Miscellaneous.

THE DEPUTATION OF THE OHRISTIAN COMMISSION AT THE FRONT.

How They Were Received-What They Saw-The Wants of the Army.

CITY POINT, Va., Sept. 10, 1864. Our company, consisting of Mr. Geo. H. Stuart, Mr. Stephen Colwell, and other officers and friends of the Christian Commission, set out from this point to make a general reconnoisance of the immense field for Christian effort which the armies of General Mead and Butler afford. Our route lay through a labyrinth of roads running in every direction, traversed by trains of army wagons, droves of cattle, men on foot and on horseback, often enveloping us in clouds of Virginia dust, among myriads of tents, disposed without much regard to order or system so far as unpractical eyes could discern, among desolated farms and houses, and an endless variety of forts, covered ways, bomb proofs, batteries, and all the horrible paraphernalia of war.

During our visit we called upon and were very courteously entertained by General Grant, General Williams, Adjutant General of the Army of the Potomac, General Patrick, Provost Marshal of the same, General Griffin, of the fifth army corps, General Hancock, commanding the second army corps, General Birney, commanding the tenth army corps, and General Park, in temporary command of the Army of the Potomac. Several of these are outspoken Christian men, and nearly all spoke in terms of high commendation of the services of the Christian Commission.

At the field hospital for the second army corps we found a station of the Commission. Mr. Emmons was acting as agent, assisted by four delegates and a storekeeper. There is abundance of work for two more men in this corps.

On the invitation of Col. Collis we went down to the front line of works, where we got some idea of the herculean labors and fearful exposures of our noble fellow countrymen who are in the trenches. We met General De Trobriand, who very politely conducted us through the covered ways, the bomb proofs, the forts, and our different lines of entrenchments, pointed out to us the Their linguistic labors have been very outer rebel line of works before Petersburg, which are very strong, the fort which was blown up by General Burnside's mine, and the Union and rebel lines of pickets, but two or three hundred yards distant, and both apparently within talking distance of us. We saw a Union Colonel go out, exchange papers and have a short chat with a rebel. Of course the colonel had no shoulder ful missionaries have been men of ordistraps in sight.

axe and spade by these brave men along | markable for piety, and for an earnest, the lines, in throwing up fortifications, persevering devotion to the work of is truly wonderful; in addition to which, saving souls; and the American Board they are visited nearly every morning has not been without men of this char-and evening with a storm of rebel shells. Acter. Men of the world have the idea The general pulled one out from under that talent and learning are necessary his tent, where it had been thrown by in a minister or missionary; and when the rebels, but fortunately had failed to a man is found in which both are united

hospital of the ninth army corps. Mr. cessful the inference is drawn, that Shearer, who has for a long time been Christian missions are a failure. We to all members of the Church. Even as the efficient agent at this station, was have recently met with two illustrations. just about leaving, with the general tions of this, which we cite to point out article of faith forbidding their bearing regret of those who had been connected the mistake of the writers, and to show with him. Rev. Mr. Stowe, of New the high opinion which English men of Bedford, succeeds him. Here we met the world, who do not think much of quite a large number of delegates, who Christian missions, have formed respectwere, nevertheless, unequal to the work | ing the character and ability of Amerito be done. We had a very pleasant can missionaries. On the 4th of August conference with the delegates and six the London Times had an article on the or eight neighboring chaplains, and present phase of Christianity in Turkey. were gratified to find that they were Alter alluding to the non-success of working so harmoniously together. The Commission is evidently fulfilling its legitimate function, which, so far as efforts for the spiritual good of the soldiers is concerned, is to supplement the work of the chaplains where there are any, and to supply the deficiency where there are none.

