Religious Entelligence.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Union.—The Canadian papers say that the Presbyterian Synods of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which are in connection with the Free Church of Scotland, will consummate their union in the course of the year 1866. If the confederacy of all the Provinces of North America, which attracted last year so much attention, but which at present, notwithstanding the patronage of the plan by the English Government, seems to have no bright prospects of an early realization, should be established, it would greatly promote the union movements among the religious denominations of those provinces.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—We have just received a copy of the Minutes of the General Assembly of the Confederate States for 1864. As we had heard that it is a matter of doubt with some whether the famous sentence concerning the "conservation" of slavery was really approved by that Assembly, we turned to the Narrative of the State of Religion, and read as follows:—"The reports of all the Presbyteries indicate an increasing interest in the spiritual welfare of our col ored population. The long-continued agitation of our adversaries have wrought within us a deeper conviction of the Divine appointment of domestic servitude, and have led to a clearer comprehension of the duties we owe to the African race. We hesitate not to affirm that it is the peculiar mission of the Southern Church to conserve the institution of slavery, and to make it a blessing both to master and slave."-Presbyterian.

CALL TO A PASTORATE.—Rev. William S. Plummer, D.D., late Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, and formerly a distinguished divine in the "other branch" of the Presbyterian Church, has received a call to the Second Presbyterian Church in Pottsville, Pa.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TROY, N. Y.—This church, once the pastorate of Dr. Wadsworth, late of this city, lost its house of worship by the great fire which swept off seven hundred buildings in Troy, about three years ago. A new church, of imposing dimensions and architecture, has just been completed. The interval between the less of the old building and the complete the loss of the old building and the comple-tion of the new one, has been one of serious embarrasments. "But," writes one on the embarrasments. "But," writes one on the ground, "God has been very gracious to his people; and through all the trials which they have been called to endure during the three years of homelessness, they have come laden with blessings. More than a hundred members have been received during these troublous times, from eighty to ninety of them during the last year and a half; and the membership is now much larger than at the date of the fire, while the Sabbath-school has increased until it has become the largest of any Protestant church in the city."

DEATH OF REV. JOHN L. CRAIG.-We have seen an announcement, and it is no doubt true, of the death of this young brother. He had gone out as chaplain of an Indiana regiment, and after passing through the perils of war, fell, after the war was over, a victim to disease. He died at Macon, Ga. He was a very worthy man, and one of the most useful ministers of the United Presbyterian Church.—United Presbyterian.

STATISTICS OF THE OLD SCHOOL BRANCH OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The fol lowing is a general view during the year ending May, 1865, as contained in the published Minutes:—Synods in connection with the General Assembly, 35; Presbyteries, 185; licentiates, 266; candidates for the ministry, 319; ministers, 2301; churches, 2629; licensures, 103; ordinations, 94; installations, 149; pastoral relations dissolved, 109; churches organized, 46; ministers received from other denominations, 14; ministers dismissed to other denominations, 10; churches, received from other denominations, 3; churches dismissed to other denominations, 2; ministers deceased, 64; churches dissolved, 23; members added on examination, 10,540; members added on certificate, 8,316; total number of communicants reported, 232,450; adults baptized, 2,821; infants baptized, 9, 692; amount contributed for Congregational purposes, \$1,939,566; amount contributed for the Boards, \$489,844; amount contrib-uted for Disabled Ministers' Fund, \$22,363; amount contributed for Miscellaneous purposes, \$338,327; whole amount contributed, \$2,797,639; Contingent Fund, \$7,539.

BAPTIST.

PROSPERITY IN LOWA.—The Divine blessing is attending the labors of Brother T. H. Judson in Franklin County, Iowa. He began to labor there a little less than two years ago, and has organized churches at Hamp-(where he lives and which is the county seat.) Chapin, West Fork, and Union Ridge. He has baptised forty persons into these several bodies since the beginning of this present year. About twenty have also united in other ways. The four churches number about one hundred members. Connected with these are four Sabbath-schools and six weekly prayer meetings.—Chr. Times.

ANOTHER SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS.-Chicago, where we believe the Baptists have a college, is to become the seat of a new Theological Seminary for the same denomination. So we learn from the late action of their Theological Union, where it was "Re-solved, That we will open a Theological School on the first of January, 1866, provided two chairs are by that time endowed, or as much

authority shall be restored in the State of Alabama, the clergy shall use the form, entitled, 'A Prayer for the President of the United States, and all in Civil Authority,' as it stands in the Book of Common Prayer."

