# American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

## The Family Circle.

TO A CHAINED EAGLE. UNDER THE FLAG OF A UNITED STATES STEAMER.

Nay, heed them not - proud, tempest-nurtured Nor curve above them proffered food thy neck. Sorrow is in thme eagle eve; do'st mourn
Thine own base bondings how do'st grieve as I;
For our broad-winged fleedom stricken down;
For our young liberty, ousland and fettered 'till
Its living emblem is brought out, with pinion clipt, For the rude growd to mock in heartless mirth?
And did ye found the tream that here, the clime
Of thine own choice—where thought and will and

Moved not to the slow leave of titled kings; Where petty tyrants crush not out the hopes Of struggling manhood; nor dishonored freedom Hung its shamed head and blushed for tallen virtue; Dreamed ye that here, ye might in every bosom hail A kindred soul, of height and flight and truth like

Weep on, then! for the lust of power and gold Has stamped men's souls anew with treason's die; And they have asked again, in Judas phrase:
"What will ye give me" for my country's life?

Well doth it suit thy state, that sullen tear, Proud, feathered monarch! Once, ye too could pois On sinewy wing—then rush with Rome to battle; Perch on the warrior's crest and what thy beak Against his helmet. 'Neath the cover of thy wing The Roman conquered: and thy fierce wild scream Of triumph thrilled the faint heart of the dying.

Dishonored for a season thou may'st be, But surely thou cans't never be disheartened! That searching eye which, like th' astronomer's tube. Doth pierce the distance and reveal its secrets; Or, like the heary Seer in rapt prophetic glauce, Gazing upon a vision far beyond,
Can'st flash a lightning blaze of hope around us,
Amid the dark clouds of this civic storm.

Lift up thy gleaming eye to the rich folds Of Freedom's Flag, in century strength above thee! Here take our plight—for "In hog signo vinces!" Upon the soldier's steel and breast plate, still Shall ye be worn in battle; graven on, His country's proud escutcheon; stamped on her

gold; And thy brave image form her dread ensign. And thou shalt see thy country soon redeemed— Her ransom fully paid—e'en with the priceless blood Of the "first born," on her fresh altars slain. Demand for each, in fearful calls was made-"Thy son, thine only son, whom thou dost love!" And 'mid the agony of this dread sacrifice, We strain our ear to catch the arresting voice: "It is enough! Stay thy uplifted hand!"
These sacred gifts of faith and patriot love Have sealed the Nation's freedom with her blood.

Evening Bulletin.

#### OUR PARENTS.

for a day's ride, I observed, seated opposite me, and recorded "the quantity of radishes, onions an elderly lady and a middle-aged gentleman, and garlic" eaten by the builders while the work who, I inferred, from some casual remark, had was in progress. Herodotus, amazed at the been travelling a day or two. It was a very early hour in the morning, and the lady appa-

rently was sleeping. lady awoke, and I heard the gentleman address to use." In such a way the human mind, lost her as mother. His dignified, unobtrusive man- in the endeavor to appreciate the proper greatner, and the tender, deferential tone of his voice, ness of a really wonderful labor, takes refuge in at once drew my attention to them, and having the contemplation of the trivialities associated

All the tender care which a mother could beor any change of position, called forth his ready hand in assistance, and the inquiries, "Are you comfortable, mother? Do you feel tired? Lay your head on my shoulder, and rest yourself." At noon the cars stopped for the passengers to obtain refreshments. It was snowing too fast for the mother to go out of the cars, and the son brought her a cup of coffee.

"Is it just right, mother?" he inquired, as she "A little more cream would make it better; it is, however, very good as it is," was her

"Let me get you some more."

ble; it is very good as it is."

then sat down by her side, and I heard him say, would be a load for one of the large coal carts in the same low tone of voice, that at first at | which go about our streets carrying, if the coal tracted my attention, "I am glad, mother, that dealers don't lie, two thousand pounds apiece. I can do anything to make you comfortable, it is such a pleasure to me." same spirit and tone of voice as that of her | Charleston city. The four great anchors of the them, and saw manifested their mutual love and | fall on the toes of Jeff. Davis.

when this son, now in manhood's strength, was reduced to pills and popular appreciation, the a little helpless infant, and I pictured that mo- Great Eastern has six other anchors for ordinather watching over him, caring for him with a solicitude such as mothers only can feel. And Similar heavy jobs to that of Acts of kindness done in the spirit manifested tractable as a spaniel-engines by means of in the incident above mentioned, have an untold which the great ship is made "manageable as a influence. The pathway down to the grave little yacht." would be cheered; made even joyful, and old gloom that is often experienced.

