Friday, Sept. 14.

Butcher's School House—Sugar Creek township—Monday, Sept. 17.

Linden—Madison township—Tuesday, Sept. 18.

New Richmond—Coal Creek township—Wednesday, Sept. 19.

Ezra Thomas' School House—Union township—Wednesday, Sept. 19, night.

Yountsville—Ripley township—Thursday, Sept. 20.

Willis' School House—Union township—Friday, Sept. 21.

Crawfordsville—Saturday, Sept. 22.

All are invited to attend, irrespective of party affiliations.

## Ratification Convention.

We solicit attention to the call for a District Convention to ratify the action of the Philadelphia National Union Convention, to be held in Lafayette, September, 11.

It is expected that President Johnson, Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Secretary Seward, and other excursionists to Chicago, will be in Lafayette that day, and that speeches will be made by some of them. Let every body be in readiness to attend the meeting, which will come off on the 11th of September, or on the day it shall be definitely known that the President will be there, which will be about that time—of which due notice will be given.

## Hon. John Purdue.

This gentleman who is running as an independent candidate for Congress will receive the support of all good and true National Union men in the District. Orth, the disunion candidate, has already fallen so far behind in the race that some of the more sensible radicals are consulting about taking him off the track. His open disunion sentiments are so offensive to the Union sentiment of the District that grave doubts are entertained if he will carry a single county.

A large number of Fenians from Chicago left for the East yesterday.

## To the People of the 8th Congressional District.

In view of the harmonious and patriotic action of the National Union Convention recently assembled at Philadelphia, we the authorized citizens of the 8th Congressional District of Indiana, respectfully invite all those who favor the action of said convention as presented in their address and resolutions to the people of the United States; the complete restoration of the Union; the maintenance of the laws; the establishment of a permanent and lasting peace, and the preservation of the fundamental principles of our Government as bequeathed by our ancestors, to lay aside party prejudices and predilections and assemble in mass convention in the city of Lafayette, on the 11th day of September, 1866, for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before the convention.

Senators Doolittle, Cowan and Hendricks have been invited to address the convention, and it is confidently expected that the President and his Cabinet, accompanied by General Grant and Admiral Farragut will also be present upon their return from laying the corner-stone of the Douglas Monument.

The above call is signed by about two thousand citizens, from every county in the District.

Lafayette, August 29, 1866.

President Johnson and party left Philadelphia at seven A. M. on Wednesday, and arrived in New York at one P. M. A perfect ovation greeted the train along the entire line. Brief speeches were made at various towns, and the most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed among the people. The reception at New York surpassed anything of the kind ever witnessed in the city. The party were escorted to the City Hall by a deputation of the City Council and other bodies. Mayor Hoffman delivered the welcome address, which was briefly responded to by the President.

NAPOLÉON has extended the time for the removal of troops from Mexico until January, 1867. The Emperor sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, taking \$30,000 in specie. It is stated that the Empress Charlotte has so far succeeded in her mission as to obtain from Napoleon extension of time on the loan to Maximilian. The headquarters of the Prussian army have been removed from Prague to Troppau, on the northwest frontier of Bohemia. The Austrian Government has paid the indemnity to Prussia for war expenses. It is rumored that a French General is to be sent to Mexico to take command of troops under Maximilian.

The invitation committee for the Douglas monument celebration at Chicago, have issued an earnest appeal to the people of the Northwest, urging them to lay aside all partisan feelings and prejudices and unite without distinction of party in the interesting and imposing ceremonies to occur on the 6th of September.

A Leavenworth dispatch says a fight has taken place near Fort Reno, between Indians and a party of Federal troops belonging to the command of Col. Carrington. It is thought, from their demonstrations, that a general outbreak is meditated on the part of the Indians. So long as Carrington remains commandant, the Indians will have things their own way.

The result of the strike among the deck hands employed on the North-western Packet Company's boats on the Mississippi has been disastrous to those concerned in it. The company sent to Cincinnati and engaged six hundred negroes, whom they now employ, paying them a less rate than the old hands received. The white men are indignant and threaten the negroes with violence.