The organization of churches at Nove III and Sand Spring, Iowa; also of the dedica-tion of a new church edifice at Crystal Lake, Ill.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

QUAKER EVANGELISTS GOING TO LABRA DOR.—On the morning of the 19th of Sixth month our friends Isaac Sharp and Edwin Pumphrey went on board the *Harmony*; bound on her annual trip to the Moravian Mission stations of Labrador. For nearly a century, one vessel once a year has kept up the only communication from this country with the Moravian Mission stations there. Between ten and eleven, the Harmony left the Basin, twenty to twenty-five friends of the mission being at that time on board. The morning was fine, and the occasion an interesting one. Between one and two o'clock a repast was spread in the cabin and on to this, the Pennsylvania Branch has donated deck; the vessel was now near Gravesend and the hour of parting at hand. According to usual custom, the verses of a farewell hymn were sung; after which, a few mo-ments of silence having been requested, the knee was bent and vocal prayer ascended on behalf of those who were about to separate. and for ability to commend each other to the protecting care of Divine Providence. A brief but impressive silence ensued, and then came the long farewell. Edwin Pumphrey took leave of his wife and son, brother and thirty-six laborers, nearly all of thirty-six laborers. brief but impressive silence ensued, and then came the long farewell. Edwin Pumphrey took leave of his wife and son, brother and sister, and Isaac Sharp of his daughters, who had borne him company; and, amid brief parting salutations, one by one of those who came on board took leave and returned to the shore, being watched from the ship with loving interest until intervening vessels cut off the power of further recognition. A somforting sense was mercifully granted to comforting sense was mercifully granted to The whole number thus employed in this

Clarke, of Rhode Island, in a recent Episco-pal address to the Diocesian Convention, in pai address to the Diocesian Convention, in closing a review of his ten years Episcopate, said:—"There are certain considerations which are forcibly suggested by a review of these statistics. It appears that the names of not less than eighty-six clergymen have been enrolled in this Diocese during the last ten years; and of the thirty-eight still connected with us, there are but nine who occupy the same parish which they served ten years ago. What a comment this is upon the present instability of the pastoral relation. There must be something wrong in such a condition of things as this. It is not at all peculiar to the Diocese of Rhode Island. In

the neighboring Diocese of Massachusetts, where the list of clergy numbers one hundred, there are but two who occupy their posts which they filled at the time of my first settlement in Boston, twenty-eight years ago. These incessant changes certainly are not to be desired, and must be detrimental to the best interests of the Church; is there no possible remedy?"

BISHOP BURGESS ON THE CLERGY AND THE COUNTRY.—In his annual address before the late Convention of the Diocese of Maine, the Bishop reviewed briefly the past four years' struggle; pointed out the duties of the clergy in time of war and peace; stated the relations of the Church to country amid the perils of war; and looked gratefully and with gladness to the opening prospect of increased national unity. The exemption of the clergy from bearing arms was contended for; at the same time there were obligations resting upon them which contemplate co-operation with the government in its efforts to subdue the rebellion. The principle of love of country was kept conspicuously before the mind, as a distinct element of the character, and as being fully as important in its sphere as any other quality or duty,

RELATIONS OF NORTH AND SOUTH.— Bishop Wilmer, of the Diocese of Alabama, under date of June 20th, addressed a letter to the clergy and laity of the Diocese, in the course of which he says:—"The lapse of the Confederate Government does not necessarily involve the disorganization of the general council of the church within the limits of that government. The nationality of church is a matter purely conventional and of human arrangement. It is assuredly possible for two church organizations to exist under one common civil government, without vio-lating the unity of the church. There is an essential difference between the unity of branches of the Church, and their union as one legislative body. For example, the Church in England is in perfect unity with the Church in the United States; but there is no legislative union between these Churches. Again, (and this is a case more in point,) the Church in Scotland is in unity with the Church in England, and yet they exist as distinct organizations, under a civil government. Consequently, no charge of schism can justly lie against the Church in the Southern States, in case she should see fit to perpetuate herself through a separate organization. She does not thereby necessarily depart from the unity of the Church in doctrine, discipline, or order. Therefore, it may or may not, as circumstances may indicate, be advisable and expedient to dissolve the general council. This is a question for future ecclesiastical determination."

