THE CHINESE AT HOME.

Celestial Society, Customs, and Opinions. A Chinaman does many things in a way diametrically opposite to ours. His compass is so arranged that the south point is the chief one; he stands when he sews, sits cown at his carpenter's bench to plane a board, his writing runs down the page, and not across it; in short, John Chinaman seems to be a very contrary creature indeed. Yet we know comparatively little of his customs, and those who have seen most of the Chinese of the interior praise them most highly. Messrs. Harper & Bros. have just published an interesting and valuable work, giving an account of the habits and customs of the Chinese, which will gratify the unsatisfied curiosity of many readers. It is called "Social Life of the Chinese, with some account of their Religious, Governmental, Educational, and Business Customs and Opinions; by Rev. Justus Doolittle, fourteen years member of the Funchau Mission of the American Board; in two volumes, with over one hundred and fifty illustrations," The author rays, in his preface :- "These volumes, it is believed, will reveal to the careful reader many phases of Chinese life and manners which he will admire and commend. But if he should tire with the senseless and useless opinions cherished and the strange and superstitious customs practised among all classes of society, let him reflect that for over twenty centuries China has been in fondage to the writings of Confucius and Mencius, and, for nearly the same, period to the religions of Taulsm and Buddinism. This fact satisfactorily accounts for many of the absurd, superstitious, and stereo typed opinious and customs prevalent in that Of these customs and opinions he gives the

most complete and interesting account we know of. We make below a few extracts which show the quality of the book:-

ADVANTAGES OF NOT HATING BRIDS. The slaughter of buffaloes for good is unlawful, according to the assertions of the people and the abstaining from the cating of beef a regarded as very meritorious. The domesticated fialo, on account of its aid in ploughing, is considered as deserving of great praise, and as having great merits; and therefore, men who enjoy the benefit of its toll should not consume its flesh.

In a certain volume of over two hundred leaves, having many of the moral mavims and admonitory precepts of the Chinese, are several pages devoted to exhorting the people against the use of beef. In one article, the spirit of a buffato, whose flesh had been cooked and eaten, and whose hide had been made into drum-heads, and whose bones had been manufactured into head-gear for women, and this all after a life of drudgery in tolling for man, is represented as appearing before one of the rulers of the Chinese hell, and, with lamentation, making its complaints. The ruler, deeply commiserating the circumstances of its case, answers:—"The deceased killers of buffaloes are enduring pun-ishment for their sins in hell. Some are toosed upon the tree of knives; others are thrown upon the hill of swords. Some have molten brass turned down their throats; others are bound upon red hot iron posts. Through eternal ages they shall not be born into the world again, or, they are born again, they shall become but's loes," It is added, apparently by the author of the volume;—"The consumer of beef who angrily retuses to listen to admonition on the subject, and who decides the notion that the buf falo is a meritorious animal, insisting that beef is highly nutritious, shall be overwhelmed with calamity, his happiness shall be destroyed, his children and grandchildren shall be poor, and his family or posterity shall be exterminated."

PUNISHMENT FOR USING TOO MUCH WATER. A large sheet is always put up for the inspec tion and information of the public when any expensive and attractive meritorious ceremony is to be performed. This notification or advertisement specifies what kind of performance is to come off. It often gives the name of the deceased, the names of his children, and the names of the relatives who unitedly make this effort to secure his forgiveness, or a betterment of his condition in the other world.

The particular design of one ceremony is to free the dead from any calamity which may be sent on him as a punishment for using in any way too much water in this world, or for using it in an unworthy manner. Such a course offends the god of water, and he very properly punishes the sin in the other world. A certain classic or formula, relating to this subject, is chanted. The recitation of this particular formula makes the distinction between this and other ceremonies performed on the death of relatives. It children, on the death of a parent, do not have this cere-mony performed, they are liable to be charged with a deficiency or fittal regard for the happi ness of him who, perhaps, is suffering from the cause above specified.

