M. T. CICERO AND GEORGE P. MARSH. In that excellent book, "Lectures on the Eng-lish Language, by George P. Marsh," page 599, we find the following interesting note: "Much of modern opinion on sucient literature and philosophysis founded on the criticism of familiar quotations, the examination of detached iar quotations, the examination of detached passages, which standing alone, appear to contain a very different meaning from that which they express when taken in connection with their contest, or the circumstances under which they were uttered. An example of this is the sentiment in Cicero's Tusculan Questions, i: 17, so often quoted and moralized upon as an instance of excessive and almost idolatrous reverence for

a majestic and imposing human intellect: 'Errors'
mehercule male cum Platone \* \* \* quam
cum istis vera sentire.'—' Verily I would rather err with Plato than perceive the truth with those persons triz; the Epicureans. Even in the 'Guesses at Truth,' second series, third edition, page 235, this passage is treated as the expression of a humiliating general submission to the authority of Plato, and Cicero is in part experated from the disgrace of so unworthy a sentiment, by the remark that he puts the words into the month of: the young man whom he is frishnotting, though it is admitted that he approved and adopted them. But it is plain to any one who will lake the trouble to read enough of the the who while the transaction of the desired of the passage occurs, to understand the basemo of it upon the subject under discussion, that 'the young man' expressed, and Cicero applicad, no such deference to the authority of the Greek philosopher as is, upon the strength of this Greek philosopher, as is, upon the strength of this quotation, so often imputed to Cicero himself. The immediate point then under discussion was the question of the immertality of the soul, which was maintained by Plato, but denied by the Epicoreans, and it is, evidently, solely with reference to the conclusions of Plato on this one point, not the weight of his authority, Mr. Marsh's italics, That the disciple and his Master agree in preferring to share with him the agree in preferring to share with him the behencent possible error of eternal life, rather than the fearful and pernicious truth, if it were a truth of final annihilation, with his oppo-

This is certainly a very ingenious interpreta tion, and might be received as the correct one if the dialogue ended with the 17th chapter Is it not remarkable that this true scholar, whom, as an American, we are all justly proud, should have ventured to publish such a criticism, without "taking the trouble to read enough of the dialogue" to make sure that he was right, and all former interpreters wrong? Had Mr. Marsh consulted the 21st as well as the 17th dispter of the first book of the Tuscular Questions; he would have found, not "the young man," but Gigero himself, speaking as follows: "Still; however, to me, I confess, no reason whatever presents itself why the opinion of Pythagoras and Plato [in favor of immortality] may not be true. For though Plato should ad duoe no reason, such is my deference for the man, he would overpower me by his mere authority, (vide quid homist tribuam, ipea auctoritate me frangeret); but in Mot he adduces so many reasons [for the opinion that he appears to wish to persuade others, and to have quite persuaded himself.' Hence it is clear that the traditional interpreta tion of the celebrated passage in question whether oreditable to the Roman philo not, is the correct one, while Mr. Marsh's explanation is a mere conceit. And besides, is not it a palpable exemplification of the superficial kind of criticism, or "examination of detached passages," to illustrate and consure which is the object of the hote?