ecclesiastical determination."
On the change in the form of prayer required by the explosion of the Confederacy, the Bishop teaches that the lapse of the Confederate Government requires, of necessity, the omission of the "Prayer for the President of the Confederate States and all in civil authority." But he maintains that it does not follows a necessary consequence, that prayer for the President of the United States must be substituted in stead thereof. He must be substituted in stead thereof. He ligious liberty, Church and State, school, says:—"To pray for all in authority is, unquestionably, a duty—but a duty of religious, and not of political origin and obligation. The mode of discharging that duty must be relation of Christianity to the sufferings of determined by the proper collegion and the control of the cont determined by the proper ecclesiastical authority. Consequently, any attempt on the part of a civil or military power to dictate to the Church in this matter, cannot but be regarded as unauthorized and intrusive."

"The Church in this country," he adds, "has established a form of prayer for the President and all in civil authority. The language of that prayer was selected with careful reference to the subject of with careful reference to the subject of the prayer, "all civil authority," and she desires for that authority prosperity and long continuance. No one can well expected to desire a long continuance of military rule. Therefore, the prayer is altogether inappropriate when no civil authority exists in the exercise of the functions. Hence we may yield a true allegiance to, and sincerely pray for grace, wisdom and understanding in behalf of a government founded upon force, while at the same time we could not in good conscience ask for its continuance, prosperity, &c. When the civil authority shall be restored, it will be eminently proper for the Church to resume the use of that form of prayer which has been established by the highest ecclesiastical authorities, and which has for so many years constituted a part of her liturgy." "My conclusion is, therefore, and my direction, which I hereby give, that when civil authority shall be restored in the State of

THE STATE OF THE WORK.—We take the following from the concluding paragraphs of the recent annual report of the Boston Sea-

men's Friend Society. Most of our readers will be surprised at the amount of effort in this direction actually going forward:

From the reports of the Society, Branches and Auxiliaries, it will be seen that there are in the various departments of labor at home and abroad secrets laborers, a large property. and abroad, seventy laborers, a large proportion of them ordained clergymen; that in addition, there are thirteen hundred and sixty-nine officers and seamen, most of them converted sailors, provided with as many Loan Libraries to labor among crews on ship-board; that 78,000 seamen are reached in this way under most advantageous circumstances, and to vessels, since 1861, 238 libraries, varying in size from 25 to 200 volumes each; that the Western Branch has also placed several Loan Libraries on lake and river vessels; that the receipts to sustain these operations, including cost of collection, have been \$80,-000 11, leaving still in the treasuries a bal-ance of over \$8000. We may challenge any organization for a more efficient and economi-

our friends of being in the right allotment, country and in our Foreign Chaplaincies

PHILADELPHIA ITEMS.—A series of openr meetings has been held near the Academy of Music, under the auspices of Rev. Adam Wallace. The preaching has been conducted by Rev. Alfred Cookman, Rev. Samuel Mc-Burney, and others. Another by Rev. J W. Arthur, in the northern part of the city. Preaching by Rev. J. W. Arthur and Rev. George W. Lybrand. Tracts were extensively circulated. Another in the neighbor-hood of St. James'. Preaching by Rev. Messrs. Murphy, Mingins, Arthur, Heilner, and Lybrand. This movement has proved a

MISSOURI.—The Presiding Elder of the Jefferson City District, (a new one to which the Bishop was last spring able to appoint but half a supply of preachers,) writes:—"Our work moves nicely onward. Our meetings are all, with very few exceptions, attended with revival influences, and our membership has probably increased twenty-five per cent. since conference. The district does better financially by far than we had hoped for. Collections are better than I have seen in Eastern congregations much larger and wealthier. The work could be easily doubled could we but get the earnest men to take hold of it. The greatest cry that salutes my ears is, 'Do send us a preacher; we have not had one for four years, and we will do the best we can for him."