On our second day, which was the Sabbath, we held two religious meetings. In the forenoon a congregation of sixteen hundred colored men, from the brigades of Colonel Seigfreid and Thomas, the former of whom was present, were addressed from the steps of the

In the afternoon we met some fourteen hundred men of the brigades of Colonel Gwyn and Gregory over the lines of the Weldon railroad, at the extreme left of the army line. The meeting was conducted similarly to the one in the morning. Both commanders were present, with many other officers. The deep and earnest attention manifested by both congregations was ex-ceedingly gratifying. Of the negroes, at least two thirds raised their hands in testimony of their love to the Saviour, and most of the rest gave the same token of their desire for religion. I should think two hundred in the afternoon congregation professed faith in Christ. It was a precious privilege to preach Christ to these thousands of men who were hungering and thirsting for

the Gospel. We subsequently visited two stations of the Commission in the tenth corps. in charge of Rev. Mr. Parker, one in the fifth corps, in charge of Prof. Adams, of the Michigan University, and one in the eighteenth corps, at Point of Rocks, under the direction of Mr. Miller, where a large number of faithful men are at work to benefit the souls and bodies of

the defenders of our country. Such is the demand for religious pabecause they saw our wagon labeled of the American Board a higher place recurring theme, that the mind grows call our own, but what we have reason passive under its pressure. Here, my to be ashamed of.

dence felt in the Commission is illusnote for \$100 into the hands of a delegate, who was a stranger to himself, for collection in a distant State. The badge of the Commission was to him a sufficient guarantee of intregity.

can a more inviting or more promising field of labor be found than in the

The fear has been extensively entertained and frequently expressed that great depravation of morals would result from the disbanding of our army and the return of the soldiers to their homes. I have shared such apprehensions myself, but I share them no lonthe army as of the civilians at home are Christians, a large proportion of the unconverted are seeking religion, and the unconverted are more susceptible to religious influences. One delegate remarked that you would sometimes. scarcely hear an oath in a whole day in the hospital in which he labored. On inquiry we learned from those who were returning home at the close of their three years of service, that even the unconverted among them were more serious than when they enlisted. A captain who tood by acknowledged that he had used profane language before entering the army, but had left it off through the influence of his wife. How many of our noble soldiers fresh from the homes and hearts of the peoole have been restrained from vice and strengthened in virtuous purposes by the letters, the influence, the prayers of loved ones at home and the efforts of good men in the army, is known only to the all-seeing One.

BERNICE D. AMES, Field Secretary. OHRISTIAN MISSIONS AND AMERI-

CAN MISSIONARIES. Probably no Society in the world sends out to the mission work more talented or better educated men than are sent by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. valuable both in the work of Bible translations, and in the preparation of lexicons, dictionaries, and other educational works. We would not be understood as endorsing the idea, that talent and education are essential to success in the preaching of the Gospel however desirable they may be as assistants. Some of the most successtraps in sight.

The amount of work done with the education. They were, however, rethey expect to find him more than We next visited the station at the usually successful; and when not suc-

> writer goes on to say:
> "The Protestants have met with a little success. Their missionaries, particularly those sent from America, have been of a class intellectually far higher than the men who usually take part in such enterprises. They have, indeed been among the most gifted persons who in our day, have given their services to the cause of religion. As scholars, critics, observers and intelligent

Alter alluding to the non-success of

Romish priests among the Turks, the

travellers, they hold a high place." Let this testimony from the Times weigh with those who are in the habit

blessed Gospel to perishing men.

Mr. W. W. Reade, in his "Savage
Africa," after describing "Colonial Par-

sons," says: "The other species of missionaries settle in the interior, or on some semicivilized part of the coast. They live dustry and self-denial, I can only speak I shall show that the trial of their lives can do little for civilization, nothing for

christianity." Further on the same writer remarks: "The American missionaries are perfectly fitted for their work. They are good classical and Hebrew scholars, and their attainments have enabled them to systematise the dialect of their savage build their own houses, sail their own boats, have made several journeys into the interior, and have rendered several

services to science." This, it is to be observed, is from a man who thinks Mohammedanism better than Christianity for African civilization. Such testimonies to the char-Such is the demand for religious pa-acter and the ability of Christian son, describe the influence and opera-ings in the army that we are unable missionaries must be highly gratifying tion of the Holy Ghost; and the weight hall our resources to supply it. As to every Christian, and ought to in- of awe attaching to these amazing myswere passing along the road men crease confidence in our missionary rould come to us for reading matter, organizations, and also give the missions soul. So stupendous is our regularly