The book, "Guesses at Truth," quoted by Mr. Marsh, was written, as all know, by the brothers Hara, one of whom was the celebrated Archdea-con, author of the Life of Luther, the Mission of the Comforter, and the friend and biographer of Lohn Stations. John Sterling; and he was the author of the par ticular chapter here referred to, as appears from the subscribed letter. Examination shows that his apology for Cicero, or attempt "to exone-rate him from the diegrace of so unworthy a sen-timent," is inadmissible, evidently proceeding from quite as limited an acquaintance with the dialogue, as that shown by the American critic An apology was felt to be needed, and the one suggested seems to have been founded upon a vague gested seems to have been founded upon a vague reminiscence of his college reading. "The young man," of "auditor" of the "Dispitation," in declaring his preference of error with Plato, to truth with the Epicureans, confidently anticipates the approval of Cicero, from his known admiration of the Grack religious has known admiration of the Greek philosopher (quem ez tuo ore admiration). He is sure that, by his extravagance he is not exceeding the measure of "the master's" admiration, or overdrawing upon his general deference for Plato's authority Nor is "the young man" mistaken. The very next sentence, in which Cicero speaks, is a perfect echo of his enthusiasm, betraying some gratification that it had been derived from himself, in all on that it had been derived from himself, and reaffirming what he would seem to have often expressed before—his entire confidence in the judgment of Plato, even to the extent of being willing to err in his company. (Macte virtute! ego enim ipse cum codem ipso non invitus crraverim!)—All this will appear to some very much a objatelle. And a triffe it is in itself; an inacconductive of the confidence cursey too slight to be worthy of mention, if committed by a writer habitually careless, or even ordinarily inexact. According to Sir William Hamilton (Discussions, p. 485-491), Archdeacon Hare was gifted with a singular and even admirable aptitude for this sort of blundering; this "exquisite error," as Sir William calls it, of which the reader will find a profusion of exam-ples in the passage just referred to. But Mr. Marsh is a writer of a very different stamp, distriguished for scholarship equally extensive profound, and exact. His two books—"Loc tures on the English Language," and "The English Language and its Early Literature"—are admitted, even in England, to rank among the most important and valuable contributions ye made to the knowledge of the subject. If this slight criticism should serve to direc the attention of any reader, to either or both of these admirable works, he, at least, will no quote the proverb, "The play is not worth the

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for April, is or our table. This number is superior to that o March, and maintains well the high character o this Magazine. For sale in Pittsburgh by Joh

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Fireside Reading.

The Charcoal Carrier.

Jacob Freeth was a charcoal carrier, and every day during the season for making charcoal, he might be seen trudging along with his loaded donkey, dressed in a black frock, and carrying a stick in his hand. Sometimes as many as twenty mules and donkeys came out of the woods in a long line, every one with a sack or two of chareoal on his back,

Jacob worked hard, and he made his donkey work hard too. This was all very well on a week day; but every now and then Jacob, forgetting the fourth commandment, if he had ever learned it, broke the Sabbath, by taking his donkey into the as at another time.

Now it happened that a Sunday School was opened in the village through which Jacob had to pass; and though he was a thoughtless and careless man, he could not

appearance of the scholars.

Jacob Freeth had two little girls of his own, very ragged, very dirty, and very ignorant; and more than once the thought came across his mind that it would be no bad thing if he could get them into the Sunday School. One Sunday morning, as he was coming

he met a little girl on her way to the school, reading her Bible. "What book are you reading this morn-ing, my little maid?" said Jacob, in a good-learn yours?"

natured way. "God's book," replied the little girl. "Let me hear you read," said Jacob,

stopping his donkey. The little girl began at once at the place where the book was open: "Remember the "There, that is enough," said Jacob, stopping her; "and now tell me what it

"It means," said the little child, "that you must not carry charcoal on a Sunday,

nor let your donkey carry it."
"Does it?" says Jacob, musing a little.
"I tell you what, then, I will think over what you have said."

Thus speaking, Jacob Freeth went on thoughtfully with his donkey one way, and the little girl with her Bible the other. On the following Sunday no one saw Jacob's donkey go to the woods, and for this good reason, that Jacob did not to study. They do not think that when go there himself. But, if he did not go they enter society, duties will be imposed there, he went somewhere else, and very upon them which their friends have a right likely you can guess where. He went to to expect of them, and which they would the Sunday School, taking his poor girls be able to perform if their school days had with him, to ask leave for them, to attend

It was known that Jacob had for a long time been a Sabbath breaker, and it was

went on well, and the teacher soon found that it was Jacob's intention no longer to to know is to respect and love. work in the woods on a Sunday: And now what has come of it all? Jacob Freeth is now a Sabbath-keeper, humbly attending God's house; and his children, neat and clean in their dress, are about two of the best behaved scholars in the school.

"Oh, would that all, both old and young, God's holy, blessed Word Would humbly read, and love, indeed, Their Saviour and their Lord:

Then would they truly prize the day
When from the dead he rose,
And pass the hours with all their powers, In peace and blest repose.

Then would they keep with watchful care, While on their heavenward way, The Sabbath feast; and man and beast Rest on that sacred day."