*Another Convention.—It is not yet exactly on the tapis, but we presume it will in time become a fixed fact. A "New England Methodist Convention" is the thing proposed, and Zion's Herald says of it:—"We are heartily in favor of such a Convention. We have long been of the opinion that a general gathering of clergy and laity from all parts of New England, in some central locality, would have a beneficial effect upon Methodism in various ways. It would strengthen our connectional bonds, and draw our hearts closer together. It is not to save ourselves from disintegration and ruin, that we favor a call for a New England Convention; for as to any immediate danger in that direction, we neither see it, nor believe it; but for the sake of a better acquaintance with each other, for generalizing our ideas on all practical matters connected with our church, and for harmonizing our views on the same. There is undoubtedly a best method for conducting our Sabbath-schools; a best method for conducting the financial interests of the church; and without being tedious in specifications, a best method for doing a score of other things which must be done if we as a church would prosper. Let all the churches by proper re-presentation come together, and learn each other's method, compare notes, discuss measures, and find out what method is most easily, efficiently, and successfully worked, and then go home and put the same in prac-

THE CHURCH GENERAL.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—A new General Assembly of delegates of all the evangelical churches of the world has been convoked to meet at Amsterdam, Holland, in September, 1866. The call for it was issued on April 20th, by an Executive Committee at Amsterdam, at the head of which is the Chamberlain of the King of Holland, Baron Von Wassenaer Von Catwijck. The call contains besides a cordial invitation to all the members, and friends of the averaginal nembers and friends of the evangelical Alliance in the several countries, and to all evangelical Christians in general, a preliminary plan of the transactions to be held at nary plan of the transactions to be held at Amsterdam. The programme provisionally agreed upon contains the following chief divisions: 1. The present condition of the hurch in all parts of the world. 2. Social questions, or the relation of Christianity to sociate. This department is society. This department is to embrace rescience. 4. Christian philanthrophy, or the relation of Christianity to the sufferings of humanity. 5. Missionary labor, or Christianity and the pagan world.

MISSIONARY.

EASTERN AFRICA.—Six young Africanstwo married couples and two girls engaged to native Christians in their own land—having received a Christian education at Bombay, have been sent to the East African Coast, and have joined the Rev. Mr. Rebmann, at the Kisuludini station of the Christian Missionary Society. These young persons are first fruits from among the liberated slaves of East Africa. Before their departure the Governor of Bombay and Lady Frere, at an interview with which they were favored, expressed great interest in them, and presented to each of them an English Bible.

HOW HE BECAME A MISSONARY.—Rev. F. A. Spencer, one of a company of missionaries of the M. E. Church, at a recent farewell prayer-meeting in New York, on the occasion of their sailing for India, said that he was converted at eleven years of age, and that since he had given himself to the missionary work he had learned that his father had visited a city in Ohio, called on a Christian brother, and asked him to go out of town to the woods with him. Having arrived there he said, "Now I want you to unite with me in prayer for my youngest boy Frank, that God will convert him and make him a missionary." God had answered that prayer, and he was now on his way to fulfil his call-

FREEDMEN. SELF-SUPPORTING SPIRIT.—The colored citizens of Mobile, among whom we are establishing schools, are making a record, which we commend to those who fear that a generous charity is only ministering to indol-ence and self-indulgence. Between the 13th of May and the 1st of July, they had volun-tarily contributed upwards of four hundred dollars toward the salaries of teachers, a full thousand more toward fitting-up schoolrooms, and \$111 35 toward the national nonument to President Lincoln. All this for a beginning only. The Commission is expending with the greatest satisfaction, from \$500 to \$1000 per month to aid these self-

helpers.—Freedmen's Bulletin FROM NEW ORLEANS.—You remember you told me to give up my night school. I thought about it and concluded that I could not do it, so I am still teaching every evening from half-past seven till ten and sometimes half-past ten. Those who attend the night-school are really thirsting for knowedge. Poor as they are and degraded as they have been, they prove how earnest they are in their wish to learn to read, by coming every night after a long hard day's work in the cotton-field, some of them two and three miles, and patiently waiting their turn to read and spell. It is surprising to me that men who for so many years have been chained down so constantly to the most severe toil, should be able to learn as readily as they do. I enjoy my night-school greatly, the pupils are all so quiet, and solemn, and earnest .-

TEMPERANCE.

BOSTON LIQUOR SELLERS GETTING EXCITED.—Colonel King, recently appointed by Governor Andrew, State Constable of this Commonwealth, has produced quite a sensa-

amid deep feeling a peaceful calm prevailed, with ability "looking unto Jesus," with calm and quiet confidence to trust in Him.—London Friend.

EPISCOPAL.

