True, the men here have their daily routine of duty in the form of drilling, guarding, inspecting, repairing, etc., to perform; but still, most of them sigh for mores active service, preferring the honor of a veteran on the Rapidan to the ease of a "Sunday soldier" on the Potomac. If onnui could kill, deaths would be alarmingly trequent in forts. How it wakes these languid fellows up, for a Delegate with a cheerful voice, a replenished haversack, and an armfull of nicely printed papart to come among them! They regard willite them to do them good. If they have Ediauling they will run to him, call him out, and oring him to you. If none, they will themselves ask you to preach. But where? This depends on circumstances. What these may be, the reader will perenire, when he has read the following de-

sogription of a fort and its surroundings. Imagine Washington to be the centre of a circle ten miles in diameter-a circle through which flows the broad Potomac and on which there are erected a number of forts, batteries, fortifications, stockades, and other offensive and defensive military structures that shall here be nameless And go with me some bright morning, in au ambulance, with one thousand religious papers, two hundred Testaments, four hundred soldiers' books, three hundred hymn books, and three thousand pages of tracts, in a North-eastern direction, and it will not be long till we come to one of these rorts full of men. Each has a name—and this is generally that of some real or imagincry great man of the times. We drive on till the guard halts us. Then call for "the officer of the day", a personage of great consideration at such a juncture as a He is easily distinguished by his red sash and long sword, and that port of vigilance never for a moment to be doffed by one in his position. He comes. We make known our purpose in thus visiting his quarters. He sees the "badge" on the lapel of our Has heard of the Christian Commission of very glad to see us. Treats us most corteously—telling us to drive up into the inter-space among the barracks, and to

go anywhere among the men, preaching and distributing.

Barracks are long, narrow structures, formed of boards and a light frame similar to a covered bridge. They are erected without the fort-seldom, if ever, within They usually have four doors; one in each end, and one in each side at the centre. Here, is a barrack two bundred and fifty feet long, and there is quite a number of these connected with each fort. The day is clear and cool. The men are in. Let us enter at the end. Oh, what a hive and a hum! On our right and left are rows of bunks," each of which has three stories, and each story accommodates three men. In the centre is a long aisle, with large stoves to heat the whole. Now, let us stor at one of these stoves, and call out at the top of our voice, "Come, boys, and get good religious book, or paper, for nothing." Then, what a rush! They gather round your like bees, and thank you most politely for the gift. Even card-players leave their games and come. You tell them that in twenty minutes you will preach at the "square," or in front of the stockade, or in some such place; and cool as the day isy you will have a large and attentive audience, if you thus go through all the barracks and tell the boys to come, and give them something good to read as you go.

As to preaching in forts, it is very similar to preaching in "front"-attended with some interruption to which the speaker soon becomes accustomed. After service, the more piously inclined will linger awhile to make your further acquaintance, thus giving you an opportunity to urge them to the organization and sustentation of a daily or weekly prayermeeting in some unoccupied part of the fortifications. This, of course, applies only to such forts as are destitute of chaplains; for where these are found, it would be both rude and wrong thus to infringe their prerogatives. And here justice demands that we should say, that all the chaplains we met in our somewhat extended labors among the forts, we regarded men of the right spirit-zealous, honest, conscientious and highly courteous gentlemen, striving as heat they can to do their duty. They feel badly over the reports abroad disfavorable to the chaplaincy, and are conscious that whilst the great majority of them do not pretend to be immaculate, yet that such reports, are not founded in truth, but i bitter prejudice against religion by ungodly officials, and in individual cases of delinquencies over which they themselves grieve, and that such ought not to be brought, as they too often are, against the whole clerical order in the army. This is undoubtedly the correct view of the matter.