deferential to her, will make a good citizen, a true friend, and will be faithful in all the walks

### ECONOMY IN A FAMILY.

The is nothing which goes so far toward placing young people beyond the reach of poverty as economy in the management of household affairs. It matters not whether a man furnishes little or much for his family, if there is a the house; and it is the duty of the wife to see | rangements for the comfort of passengers, and that none goes wrongfully out of it. A man so easy are the ship's movements. gets a wife to look after his affairs, and to assist him in his journey through life; to educate tion in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, ther than his welfare or happiness, together counting-room or the workshop.

Self-gratification in dress, or indulgence in ap- days when the world was not yet set in orderentertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds had to be towed about from place to place to vanity to extravagance; the second fastens a keep the sublunary balance. evils—in its train.

Miscellanzous.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

About three years ago the Great Eastern caused a great excitement here. Every feature of her immense size was canvassed as a new wonder, and was the subject of conversation in all circles for months before her arrival. Different ports paraded and announced their respective attractions to secure her visits. Down in Maine they built a dock to suit her size, and a hotel in proportion for her passengers. At last she came to New York. As she steamed up our bay the furor became dangerous. All the piers were crowded by men and women anxious to get a glimpse of her; the bay was crowded with boats from all directions, and the ferryboats were crowded with spectators to the last limit of their respective inches. But we have seen her, and. presto! we are used to her. Now she is no longer wonder. She comes and goes, and the people hardly know it. Yet the great ship is not now any less wonderful in any respect than she was three years ago, as we can declare, having visited her purposely to see. When we left the Battery the steamer in

which we went was of a tolerable size—not the largest we had ever seen, but yet somewhat larger than a peanut shell. Her decks were comfortably roomy, and her smokepipe would have been of a good size even for the mouth of that tough customer who had his one eye punched out by Ulysses, the traveller and special cor-respondent. Before we had finished our journey however, there came a change, though exactly when and where it took place we cannot say. All right when we leit the Battery, we continued all right as we swept up past the piers in the East river and ran by the pigmy sloops and schooners that abound there. Among the minnows of rowboats we figured like a bran new double-jointed Triton. But when we were alongside the Great Eastern we were very like the "little boat" that Peter Bell sighed for We were infinitely little-boat, pipe and pas sengers. We felt as if we had swept agains the side of a planet, and looked up and contem plated our ascent to the inhabited regions as nchworms might. Numbers of others, Pucks and Titanias, were there before us-very little people—who looked down from the decks above and peered out from the portholes here and there with a kind of idle curiosity—insignificant, pigmy people. So up we went to the deck, and

discovered when there that we were as little as Cheops who built the great Pyramid, knew how little impression the mere statement of numbers makes upon the mind. He did not merely record how many workmen he had, or how long he kept them busy. He gave an idea Not long since, as I took my seat in the cars of the magnitude of that labor in another way, quantity, gave expression to his astonishment in these words :- "If this, then, is a true record of the radishes, what a vast sum must have been We rode in silence for some time, when the spent on the iron tools they found it necessary with it, since it can grasp these latter with so

much more ease. Apply this plan of contemplation to the Great stow on an infant child, were given by that son | Eastern; for she is to be classed with the Pyrto his mother. The slightest movement on her amids, and takes her place in the history of hupart to adjust her furs, or cloak, or over-shoes, man achievements beside those vast structures. Her length nearly coincides with the measurement of the great one. Like the Pyramids, she seems rather a great work of nature than a thing made with hands. Numbers in feet and inches are of no assistance in the attempt to understand her size. Every link of her great cables weighs seventy-two pounds; she carries four thousand such links, as much iron as two hundred carmen's carts could carry, forged into the single item of chain cable "by iron tools." There is one steam engine of sixty horse power whose only business it is to manage these cables and the hooks at the ends of them. These hooks -anchors, if you prefer that name-with which "No my son, it will make you too much trou- the great ship fumbles about in the deap for the granite formations, the ribs of an antedilu-He went out and soon returned with the vian world, to hold fast by, were also made cream, and poured a little into the coffee, and with tools and have some weight of their own. then a little more, until it was "just right." He If one was cut into seven pieces, each piece Or it would take just forty-six shots of General Gillmore's three hundred-pounder to throw "I thank you my son." she replied, in the one of these anchors from Morris Island into Great Eastern would make one hundred and Beautiful, thought I, as I quietly watched eighty-six of those pills. Oh that they might confidence. My mind went back to the time | Besides the four anchors which we have thus