INSTABILITY OF PASTORATES.—Bishop

METHODIST.

being one hundred and six, and the total recipts \$140,680 33. Has commerce made a better investment, or the church struck a more effective blow, in the world's evangelization?

to among the Boston liquor-dealers. He has been sending letters to some of those who are selling the article in violation of the State law, politely inviting them "to quit" and notify him of their intention. Over 500 of them, like Davy Crockett's coon, propose to come down at once if the Colonel will not fire. This looks quite business like just as CLOTHING STORE. fire. This looks quite business like, just as if something was going to be done. The unterrified have issued a circular or advertisement in the Boston Post, setting forth their grievances, claiming that \$35,000,000 are in vested in the liquor interest in Massachusetts, and that 19,000 persons are engaged in selfand that 19,000 persons are engaged in self-ing it in this State. They propose to organ-ize in order to resist the efforts now making to enforce the laws of the State against the illegal traffic. They claim that as they pay a direct tax on the liquor which they pura direct tax on the inquor which they purchase, into the revenue of the United States, which helps to pay the national debt, therefore the United States Court will be obliged to decide that the Prohibitory Law of Massachusetts is unconstitutional. They seem to overlook the fact that the Prohibitory Law provides and points out a legal way to sell all the liquors imported. the liquors imported so far as they are needed for the benefit of society and the use of the mechanic arts.

We hope that none of the tender-footed temperance people will be alarmed at this threatened demonstration of opposition and wrath. If the enemy come out to meet us in air fight on the constitutionality of the law, et us stand up to it like men in a good cause. let us stand up to it like men in a good cause. It will be a poor way and a losing business for Massachusetts to pay off her share of the national debt by patronizing the liquor traffic. The property that would be wasted by it, and the energies and lives that would be destroyed thereby, would infinitely outweigh the revenue it would bring. Let the temperance pilot now stand firm at the wheel, and every man do his duty. If Governor Andrew has the battle fought through on this line he will deserve the everlasting love and gratitude of all good people.—Zion's Herald.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL ARMY.—A procession of Sunday-school children over 20,000 in number recently took place in Manchester England. It was the most numerous procession of the kind that has taken place, and occupied rather more than an hour in passing a given point. Each school was preceded by the clergymen and churchwardens of the church to which it belonged and by its male and female teachers, and most of the schools had a band of music at their heads. The number of people attracted to witness the spectacle was greater than ever known. There could not have been less than 40,000 or 50, 000 people, and the streets were longer than usual in getting cleared, so that the ordinary traffic of the city could be resumed.

Union Prayer Meering. The Christian Times, Chicago, says that a daily Union Prayer Meeting has been established at Galena, and the Divine smiles have rested down upon it. Conversions among the young people in the different religious societies here are not uncommon. Brother Prescott, (Baptist,) has recently baptized two persons, and considerably larger additions have been made to other churches.

FOREIGN.

LIBERIA.—Charles Deputie, an emigrant from Pennsylvania, writes as follows:—God has blessed us. Last year my two younges daughters were converted to God, also, two Congoes and one Queah. Seven of my own family belong to the Presbyterian Church. James H. Deputie is in the Methodist Mission at Cape Mount, some twenty miles in-terior. John Deputie is under the Presbytery of West Africa, preparing for the ministry. Robert, my youngest son, is looking forward to the ministry. Rev. Thomas E. Dillon, Presbyterian, my son-in-law, preaches here every two weeks. I have nothing to regret in coming to Africa. There is great need to competent young men as ministers, teachers, carpenters, boat-builders, farmers. As the farming increases, labor becomes more abundant. The natives are more inclined to become enlightened, and the number of Conchange among them. Could you get some friends to send us some books for our schools, they would be a great prize. We are now preparing to build a Presbyterian church in this place. Send us your prayers that God will bless our labors.

CHAPEL BUILDING IN LONDON.—The Eng. lish Congregationalist Building Society originated about fifteen years ago. It has erected in and around London sixty-five places of worship, at an expense of a quarter of a million sterling. But to meet the necessities of the fifty-eight per cent. of the population of Great Britain still unprovided for, seven hundred chapels, each holding one thousand persons, would be required. The society now asks for ten thousand pounds from as many Christian families. There are now twelve "Morley Chapels" in progress, so called because Samuel Morley, Esq., a very prominent merchant, gave one thousa pounds from his private resources to each of hese buildings.

ITEMS.

