## Religious Intelligencer.

EVANGELICAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

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"THAT COD IN ALL THINGS MAY BE CLORIFIED THROUGH JESUS CHRIST."

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1866.

Vol. XIII .- No. 8.

ALBION HOUSE. QUEEN STREET,

NEW GOODS

FREDERICTON.

JOHN THOMAS.

Feels it a pleasing duty to present his grateful thanks to men in the possession of the substance, and no his friends and the public generally, for the increased longer needing the shadows of the promised blessupport for the last three years, and trusts that unremit- sing. God is a Spirit, and the Holy Spirit within ting personal attention in every department will insure a the heart is the spring and life of our worship. continuance of that confidence it is his desire to merit and

The Stock of

FOR THE PRESENT SEASON. Is now Complete in every Department, With a full variety, comprising several lots, bought at

DRESS GOODS

LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

In all the New Materials at present worn.

THIRTY PIECES PLAID LUSTRES, Good value, at 12 cents.

WOOL SHAWLS-A LARGE VARIETY. In Shepherd Checks, Tweeds, Cloth, and Blanket

FLANNELS,

In White, Grey, Red, Blue, Yellow, and Fancy Crimean.

DOMESTIC GOODS - a large Stock.

PRINTS IN EVERY VARIETY,

Fast Colors-from 12 cents.

URS. WARRANTED NEW.

In Mock Ermine and Martin Blankets and Horse Rugs.

We purchase all Goods for Cash, in the best markets, from first class Merchants, in such quantities as to get them at the lowest prices, which enables us to offer? Superior Inducements to Customers!

Goods sold by the piece for Cash, at St. John wholesale prices.

OUR MOTTO IS QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

JOHN THOMAS.

Fredericton, Nov. 16, 1865.

SHERATON & CO., Queen Street, - Fredericton, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTER OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

DRY GOODS.

HAVE much pleasure in informing their friends and the public, that they have now completed their Stock of NEW GOODS

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE, that deep solicitude for their children, which leads ries, but many other sweet things beside." Consisting of DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS AND MANTLES, FURS,

In Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Astrican, Dogskin, Ermine -all the newest shapes-in TIPPETS, RIDING BOAS AND MUFFS.

BLANKETS.

SLEIGH ROBES, HORSE RUGS.

AND CAMP BLANKETING.

Grey and White Cottons, COTTON WARPS,

Ticking, Stripe Shirtings, AND SWANSDOWNS.

PRINTS — fast colors, AT TWELVE CENTS A YARD. OSNABURGS,

STRIPE BAGGING,

AND HOLLANDS.

CARPETINGS,

IN TAPESTRY (2 and 3 ply),

WOOL, HEMP AND STRAW. CURTAIN DAMASKS and TRIMMINGS, WINDOW POLES AND CORNICES, CLARK'S 6 Cord 200 Yd. REELS,

At 30 Cents a Dozen. Goods charged to Wholesale Buyers at Saint John

Our stock of COTTON GOODS have all been purchased before the late advance in prices, and are now worth more than we are selling them for.

In An inspection is respectfully solicited. SHERATON & CO., Dec. 18.

## The Intelligencer.

(From the New York Observer.) THE NATURE OF WORSHIP. BY THE REV. EDWARD N. KIRK, D. D.

No. II.

The Saviour affirms that worship, from his day, was to become spiritual and truthful. He proba-FOR FALLAND WINTER TRADE. bly refers, by the words "in truth," not so much to sincerity, as to the spiritual nature of the New Testament worship, and the shadowy, symbolical character of the ancient worship. From that time forth the worship was to be purely spiritual, by

> Worship is the action of the human spirit in the fullest exercise of its powers. And the object it seeks in worship is, access and communion with Goods infinite spirit—God. It is the act of the human spirit searching after God the infinite spirit: finding him "in Christ," and communing with him by the quickening and attraction of his own spirit

on the heart. It is 1. An Intellectual Exercise. - Thought of the High and Holy One is the first step in it; a correct intellectual apprehension of Him in his spiritual nature. To imagine that He has no personal existence, and yet pretend to worship him, is like addressing the moon or a post, and offering requests to them. God possesses an intellect or understanding limited only by its own nature-if any limit exists; infinite in its clearness, fullness, and comprehensiveness. It is then impossible to commune with Him, unless we rightly apprehend him. He has a nature like ours in what is essential to the affections. His is the heart of a friend and father. He is holy-having an infinite abhorrence of all sin; just, not compromising any principle to favor us. He is Almighty: his power extending boundlessly beyond all the compass of our necessities. He is merciful: having made provision to receive every penitent sinner.