A CHINESH ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The employment of go-betweens or middle persons between the two principals in the transaction of many kinds of business is one of the "peculiar institutions" of society as existing here, and probably all over the empire, with local modifications. The native importer of goods from another port does not personally negotiate with the retailer or the wholesale The owner of a house or farm, in market for sale, or for rent, may not be called upon by those who wish to purchase or rent for themselves. A sort of professional persons are employed, who are the acknowled "gobetweens" betwixt the owners and the buyers, or the owners and the renters. The system does not extend to business between ordinary retailers and their customers, but to importers, whole-

sate dealers, and owners of houses and lands. Some men are go-betweens in the sale and pur-chase of rice, others of oil, others of medicines, etc. Generally the same person does not negotiate the sale and purchase of more than one class of merchandise or property. The pay of these go-betweens is usually five per cent. on the sum of money given by the

buyer to the seller. Of this percentage, the buyer pays three and the seller pays two parts, which on large sams is a very handsome com-pensation for his trouble and responsibility. It amounts to the same thing as clearing five per cent, commission, all the expense of porterage and transfer being defrayed by the buyer, and the middleman being at no expense for a clerk, office, or store.

The go-betweens, who probably in Canton alone amount to thousands, are constantly on the look-out for an opportunity to close a bar-gain in view of the five per cent. commission. He acts the part of an advertising medium-a hving, perambulating newspaper—the use of which costs the owner of property and the prospective buyer of it nothing, unless an actual transier is effected. He spends his time principally in traversing the streets, calling on the wholesale dealers and the retailers, extracting and giving information relating to his particular branch of business. There are no "dailies" or "weekiles" circulating among the Chinese in this part of the empire, in which the arrival of cargoes of fresh goods is announced to the pubor the offer for sale of landed property, etc., is advertised. The work of ascertaining where different kinds of merchandise and landed property for sale or rent are to be lound, and the quality, condition, and price, etc., is virtually intrusted by retailers and buyers or renters to middle-men. It becomes their business to gain information from the holders or owners of pur chasable or rentable property, and impart it to those who may wish to purchase or rent. It is necessary for them to be diligent not only in ascertaining facts from the soliers in regard to particular kinds of merchandise offered for sale, but also in seeking out those who deal in it, for their remuneration depends wholly on their effecting a transfer.

CHINESE "LITTLE FOLES," Here are some stories told by the Chinese, of

remarkable children:-During the Northern Sung dynasty, which began about 421, and ended 479 A. D., there have a little boy whose name was Noo. At an early age he was noted for the versatility of his talents and the tenacity of his memory. In

marked in the hearing of the lad that "Confucius had no elder brother." Noo instantly replied in the language of the classics—"He took his elder brother's daughter and gave her away in riage," thus proving that Confucius had an elder brother. The whole company greatly wondered

at this extraordinary reply.

In the same dynasty hved a little boy whose name was Kuang. One day, while playing with a company of children, one of them happened to fail into a large earthen far fu'l of water. the other boys except Kuang were too much frightened to render any assistance, and ran away. He, taking a stone, broke the jar, and saved his playmate's life by letting the water escape. Every one who heard the circumstance admired the bo, 's uncommon wisdom and presence of mind,

In the same dynasty there lived another bright whose name was Yenfoh. While quite small he was once playing ball with some jave-nile companions. The ball longing in the deep cavity of a post, all gave it up as lost except Yenfoh. He took water, and pouring it into the hole in the post, the ball floated to the sur-

In the time of the same dynasty lived a man named Wan, who at an early age was distinguished for his ready wit. When he was only seven years old, his father was prefect in the country of Wel. An eclipse of the sun occurring, the prefect informed the Emperor of the fact. The queen downger inquired how much of sun was eclipsed? The prefect did not know what to answer, when his little grandson, standing by his side, suggested to him, 'Why not say the part of the sun not eclipsed is as large as the moon in the first of the month?" The old man returned the indefinite reply thus suggested greatly surprised, and wondering at the quick inderstanding and ready expression of his little grandson.

CHINESE CUREES. The Chinese are adepts in cursing. Here are a

When you die, may you go to Hades, and have your howels ripped open!

May you be iried in the caldron of oil!

May your tongue be cut off ! May you be thrown on the mountain of

May you have none left to open the door and to trim the laun!
May your children and your husband perish! said to a married woman).

May the postelence deprive you of posterity! May you not live to nuult age! May you die before marriage!

May your incense turnace be turned bottom ide up on the walt! May fish be your collin, and water be your

May your body be in one place and your head May your corpse be dragged out of the hole in May the village constable attend to your re-

May five horses pull you to pieces ! May your whole family be jammed into one May the five thunders strike you dead!