But let us enter the fort proper. It is work of exquisite complications. To get in, we must pass through the stockade be-fore which an armed guard stands. The latter-gives way immediately at a wave or a word of the officer of the day. We come first to the abatis. This is the fort's beard a stiff one, too—formed as it is of the branches of trees sharpened and fastened to the ground, and lain in order, points outward, all around the ramparts. Try to go through it, will you, with your blouse on? Ah, you are caught! Why, a ground-hog could hardly pass it! Next is the ditchsix or eight feet deep and twice as many wide; within this a parapet, a high, well sodded embankment, serving as a gun-wall, with embrasures through which the nozzles of the huge cannon protrude, like those of eross watch-dogs through the fence of a garden, seeming to say, "Rebels, beware!" Having passed the abatis through the guard, the ditch by a bridge, and the stock ade through a strong gate, we enter the fort. The ground within is smooth, level, and sauded. Bombproofs, magazines and prisons are constructed here. All are huge caves in the earth. Into the first those men go, in time of action, who are off duty. The second contains all the highly explosive munitions of war. They are really solemn places to enter Bags upon bags of powder; pyramid by side of pyramids of shells and balls, and hombs, and all-sized bullets.

There is truly a kind of majesty about such places that clothes the most flippant beholder. With calmness and dignity of movement. I felt, when there, as if in the pres-

dungeons, dark as night. Some poor fel- | Cecil had not breath to go on, and just tell them, too, with a pathos that would move a heart of stone! Their words, tears, tones and looks, as they besought us to interfere in their behalf, to get them out of this "norrible place," where some of them had been languishing for months, made our forces under Generals Passion and Heedcould do nothing for them—such things most disastrous." being far beyond the purview of a delegate's commission. Their cries reminded us of less, wretched—exclaiming, "The harvest is past and the Summer ended, and I am not saved!". How TERRIBLE this wrath to come! Who can abide it?..

Reader, excuse this preaching. It came impromptu, as here at my desk I recall to mind the distress of the unfortunate victims of vice, who from month to month mourn in yonder dark, and damp, and

sizes and orders. The Barbette is a short, child of mine say wont!" thick, strong, catfish-shaped gun, but not so efficient, in a long range, as the Colum- to smile. He was sure there were tears hurls shot or shell with the greatest accuracy and effect. The writer witnessed target-firing with one of these pieces, one day, and never can he forget its stunning report, and the bursting of the shell a mile off in the air, as a kind of echo; and the white clouds of smoke that arose, from both gun and shell, up to heaven. It was a grand sight—one that made a Russian officer, in whose honor the firing took place, jump about, exclaiming, "That's goot-that's

Now, reader, there is no time to describe mortars, and bastions, and traverses, and gabions, and many other implements and structures, to protect the men and the guns from the cross, or enfilading fire of the enemy. Suffice it to say, a fort is a costly and a curious contrivance for safety—one built strictly on mathematical principles. And I know of no part of the great field of the Army of the Potomac, more accessible to, or needy of, the labors of the delegates of the Christian Commission, than these cordons of forts about Washington. Let them be visited, is the advice of ZED.

The Summons. My ear is full of Summer sounds, Of Summer sights my languid eye: Beyond the dusty village bounds
I loiter in my daily rounds,
And in the noontime shadows lie.

I hear the wild bee wind his horn, The bird swings on the ripened wheat. The long green lances of the corn Are tilting in the winds of morn, The locust shrills his song of heat.

Another sound my spirit hears— A deeper sound, that drowns them all-A voice of pleading choked with tears, The call of human hopes and fears, The Macedonian cry to Paul!

The storm-bell rings, the trumpet blows: I know the word and countersign; Wherever freedom's vanguard goes, Where stand or fall her friends or foes, I know the place that should be mine.

Shamed be the hands that idly fold. And lips that woo the reed's accord When laggard time the hour has tolled For true with false and new with old To fight the battles of the Lord! .

O, brothers! blest by partial fate With power to match the will and deed, To him your summons comes too late Who sinks beneath his armor's weight, And has no answer but God-speed!
— Whittier.

Fireside Reading.

Mrs. Vaughan looked up from her sewing to smile at the marching and countermarching, the charges and retreats, that took place as her busy little Cecil personated in rapid succession all ranks, from Major-General to drummer boy: Presently she called, "Cecil dear, don't let the rebel Heedless overcome your forces, as he is apt