Now, there can be no worship there, where Of these we have received 75 pieces, bought at last year's there is either skepticism, or even vagueness of conception, in regard to Him whom we

> It is to be feared that many a prayer is uttered in the air-not to God: the mind having no definite perception of His personal existence and presence. When we converse with a human being, there is some definite idea of his personal attributes present to the mind. If we are expressing thanks, there is a remembrance of the kind deed, and a tracing it to him. If we are requesting a favor, there is a distinct apprehension in the mind of his benevolence and ability.

> We should never close an act of worship without being able to say, with Jacob, "This is Peniel, for I have seen God, face to face." And if any one suppose that the Syrophenician woman or the centurion had any more real access to Christ than we may have in prayer, they are under a very hurtful misapprehension. Our worship is lame, weak, sickly, just so far as there is no spiritual vision in it; no distinct apprehension of God -of that faith which is the evidence of the invisible; no direct, conscious address to our Heavenly Father. The unspiritual Jew saw the symbols of God; we are to see God. There is no possibility of worshipping Him in spirit and in truth with-

> > THE LOSS OF PRAYERS.

and Times," recently published, in speaking of his back to him : "Buy your own cherries!" the volume, with deep feeling.

them to prayer in their behalf; but how many, At length the bell rang for leaving work, and

naturally result from the knowledge that parents him there. me in seasons of sadness and discouragement.

that my mother was praying for me," was the ex- with her;" so away he went. those who having once enjoyed such aid and com- fresh barrel of our best;" and drawing a glass and the joys of either. fort, are now deprived of it forever. Have you a holding it to him, she said, "I wish your opinion Perhaps you are waiting until you are older bepraying father or mother? bless God for such a ofit.

Have you children who may be guarded and a glass, man, what's your hurry?" blessed by your intercessions? only for a brief interval may this privilege be yours. Let them not Near Phoenix Square. | be losers by your neglect or forgetfulness, while | hort?" said the landlady.

you live. It is better for them to mourn the loss of your prayers when you are gone, than to be de-

BUY YOUR OWN CHERRIES.

It was about three o'clock on a scorching hot Saturday afternoon in July, when John Lewis, the arpenter, laid down his hammer, and putting his hand in his pocket, drew out a few coppers, "Just the price of a pint," as he said to himself, so he resolved thereupon to step across to the "Golden Eagle," and have some ale to quench his thirst. Just as he opened the door which led to the "Bar," what should he see on the polished counter, but a plate of beautiful ripe cherries; the sight of which made John's mouth water so freely, that ere he knew exactly what he was doing, his hand was stretched out to take a few, when the shrill voice of the landlady from behind called out :

"You touch them if you dare, sir!" John was startled; but before he could re slv, the andlady added:

"The idea of your taking such a liberty! ] should like to know what you are thinking about?" "Well, missus, I was only going to take one or two to wet my whistle."

"You had better not try it," she said with Why, you won't mind my having a few; I was so thirsty, and they looked so tempting," said

John, thinking she was joking. "No sir, not one; I have just bought them as a treat for my children: they are a peculiar sort, and very expensive." "Well, just let me try one."

" No, not one," she answered, with determination in every look; "if you want any, 'buy your "Well, I was going to have a pint of your pest," (?) replied John, "but I think I'll take your

advice, and go and buy some cherries instead;" and turning round, he walked out of the shop. The landlady saw in a moment that she had committed a mistake, and called loudly for John

to come back; but this only made him quicken his steps, and get away as fast as possible. "Well, I've done it," she said, as, taking up her plate of cherries, she passed into the parior: " what a stupid I was, not to let him have one or two : he is too good a customer to lose; I must look out, however, when he comes to pay his score, and coax him: he must be won over again if possible."