PROVERES. Here are some Chinese proverbs:-

To reel after a p n on the bottom of the ocean-(to try to do an absurd or impossible thing). A cat leading a rat to view the feast of lanterns-(one bad man deceiving another with specious pretensions).

A tiger esting a Hy-(disproportion). wooden eiger-(an unsuccessful plan to frighten people). A basket of grain producing only a pound of chicken-meat-(indicates a money-losing busi-

A toad in a well cannot behold the whole heavens; to look at the heavens from the bottom of a well—(contracted ideas). Climbing a tree to hunt for fish—(to look for

things where they can by no probability be In a melon-patch, do not stoop down to

unloose your shoes; under a plum-tree do not lift your hand to adjust your cap-(avoid appearances of evil). Don't tell a man with a full stomach that you

are hongry—(one just after a plentiful repast does not readily sympathize with the feelings of a hungry man). JUGGLERS' TRICES.

A street juggler will cause a candlestick, in which is a lighted candle, to stand erect on the top of one's head while he sings some ditty to the sound of ctap-traps which he swings or works in his hands. Another is to dance a common plate on the upper point of a short perpendicu-lar stick, which is placed for support by its lower point on another stick held in the mouth of the performer, the plate spinning around with very great velocity. The wonder of this truly wonderful performance is the case with which the plate is made to spin around so fast. Some-times one passing along the streets will see a man playing with three or five rings, some six or eight inches in diameter, in a manner which never fails to draw a crowd around him. He throws the rings up into the air separately, catching them in his hand when they seemed joined together, or linked into each other like a chain. The performer throws the rings into a variety of shapes without the slightest hesitation or mistake. Another man will be seen throwing up three sticks, one after the other, keeping two of them in the air. With each, as he catches it on felling, he gives a rap on a drum placed be-fore him. Sometimes three kitchen knives are thrown up in the same manner, and caught as they fall, one by one, and tossed up again. When knives are used no drum is struck.

Sometimes the spectator sees him cut out a diminutive dog and child with a pair of scissors out of common paper, and place them under the blanket. In a short time these things have disappeared, and a bowl of vegetables appears under the blanket in their stead. A spectator hands the performer an empty bottle and requests him to all it with spirits. It is put under the blanket, and in a short time, on taking it out, behold! it is alled with spirits of the best

quality ! The following feats are sometimes performed:-A man, having only a pair of trowsers on his loins, with a boy to assist him, clears a space in a crowd about twenty or thirty feet in dia-

From time to time he puts into his mouth several common se wing-needles and some thread, separately. By and by he pulls out of his mouth several threads each having strung upon them

a number of needles. He pretends to swallow several metal balis, one at a time, each nearly an inch in diameter, and then points out the piaces where they will appear just under the skin, as on his neck, or about the middle of his stomach. And, sure enough, they seem to be just where he points out, their appearance being indicated by a rising of the skin about as high and as large as would be the case if one of the balls had really been

He snatches from time to time from the ground a handful of slops of paper, which he crams in his wouth until his checks protrude, and he is unable to articulate distinctly. He now places his hands on his hips, and pretends to be causing his breath to pass through the mass of paper in his month. In a lew moments a small stream of smoke proceeds from his mouth, just as though the paper was on fire, which is really the case. He continues to force his breath through the paper, and the smoke becomes more dense, until it pours forth from his mouth in a constant stream to the distance of two or three feet. The speciators in front of him can see the are in the centre of the mass of paper in his month. As he continues to fan the fire with his breath, a larger and larger quantity of paper is ignited. until apparently half of the mass is ignited, and smoke and sparks issue from his mouth continually, and the man acts as though he felt the heat very sensibly. Considerable merriment prevails among the spectators as they look upon the man whose mouth is full of fire. His grimaces

and contortions are irresistible.

After a short time, occupied principally by collecting cash from his wondering and amused

studying in a book it is said he needed only to ribbon on the ground, until he has passed two read it over once, and then he could repeat it. or three times around it, where it lies for the time being, while he proceeds to perform some other feat.

He takes a pair of Chinese brass swords, about twenty inches long, exclusive of the bilt. The blades are about an inch and a half wide, and are flat, and the edges are not sharp. He places there flatwise, one upon the other, and then puts them into his mouth, point first, and both at a time. He throws his head back, so that his face is about at an angle of forty-five degrees with the ground, and forces the two swords downwards. He continues to press downwards downwards. He continues to press down upon the hilts until all but the hilts, and three or four inches of the part of the blades nearest the hilts, have disappeared. While the swords are in this position he walks slowly around the arena. tacing the spectators, some of whom are within three or fou ricet of him. There is evidently no deception in regard to the swords being in his month and extending downward. His boy at this functore calls upon the spectators to throw into the arena, which is done oftentimes liberally. After a while the swords are drawn out of his mouth and handed to those of the spectators who manifest a desire to handle and scrutinize them.