Cecil blushed. Many times when he kneeled to pray for "papa in the army," and urged, "when shall I be old enough to go too?" his mother bad talked with him of the rebels at home, the foes of the heart. that he. like us all, must meet and conquer. He knew that lately he had failed in the contest. Especially that week the rebel "Heedless" had been victorious, as his own many mishaps, his mother's frequent alarms, and little Benjie's bruised forehead

bore witness. Thinking of these things, Cecil's conscience gave a twinge, and the marching and drilling went on with less vigor. "I surely won't be beaten again," he

muttered. "See if I do!" "Please ma'am," said nurse looking in at the door, and introducing little Benjie

with the white cat hugged in his arms; please ma'am, here's the paper." caught sight of something which put to cheered the despairing. She has relieved at regular hours, not varying fifteen min-flight all ideas of play; and away went his a whole household. No matter if un- utes from one day to another. No talking mimic sword just grazing nurse's head, as washed bottles did stand out of place over he dashed from the room, upsetting the the Sabbath; the Sabbath was not-deseeasy chair, and overturning Benjie and the crated by them. But the busy Saturday possible. work table together. Morgiana-so named was hallowed by her work of Christian in honor of Cecil's first knowledge of the charity. No matter if Mrs. Mary Prim-Forty Thieves"-was Benjie's constant did think Mrs. Kindly's duties were at plaything and patient as most cats, but she home, when she saw her on the street so was not proof against the noise and bruises late that Saturday afternoon; she knew which fell to her share. So with a few vigorous kicks she liberated herself from the No matter if all the members of a very tus, 2 tablespoons of ginger, 3 eggs. chubby arms that clasped her, leaving on large and very respectable family who der the sofa in dismay. "Dear, dear," sighed nurse, as she picked up the screaming child, "what a pity master Cecil is so hasty. He's as fine a boy as ever lived, but for that."

One hour passed; then another, and the clock rang out the beginning of the third. Mrs. Vaughan, who had followed the hurried steps of her boy, came back with a weary look to her sewing. Suddenly the

"Oh! Oh! I hate him—I'll never, never, never forgive him! The hateful thing!
Mamma, Thomas has ruined my tea rose that I was saving for grandpapa's birthday.
My dear beautiful rose! Thomas left the dreamed that they were in any way inthat I was saving for grandpapa's birthday dear beautiful rose? Thomas left the assert when I am sure I breathed My dear beautiful rose? Thomas left the door open; and Wag went into the consertant much of a coward, either—still, I broken to bits. And Thomas was so vexed to think we beat was not a better housekeeper, that he beat Wag and made him lame. So he he beat Wag and made him lame. So he has spoiled my dear-rose, and my little dog that we beat the prize of the potatoes rotted, while on the other half they all rotted."

In the prize of the prize of the potatoes rotted, while on the other half they all rotted."

Varieties for a Cake Basket.—Sand-Tart.

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lows are here that ought to be out; and | then he saw his mother's face. Her eyes doubtless some rascals are out that ought were fixed steadily on the newspaper, and to be here. Their tales of their own inno- she was pale and sad. Cecil sprang to his cence are most touching to hear; and they feet. "Mamma! what's the matter? Is

there any had news in the paper?"
"Bad news? Listen, Cecil, said his mother, and she read: "The Union troops own eyes to flow and heart to ache, that we less. The consequences of this defeat are came to! Now, if I could come across a

Cecil's face was the color of a damask rose when his mamma finished, and looked Dives in perdition! Oh, how dreadful at him with a smile it is true, but a very hell must be! To be compelled to sink meaning and sad one. A sob rose in his down, down, down forever and ever into its throat, yet a laugh came with it. "Oh, dark, smothering embrace-hopeless, help- what a mamma! Indeed I know I'm very naughty, but 'tis very hard. My dear rose that was for grandpapa, and that came from the tree at dear Iulu's grave! Poor little and Just what I liked best to eat, and a Wag! He shouldn't have been hurt for that ugly Thomas' fault. Mamma, he kick-ed poor Wag—papa's gift—down stairs; I think his leg is broken. I can't be good!

I'll not forgive him-I wont, I wont!" " Morgiana," interpolated Benjie from mourn in yonder dark, and damp, and loathsome cells, the iron rigor of law to-ward the transgressor.