And with such reflections, she tried to calm down her disturbed feelings. Meantime John hastened down the street, looking out for the first shop where fruit was displayed,

and as soon as he caught sight of the things he wanted he called out : "Here, master, let me have threepen'orth o those cherries, will you?" "Yes, sir," said the man, and quickly placed in

his hands a small bag containing the cherries, which, when John received, he returned again to the workshop. Ali this had taken place in a few minutes, and the events had crowded so quickly one upon the other, that when he laid the bag of cherries on the bench and put one in his mouth, its sweetness aroused vividly within him the treatment of the landlady even with additional force; and her words seemed so to "stick in his throat," that as he swallowed the juicy fruit, each seemed to give birth to the landlady's words: "Buy your

"Yes," said John, "and this is the way you serve a fellow is it, after spending many a pound with you? and now to begrudge even a paltry cherry!" and striking his hammer on the nail as The venerable Gardiner Spring, in his "Life | he muttered the words, its echo seemed to answer

feelings upon the death of his parents, makes the All the rest of that afternoon the words haunted following striking reflection: "The most affecting him, and do what he would, even the saw and the thought to me on the death of my parents, was plane echoed the same advice, and at times, he that I had lost their prayers." The value of these appeared to grow desperate, while from his lips prayers is many times alluded to, in other parts of | would rush the words: "Buy your own cherries!" "Ah! yes," said he, his wounded conscience gal-Such a sentiment is calculated to awaken ling him, "I have bought them too long for her thought in the minds of both parents and child- and her children: I will take care of number one dren. No truly Christian parents can fail to feel for the future, and soon can have not only cher-

alas, are too much engrossed in other things, to John walked to the counting-house and received make such a prominent part of their religious his wages, which amounted generally to about duty. If they realized the protection and relief thirty shillings; for although he was in the habit which they might thus secure for those who are of paying frequent visits to the public-house, he often exposed to sore temptation, and in serious was not by any means what people would call a danger, they would never slight or omit this duty. drunkard; indeed, he would have felt insulted if If they reflected that their neglect inflicted a posi- any one had dared to apply such a term to him, tive loss upon those most dear to them, a loss and no doubt would have been prepared in his which can never be replaced, they would be more | way to prove that he only took what he considered might thus be procured for their offspring, they glass went round more freely than usual, and the would not forget to insure them so rich inheritance. | cheerful song caused the time to fly fast, so that Some Christian parents are alive to the importance | he went home later than usual, it was simply beof the duty, and the value of the privilege of commending their children to God, and imploring His do; and if, at such times, the wife complained blessings upon them. A pious father whose voice | that the money left was barely sufficient to puris often heard in the social prayer meeting, never | chase the needful things for the coming week, he omits to make mention of the children in his peti- was apt to tell her to "mind her own business," tions, with a fervor and tenderness which shows and a few sharp words between them would be that these subjects of prayer are never absent from the result. But alas! such scenes are too well his mind when he approaches the mercy seat. known to need description, and Mary, like many That will never come to your heart. Satan will

"No, nor long either," said John. "But," said the landlady, "Tom Smith is in the prived of their benefit while you live to confer it. parlor, and Dick Bates will be here directly; you The late Dr. Spencer made a careful examination d

said John, getting impatient, " or I shall I go with- these there were :out settling. "Ah! I see now," said the landlady, "that I put my foot in it this afternoon, and offended you; but I hope you won't mind a few words spoken in

haste: come, let us be friends once more."

"Not a dram will I take here or anywhere else if I know it," said John; "and as to offending me, that don't matter, that I see, so long as you get "But," said the landlady, while she was look

ing after the P's and Q's, (pints and quarts,) "I don't like to quarrel with any one, especially with you: now do let us make it up, and as for the cherries, I have kept them for you : see, (fetching them out of the parlor,)here they are." "No, thank you," said John with a smile, "I took your advice, and went and bought some,

which were very delicions; and now take what I owe you out of this sovereign; I want to be off." "I don't like," said the landlady, "really to change this without your tasting something; what will you take?" (Throwing a sprat to catch a mackerel, by-the-by !)

"Nothing, I say again," said John, speaking decidedly; and taking up his change, he walked out, and soon found his way home.

"Well, I have made a nice mess this time!" thought the landlady, "and if I ever get caught again losing my temper, I'll be bound it shall not be over such a good customer: if it had been one of those noisy fellows, Ishouldn't have cared a bit, but a nice, quiet fellow like John, who takes his glasses so regularly, and pays up every week. However, I'll look out, and the first chance I get to set him going again, I will. He is not going to slip in this way, I can assure him; he is too good to lose without an effort, and when once again I have him right, I'll keep him, I warrant."