A CHINESE COUNTERPETT DETECTOR. The outline of the bill, with various devices to make counterfeiting difficult, is engraved neatly on a solid block of brass in the case of wenlthy banks; poor proprietors of banks use hard wood instead of brass. The right-hand margin is made an inch or more wider than the left-hand margin of the block of brass or wood, for a purpose which will be mentioned shortly. The value of the bill and the day of issue are filled in with the pen, and one or more words to facilitate the detection of a counterfeit. rious stamps, large or small, round, or square, or blong, some of which are very curiously and eisbocately engraved, are impressed on different parts of the bill, using red or blue ink. These d very much to the neat and pretty appearance of the note, and are believed usually to have some secret or private mark, and are very difficult to imitate with precision and exactness by counterfeiters. But perhaps the use which is made of the

wide right hand margin turnishes the greatest security against counterfeiting. On this margin are stamped or written various words, phrases, or sentences, before the bill is cut off or trimmed and put into circulation. When everything is ready, these stamped or written sen tences or phrases are cut through by a sharp knife, leaving the right-hand margin of the bill about the same width as the left-hand, though it presents a very different appearance. Of course the edge of the right-hand margin of the bill and the edge of the paper which was out of from it will precisely match each other; but, as the sentences have been cut into two parts, part of the words and stamps will be on the bill, and part on the slip of paper cut off. These slips are all carefully kept in book form ready for reference, each slip containing the value, date, and private marks of the bill cor-responding to it. On the presentation of a bill for payment, if there is the least doubt of its genuineness, reference is made to the cor-responding proof-slip, and the banker or his clerks know immediately whether it is genuine or counterfeit. A successful imitation of the written sentences and words, the blue and red stamps, which are found on the right margin of a bank-bill, and which have been cut through on a line parallel with the left-hand margin, it is almost impossible to make so exact, precise, and minute as to fit the preserved proof slip.

When a new bank is opened, custom demands

that the proprieters, the head directors or clerks of the principal neighboring banks, and the principal money go-betweens who are connected with them, shall be invited to a feast at the expense of proprietors of the new bank. Generally, after this feast, these neignboring bankers, unless they have especial reason to distrust or be dissatisfied with the new banker, are recognize the new bank, and use its bills, ac-cording to custom. The bank go-betweens also consider the new bank as now established, and do business with it on the usnal terms, as with old banks in good and regular standing.

The bills are all made payable on demand. If holder of bills against a particular bank presents them for payment, he may be paid in cash, or the current bills of other banks, or in silver or gold according to the current rate of exchange, It is not entirely at the option of the bill-holder what shall be the equivalent given him, but more at the option of the banker, especially in case of an emergency. As a general rule, however, the wishes of the bill-holder are complied with. Cash bills are usually paid in cash.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, of all descriptions, of all descriptions,

Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One goor below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.

2

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNET STEEET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT.



AND

PICTURE FRAMES,

AND GILT MOULDINGS

No. 929 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.

OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW.

GREEN PEAS, GREEN CORN. FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS ETC. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES 9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE SIS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, Of all descriptions, Or all descriptions, Always on hand.

At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNU 'Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One deor below Seventh street.
The most ilberal discount allowed.

2 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVETHIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND NANY AMOUNT.

TALENTINES AND VALENTINE CARDSsplendid assortment and cheavest in the city, at MAGEE'S, SECOND and CHESNUT Streets. 8 6t FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO. No. 114 S. THIRD STREET. BANKERS

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881, 5 20s, OLD AND NEW,

10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. 7.50 KOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866.

SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

NEW YORK.

BANKERS & BROKERS, 16 S. THIRD ST. 3 NASSAU ST.

STOCKS AND GOLD

PHILADELPHIA.

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21 DAVIES BROTHERS. No. 225 DOCK STREET.

BANKERS AND BROKERS. BUY AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 19 40s.

UNITED STATES 73-10s. ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS Mercantile Paper and Loans on Co laterals negotiated Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.