Morgiana, interpolated Benjie from ever gets hold of the wonderful lamp which the floor, holding up small warning finger at puss, who had resumed her old place in The guns used in forts are of different his arms: "Morgiana, never let me hear a The guns used in forts are of different his arms: "Morgiana, never let me hear a Cecil was too intent on his mother's face

biad, which is much longer and heavier in under the quiet eyelids that never stirred. form; but both are terrible, when well- "Is my Cecil sure about Thomas? Has manned. The Howitzer is another patern he not judged hastily?" I know a little boy of a siege-gun, once very popular but now who went three hours since to get a boquet on the wane, since the introduction of the for cousin Marjie. That little boy left Parrot agun, than which there is none wide the conservatory door, and in his haste other more noted or trusted. It is gener-shut Wag in the next room. The same ally of a 30 or 100 pound calibre, rifled, and little boy's wheelbarrow left on the landing, threw Thomas and Wag down the stairs, as Thomas was bringing the dog down. think Cecil Vaughan is to blame for the broken rose and the injured pet.

> The moon looked in that night on Cecil's bright curls and round cheeks, and it saw traces of tears on the latter. Cecil had been thinking; he had made a long list of "defeats;" and he knelt longer than usual

at his evening prayer.

"Mamma," said he, as Mrs. Vaughan bent over his little bed, "Mamma, I think I had better be a General, not a Major, for I'm sure I have a whole brigade to take care of, and more than that, rebels to conquer. The more I think about it, the more wrong things I find." "It is always so, my darling, when we

begin to count our foes boldly, and try to

face them bravely."

"It is very discouraging, mamma," said Cecil with a sigh that was almost a sob. "Why no, darling, for then we may trust more to the great Commander to help our battles. When we feel strong enough to overcome alone, we are sure to fail. If we see how many are our foes, we shall seek his help more earnestly. And then he al-ways grants it, Cecil.—Congregationalist.

Mrs. Kindly's Benevolence.

It was Saturday afternoon, and Mrs. Kindly, in working garb, stood at her sink emptying and cleansing the neglected bot-tles and unused articles of closet accumulation. She was too late with her work. It had taken double the time she had expected, and she had been hindered also. When it should be done she must get the teas and sdosher Saturday mending. Her servant had left her, and she was crowded with duties The bell rings. "Borden wants to se

father," a child announces; "I told him father was out, and he asked for you." Mrs. Kindly drops her bottles, and goes to see what Borden wants. He wants money to pay his brother's passage to New-York. He cannot get employment here. Can he get it in New-York? Borden don't know; perhaps he can. Does he know of any chance for him there? No. Has he cart de Thury, Lennings's White. friends or acquaintances there? No. What will he do there, a stranger and poor? Borden don't know. He knows he can do nothing here. Six months he has walked the streets, visited the shops and stores, looking for employment in vain; his money is all gone; and Borden's wife complains that he is a burden in the family; he may do better in New York. Thus ever do mortals "fly from the ills they have to

those they know not of." "Your brother will be less likely to obtain employment in New-York than here," ployment does he went?"

says Mrs. Kindly to Borden. "What em-"He has learned book-keeping, but is honest.

"Bring him to me; perhaps I can help him ? Borden brings his brother, a small, thin, young Irishman, respectable and honest in appearance, but evidently lacking courage

and force. No more bottle-cleaning for Mrs. Kindly that day. A few minutes, and she is in freely give dewn her milk to another perthe street with the young stranger beside son; therefore, have one regular milker to her.. She applied at one store and another certain cows, and bear in mind if you on his behalf. No success. She sends the change milkers it is at the expense of a young man home, and goes alone on her errand of humanity. She meets with some encouragement, not enough. She tries treatment, and resent abusive treatment.

him in Boston, she will find it. It is found. "Send the young man to me." says a well-known bookseller. " Perhaps I will employ him."

He goes; is employed. Now blessings her first, most urgent duties were abroad. was her business; that she must do, with- keep in the roll several days.

out questioning or waiting. Seven years have passed since the bottles the Farmers Club, Mr. Corpenter said: weary look to her sewing. Suddenly the Seven years have passed and observed a great deal on door was flung wide, and Cecil entered to stood out of place over the Sabbath in Mrs. "I have read and observed a great deal on throw himself upon the carpet, solbing Kindly's house. The young Irishman the subject of the potato rot, and the sum holds an important place in the very book-

Aladdin's Lamp.