While she was thus scheming John's future capture, he was hurrying home, and reached it much to the surprise of his wife, long before his usual time: she, however, had only to put the kettle on, and while preparing the tea-things, the water

John sat almost in silence, and took his tea. Mary was on the point of asking him how it was that he was home so soon, when all at once he put his hand in his pocket, and taking out some money, threw it into her lap, saving: "I suppose you'll be going to market, Mary." "Yes," said Mary, and she would have added,

and I shall be glad to go soon;" but she had learnt by past experience that she must not say too much on Saturday night; so taking up the money, she went into the bed-room to get her bonnet and shawl, and then with a woman's curiosity, looking to see how much he had given her, was surprised to find three or four shillings more than she usually received.

"I wonder whether he knows how much he has given me," said Mary; but fearing if she returned to ask, he might want it back, she quickly passed down-stairs, and out into the street, afraid every noment he would be after her for the extra shillings. She had not gone far before she heard special attention. some one running fast behind her, and in a moment looked round, thinking it was he, but it was only a little boy playing; so on she went, and quickly visited the different shops, and being a thrifty-body, spent her money as wisely as possible, the extra shillings enabling her to add to the comfort of the family during the next week. When she returned laden from market, she found from what the children told her, that father had been out almost all the time, and she feared, after all, he had gone in search of her. However, when be came in soon after, nothing was said on either side, and thus the night was ended. (It is strange how drink chills the intercourse between man and

Sunday was spent in John's usual manner: in the morning he went out for a walk, and after dinner, staid at home to read the paper; when the shades of evening gathered around, he strolled out, and did not return until after ten o'clock. (How many thus waste God's holy day through the cursed drink!) This being a regular thing with him, no notice was taken of it, yet Mary thought John quiet and dull, and once asked him kindly whether he was well; but he said he was all right, so she did not venture to question him again. All the next week passed away at home without any perceptible change: but John, not liking to return diligent and earnest at the mercy seat. If they did him good. And if he did on a Saturday night night to a Temperance meeting, and was so much nterested, that when another meeting was announced to be held not far from there next evening, he decided to go, and from what the speakers said of the good it had done them, he signed the

(To be continued.)

WHY STAND YE HERE IDLE? BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

Are you waiting for leisure to seek God? His children bear happy witness to the parent's others, had grown weary with complaining; but see to it that your soul is kept employed. He pleadings with God in their life and nevertheless she determined to do her best to keep keeps his slaves busy. If it is leisure from your borders of the Persian gulf; and at later dates it conduct. Happy is that parent, thrice blessed are the house as comfortable as her limited means daily occupation that you are waiting for, let me would allow; and by kind words and looks to tell you that it is in your business, and from the The sentiment is instructive to children, as make the home as attractive as possible; feeling avails of it, that Christ asks you to serve him. I teaching them how to value this exercise of holy assured that by such means she was more likely know a merchant in New York who handles mil- Foggia, westward; and later, to San Severo, to draw him from the public house; whilst the lions of money every year, and never lets a day go Albacete, Palermo, and Valentia. At the last Dr. Spring expresses the feeling which should opposite course would most likely drive and keep by without some timely gift to Christ in the persons of his poor, or without some personal effort about the middle of August. During the months are thus faithful to the highest interests of their However, our friend John is standing at yonder to make some fellow-soul the better. He serves of August and September, the epidemic visited children, when he writes, "From how many ex- gate with his wages in his hand, evidently hesitat- God in his counting-room more effectually than Marseilles and Toulon, in France; and Catalona, posures and sins had their prayers protected me! ing what he shall do. Let us draw near, and by many a minister in the pulpit. I received, the Gibraltar, Barcelona, and Madrid, in Spain; and, other day, a package of "fractional carrencies" "Well, what shall I do? I must go and pay from a poor servant girl, the earnings of her hard various ports on the Black Sea. During the last How many blessings, and how rich, had their my score, for I don't wish to be dishonest: if I toil; it was all to be given to the "Board of Mis- weeks of September, the epidemic began to maniknew how much it was, I would send it; but sions." That package was the cost of a coarse fest itself in Paris and in Southampton and their "I was moved to do my duty by the thought never mind, I'll go and pay her and have done gown worn all the longer, or a new bonnet post- surrounding districts." planation of one who was commended for his The moment the landlady caught sight of few dollars weighed as heavily as the rich mer- these facts: That the cholera has followed the are we to dispose of our red rags? We leave their poned for another year; but in God's sight those great the loss of such aid and support is, those can giving him time to utter a word, she said, "I am merchant and that kitchen-girl stand side by side. by water-sides, and establishing itself first in filthy blotting paper. Perhaps you have wondered why