BANKERS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed. as per agreement.

7'30s, WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHERS No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

COAL.

COAL COAL

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

AT

ALTER'S

COAL YARD.

NINTH STREET,

BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STEPETS.

JAMES O'BRIEN, DEALER IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL, BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater. Eas constantly on hand a competent supply of the

above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Beventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL.

ROBERT P. BENDER. COAL DEALER,

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. Also, ENGINE. HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

CHEAP-ONLY TEN CENTS FOR ONE OF J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.'S CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS

FOR COAL OIL LAMPS,

Patentes October 25, 1865. CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps, Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil

Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Alr-Heater for Oil Lamps.

Ten Cents only For Capewell & Co's Patent Wind-Guard and Alr heater for Oil Lamps.

It you wan, to save ell use the Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater, for Oil Lamps.

Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use Capewell & Co's Patent Wind Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking.

(APEWELL & CO's Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one third more oil than any other lamp. Try one—they cost but ten cents.

Great inducements offered to agents.

Soid wholesale only by

Flint Glass Manufactarra. Westville, N. J.

Office, northwest corner of SECOND and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

CATEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS
Sent to any part of the United States, nost paid, on the receipt of I wenty five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking of the lamp from smoking.

J. B. 6APEWELL & CO., Palentees, 122 lm — 2.23 RACE Street, Philad'a, INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No 415 WALNUTSTREET, PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, \$200,000. This company continues to write on Fire Risks only Its capital, with a good surplus, is saidy invested.

701 Losses by fire have been prompt'y paid, and more than 8500,000 Disbursed on this account within the past few years. For the present the office of this company will

No. 415 WALNUT STREET. But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNET STREETS. Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at

such rates as are consistent with safety.

ALFRED S. GILLETT,
RD, N.S. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES I. DUPONT,
HWNRY F. KENNEY,
RN, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D. THOMAS CRAVEN,
FUEMAN SHEPPARD,
TEOS. MACKELLAR,
JOHN SUPPLEE.
SILAS YERKES, JE.,
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

I 19 ly

F I R E I N S U R A N C E,

GF PHILADELPHIA,

Ohn of PHILADELPHIA,

Charter Perpetual Authorized Capital, \$500 000

Paid-up Capital, \$100,000,

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on Mr RCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country. city or country.

James Brown, Charles A. Duy, Wm. D. Lewis, William B. Bullock, Vm. N. Nondles DIEECTORS. Thomas Kimber, Jr., Lemuel Coffin, J. Hillborn Jones, ck, John Woodside, Wm. C. Lengstreth, J. N. Hutchinson, JAMES BROWN, President, CHAS, A. DUY, Vice President, THOMAS NEILSON, Secre John D. Taylor,

SHIPPING.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED INDE-PENDENT OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK is receiving Freights daily at low rates,
FECOND WHARF BELOW SPRUCE STREET,
and will insure at low rates.
P. R. CLARK, Agent,
2 5 Im Nos. 514 and 516 S. DELVWARE Avenue. HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"CALEDONIA."
"BRITANNIA,"
"INDIA."
"INDIA."

Steam to

EIVERFOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN,
NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATE- OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.
Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY,
January 27.
THE PAID CERTIFICATES

issued for bringing out passengers from the above LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH EAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the 'Anchor Line' is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only daily authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMLL.

1 15 [Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."]

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—
Saming SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States
Mails.

Mails.

CITY OF CORK, Wednesday, February 14.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, February 17.

CITY OF LIMEPICK, Wednesday, February 21.

CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, February 24.

At noon, hom Fier 44 North River.

RAIES OF PASSAGE, etc. etc., at moderate rates. Fas-age by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin \$90.00; Steerage \$35.00; payable in United States currency.

Steelage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, 530 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends persons sending for their triends
For turther information apply at the Company's
Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
125 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and swittsure Lines, via Delaware and haritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock F. M., from third pler above Waibut street.

For freight which will be taken on a commodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & Co., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LIQUORS.

W. HAMMAR, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign BRANDIES, WINES,

AND FINE OLD WHISKIES, No. 620 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. M. NATHANS & SONS, IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC. No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPEIA. MOSES NATHANS, HORACE A. NATHANS, ORLANDO D. NATHANS,

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c. J. McG U I G A N, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC. FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc MATCHES AND BLACKING,

NO. 2 STRAWRERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut. HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

DAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISH-Tandeaux, Bapillons, Rouleaux, Tonques, Frises Crimpses, Curls, Riusive Scams for ladies, cannot be equaled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere. 11 37 2m No. 569 CHES NUT Street, Philadelphia, FINE

OPERA GLASSES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO...