The clerical party in Naples is excessively irritated against a conjurer, M. Bosco, Jr., who lately at the San Carlo Theatre, imitated the miracle of St. Januarius. By universal consent, Bosco's miracle was declared to be far more marvellous than that annually performed in the church of that saint.— Methodist Episcopal Church has forwarded three additional laborers to East Tennessee. Bishop Clarke transferring them for that pur-pose to the Holston Conference. Their fields are Murfreesboro, Jonesborough Station, and Jonesborough circuit.—Rev. Dr. Claxton, Protestant Episcopal, of Rochester, N. Y., has accepted a call to the chair of Homiletics in the Philadelphia Divinity School, and enters at once upon its duties.—Bishop Andrew, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has issued a notice requesting the Southern Annual Conference to hold sessions this fall, and elect delegates to a General Conference to be held next April.—Three new scholarships in the Princeton Theological Seminary have been founded during the past year. Two of the endowments are \$2500 each, and the third \$3377.—There have recently been in this country several arrivals of returned missionaries, among them Rev. M. D. Sanders, with his family, and Mrs. Ward, the widow of Dr. Ward, of Ceylon, and Rev. H. S. Taylor and family from the Madura Mission. — The will of the recently deceased Madame Jumel, widow of Aaron Burr, which makes large bequests to religious and charitable institutions, including \$70,000 to an Episcopal Church in New York, is to be contested.——Rev. R. W. Landis, D.D., after a four years' service as chaplain in Morill's cavalry, has been honorably mustered out, and expects to enter upon his professional duties at the opening of the next term of Danville Theological Seminary.

CANVASSERS WANTED. THE PRESBYTERIAN PUBLICATION COM-MITTEE wish to engage CANVASSERS, to sell GILLETT'S HISTORY

OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Both in the large Cities and in Country Congrega ons. Applications should be addressed to the Committee, 1334 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING STORE,

No. 894 CHESTNUT STREET.

(Under the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.) DIAGRAM FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT



Officers' Uniforms, ready-made, always on hand, or made to order in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Having finished many hundred uniforms the past year, for Staff, Field and Line Officers, as well as for the Navy, we are prepared to execute orders in this line with correctness and despatch. The largest and most desirable stock of Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia always on hand. (The price marked in plain figures on all of the goods.)

A department for Boys' Clothing is also maintained at this establishment, and superintended by experienced hands. Parents and others will find here a most desirable assortment of Boys' Clothing at low prices.

Sole Agent fot the "Famous Bullet-Proof Vest." CHARLES STOKES & CO. CHARLES STOKES, E. T. TAYLOR, W. J. STOKES.

READY-MADE CLOTHING WANAMAKER & BROWN,

FINE LOTHING, OAK HALL.

S. E. cor. Sixth and Market.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,

No. 1 South Sixth Street.

E. O. THOMPSON,

932-tf

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. N. E. corner of Seventh and Walnut Sts.

N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting

GOOD FITTING PANTALOONS. making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

Ready-made and made to order FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, Ready-made and made to orde

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, Ready-made and made to order.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

Ready-made and made to order. PERRY & CO., Extensive Clothing House, Nos. 303 and 305 Chestnut street.

FINE CLOTHING.

JONES' CLOTHING.

S. E. corner Seventh and Market Streets. JONES' CLOTHING.

S. E. corner Seventh and Market Streets.

JONES' CLOTHING,

S. E. corner Seventh and Market Streets.

Photographers.

Skylights on First and Second Floor,

EDWARD P. HIPPLE, PHOTOGRAPHER.

No. 820 Arch Steeet, Philada. Photographs from miniature to life-size finished the finest styles of the art. 960-ly

GERMON'S TEMPLE OF ART No. 914 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN ALL STYLES Late of 702 Chestnut Street.

O. B. DeMORAT. PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES, S. W. corner Eighth and Market Sts., Entrance No. 2 South Eighth.

PHILADELPHIA GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, AND SKATES

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

409 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA Manufacturers and dealers in FINE GUNS, PISTOLS, FISHING TACKLE,

SKATES, CANES, &c

Guns made to order in the best manner, and repair ng of all kinds.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER, 409. THOMAS RAWLINGS, Jr.,

HOUSE AND SIGN

PAINTER,

Broad and Spring Garden Streets.

Lusurance Companies.

INSURANCE

AGAINST

ACCIDENTS

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

BY THE

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL.

WM. W. ALLEN, AGENT.