## The Woman of Canaan.

I suppose that you have often read, dear woman of Canaan, whose little daughter was grievously vexed with a devil. Our Saviour healed the child. You can read the account again in Matt. xv: 21-28 his acquaintances was going to Australia. some exposures are better adapted to the When you read the poor woman's ory for mercy to Him whose ear is always open, and whose heart is full of love, you are them they puzzled as you read, "But he answered Jesus." her not a word." And further, when the disciples were unkind to her, asking for her to be sent away, he too, seemingly rejected her suit, answering, "I am not sent but to the lost sheep of the house of Israel," There was no hope for the poor Gentile woman in this answer, yet she pressed on, beseeching help-" Lord, help me!" was her agonizing cry. And now, does it seem like our blessed Lord to reply as he did-" It is not meet to take the children's bread and to cast it to the dogs?" The Jews despised all heathen nations, and regarded them as dogs; but that was not missionary boy indeed.—Sunday School the spirit of our Saviour: yet surely these Advocate. were his words. And, truly, if the woman had not had marvellous faith, she would have gone away, saying, "He is not the Christ, the blessed One, who thus despises the cry of a poor distressed mother !" But, blessed be his holy name who gave her strong taith and great humility, she did not go away. The mother's heart in her bosom would not be denied, and using his very words of seeming rejection for her plea of acceptance, "Truth, Lord," she cried, " yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from their master's table." And the boon was granted, and the reason of the blessed Saviour's seemingly cruel answers was manifest now-to prove her faith-to show to others, as well as to her own soul, that she believed him to be "able and willing" to

And not the only one was she who was tried and obtained through faith; Job was tried, and came forth as gold; Jacob wrestled for a blessing until daybreak; and "as a prince prevailed, and Heb. xi is full of the names of those "who obtained a good report through faith."

Dear children, our God is the same God of love now-Jesus is "the same, yesterday, and to day, and forever;" the Holy Spirit is the same blessed guide to those who would know the truth as in the days of this Canaanitish woman. Come to our heavenly Father now, believing that Christ will save you; and pleading as earnestly for the Holy Spirit to teach you, and to drive out the evil in your heart, as this woman of Canaan did for the healing of her daughter. God may grant your plea when first you offer it; if he does not, there is some reason for the delay; continue beseeching, feel your need-he will grant it; for does he not say, "Look unto me, all ye ends of the earth, and be ye saved?" and never did he say to any, "Seek ye my face in vain." Be not turned away-cease not to lift your heart in prayer, and you will surely obtain some crumbs of mercy which will be sufficient to save your soul. May God grant you humility and faith to ask and obtain this blessing for Christ's

sake! Amen .- Anna Morgan in Episcopal Recorder.

"No Pains, No Gains." "Good morning," said Jane Carson, as she entered the room of her classmate. Anna Loring. They were about of the same age, and both in the senior class. "Good morning, Jane," said her friend

in a lively voice: "Know your philosophy?" "No. I should think not, and I don't

"O, Jane, then you don't know how yery interesting it is." other."

"Oh, well, if I did study, I could n't versation:

understand it." "Well, Jane, do n't you sas"\_\_\_\_

help taking notice of the neat and clean spending one's best days where she is obliged to study, and do everything she does not wish to."

And with these words she left the room. "How careless she is." said Anna's room-mate. "She never knows her lessons never pretends to know them and yet she manages to keep up with her class-But hark! the school-bell! Come."

from the woods with his loaded donkey, and It was evening when Jane met her friend just as he had passed through the village, Anna in the hall, and said. "Anna Loring, how do you ever go your lessons?" "By study, of course. How do you

"Well, I read mine until I'm tired, and then if I miss in class I don't care."
"If I could learn my lessons as easily as you do, I know I should never miss them?"
The moon hath into darkness rolled.
And by the embers wan and gray, I hear a voice in whisper say, There comes a time when we grow old.

"Yes, I know all that. When I came to school father gave me a long lecture, the There comes a time when manhood's prime Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days substance of which was, that I must apply shalt then labor, and do all thy work." myself diligently to my studies. But he would not want me to make myself sick."

"Uh, my dear Janie."
"Well, I will be sick if I am forever bending over my books. I do want to learn, but I should like to know things without so much study."-

"Oh, said Anna, "there's a little maxim which says, 'No pains, no gains.'" "Now don't lecture, please." "Well, Jane, you don't care now whether you learn anything, but you will care

ometimes, perhaps." Many young girls think it a cruel impoition to send them where they are obliged been well spent.