you can have them but a short time, increase your "I want to pay what I owe you: how much is it?" through the Indian summer, for a better time to from its history. "Come," said Mrs. Boniface, "it's all stuff: take sow his seed for next year's harvest. The ground

Christ's vinevard that when 1865 came in; as the o of the ages of two hundred and thirty converts "Will you let me know how much I owe you?" | who entered into their Master's vineyard. Of

Under twenty years of age..........135 Between 20 and 80 Between 30 and 40 Between 40 and 60

Out of all these two hundred and thirty souls, only eight gave themselves to Jesus after passing middle life; during the nineteen years of my own imperfect ministry, I have never received over a score in of persons into the church who had passed their fiftieth year. He who waits until he has nothing to offer his God, but a decrepit frame, and a worn out mind, and an exhausted heart, insults his in Creator. He who waits to be carried into the ig vineyard on a sick-bed is not needed there. I often think of what a dying soldier said to his chaplain in the hospital: "Chaplain! I have done a great many bad and wicked things in my past days; but I am too much of a man to fling ty the fag-end of my life into the face of the Al-

Finally, my friend, you are waiting until you are fit to enter the vineyard? Christ is the best "a judge of that, and he invites you just as you are. e. The vineyard gate is open. Christ accepts unwashed laborers, and will cleanse them from their toil. He accepts very awkward laborers too, and will teach you how to work. There is room for all. Jesus accepts a coarse coat, and an illiterate mind, 18 and small talents, and narrow influence. He has work for the humblest. There is a place there for you, even though it be no higher place than the Salisbury Shepherd's, who thanked God for his potatoes and salt; and who taught his children the Bible while he mended their shoes. He does his life-work well who fills his place. A cobbler may serve his God as completely and as acceptably as an archangel before the throne.

The vineyard gate stands open-and heaven beyond it. When you enter there, you begin to ive-not before.

To breathe, to eat, to : leep, To smile, to sigh, to grieve, To hang an idler 'round God's earth, Oh, this is not to live.

The useful not the great, The deed that never dies. The silent toil that is not lost, Set these before thine eyes. Up then, my friend, and live,

Thy time will soon be o'er; Oh, idler fron the vineyard, wake ! The Judge is at the door.

THE CHOLERA IN 1865.

A most valuable document is the Report on Epidemic Cholera, issued by the Citizens' Association of New-York. In preparing this collection of statistics, the Association has added to its claims upon the gratitude of the people of this great commercial city. In order to obtain wellestablished principles, the physicians who have k prepared the report have made a careful induction from the facts of the progress of cholera during the year 1865. It is to these we would invite

In relation to the first appearance of the epidemic, we have some important facts: "On e the 11th of May, the present year (1865), the first case of cholera at Alexandria in Egypt was e announced in the northwestern district of that city, near the railway station-a filthy suburb inhabited by about twenty thousand Arabs, Greeks, andk. Maltese, who were living in gross neglect of everyad hygienic law. From this point the malady gather-" ed strength, and assumed the characteristics of av epidemic. On the 25th of June, the deaths from holera in that city were occurring at the rate obe two hundred per day. But previously to the latter date, the same epidemic had been announced at Cairo and other places on the Nile, and in itsy, delta. At the same time, and previously, Mecca and Medina, in Arabia, and the vast caravans oes. the Moslem pilgrims that were crowding theet thoroughfares and encampments of that region'ss had become hotbeds of the cholera. By mid summer it was estimated by the Pasha of Damas cus that, of the seven hundred pilgrims who visit-N ed Mecca in the month of May, more than forty of thousand perished from cholera. Before theon middle of August, eighty thousand persons haden perished from cholera in Lower Egypt alone.