404 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES For Five Hundred Dollars, with \$3 per week compensation, can be had for \$3 per annum, or any other sum between \$500 and \$10,000 at proportionate rates. * TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM

Secures a Policy for \$2000, or \$10 per week compensa-tion for all and every description of accident—travel-ling or otherwise—under a General Accident Policy, at the Ordinary Rate. THIRTY DOLLARS PREMIUM

secures a full Policy for \$5000, or \$25 per week com-ensation, as above, at the Special Rate. FOREIGN RISKS.

Policies issued, for Foreign, West India, and California Travel. Rates can be learned by application to the Office. SHORT TIME TICKETS.

Arrangements are in course of completion by which the traveller will be able to purchase, at any Railway Ticket Office, Insurance Tickets for one or thirty days' travel. Ten cents will buy a ticket for one day's travel, insuring \$3000, or \$15 weekly compensation. Ticket Polices may be had for 3, 6, or 12 month. In the same manner.

Hazardous Riskstaken at Hazardous Rates. Policies issued for 5 years for 4 years premium.

INDUCEMENTS. The rates of premium are less than those of any other Company covering the same risk.

No medical examination is required, and thousands of those who have been rejected by Life Companies, in consequence of hereditary or other diseases, can effect insurance in the TRAVELLERS at the lawest rates.

effect insurance in the TRAVELLERS at the l. west rates.

Life Insurance Companies pay no part of the pr.n-cipal sum until the death of the assured. The TRAVELLERS pay the loss or damage sustained by personal injury whenever it occurs.

The feeling of security which such an insurance gives to those dependent upon their own labor for support is worth more than money. No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.

J. G. BATTERSON, President.

RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

G. F. DAVIS, vice President.

HENRY A. DYER, General Agent.

Applications received and Policies issued by

WILLIAM W. ALLEN.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN, No. 404 Walnut Street.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

Walnut Street, S. E. cor. of Fourth. INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1864.

\$357,800.

LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO

\$85,000.

Insurances made upon the Total Abstinence Rates, the lowest in the world. Also upon JUINT STOCK Rates which are over 20 per cent. lower than Mutual Rates. Or MUTUAL RATES upon which a DIVIDEND has been made of FIFTY RER CENT.,

FIFTY RER CENT.,
on Policies in force January 1st, 1865.
THE TEN-YEAR NON-PORPETITURE PLAN by which a person insured can make all his payment in ten years, and does not forfeir, and can at any time cease paying and obtain a paid up policy for twice thrice the amount paid to the company.

ASSETS.
\$100,000 U. S. 5.20 bonds,
40,000 City of Philadelphiles, new,
30,000 U. S. Certificate of indebteness,
25,000 U. S. Loan of 1831,
10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal bonds,
10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal bonds,
10,000 Philadelphia and Eric Railroad bonds,
10,000 Philadelphia and Eric Railroad bonds,
10,000 Philadelphia and Ist mortgage bonds,
9,000 Reading Railroad 1st mortgage bonds,
1,000 Reading Railroad 1st mortgage bonds,
450 shares Pennsylvania Railroad stocks,
450 shares Consolidation National Rank.

Bank, 22 shares Consolidation National Bank, 107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading, 142 shares Williamsport Water Com-

pany,
192 shares American Life Insurance
and Trust Company,
Mortgages, Real Estate, Ground Rents,

THE AMERICAN IS A HOME COMPANY Its TRUSTEES are well known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than the whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent, Hon. James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, P. B. Mingle, Samuel Work.

Samuel Work.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, Presider t. SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE GREAT

\$9 6 461 79

AND STAMER APPROPT.

TARRANT' T'S EFFERVESCENT

Sufferers from Sour Stomach, Sufferers from Billions Headache, Sufferers from Costiveness, SELTZER

Sufferers from Heartburn, Sufferers from Piles, Sufferers from Sea Sickness, APERIENT.

Sufferers from Liver Complaint, 1 Sufferers from Indigestion, WILL FIND IN,

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, A SURE, PLEASANT and PERMANENT CURE, for the above and similar diseases. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

TARRANT & CO., 278 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PLUMBER. STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

T. W. RICHARDSON. No. 27 South Sixth Street,

ABOVE CHESTNUT, PHILADELPHIA. Hydrants made and repaired. Baths and all other Plumbing Work done at shortest notice. Halls, Churches, Stores, Dwellings, &c., fitted up for Gas, and waranted to give satisfaction. Country Work attended to.