Let us glance upon our two young ac quaintances after the lapse of four years They have met at an evening party for the agreed, in the first place, that one of the teachers should call upon him.

On the morrow the teacher went to the giddy Jane draws her old school-mate cottage of Jacob Freeth. Everything aside. Anna Loring has grown to be an admired and intelligent woman, one whom

"O Anna, I am so miserable! I don? know a thing that I am expected to know. I am always afraid, when an intelligent person addresses me, that I shall display my ignorance. If I had only listened to you at school, I m sure it would not be so. But I wanted an education without study, and now, too late, I find that knowledge never comes unsought.

The Missionary Box. A little fellow only five years old, hear-

said: black children, and tell them they are sent Hudson's Bay, and in the tropical regions by a little boy who loves Jesus." parents sent twenty copies of the Bible. the mountains, in the river valleys, and all

very solemn and said :

tle children "

When he was twelve years old he died. Just before his death, he "made his will," leaving all his money—he had over two the genial warmth of Spring leads us into

Jesus as he did, always die well: You see, he had the true missionary spirit. First, he loved Jesus himself. Then he loved heathen children for Jesus' sake. To prove his love he did what he could

## Miscellaneous.

Tea-Drinking in Russia.

When you take tea, use a tumbler instead of a cup, and in lieu of milk, put in a of a cup, and in lieu of milk, put in a two species, viz: Fragaria Virginiana, slice of lemon. A Russian will tell you and F. Vesca. Other species are said to that milk spoils tea, and we are likewise of his opinion that tea in a tumbler, with a his opinion that tea in a tumbler, with a lemon in it, is a most delicious and refreshing drink. And, let us tell you, the rope, F. Collina, F. Elatior, F. Vesca, and Russians ought to be good judges, for they others of less note. Of these several species, are perhaps the greatest tea drinkers in the those of South America bear the largest world. Some of them take sugar, not in fruit; those of North America are the most their tea, but with it; they put the sugar between their teeth, and then drink the tea. They are great connoisseurs of tea, and boast of getting the finest in the world; and certainly, if price is a test of quality, they most unquestionably do get the finest, for they sometimes pay as much as thirty-five shillings a pound for it. They get it hybridize or cross the above named species. overland, and assert that the sea voyage have, I believe, proved failures, although spoils it. We are not in a position to decide this question; but we think the fact to one country may be so crossed; but variof their having better tea is owing to their eties or seedlings originating from the paying the Chinese a higher price than any same species may be hybridized indefinitebody else. A great deal, doubtless, de- ly. One leading fact of vital importance in pends on the making of it. They have admirable tea-machines, called sarnovers. They somewhat resemble our urns; but instead of a hot iron they use chargoal liar adaptation to its original home, and to They make the tea in a small tea-pot, place arrive at its most perfect development only it on the top of the sarnover, and the heat in its native habitation. Consequently the from the charcoal thus draws all the South American species, when translated strength and flavor out of the tea. They to Europe, although they will grow and pour a small quantity into a tumbler, and fruit there, fail to produce the enormous fill it up with hot water. So addicted are berries they do at home; even the vines the Russians to drinking tea that some of themselves deteriorate, and notwithstand them are at it all day long, particularly the ing the great expense and care with which shopkeepers, who cannot make a bargain they may be tended, only produce a few without sundry glasses of it. Such a na enormous berries, to be sold at prices which tional custom is it that the people ask you none but the most wealthy can afford to pay. for natcuai (tea-money) instead of beer-

Staring at Ladies.

stances render unavoidable, is contemptible. The man who will stare continually mony with its perfect development. at a lady across a hotel-table, or in an omnibus, deserves to be arrested. Ignorant young men frequently do this, under the

There Comes a Time. There comes a time when we grow old, And like a sunset down the sea Slope gradual, and the night-wind cold

Comes whispering sad and chillingly;
And locks are gray As Winter's day, And eyes of saddest blue behold The leaves all weary drift away, And lips of faded coral say, There comes a time when we grow old,

There comes a time when joyous hearts,
Which leaped as leaps the laughing main,
Are dead to all save memory,
As prisoner in his dungeon chain;
And dawn of day

Is shrouded in the mist of years, And beauty fading like a dream,

Hath passed away in silent tears;
And then how dark!
But O! the spark But OI the spark
That kindled youth to hues of gold,
Still burns, with clear and steady, ray,
And fond, affections, lingering, say,
There comes a time when we grow, old,

There comes a time when laughing Spring
And golden Summer cease to be
And we put on the Autumn robe.
To tread the last declivity: But now the slope,
With rosy Hope,
Bayond the sunset we behold.
Another dawn with fairer light,

While watchers whisper through the night, There is a time when we grow old...