"Sweeping around the eastern coast of the have tried it with signal benefit. I believe it one of the Mediterranean, the epidemic quickly reached the ports of Beyrout, Jaffa, Alexandretta, and Smyrna; and appearing at the Naval Hospital, near the gates of Constantinople, the 8th of July, it soon nsinuated its deadly poison throughout the crowded and filthy quarters of that city, and in the course of a few weeks was destroying a thousand ives daily.

"The island of Malta, and the city of Ancona, on the gulf of Venice, were reached by the epidemic early in August, and it commenced its ravages there, although the absolute quarantine and sanitary cordons of those places had attempted to defy its approach. At the same time, and probably at a date considerably earlier than this, the same spread to Jerusalem, Damascus, Trebizond, and Varna, eastward, and to Modena, Osimo, Torre

quarters of cities, that were already inviting its your writing pad is red. Now you know the approaches; that the relation of human agency reason." and of the lines of transportation in the march of fore you come to Christ? Just as soon might the the epidemic has been peculiarly apparent, and

is already iron under the December frosts. Every The epidemic earliest, and as if by special election your sins be as blue as the sky, or as green as the "No, not a drop," said John, "I want to be off." hour you live decreases your chance of salvation. or predisposition, afflicted the persons and classes olive-leaf, or as black as night:" he chose the "Well, will you have a glass of something Sermons have not touched you this year as they hort?" said the landlady.

Well, will you have a glass of something Sermons have not touched you this year as they who dwell in foul air, and who are most negligent very color which modern science with all its appliances finds to be indestructible. "Though

[Editor and Proprietor

White Pine Compound. In two years from that time there had been wholesaled in Manchester alone one hundred dollarss' worth, where it took the lead of all the cough remedies in the market, and it still maintains that position. There is good reason for all this. It is very soothing and healing in its nature, is warming to the stomach, and pleasant withal to the taste, and is exceedingly chear "As a remedy for kidney complaints, the White Pine

Compound stands unrivalled. It was not originated for

that purpose; but a person in using it for a cough, was

not only cured of the cough, but also cured of a kidney

difficulty of ten years' standing. Since that accidental discovery, many thousands have used it for the same complaint, and have been completely cured."
The above was written by Dr. Poland in 1860. Since then, as in Manchester, the White Pine Compound has taken the lead of all cough remedies, as well as preparations for the cure of kidney difficulties, in every city, town, village,

and hamlet throughout the New England States. The past year has given great opportunity to test the virtue of the White Pine Compound. It has been an unusual time for colds and coughs, and very large quantities of the White Pine Compound have been sold and used with the happiest effects. It speaks well for the Medicine; and

the people where it is prepared are high in its praise. One bottle of the Compound is generally sufficient to remove a bad cough, and frequently I have known persons to have a cold entirely removed in two days, by using less. than half a bottle. From one to two teaspoonfulls is a large dose. I sometimes put a little white sugar and hot water with it when taken on going to bed.

The limits to which I purposely confine myself in this Circular, will not allow of that full expression which I would like to give in favor of the White Pine Compound It is universally admired by all who use it is has attained uch a popularity among those whose opinion is valuable indeed, that VANITY may probably in part prompt me to record more here than hurried people will have patience to read; so I will stop, by merely recommending it to all who need a cough or kidney remedy, to test the virtues of the WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

A very large number of important testimonials have already been received from Physicians, Clergymen, Apothecaries, and indeed from all classes in society, speaking in the most flattering terms of the White Pine Compound.

Dr. Nichols, of Northfield, Vt., says :-"I find the White Pine Compound to be very efficacious, not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections, but also in affections of the kidneys, debility of the stomach, and other

Dr. J. K. Chase, of Rumney, N. H., writes :-" I have for years regarded your White Pine Compound as an invaluable remedy. I can truly say that I regard it as even more efficacious and valuable than ever. I have just taken the Compound for a cold, and it works char-

Hon. P. H. Sweetser, of South Reading, writes :-"Having long known something of the valuable medicinal properties of the White Pine, I was prepared, on seeing an advertisemen' of your White Pine Compound, to give the medicine a trial. It has been used by members of my family for several years, for colds and coughs, and in some cases of serious kidney difficulties, with excellent results. Several of our friends have also received much benefit from the Compound. We intend to keep it always on

Rev. H. D. Hodge, Of West Randolph, Vt., who is a practising physician, as well as preacher, in a letter to Dr. P., dated May 21, 1863, says,—"I find it an excellent medicine in kidney disease."