A railroad bridge is about to be constructed across the Ohio river at Louisville, Kentucky, at a cost of \$1,500,000, which will be a great advantage to the inhabitants of that region. It is computed that in the single item of freight between Louisville and New York, the gain to shippers will be fully thirty-three per cent. The bridge will be without a draw, and so elevated that boats of any class can easily pass under it when the river is at its highest stage.

The New York Senate, on Wednesday passed a resolution welcoming President Johnson and party to the soil of the State, and an especial welcome to General Grant and Admiral Farragut. A motion was made to include Secretary Seward, which was lost.

The rot has attacked the potato crop in Ottawa county, owing to the late continued rain and wind. The oat crop is also a good deal damaged. These two products will be scarce there in the coming winter.

An address was issued on Wednesday to the Irish women of America by a committee of the Fenian Brotherhood. They call for contributions and donations for the Irish prisoners in Europe.

ORTH CLUB—A second attempt was made Wednesday night to organize an Orth Club in this city. The bell of the Court-house did its duty fully, but its musical tones failed to draw a sufficient crowd to warrant an organization of a club, and the meeting adjourned to try, try, again, on Saturday next. The half-dozen "Purdue bunnies" present were greatly disappointed, as they anticipated some soul-stirring strains from the sweet singers who should compose the Orth Club.—*Lat. Jour.*

## Another Conversion.

By reference to a communication in another column it will be seen that BILL BOWERS has broken out of the traces of disunion radicalism. Bill declares that he will run independent, and within the last few days has publicly announced himself in favor of Hon. JOHN PURDUE for Congress, in preference to the traitor ORTH. The Lebanon Patriot, a rank disunion paper, has already commenced a fierce onslaught on Bill for leaving its foul and treasonable party. What does the negro suffrage organ across the way think of this new conversion?

## The President and Congress!

The Patriots and Heroes for Johnson.

## Military Frauds for Congress!

The following list of true, tried and gallant soldiers have all expressed themselves in favor of the President's policy:

GEN. U. S. GRANT,  
GEN. WM. T. SHERMAN,  
GEN. W. S. HANCOCK,  
GEN. GEO. B. MCLELLAN,  
GEN. JOHN A. DIX,  
GEN. ROBT. PATTERSON,  
GEN. G. A. CUSTER,  
GEN. L. H. ROUSSEAU,  
GEN. WM. McCANDLESS,  
GEN. PETER LYLE,  
GEN. A. D. MCCOOK,  
GEN. G. W. CROOK,  
GEN. DAN. E. SICKLES,  
GEN. J. H. MCCLERNAND,  
GEN. D. N. COUCH,  
GEN. WM. B. FRANKLIN,  
GEN. G. K. WARREN,  
GEN. PHIL. SHERIDAN,  
GEN. T. L. CRITTENDEN,  
GEN. O. B. WILCOX,  
GEN. J. C. MCKIBBIN,  
GEN. FRANK BLAIR,

and a hundred others, whose names we cannot just now call to mind.

NOW LOOK ON THIS PICTURE:

Among the few who support the Rump Congress, the following are the most prominent:

GEN. JOSHUA T. OWENS,  
GEN. WM. B. THOMAS,  
GEN. C. H. T. COLLIS,  
GEN. JOHN POPE,  
GEN. FISHER,  
GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,  
COL. JOHN W. FORNEY,  
GEN. BEAST BUTLER,  
MAJOR LAUMAN,

and a great many more of just such patriots and heroes.

We might add here, for the benefit of all concerned, that three of the above worthies, Forney, Thomas and Lauman, never sinned powder, and are, like Owens and Geary, renegade Democrats. The balance are of no earthly account, and are only distinguished for bombast, inefficiency and cowardice.