Harm, Garden, &c.

For the Press yterian Banner. Strawberries.

Medical men say that there is no fruit ore wholesome than the Strawberry. Some of them maintain that it possesses medicinal properties highly beneficial in certain, diseases. Certainly there is none more palatable or more welcome, coming as it does the earliest fruit of the year, when no other can be procured—when the system craves vegetable acids, and the appetite longs for its refreshing nourishment. A beneficent Providence seems to indicate this in the general diffusion of the plant, and in the variety of soils and climates in which it dourishes.

Among all the fruits, large and small. none is so generally diffused las the strawberry. It is found in every quarter of the A little fellow only five years old, hearing that a neighbor who was captain of a North and South America, and most probable, was about to sail to the West Indies, ably in Africa. It flourishes in all climates and soils on the Alpine Mountains "O let us send some Bibles to the poor and on the Alleghenies; in Labrador, at y a little boy who loves Jesus."

of South America; among the drifting leased with his beautiful spirit, his sands of the sea-shore, on the hard crags of When told what they had done, he looked over wide prairies; and even in extensive "Ask God to bless his Word to the lit- existence, with flags, and rushes, and aquatic plants. Nevertheless, some care must When he was six years old, another of be observed by the planter; some soils, aid he:
full development of it than others. Some
"Let us send some Bibles there, and tell modes of cultivation are to be preferred; them they are from a little boy who loves and above all, some varieties are better adapted to our wants and our locations, than

When, the Winter is over and gone, and hundred dellars, to send Bibles to heathen children, as a gift from the little boy who loved Jesus. I deed not add that he died joyfully. Children who love and work for plant? Forthwith we hunt up the various articles in the papers we have read during the Winter, and laid aside for future use; the advertisements innumerable, and catalogues that obliging nurserymen have sent us; and in a very short time we are lost in inextricable and perplexing confusion. Hundreds, I might say thousands of varieties, each claiming perfection, are offered us-some of moderate pretensions at moderate prices; some accompanied with monstrous pictures, and at prices in proportion We can get rid of much of this confusion by looking at the matter botanically, and indeed there is no other clue to the laby-

rinth. An North America, Botanists recognize exist here, but not by any Botanist of repproductive; and those of Enrope hold a middle position. All the different varieties now cultivated in this country So, too, our North American species, so productive and fine-flavored with us, fail to produce satisfactorily in Europe. A great deal has been written in explanation of this A very common form of vulgar impudence is the staring at ladies. To do so in any public place is ungentlemanly, but to avail ourselves of a vicinity which circumcies of fruit originally selects for itself a location affording conditions most in har-

Now, in selecting varieties to plant here t is, in my opinion, all important that we should choose such as are the descendants impression that it is not really disagreeable or seedlings of species indigenous to North to the other sex, and that they are in fact America. In doing so we may sacrific paying a species of compliment. Could something in size, but we are sure to have they know the vexation and annoyance the most productive, the most hardy and care either. I'm not going to wear myself out just to learn six pages of such
nonsense. I have not looked at it."

which is often masked under the air of it is generally thought the best flavored calmness with which their insolence is received, they would think differently. I rule, it would be in favor of the Triomphe have heard at a hotel, of instances in which de Gand, a seedling of the F Chilensis, ta ladies delayed their meals for hours; sub- ken from South America to Europe, and "No doubt you found it so," retorted the jected themselves to many annoyances, and thence to the United States. And I would ther."

even left the house in order to avoid the make this exception, because it is so highly Sabbath, by taking his donkey into the Yes, and you would find it so too, if presence of some conceited puppy who postanost the same you would only take the trouble to study sibly imagined that he was recommending cause my own experience would warrant it. himself to their good graces.—Art of Con- It is a magnificent fruit, but I very much fear the plant is tender. It has certainly proved so with me and some others. It is "Well, Jane, do n't you sae"

Oil tups that feed by wicks must not have not nearly so productive as some of our name. No, Miss Anna, I don't see the use of the tubes filled too tight or they will not work tive varieties. Still its we can induce it to

bear half a crop, and that by extra expense and care, it will pay.