Similar heavy jobs to that of the anchors are through all the years of childhood and youth, divided among the different steam engines on up to manhood, the watchful eye was ever over board. For, in addition to her crews of engihim, the guiding hand ever ready to lead, and neers and sailors, this Great Eastern has a coma mother's love ever ready to restrain him from plete crew of steam engines. These fellows are doing wrong. Now it is his turn, when life's not often mustered on deck; but they are kept meridian with her is past, and the infirmities of in none the less excellent order for that. They age are creeping on, to repay, in some degree, number just thirty-three. Now, thirty-three for all the labor bestowed on him; and faithfully steam engines not only require a very large and affectionately did he seem fulfilling his duty. How many grown-up sons there are who they can do an immense amount of work. They seem to feel it beneath them to show any ten- do all sorts of chores-lift heavy weights, load derness for their mothers! It is feminine they the ship, pump water and so on. They make say. They will perform acts of kindness, but themselves generally useful. We number with in a business kind of way, or because it is their the rest the main engines by means of which this duty, little dreaming that they are crushing the great mass of material is made to obey the least maternal spirit by such cold, heartless acts. impulse of her captain's will, and to become

Within the ship several hotels have been age would would be exempt from much of the built, at which the prices of board vary to suit the public purse. In all, the accommodations The reflex influence is also great. A young are excellent; good bedrooms, large parlors, and man who is habitually tender of his mother, and the best of attendance. Besides these hotels there are two or three private houses for the accommodation of families, with nice suits of rooms, dining rooms, sitting rooms and bedchambers in every respect complete. Recently the captain explored some hitherto undiscovered districts in the ship, and erected there excellent baths, and now passengers can be accommodated with salt or fresh water baths, hot or cold. at any hour. There yet remain some extensive waste districts in the ship which will be excontinual leakage in his kitchen or parlor; it plored, surveyed and settled in due time, and runs away he knows not how, and that demon | be made to conduce to the comfort of passengers Waste cries, More! like the horseleech's as new improvements suggest themselves. One daughter, until he that provided has no more might cross the Atlantic in this ship and hardly to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into know that he was at sea, so complete are the ar-

How much the Great Eastern holds we don't know, and, unlike the gentleman from the Southand prepare their children for a proper sta- ern States, we can't even "reckon." Part of her present cargo is one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat, and when we went and her greatest ambition to carry her no far- through we had some trouble to find it. All those oriental merchantmen whose "shipboards with that of her children! This should be her were made of the fir trees of Senir" might be sole aim, and the theater of her exploits in the stowed away and be as hard to find as the bosom of her family, where she may do as much | wheat was. We have the impression that the towards making a fortune as he can in the subterranean regions of the ship bear a close relation to the mammoth cave of Kentucky. In It is not the money earned that makes a man | short, nothing so immense ever floated awa wealthy—it is what he saves from his earnings. one piece since those uncomfortable and chaotic petite, or more company than his purse can well when the continents were not yet located, and

doctor's bill to a long butcher's account; and Previous to 1854 there was a problem in the latter brings intemperance—the worst of all steam navigation that puzzled the British. On the passage to Australia steam was hardly able to hold its own against the ancient invention of sails in the ancient ships, and the clipper ships beat the steamers all to pieces; and the reason

was that no steamer could carry her coal for be covered with a piece of mosquito netting to such a voyage and a cargo too. Steamers car- keep off the flies. Another person gives the ried only enough coal to take them a fraction following directions for drying sweet corn of the distance, and while they stopped to take | "As soon as the corn is fit for the table, husk in coal at the various stages they lost more and spread the ears, in an open oven, or some time than made up the difference in speed between steam and sails.

Guickly drying place. When the grains loosen shell the corn, or shell as soon as you can.