No. 924 CHESNUT STREET. SORELL & FLER E AND

No. 1204 CHESNUT ST., OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE, NATHA ENGLISH BEFARFAST TEA, SUPER MARYLAND PAMS, FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES.

TEA DEALERS,

INSURANCE COMPANIES

TELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE (COMPANY, COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1856.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, To all parts of the W FREIGHT
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandize generally.

On Merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwe ling Houses, etc.

54,060 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent.
Loan.
Loan.
125,060 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent.
Loan.
Loan.
Loan.
Loan.
Loan.
Lipsipsis 125,000 City of Philadeiphia Six Per Cent.

120,000 Pennsylvania Raiiroad First Mortgase Six Per Cent. Bonds.

20,000 Pennsylvania Raiiroad Second Mortgase Six Per Cent. Bonds.

20,000 October Six Per Cent. Bonds.

25,000 Westen Pennsylvania Rai road Mortgase Six Per Cent. Bonds.

25,000 Westen Pennsylvania Rai road Mortgase Six Per Cent. Bonds.

25,750-00 Company principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadeiphia.

7,170 143 Shares Stock Pennsylva, in Bail-13,537-50 2,250-00 40,000-00 170 760 Leans on Ronds and Mortgage first liens on City Property...... 18,900-00 170,700-0

81.253,630:18

DIRECTORS.

Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,
Edmand A. Souder,
Ibeophius Faulding,
John E. Penrose,
John E. Penrose,
Jemes Traquair,
Henry C. Daliett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William G. Houlton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooks,
H. Jones Brooks,
H. Jones Brooks,
Jacob P. Jones
James B. Mofarland,
John D. F. Jones
John D. Faylor,
John D. Taylor,
THOMA S. C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President,
HENRY LYLBUEN, Secretary.

12 13 DIRECTORS. John R. Penrose, Jemes Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D Taylor,

1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA. Assets on January 1, 1866, \$2,506,851'96.

 Capital
 \$440 000 00

 Accused Surplus
 \$44 543 16

 Fremiums
 1,62,308 81
 UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1866, 811.467-53. 8310 000. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

\$5,000,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. DIRECTORS. Charles N. Bencker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea, Charles N. Bencker,
Tobias Wagner,
Tobias Wagner,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary protem. 23 11231

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA. Annual Policies Issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates, Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from \$160 to \$10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. secu ring the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid. short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of \$3000 or giving \$15 per week it disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street. Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and turther information apply at th General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of th

Jeneral Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Johnson.

LL WIS L. HOUPT. President.
JAMPS M. CONRAD. Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT. Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Ralfroad Company.
M. Baird. of M. W. Baidwin & Co. '3.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Fichard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad. No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly. Continental Hole.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 229 Dock street.
Samuel Work. of Work Med ouch & Co.
George Martin No. 222 Chesnut street.

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co., OF PHILADELPHIA. Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Mont 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOW-INTEREST OF DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES. CAPITAL, \$150,000.

Richard Cadbury, Henry Haines, T. Wistar Brown, William C. Longstreth, Richard Wood,

Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

[72819] No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHCEN'X INSURANCE COMPANY OF PEZZADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1884—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

NG. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE on liberal erms on buildings, merchandise, furnitare, etc., for imited perioda, and permanently ou buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SUX V V EARS, during which all lowers have been The Company has been in active operation for more than SIX'Y YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

John L. Hodge.
M. B. Mahoney,
Joh. T. Lewis.
William S. Grant,
Hobert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox. DIRECTORS. John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahonsy,
Joh. T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaning,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President,
BAMUEL WILCOX, Se retary.

DENTITY OF THE SERVICE OF THE

TIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—In corporated 1825—Charter Perpenal—No. 516 WAL—NUT S reet, opposite independence Square.
This Company, javorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against less or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, an liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

John Devereux.

Thomas Smith,

Hanry Lewis.

J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Smith. Jr., John Devereux.
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith.
Frac Harichurst, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddoos., Jr.
DANIEJ. SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3361y