In reply to Mr. Reade's assertion that trated by the fact that a soldier put a the labors of Christian missionaries can do "nothing for Christianity," it is sufficent to say that facts prove the opposite. That there are great obstacles to missionary efforts, and much to try the faith and patience of Missionaries, is At various points a precious reli-gious interest prevails, and numbers are daily consecrating themselves to Christ. In a crowded meeting which readily acknowledged; but in every we attended at this place, twelve soldiers arose to signify their desire for faith of Christians. Did the Church the South God—the Lamb of God—to salvation. Where else in our country pray more, and exercise a greater faith, hear our prayer—to grant us peace, it would be permitted to see greater things accomplished in the way of enlarging the boundaries of Messiah's

In view of the fact that American missionaries are doing a great work that they are qualified for it, and in view of the further fact that the American Board requires pecuniary aid, ought not Canadian Christians to help at this time of need? The work which they ger. I believe, from all the evidence time of need? The work which they I have obtained on the subject, that are engaged in is one in which every nearly or quite as large a portion of Christian should find an interest. They are obeying, according to their ability, the Lord's command to preach the Gospel to every creature; and we should esteem it a privilege to be permitted to we can so use them without having our help them in so doing.—Montreal Wit-

> THE EPISCOPAL CLERGY AND THE DRAFT.

Replies from the War Department have been received by Bishop DeLancey, Ohio, to inquiries whether, under the Enrolling Act of February 24, 1864, the exemption from that part of service unweek or two since in our columns. The reply to Bishop DeLancey, simply repeats the section. That to Bishop Bedell says:

"I have the honor to state that I anderstand the term 'religious denominations' used in section 17 of the act approved February 24, 1864, to include the Episcopal denomination, and to exempt the members of that denomination who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed to bearfact that 'they are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice' of the 'Episcopal denomination.'" On this letter the Episcopal Recorder

thus comments. "We fear that this construction of the aw excludes the clergy from its benefit. No one pretends that persons appearing as members of the Episcopal Church can declare on oath that 'they are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice' of the 'Episcopal denomination.' The utmost that the clergy can claim is, that they are opposed on account of their official position to bearing arms. Few, we aporehend, would be willing to make oath that the 'rules and articles of faith and practice' of the 'Episcopal denomination' forbid even the clergy from bearing arms; not gone out, and of course the lips are and none, that this prohibition extends sealed, and usefulness is out of the quesarms; though it were better that such rule should exist. Much trouble would have been prevented in Bishop Polk's case by such a rule. The Church would probably have been spared the scandal of his taking arms; or if he persisted in doing so, the scandal of his continuing a Bishop."

OLERICAL EFFICIENCY.

This was the subject of a recent charge of the Bishop of Quebec to the clergy of his diocese. He spoke of three elements of ministerial efficiency-1 The Clergyman's Habit of Study; 2 His Power of Preaching; 3, The Spirituality of his character. We copy his remarks under the last head as giving expression to perils which every depersonal religion.

live the gospel. I speak not simply of the effect of example; what I mean is, that if the utterance of the mouth is to are a very different class of men. They | be effectual, it must proceed from the full-

ness of the heart. Now, there are dangers incident to entirely among the natives, learn their our position which we shall be unwise language, and by compiling grammars to ignore. Universally, familiarity pathway, may be dispersed, and that he may once more emerge into the light important services to science. Of such important services to science. Of such tendency to subside into routine permen, who lead a life of unceasing in- vades all professions. In some it is tolerable; in ours it is fatal. The adroitin terms of admiration and regret; for ness of the adept which accomplishes the complicated and once toilsome process with unconscious celerity and mechanical accuracy, is in some professions more than an equivalent for the winning of that enthusiasm which is the companion of novelty. Not so in ours. Our calling is no trade. Our religion must be vital throughout. Every process must be instinct with parishes. They are also practical men; life—freshness of feeling—the felt reality of the truths we utter is of the essence of our function. And the very magnitude of the interests with which we deal brings us in danger of insensibility to them. Day after day we tell of heaven and of hell, of souls lost and saved. We declare the Incarnation of God in the Man Jesus; we announce the perteries by frequent repetition stuns the

brethren, is our danger. By custom of handling holy things we risk the loss of spiritual tone. We minister the words of consolation to the sick and the dying. We use language of the deepest feeling -we call upon the Lord Jesus by his Agony and Bloody Sweat, to deliver us. The wail of our supplication rises and falls, and swells again, and repeats itself, the very presence of God-plead ing for deliverance from the burden of hear our prayer—to grant us peace, and iterating in every form, the pierc ing cry for mercy—

Lord have mercy upon us, Christ have mercy upon us, Lord have mercy upon us.