Eastern was projected—a ship so large that her on paper in a warm oven; stir often, that it size should bear some relation to the distance may dry quickly and not overheat. It more she was to travel; and, in fact, her tonnage is resembles the undried by its being whole, is equal to one ton for every mile of that voyage. sweeter, and retains more of its natural flavor But when she was finished, the trade in that by drying faster. When wholly dried expose direction was found insufficient to support her, and she inevitably fell, by a kind of commercial to dish; the wind blows off all the troublesome gravitation, into the great intercourse between white chaff," Europe and the United States, in which she has now made eight successful voyages. Some accidents have happened to her; but each of these has served to prove her-especially the great est, when she dashed on the rocks near Montauk, and had such holes made in her bottom as would have sunk instantly any other ship afloat. Yet many of the passengers then on the ship did not know that an accident had happened. All came into port safely, and not a package of the cargo had received a spot. Such circumstances, must eventually com-

mend mammoth ships as the only fit ones to cross the ocean with passengers. The Great Eastern is at present commanded by Captain Paton, under whom she is now in her sixth voyage to this port, and under whom also she was brought safely through the accident to which we have referred above. -N. Y. Paper.

THE GREEK FIRE.

The recent mention of the use by General Gilmore of the Greek fire in the assault upon Charleston, suggests an inquiry as to the resemblance of what we know by that name to the substance used in the defence of Constantinople. This city sustained the attack of the caliph Moaurzah through seven successive years, (from A. D. 668 to 675,) and again a siege from the Saracen general Moslemah, (A. D. 717-718,) through the skill with which this element was used. The following extract from Gibbon embraces perhaps all that is known of it:

"In the two sieges, the deliverance of Constantinople may be chiefly ascribed to the novelty, the terror, and the real efficacy of the Greek fire. The important secret of compounding and directing this artificial flame was imparted by Callinious, a native of Heliopolis, in Syria, who deserted from the service of the Caliph to that of the Emperor. The skill of a chemist and engineer was equivalent to the succor of fleets and armies; and this discovery or improvement of the military art was fortunately reserved for the distressful period when the degenerate Romans of the East were incapable of contending ing with the warlike enthusiasm and youthful vigor of the Saracens. The historian who presumes to analyze this composition should suspect his own ignorance, and that of his Byzantine guides, so prone to the marvelous, so careless, and in this instance so jealous of the truth. From their obscure, and perhaps fallacious hints, it should seem that the principal ingredient of the Greek fire was the naptha, or liquid bitumen, a light, tenacious, and inflammable oil, which springs from the earth, and catches fire as soon as it comes in contact with the air. The nantha in what proportions, with sulphur and with the pitch that is extracted from evergreen firs. From this mixture, which produced a thick

smoke and a loud explosion, proceeded a fierce and obstinate flame, which not only rose in perpendicular ascent, but likewise burnt with equal vehemence in the descent, or lateral progress; instead of being extinguished, it was nourished and quickened by the element of water, and sand, urine, or vinegar were the only remedies that could damp the fury of this powerful agent, which was justly denominated by the Greeks the liquid or the maritime fire. For the annovance of the enemy it was employed with equal effect by sea and land, in battles or in sieges. It was either poured from the ramparts in large boilers, or launched in red-hot balls of stone and iron, or darted on arrows and javelins, twisted round with flax and tow, which had deeply imbibed the inflamable oil; sometimes it was deposited in fire-ships, the victims and instruments of a more simple revenge, and was most commonly blown through long tubes of copper, which were planted in the prow of a galley, and most fancifully shaped into the mouths of savage monsters, that seemed to vomit a stream of liquid and consuming fire. This important art st was preserved at Constantinople, as the palladium of the state; the galleys and artillery might occasionally be lent to the allies of Rome; but the composition of the Greek fire the was concealed with the most jealous scruple, and the terror of their enemies was increased and prolonged by their ignorance and surprise. In the treatise of the administration of the empire, the royal author suggests the answers and excuses that might best elude the indiscreet curiosity and unfortunate demands of the barbarians. They should be told that the mystery of the Greek fire had been revealed by an angel to the first and greatest of the Constantines, with a sacred injunction that this gift of heaven. this veculiar blessing of the Romans, should never be communicated to any foreign nation; | CALL and examine our | GROVER that the prince and subject were alike bound to | Machines before purchasreligious silence under the temporal and spirit- ing elsewhere. We manuual penalties of treason and sacrilege; and that the impious attempt would provoke the sudden and supernatural venggence of the God of the and supernatural vengeance of the God of the ments of families and ma- No. 730