From a Bosion Pastor. Boston, January 16, 1862. REV. J. W. POLAND, M. D.: DEAR SIR-Your White Pine Compound has been used in my own family, and I know of others who have used it,

always with a good effect, and I feel fully justified, and it is with pleasure that I say that I regard it (unlike most preparations of the day) as wholly deserving of the entire confidence of the public. Not only do I consider it a safe but an efficient remedy for all diseases of the throat, From James J. Hoyt. BRADFORD, N. H., September, 1860. Dr. Poland-In the Fall of 1857 I took a very violent cold, which brought on a very severe cough, pain in side

and lungs, and raising blood. I was also very badly afflicted For the three years past I have been very much troubled with my throat and lungs, choking up and raising an im mense sight, with a bad cough after raising blood; I fel that my time here must be short unless I soon got relieft The spring following, I was induced to try your White Pine Compound, though my faith in it was small. But to my astonishment, before I had taken two bottles my cough was better; the kidney trouble also; and I could rest nights without choking up and raising so much. I have taken nearly three bottles, and am feeling like a well man, I would add that my father's family is inclined to consumption: my father, mother, and two sisters having died

Letter from Rev. L. C. Stevens., Pastor of Baptist Church, Goffstown Centre, N. H. DR. J. W. POLAND -My Dear Sir-You asked me what I think of your White Pine Compound. I never before put pen to paper, to tell any man what I thought of a patent medicine. My father, a physician of the old school, early led me to serious suspicions of all nostrams, of whatever kind, not bearing the stamp of that fraternity. But these suspicions I have parted with by degrees, as I have carefully acquainted myself with the leading principles of Hydropathy, Homeopathy, Thompsonianism, Eclecticis and other systems, which have obtained public favor within the last twenty-five years; so that I feel at liberty on this

ground to speak my convic Then the symptthy which I feel for you, as a former Baptist pastor-obliged to relinquish the ministry merely on account of ill-health, but still cherishing all the ardor of your early years for this blessed work, and laboring to your utmost in other ways, to proclaim the glorious gospel, inclined me, as a matter of duty, to comply with your

In 1853 I became acquainted with Deacon Holmes Board-man, of Maine, brother of the late George Dana Boardman, formerly missionary in Burmah; and from him for the first pine bark. He had a few years before been brought to the borders of the grave by what the best of physicians pronounced pulmonary consumption, and was given up to die; but was nevertheless entirely cured by a preparation made by his own hands from this bark. Since that time, until I became acquainted with your article, I have been surprised that no philosophical mind was found to undertake a cough preparation from white pine As soon as your article was brought to my notice, it there-

fore secured my attention; and I have not failed to acquaint

myself with a sufficient number of facts to produce a set-

tled judgment as to its value. Some of my own family Otomore medicines ever prepared. Besides its value as cold; too hot; too winay towards y " roo" wet; too damp; too sunny; too cloudy; don't feel disosed; no time to myself; look over my drawers; put my papers to rights; letters to write to friends; mean to take a walk; going to take a ride; tied to business six days a week; no fresh air but on Sunday; can't breathe in church; always so dull; feel a little feverish; feel a little chilly; feel a little lazy; expect company to dinner; got a headache; intend nursing myself todayl; new bonnet not come home; tore my muslin fress down stairs; got a new novel, must be returned on Monday morning; wasn't shaved in time; don't like the liturgy; always praying for the same thing; don't like extemporary prayer; don't like an organ, 'tis too noisy; don't like singing without music, makes me nervous; the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak; dislike au extemporary sermon, it is too frothy; can't bear a written sermon, too prosy; nobody to-day but our own minister, can't always listen to the same preacher; don't like strangers; can't keep awake when at church, fell asleep last time when I was there, shan't risk it again.

THOUGH YOUR SINS BE AS SCARLET .- " We have some little difficulty," said a scientific lecturer, "with the iron dyes, but the most troublesome of all are the Turkey red rags. You see I have dipped this into my solution; its red is paler, but it is still strong. If I steep it long enough to

gift, value their prayers, and let the thought that "No, thank you, I don't wish any," said John; farmer wait through the golden October, and then that it has followed the laws previously deduced illustration of the riches of grace and the power of "the precious blood of Christ." The Spirit of God "The season was exceedingly hot and damp. led the prophet Isaiah to write-not "though