"Ah," said John Saunter, as he laid down the story-book, and gave himself a good stretching, "what a nice thing it would be if a fellow could find a wonderful lamp, like Aladdin did! It seems that he was just such a chap as I am; never did any work when he could help it, and liked to be playing with the other boys almost all the time; and yet, see what good luck he magical lamp, and have every thing I wished for, just by rubbing it, I'd be very clear of living in a little, meanly-furnished house like this, and wearing patched clothes, and making out a meal on bread-and-butter. I'd have a great large house like that one across the street, furnished all through with beautiful furniture, and I'd have a nice carriage and horses to ride about, and eve-

ter passed away his time, for he does not perceive that the story-book makes a very false representation, and that no idle fellow people could save steamboat and railroad fare by being carried through the air by genii; and when processions of slaves would enter with the materials of a splendid feast for an individual without a cent, or a single specimen of postage currency, in his pocket, was the only time in the history of the world when prosperity was the result of la-ziness. The boy whom you see posting off early every morning to some kind of business, and who performs that business with briskness and attention, is the one who is in a fair way to find the wonderful lamp of success, and to obtain thereby whatever

With such thoughts as these, John Saun-

things he would like to have. But, while shunning idleness, let us also take care not to fall into the contrary fault of avariciousness, or being too much devoted to money. Macaulay, the great English historian, says that this fault; "in a young man, is singularly ungraceful," but, in our opinion it is not only ungraceful but shocking and repulsive in the highest degree. The indolent and the miserly youth are both objects of universal contempt, and vet it requires a good deal of care to keep from contracting one or the other of these characters. We have known some young men, who if they had been made a present of Aladdin's lamp, would never have consented to exert themselves by rubbing it in or der to summon the genii, and others who in their eagerness to obtain more gifts, would soon have rubbed the lamp entirely away, and had nothing left of it. - Christ.

Farm, Garden, &c.

Small Fruits.

been adopted by the Pittsburgh Horticul tural Society as the best for cultivation in this vicinity, and by a vote of the Society at the last meeting, was ordered to be published for the benefit of the fruit-growers of Western Pennsylvania: Gooseberries. - Houghton's Seedling,

American Seedling. Currants.—White Grape, Cherry, Victoria, Short Bunch, Red, Red Dutch, White

Raspberries .- Brickle's Orange, Franconia, Hornet, Pliate Souchetti, Improved Black Cap. Blackberries. — Rochelle, Dorchester Newman's Thornless.

Strawberries.—Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany, Burr's New Pine. Filmore. Trollope's Victoria, Golden Seeded, Boston Pine, Kitley's Goliah, Vicomptesse, Heri-

Unquiet Milch Cows.

One of the greatest errors in overcoming cows that are unquiet while being milked. is to whip, beat, kick; and bawl at them. This is generally done, and the cow becomes afraid or angry, and, instead of be coming better, grows worse. Milch cows. cannot be whipped or terrified into standing quietly and gently during milking. They dislike to be milked, for they know that hard words and hard blows always attend the operation. They dread to see the milker as a little urchin dreads to see the birchrod in the hands of the angry pedagogue, willing to do almost anything anything when he expects to feel it applied to his back. A cow, kindly and properly treated, is pleased to see the milker, gladly awaits his or her approach, and submits with pleasure to the operation of being milked. Every one having experience with cows knows this to be true. But the cow is opposed to a change of milkers; she soon becomes attached to one person who performs the operation, and does not willingly and

loss of milk and of an injury to the cow. All animals are appreciative of kind again, still again. . If there be a place for | Therefore, if you would have them gentle and quiet, treat them gently and kindly. See that those who milk them can control themselves, govern their passions, speak low and kindly under any provocation, and soon the cows will learn that they are not on Mrs. Kindly! She has made the going to be abused, and will submit to the But through the open door Cecil had wretched happy, lightened the heavy heart, operation. Milking should be performed or laughing should be permitted at the time, and it should be done as speedily as

> Excellent Soft Ginger Bread. Two cups of molasses, 2 cup of brown sugar, 1 cup of butter, I cup of sour cream, a little less than 5 cups of flour, 2 teaspoons of salera-