"By these precautions the secret was confined | where sewing is employed. above four hundred years to the Romans of the East; and at the end of the eleventh century, the Pisans, to whom every sea and every art THE RICHARDSON PREMIUM were familiar, suffered the effects without understanding the composition of the Greek fire. It was at length either discovered or stolen by the Mohametans; and in the holy wars of Syria by the novel invention of patent Circular Ends, with It was at length either discovered or stolen by and Egypt, they retorted an invention, con- out any joints, making it impossible for oxygen to petrived against themselves on the heads of the netrate from the outside, thus rendering them more trived against themselves, on the heads of the Christians. A knight, who despised the swords and lances of the Saracens, relates with heartfelt sincerity his own fears and those of his companions, at the sight and sound of the mischievous engine that discharged a torrent of the Greek fire—the feu Gregeois, as it is styled by the more certs of the Rose in the styled by the more certs of the Rose in the styled by the more certs of the Rose in the styled by the more certs of the Rose in the styled by the more certs of the Rose in the styled by the st Christians. A knight, who despised the swords the more early of the French writers. It came flying through the air, says Joinville, like a propriate receptacle for the dead, its construction and winged, long-tailed dragon, about the thickness appearance is such, as entirely to do away with all disof a hogshead, with the report of thunder and agreeable and unpleasant sensations. There is nothing the velocity of lightning, and the darkness of ing in the arrangement or shape of the Casket, that is the velocity of lightning, and the darkness of the night was dispelled by this deadly illumination. The use of the Greek, or, as it might have be called of the Saracen fire, was continued to the middle of the fourteenth century, when the scientific, or casual compound of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal, effected a new revolu-

Mulle, in his "Fastes de la France," remarks localities for interment, and are not liable to the ob that this chemical compound was re-discovered in the reign of Louis XV; but that prince alone knew the secret of it, and died without alone knew the secret of it, and died without making it known; that, however, the knowledge acquired by the moderns in regard to the rules of combustion, would enable us to discorules of combustion, would enable us to discover the Greek fire again, or, at least, some equivalent composition. Which is the case? Have we found the real element, or simply something

HOW TO DRY SWEET CORN. When the corn is in good condition for eating, the grains being fully grown, boil a quantity of ears just enough to cook the starch, and then let them cool and dry a few hours, and then shell or cut off the grains and spread them in the sun till dried. The best way to dry the corn is to nail a piece of cloth of very open texture on a frame, which if two feet wide, and five long, will be of a convenient size to handle. If the corn is spread thinly upon this cloth it will dry quickly without souring. It should

For the solution of this problem the Great Then spread upon a cloth to dry in the sun. or

PICKLING CUCUMBERS.

As a general thing, sufficient care is not taken n pickling cucumbers, and large numbers of them "spoil" in less than three months' time. The following method we think the best: Se lect a sufficient quantity of the size you prefer, which probably cannot be done at one time. Put them in a stone pot, and pour over them a strong brine; to this add a small bit of alum, to secure the color. Let them stand a week; then exchange the brine for clear water, in which thay must remain for two or three days. Boil the best cider vinegar, and when nearly cool pour it over the cucumbers, having previously turned off the water. Prepared in this manner, with the addition of cloves, alspice, mustard, and cinnamon, boiled in the vinegar, pickles of every kind will keep for a year. In pickling cauliflowers, tomatoes, and other vegetables, which easily absorb the vinegar, the spiced vinegar should be added when cold.

ASPARAGUS BEDS, says the Germantown Telegraph, may be made this month. Trench at least two feet; fill with alternate layers of strong stable manure, corn-stalks, old leather. soil. etc. If seed is sown, cover well. If plants are set, place them eight or ten inches each way. and cover from two and a-half to three inches. If two year old roots are planted, a small sup-ply of asparagus may be obtained the second year; if one year old plants, in three years: if the seed is sown, in four years. Asparagus beds should receive a good chat of common mabeds should receive a good chat of common manure in November, which, except the rougher portion, should be forked in as early in the spring as the garden can be entered. This should be followed by a heavy dressing of salt. Care must, however, be taken not to apply the salt to new beds, as it has been known to kill the young plants.

That the coras became visible, and the doctors decaded that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Saraparilla. Took two bottles, and some of your Saraparilla. Took two bottles, and the doctors decaded that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Saraparilla. Took two bottles, and the doctors decaded that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Saraparilla. Took two bottles, and some of your Saraparilla. Took two bottles, and the doctors decaded that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Saraparilla. Took two bottles, and the doctors decaded that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Saraparilla. Took two bottles, and the doctors decaded that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Saraparilla. Took two bottles, and the doctors decaded that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Saraparilla. Took two bottles, and the doctors decaded that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Saraparilla. Took two bottles, and the doctors decaded that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Saraparilla. Took two bottles, and the doctors decaded that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Saraparilla. the young plants.