Now, my brethren, is it not the case that these words often go beyond the reaches of our soul? that we read them without feeling the compunction-that longing for peace and holiness—which they express? And oh, what a falling off is here! If these forms of passionate entreaty are used merely as the cold expressions of propriety, what foolish forms they are! Foolish! they are worse than that. It is impossible that souls seared as with a hot iron.

DON'T BE A GLOOMY OHRISTIAN.

1. Because we have too many of that sort now. Numbers of the disciples are shady, not sunny, have more of November in their countenances than of June. of the Western N. Y. Diocese, and Assistant Bishop Bedell, of the Diocese of and probably are not. Let there not be added even one more to this number.

2. Because there is every thing to make you a lively, animated, cheerful Chrisclergy of the Episcopal church, whose tian. You trust you are forgiven and office is supposed to forbid them from accepted in the Beloved, which is the becoming combatants in war, may claim greatest blessing infinite love could be stow upon you, and that blessed fact should shed a brighter gleam of gladness der the seventeeth section, published a over all your days of prosperity, and chase away all the gloom of the trials of life. With such a Saviour as you have to love and enjoy, such a home in pros-pect above, such a Comforter as the Holy Ghost, such travelling companions towards heaven as the saints, and such blessed work to do as that of leading others to read the word of light, it is a

shame to hang ones harp on the willow. 3. Gloomy disciples misrepresent religion. A gloomy sinner fairly represents the master he serves and the side he has chosen. But a gloomy Christian ing arms, and who shall establish the makes people believe religion is a gloomy affair, and leads them to believe that they shall have to be gloomy too, if they become religious, all of which is false. He is a proper interpreter of the Christian faith who rejoices in the Lord, and whose joy would not be more than is meet if it should become a "joy unspeakable and full of glory."

4. Gloomy disciples can do very little good Sinners are not fond of this company, are likely to avoid it. Besides the gloom of such a mind snaps the sinews of all exertion for the good of others. How can such a disciple maintain a cheerful and lively and animated conversation about the glorious things of the kingdom of God, thereby stirring up the souls of sinners to enter into the joy of the Lord? The gloom of the soul implies that all the sin there has

Therefore, let gloom find its victims where it can; but let every disciple of Christ feel that he is born to be the happiest person in the community where be lives—is sacredly bound to be a specimen of the hallowed joyfulness true religion is capable of producing - is bound to let the observing world know that God does "make Jerusalem a re joicing and her people a joy "-is bound to make it appear that redeeming love can give such sacred peace, holy sereni ty, and substantial joy, as cannot be produced by all that is loved and sought by the followers of the world. - Boston

FULTON STREET, NEW YORK, DAILY PRAYER MEETING.

SCENES OF THE LAST WEEK.

"An officer in the 115th New York Volunteers found the precious Saviour voted minister has felt surrounding his some eighteen months ago, while in the army, at City Point, Va. For months Gurley House by Mr. Stuart and others.
It was a suggestive and inspiring sight to see these two brigades of negroes addressed from the porch of a slave.

"burning plains," to make known the slower to make known the slower to make known the slower to perishing men.

"burning down the men, who, giving the most persuasive, and most instructive, is the spirituality of the preacher's character. The most slower to measure the preacher's character. The most slower to measure the preacher's character. The most slower to measure the preacher's character. The most slower to preach the gospel unless wo the wicked one, and the delusions of the most persuasive, and most instructive, is the spirituality of the preacher's character. The most slower to preach the gospel unless wo the wicked one, and the delusions of the ment of preaching, the most persuasive, and most instructive, is the spirituality of the preacher's character. The most slower the ment of preaching, the most persuasive, and most instructive, is the spirituality of the preacher's character. The most slower the ment of preaching, the most persuasive, and most instructive, is the spirituality of the preacher's character. The most plant it, "had a heaven below." below the ment of preaching, the most persuasive, and most instructive, is the spirituality of the preacher's character. The most plant it, "had a heaven below." below the ment of preaching the ment o into doubts and darkness.