I do not wish to be understood as oppos ing the introduction of new varieties; on the contrary I am in favor of it. This is an age of experiments from Governments down to strawberries. I only wish to indicate the road that I think will lead to the best results. The originator of new varieties should select the most desirable of those that are native and to the manor born, sow the seed of them, and selecting the best of the offspring, repeat the process again and again, and success will certainly follow. In the meantime and until we have better, the market gardener and the home gardener cannot do better than to plant Burr's New Pine, Baltimore Scarlett, Wilson's Albany Seedling, and Triomphe de Gand. With the exception of the last, eschew all foreign varieties. They may generally be known on the catalogue by their foreign names. Sometimes the seller, by way of enhancing the value, gives us the botanical name of the parent species. When he does, turn to Gray's Botany or to this article, and you will see whether it is a foreign species or not. Nearly all the large fruited kinds offered to the public within the last three years, are seedlings of the South American species.

T. L. SHIELDS. Sewickley, Pa., March 22, 1864.

Peaches for a Succession. At a late meeting of the Ohio Pomologi cal Society, during the discussion on peaches, a communication from Dr. Collins, of St. Joseph, Mich, was read, in which he said: "Our next peach, after Hale's Early, is Wheeler's Early, a rather poor peach, but early, and sells well—then Troth's Early; next, Cooledge's Favorite, and Honest John (yellow flesh), a great bearer and a fine market peach. Then Large Early York and Crawford's Early, followed by Bergen's Yellow, a remarkably fine yellow peach, selling for the highest price, but not a very profitable peach to raise, as it is a shy bearer. Oldmixon Free is a good peach of the same season; Ward's Late INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE here as Keyport White, stands at the head

of all our late white-fleshed peaches (freestone). It does not ripen till near the last of October, and will stand severe frosts." Mr. T. T. Lyon, of Plymouth, submitted the following, as the list best adapted for market purposes in Ohio. Hale's Early (not tested); Troth's Early; Cooledge's Favorite; Large Early York; Crawford's Early; White Imperial; Barnard's Yellow; Oldmixon Free; Crawford's Late; New-York Cling.

Clover-in-Orehards.

J. J. Thomas, in the Country Gentleman, says, in answer to an inquiry as to whether an orchard might be seeded with clover, "Clover is one of the worst crops for orchards, for while most of the grasse confine their roots too near the surface, the roots of clover go down deep and interfere directly with the roots seen young orchards nearly killed by a dense growth of clover. The evil, however, is much lessened if, it is kept pastured short; and the droppings of animals serve in part to restore the fertility. It might do as a temporary expedient, for orchards that are nearly grown, and on rich land would probably not check the trees to iniure them."

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Kathairon is from the Greek word "Kathro," or "Kathairo," singuiffing to cleaned, rejuvenated and restore."

This article is what its name signifies. For presenting, restoring had beautifying the humans hair it is the most favorable terms,

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"NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863. "Dear Sin:—I have been splitted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicines falled to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York the were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me o try them. I commenced with a small wine glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left ne, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plan ation Bitters. Respectfully, Judith Russel." "REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

"\* \* I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months, speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, III., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. \* \* Three bot tles restored my speech and cured me \* \* \* C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home

The following is from the groups.

School for the Children of Volunteers.

"HAVEMETER MANSION, 577H ST., NEW-YORK, August 2, 1883. "Ds. Dhars: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily westing consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

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a \* \* \* Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy
Plantation Bitters. My. wife has been greatly benefited by
their, use. Thy, friend, Ass. CURRIE, Philadelp's, Pa."

a \* \* \* I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia,
and had to abandon preaching. \* \* The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

"REV. J. S. CATHOEN, Rochester, N. Y."

dreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

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"H. B. Kingsley, Cleveland, Ohio."

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"C. O. Moore, No. 254 Broadway." Ac., &c., The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted hature's great restorer. They are composed of the colebrated Callsaya Bark, Wintergreen, assafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pur

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They are recommended by the highest medical authori ties, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and

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