TOMATOES.—The following method of preparing tomatoes for the table we are assured by one who has made the experiment, is superior to any thing yet discovered for the preparation

of that excellent vegetable: Take good ripe tomatoes, cut them in slices, and sprinkle over them finely pulverized white sugar, then add claret wine sufficient to cover

Mr. Graw, a French physician, proposes to destroy the taste of intensely bitter medicines by mixing chloroform with them in certain proportions. He claims that the taste and odor, even of assafætida, can be annihilated.

### Advertisements.

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U AND	duced a new Style Fam-
BAKER'S	ily Sewing Machine, -
NOISELESS	making the Shuttle Stitch, or stitch alike on
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SEWING	the same style and sold
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GROVER	OUR
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NUMBER NINE	Are admirably adapted to the wants of all manufac turers; and are far more simple, durable and cheaper than any oher
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durable, and better adapted to the purposes for which

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While the Casket retains all the requisites of an ap vorable consideration of every afflicted heart, and sympathizing friend.
The Caskets when required, are made air-tight

sulphur, and charcoal, effected a new revolu-tion in the art of war and the history of man-valuable in the removal of deceased bodies from any of the battle fields, and other distant points to remo jections frequently made by Railroad Companies when offered for transportation with the usual prepa

> will make no charge for the Casket. The Caskets are furnished at one-half the cost of the so-called metallic coffin.
>
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weekly.
The undersigned also offers to the public in gene ral, his Patent Corpse Preserver, a New Invention, for the preservation of the bodies of deceased persons, which is so repugnant to the feelings. By the use of this Preserver, the funeral may be deferred for weeks, if necessary, to await the arrival of absent friends, as by the cold air process, the corpse will keep much longer than in the ordinary way of pressing the body down with from fifty to a hundred pounds of ice, and saturating it with water.
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JOHN GOOD, Furnishing Undertaker, No. 921 Spruce Street or his Branch Office, in the Dwelling part of 221 S. 8th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AYERS SARSAPARILLA, THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDYEOR Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases. From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford

Maine.

'I have sold large quantities of your Sarsaparilla, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as ourpeople try it, they agree there has been no medicine li ke it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Scores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England. "I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your Sarsaparilla. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months. From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N.J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSA-PARILLA which seek completely are all and the scrope of the seek seek and the seek an

PARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H. "I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable afflic-

tion. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time: but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas-General Debility-Purify the

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York. Dr. AYER. I seldom fail to remove Eruptions Dr. AYER. I seldom tail to remove Eruptions and Scrofulous Sores by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of Malignant Erysipelas with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman. Ohio. "For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that

"I have used your SARSAFARILLA in my family, for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania. sugar, then add claret wine sufficient to cover them. Tomatoes are mostly prepared in this way with diluted vinegar, but the claret wine imparts to them a richer and more pleasant flavor, more nearly resembling the strawberry than any thing else.

FALLEN fruit should not be allowed to remain FALLEN fruit should not be allowed to remain | giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the lour potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to under the trees and decay. The insect it con- when we had given the first bottle, and was well when tains, and which causes it to fall, will eat its we had finished the second. The child's eyelasher way out and trouble the next crop. Gather up the fruit and feed the swine, or turn hogs into healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

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Dr. Jaorson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice us out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear-proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofand's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full nonviction that, for general debiting of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fall; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

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Yours, truly,

Germantown, Pa., May 31, 1860.

WARREN RANDOLPH.

From the Rev. J. H. Turner, Paster of Hedding M. E. Church.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1859.

Dr. Jauxson—Dear Sir: Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that it most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER, 726 N. Nineteenth St. From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Rozborough Buptist Church. From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Pautor of Recoveringh English Church.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir.: I feel it due to your excellent preparation—
Hoofland's German Bitters—to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was edvised by a friend to try, a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief. My health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours.

Respectfully yours.

Respectfully yours.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects; I yet know of ho sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Efficer, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq. for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and fire encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long-continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Esters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regarding. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. Philada., June 23, 1861.

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There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Corrander Seed. This class of Billers has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drankard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stanslants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drankard's life and

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