## The Louisville Journal and the Democratic Party.

The Louisville Journal, for a third of a century the consistent opponent of the Democracy, now, in the present aspect of affairs, makes the following confession of Democratic faith. It says:

"We heartily endorse, so far as we have seen, every platform laid down by the Democracy in the North, Middle, Western and North-western States. We are for the obliteration of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill everywhere; we are for the disbanding of the last negro soldier; we are for the universal cessation of the great writ of freedom; we are for the annulment of all confiscations; we are for the equal powers and privileges of the whole people of the old Union; we are for the unconditional pardon of all the paroled Confederates who have kept their faith; we are for the immediate unlocking of the prison-doors of all prisoners held in captivity upon the charge of treason; and we are for the reestablishment of the Republic upon the plan which our noble President has recommended and is executing all his energies to carry out. If to be in favor of all these things is to be a Democrat, then we are a Democrat, an earnest and zealous Democrat, all the time a Democrat, and ready to co-operate with all who are willing to co-operate with us."

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, August 2.

## A Desperate Woman—The Fury of a Betrayed Woman—Thirty-two Young Men Ruined.

Mr. Gould, one of the Vice-presidents of the Prison Association, relates the story of a fallen woman whom he encountered in one of our penitentiary hospitals which casts a terrific light upon the tendency of licentiousness to produce crime, and we reproduce it in the hope that it may meet the eye of some of the young men who are so blatant in their bragadochio about victories over the virtuous life of the weaker sex. The woman referred to had been of exquisite beauty and elegant culture. Her father, a wealthy merchant of New York, failed in business, and gave up everything to his creditors. She was reduced to the necessity of learning the trade of a dressmaker to earn her daily bread. She became proficient in the business, and her taste and skill commanded liberal wages, which enabled her to provide an ample wardrobe for herself. She had been intensely devoted to the father and gayety of the city. Her father, who was a fashionable life, and hope which springs eternal in the human breast, whispered that a fortunate marriage might yet restore her to the charmed circles whose delights she had once tasted, and which she longed to re-enter. She used every effort by the charms of person, dress, voice and manners, to attract the notice and win the love of eligible young men. At length she thought she had succeeded in her object; but the young man, whose affection she dreamed that she had won, proved to be a cold-hearted villain, who was in pursuit only of amusement and gratification for the passing hour. One evening he invited her to ride. Driving into the country, he alighted at a house of ill fame. The liquor had been drugged, and she awoke the following morning to find herself ruined. With returning consciousness, the whole magnitude of the injury burst upon her. She instantly resolved upon revenge, and the plan for its accomplishment flashed upon her mind with the suddenness and rapidity of lightning. She betrayed no emotion; she uttered no reproaches. She treated what had happened a harmless jest, and blandly invited a continuance of the intimacy.

The young man exulted in the ease and completeness of this victory; from that moment she became the evil genius of his life. Professing the tenderest and most unselfish affection, she drew money from him continually, with which she hired sharpers to furnish him with provocatives to drinking, gambling and all the forms of vice and debauchery. At every rally of his better nature, by a skillful alternation of persuasion, banter and menace, she choked the rising impulse of virtue, chained him to the car of dissipation, and corrupted him in his career of vice. Full well did she know whither all this would lead him; nor was she disappointed in her malignant expectations. Drunkenness clouded his understandings, debauchery ruined his health and gambling reduced him to poverty. Not until this point, the goal of all her prayers and efforts had been reached, when poverty and disease had done their work, and he was unable to procure a wretched bed or scanty meal, to except through her charity, did she wreak upon him the full measure of her vengeance. Then it was her daily delight to visit him, to load him with reproaches and to reveal to him in bitter exultation the whole scheme so cunningly devised and so steadily pursued, by which she had wrought his ruin. And when the closing scene drew near, she sat by his bedside and mingled her execrations with the shrieks extorted by his dying agonies. Nor was her vengeance ever yet satisfied. Her warfare was against the whole sex, whom she regarded as accursed; and her insatiable revenge cried out for still other victims. Whenever she could fasten her fangs on a young man of genteel family—one of the sort who boasted of easy made victories over female chastity, and whose unclouded prospects foretold a brilliant career—she never relaxed her hold. She studied, with a keenness sharpened by experience, every point in his character, his tastes, his passions, his hopes, his fears—what ever attracted, and whatever repelled him; and then, with an almost unerring sagacity, adapting the means to the end she seldom failed in her demonic purpose. She claimed, in this manner, to have hunted down thirty-two young men, involving in disgrace, crime and ruin. Some of them had ended their days in prison, and others, hopelessly fallen, were on the road to the drunkard's and the felon's grave. When asked whether all her sisters in infamy felt the same hatred to mankind, she replied that she thought the feeling to be general, if not universal, among them, adding that when a woman had once fallen, she desired to revenge herself, not only on her seducer, but on all his sex; that no game was followed with greater relish than that of involving all who came within their toils in crime and its consequent punishment; that most of them could number at least two or three victims whom they had ruined, and that many of these victims went to the length of the actual commission of crime.