A Tea Relish.—One pound of fresh raw them long furrowing scratches, and fled un boast that they "mind their own busi- beef-tender and lean. Pound and chop ness," did make severe criticisms on Mrs. fine. Pound four soda crackers (fine or Kindly, and say that "she had better mind dry bread is equally good). Beat two eggs. hers." Did she not mind it? Was it not Mix all well together, with salt, pepper, her business to help the needy, to bless and sage, or season otherwise to suit. Press the stranger, as well as to provide for and with your hand into a roll the size of your nurture the children of her own bosom? rist, and bake a nice brown. When cold, Whatever God would have her to do, that cut in thin slices for the table. It will

The Potato Rot .- At the last meeting of

sugar; beat to a cream. Add the yolk of one egg well beaten, and as little flour as is needed to roll out. Cut the size of small jumbles, and place in a pan to bake. Put on each, with a knife, a little of the white of the egg, previously beaten, and sprinkle of ground cinnamon and half a blanched almond. Another. - Make a large but shallow jelly cake; three layers will make it thick enough. Cut into small cakes the size of a cinnamon box. When you are out of jelly, or for a change, use icing, well-flavored, for jelly-cake.

How to Make Yellow Butter in Winter .-A cow must have a good supply of good hay, that has been made of good grass, cut before the blossom has fallen, and cured properly without having been wet while it was being cured. A few orange carrots daily-not reduced to a fine pulp and mingled with butter-but fed to the cow in connection with a few pounds of Indian meal, made of yellow corn. A good supply of good cornstalks-not those that have been frost-bitten and weather-beaten. A good cow, with yellow skin about the udder is very essential. A cow in good condition

—not one as poor as "povertyation." A' good stable well littered, and an abundance of clean water for the cow to drink. Never allow the milk to freeze. With these essentials it is possible (says a writer in the Country Gentleman,) to have good yellow butter in Winter.

Coffee and Tea Culture in California,-The cultivation of coffee and tea promises to become an important business in California. One nursery at Sacramento has five thousand coffee plants on trial, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in bringing up the plant to a standard of hardiness to weather the mild Winter of that climate. Near the Mission Dolores several thousand tea-plants have been raised during the last year. The tea-plant is grown in China and Japan very extensively, in latitudes corresponding to California, and the San Francisco journals think there can be little doubt that it will be cultivated hereafter, for household purposes at least, on every farm in that State.

Sorghum Sugar. The Washington Re publican says: "An experiment was made in the Department of Agriculture, a day or two since, before a large number of persons, clearly demonstrating the practicabil-ity of every man in the North making his own sugar. A gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. J. F. Riggs, who is about taking out a patent for his process, was the operator. From sorghum syrup, sent to the Department for exhibition, in the course of a few moments he produced a clean and pure sugar, equal in all respects to the best coffee sugar, the residue of the syrup proving to be an excellently-flavored article strongly resembling amber or golden syrup of the shops, and entirely free from sor-

Treatment of the Sting of Bees .- The organ with which bees inflict their sting consists of two barbs or rather serrated darts suing from a sheath and back, so as to leave a groove between them. The sheath is encased-in nine cartilaginous scales provided with muscles, eight of which perform the duty of pushing the weapon out, while the ninth draws it back. To increase the pain caused by the me-chanical action of the dart, a poison is secreted from two bladders situated on both sides of the intestines, and it is this poison which causes the formation of a small pimple of an erysipelatous redness. This generally disappears in a few instants, but, sometimes, when several stings have been inflicted at a time, or when even a single one has injured a nervous filament, the indammation is rather severe. In such cases. Dr. Latour proposes the following treatment:-1. To pull out the sting which generally remains in the wound. 2. To foment the place with iced water, or else extract of saturn or ammonia. 3. To apply an impenetrable coating of collodion. rendered elastic by the addition of one tenth part of castor oil, whereby the production of heat in the living theme is prevented and inflammation avoided.

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Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1884.

mar2-3t THE ANDES POTATO.

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We have learned not to be astonished at anything. Yes of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts and established a basis from which we need n rr. We are not surprised at such facts as the following although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indors

heir statements: "New-Bedford, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863. "DEAR SIR :—I have been afflicted many years with severe strating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and general disordered system. Physicians and medicines failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine glassful after inner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and stringful have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantston Bittars. Respectfully. Linuxy Busser."

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" REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 18, 1863. " * * * I have been in the army hospital for fourtee nonths-speechless and nearly dead. At Alton Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * Three bo es restored my speech and cured me. * * * C. A. FLAUTE."

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