"He now requests Christians in the Fulton street meeting to beseech the Throne of Grace in his behalf; that the dark clouds, the doubts and fears, and and liberty of the children of God."

This request took a deep hold on the feelings of the meeting, and the anxious officer was remembered again and again. There is always a heart which beats responsively to such requests as this.

A woman sat weeping in the meeting, unknown to all. A request had been read, which said that an anxious sinner was in the meeting, begging for prayer that she might become reconciled to God now, while we were praying.
A young man arose and said:—"There

is more than one anxious sinner in this meeting. I am one, and I want you to pray for me."

A young man said:-" Into this meeting I came, an anxious sinner, and here I found peace and pardon through our Lord Jesus Christ. What our anxious friends need to find is not prayer, but Christ; not the place where Christ has promised to be, but Christ himself, who comes to meet the anxious sinner here."

WE have nothing that we can properly

Advertisements.

DYSPEPSIA.

DISEASES RESULTING FROM Disorders of the Liver

And Digestive Organs ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S **CERMAN BITTERS**

The Great Strengthening 201116°

THESE BITTERS Have Performed more Cures! Have and do give Better Satisfaction HAVE MORE TESTIMONY! HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!

Than any other article in the market We Dety any One to Contradict this Assertion, And will pay \$1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will cure every case of CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.

Observe the following Symptoms Resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs,

such

such

as Constipation, Inward Piles,
Fullness of Blood to the
Head, Acidity of the Stomach,
Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food,
Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Ernotations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking of Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision. Dots or Webs before the Sight,
Fever and Dull Pain in the Head. Defisiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and
Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest,
Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of
Heat, Burning in the Flesh,
Constant Imaginings
of Evil, and great
Depression of
Spirits.

Remember, that this Bitters is ALCOHOLIC

Contains no Rum or Whiskey, AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

Is THE BEST TONIC

IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Ency-clopedia of Religious Knowledge:
Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingre-dients and effects; I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparations

why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparations in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

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

Philada, June 23, 1881.

From Rev. J. M. Luons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbu (N J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches. (N J.) and Milestown (Fa.) Baptist Churches.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir,—I feel it a pleasure thus of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church,
Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson — Respected Sir,—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have
never used any medicine that did me as much good as
Hoofsand's German Bitters. I am very much improved,
after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

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See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle. Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparation that may be offered ini ts place, but send to us, and we

willf orward, securely packed, by express PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY, No. 631 Arch Street, Philads. JONES & EVANS. (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,)

PROPRIETORS ** For sale by Druggists and dealers in every town the United States

IRON AND MACHINERY. EXPLOSIONS! EXPLOSIONS

ASHCROFT'S LOW WATER DETECTOR never tails to give from one-half to two hours' warning, as desired, that the water is getting low in the boiler, and that danger is approaching. The instrument requires no care, and is warranted in every instance.

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AT 20 CENTS PER POUND are the cheapest and best for Churches, Schools, &c., and within the reach of all. Our Church Bells are hung with Harrison's Patent Rotating Apparatus. Old Bells taken in pay. Send for Pampheles containing prices, sizes, keys, and recommendations from parties who have them in use.

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S. E. corner Washington & Jackson Sts.,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN, Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms, ONLY \$4 75, usual price \$6.

WILLIAMSVILLE MILLS MUSLIN. AND FINE LINEN BOSOMS, ONLY \$4 50, usual price \$5 50. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

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ranteed.

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A department for Boys' Clothing is also maintained at this establishment, and superintended by experienced thands. Parents and others will find here a most desirable assortment of Boys' Clothing at low prices. Sole Agent for the "Famous Bullet Proof Vest."

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FORMERLY HILL & EVANS. Gentlemen's Furnishing House,

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1035 Chestnut Street 1035 Chestnut Street. 1035 Chestnut Street. 1035 Chestnut Street.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER. THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO CALL THE ttention of the public to their large and varied assort

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Made in the best manner by skilful and experienced hands, and offered for sale at the very lowest prices, having unsurpassed facilities or purchasing goods at the best rates, and being determined to secure the favor of our patrons, we can guarantee to all who buy of us entire satisfactioni n every respect.

PERRY & CO., Extensive Clothing House, Nos. 303 and 805 Chestnut street.