[From the Rockford (Illinois) Register.]

## Curious Calculation about an Illinois Corn Crop.

A New England Johnny cake—taking the old fashion dimensions—is 16 inches long, 6 inches wide, and 13 inches in thickness. Supposing the entire crop of Illinois for 1865 was ground into meal and converted into Johnny cake, allowing one quart of meal to each cake, and the Johnny cakes were laid up in the form of a solid wall, 20 feet wide, so that three carriages could go abreast thereon, this wall would reach from Cape to Danville. It would surround the city of London, covering 110 square miles with a wall 60 feet high and 60 feet wide of solid bread. This immense crop would put a Johnny cake in the hands of every man, woman and child—savage and civilized—upon the face of the habitable globe. It would feed the planet for two days. It would require a crib 8 feet high by 325 miles in length, reaching from Passamaquoddy bay to San Francisco, and a good share of the distance back, if it were converted into whisky, computing three gallons to the bushel, it would form an inland sea sufficient to float the entire navies of the world. No man need starve to death in Illinois.

If all the kernels of this extraordinary crop were strung on a wire, allowing two and a half grains to an inch, lengthwise, there being 67,200 in a bushel, this wire would reach to the moon 250 times, forming a cable four inches in diameter.

[See Review.]

## Prosecuting Attorney.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Aug. 10, 1866.

Fellow Citizens of the Eighth Judicial Circuit:

As the convention at Lafayette on the 9th inst. failed to settle the question as to who should be the Union candidate for Prosecuting Attorney in this district, I have, after consulting some of my friends, concluded to declare myself a candidate for the office aforesaid, subject to the decision of the people at the coming October election.

I feel compelled to take this course for the following reasons, to-wit: 1st, I am well satisfied that could there be had a fair expression from the people a very large majority would give me the race, knowing as they do that I have recently been swindled out of all my property, and that particularly I need the office; and that for twenty years I have been a resident of the district, during which time I have labored energetically for the cardinal principles of the party, spending both my time and money for the success of the same, whilst Mr. Wood, of whom I have no hard things to say as I esteem him as a very clever little gentleman, has done nothing for the party but merely to give it his vote since he has been a voter, four years of which time he has held the position that I now ask for—pretty well paid for his votes. My second reason for my present course is that the proposition as it stands at present, is to settle this matter at Attica some time in September. Who can be got to attend that Convention? Have in mind that in Mr. Wood's county, and a few well-working politicians, with a few lawyers who find it very convenient sometimes in defending certain crimes and misdemeanors to have a very clever little lawyer for prosecutor; with such other gentlemen as have their expenses paid by Mr. W. and the afore-said attorneys; with a country or two instructed by Mr. W. for four or five of his friends meeting in secret caucus and then instructing for him.

[Let the called jale winee.]

Fellow-citizens, I may have more to say on this hereafter, and may publish some names, but let this suffice on that subject for the present. With my present surroundings and my present financial embarrassment, I have no money to spend in a contest—such as will necessarily be at Attica. Having no desire to be considered a disorganizer or as placing myself in any position that would tend in the least to injure the success of the great and glorious Union party, I shall be found not only voting but laboring as I have done heretofore with both my voice and pen and in any other honorable way for the success of the Union ticket. Were I surrounded with the same financial circumstance that I was but six weeks since, I should not adopt my present course, but having a large and helpless family dependent on me for support, with no capital but my brain, and believing as I do that I have the sympathies of the people or at least of all the truly high-minded and honorable portion of them, I more readily adopt this course believing that the voters of this district are capable of and will give a correct decision. If any of my opponents feel disposed to give me a clear track they will thereby merit my warmest thanks; if not the longest pole knocks the persimmon. I am aware that there is a certain class of bipeds, yelet men, who have a natural inclination when they see a man get a down hill start to accelerate his speed by giving him a kick; from such I expect not ask no sympathy or support, and I expect all such to condemn my present course. But before any man puts his seal of condemnation on me, I ask him, as a simple act of justice, to calmly read and imagine himself surrounded by the application of the Golden Rule. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Union, Democratic and Neutral parties throughout the district please copy, and oblige

BILL BOWERS.

## The President's Speech at New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The following is the President's speech at the senate last night:

"He thanked God that the people had, through their representatives at the Philadelphia Convention, imposed a sentence upon those who oppose the restoration of the Union, that the people—the great law of gravitation which would vanquish any movement pointing to the disruption of the Union, had sent forth their edict, like a blaze of light, that would exercise an immense influence throughout the United States, that the Union must be preserved as originally established under the Constitution. He had not been mistaken in holding that there was an overruling providence in the movements of the American people. He believed that the great truth, for proclaiming which he had been pronounced a demagogue, was being carried out, that the voice of the people is the voice of God. [Cheers.] There was now a great ground swell coming that would reach traitors in the North that the Union of the States must be preserved. He had begun, in 1861, to oppose any encroachment upon the Union, and had continued to fight against such attempts at the Southern portion of the circle. Now there were those who made attacks upon the magic circle, and had passed round to the other extremity. Should he name them, yes, and hang them too. They had named him, and denounced him in the Legislative Department of the Government as a traitor, when he, the Executive of the nation, was determined to do his duty under the circumstances. They were the traitors, having extended their arms to the archives of State and trampled the Constitution of their fathers under foot. When these things were told to him by himself, on the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of our Country, why was it undignified and unbecoming? Though it was thought to charge him with being a traitor, and with having abandoned the party that elected him, he challenged, to-day, the whole Congress in the aggregate, with the exception of those who stand by the Constitution, to the slightest violation or departure in his course from the resolutions passed at Baltimore, upon which he was elected, except that he had refused to obey those who had abandoned those principles, and refused to give his sanction to what was called the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which proposed to tax the people nearly \$500,000,000 to support what they assumed to be freedmen. What is that bill? Those of us who contended for emancipation, not only for the black but for the white man, and a good deal of that kind was needed, when they looked at this bill, knew what it was. Nothing more nor less than the transferring of 4,000,000 of slaves from their original owners to a new set of task-masters, with the United States to pay all the expenses, and the task-masters under the Government reap all the profits. Mr. Johnson concluded by thanking the citizens of New York for the kindness manifested on the occasion. He was repeatedly interrupted by cheers during his speech."

## Married.

SWITZER—SHRADER.—On Monday morning, August 27th, 1866, at the residence of Taylor Buffington, by Rev. O. P. Badger, Prof. FRED. SWITZER, leader of the Crawfordsville Band, to Miss EMMA J. SHRADER, all of this city.

On receipt of the above notice, our debt was seized with a paroxysm of joy, and grasping his pen wrote the following:

In pursuit of a loved object, there is pleasure. In possession they tell me there's joy. Who that is blessed with a twelvemonth. At this point he was interrupted and failed to finish the sentence; we, however, believe that he meant long life and success to the happy couple.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

OCTOBER ELECTION.

FOR CONGRESS.

MR. EDITOR—You may announce the name of JOHN PURDUE as a candidate for Congress, subject only to the decision of the voters of the Eighth Congressional District, at the polls in October, and

FRIENDS.

JULY 21, 1866, W. H. O. E.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECTACLE.

The best Spectacles ever offered to the public, silver and steel frames, sold at the lowest rates by

J. H. MOSES, 27 Cortland St. New York.

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