LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE VON TOODLEBURG; OR, THE HISTORY OF A VERY DISTINGUISHED FAMILY. By F. Colburn Adams. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Many of the principal scenes of this story are laid in and around the village of Nyack, on the Tappan Zee, Hudson river, a locality that has been made classic ground by the genius of Irving. Mr. Adams cannot claim to be the successor of Irving, but he has considerable power of picturesque description, and the plot of his story and sketches of character, albeit the colors are laid on too thick in some places and too thin in others, are managed with considerable skill. The story is interesting, some portions of it intensely so. The description of the shipwreck in "Dunmore's Cave," on "No Man's Island," in the Pacific Ocean, is excellent as far as it goes, but Mr. Adams has not made as much of the situation as some writers would have done. The book is handsomely printed and bound, and it is embellished with a number of fine designs by Mr. A. R. Waud.

—From D. Ashmead we have received several of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s publications.

The fifth volume of the "Library" edition of Charles Dickens' works contains "Oliver Twist," "Great Expectations," "Bleak House," and "Pictures from Italy." The edition will be completed in six volumes; and considering the attractive binding, the good paper, and clear type, and the exceedingly low price—$1·75 per volume—it is one of the cheapest and most desirable published. Appleton's 25 cent edition of the Waverley novels is also to be commended for its cheapness. The latest issue of this series contains "The Betrothed" and "The Highland Widow." The set will be completed in twenty-five volumes, nineteen of which have been published. The novels are printed on the same kind of paper and with the same type as the "Library" edition of Dickens, and $6, the price of the entire series, is marvellously low.

Messrs. Appleton & Co. are also publishing a popular edition of the standard poets, at fifty cents per volume. We have received Cary's translation of Dante's "Divine Comedy." The interest in Dante is increasing every day, and for poetical students Cary's version is to be recommended as one of the best. Until Mr. Longfellow's appeared Cary's was the favorite, and in spite of the literal accuracy of Longfellow, the older translation will not be likely to lose its popularity. Many of the most important passages are rendered with great felicity by Cary, and his smooth, flowing blank verse renders his version of the poem easy reading. The edition before us contains a life of Dante, a chronological view of his age, copious notes, and a full index. The extremely low price of the book, fifty cents, places it within the means of all.

—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us the "New Cook Book," which housekeepers will find to contain receipts for preparing all manner of dishes, with valuable information about purchasing meats, fish, poultry, and other matters of interest.

—*Sloan's Architectural Review* for January contains a great amount of matter interesting not only to architects but to the general reader. The editors, in their New Year's greeting, congratulate themselves on the success of their magazine, and they promise that no efforts on their part shall be spared to keep it up to the highest standard of excellence in the future. The table of contents of the January number presents an attractive variety, and the illustrations are numerous and good.

THE PULPIT.

The Humor of the Clergy—An Entertaining Book of Theological Anecdotes.

From a recent London publication, entitled "Curiosities of the Pulpit and Pulpit Literature," edited by Thomas Jackson, prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, we take the following selections:—

THE CAPUCHIN'S SERMON.

A Capuchin, preaching a Lent lecture at the great cathedral of St. Stephens, at Vienna, is said to have startled his audience by a fearful narration, somewhat to the following effect:—

"There was once a huge and wealthy monastery in this duchy. Its vineyard produced rich and well-flavored wine. Its barns were filled with all manner of store. Fat beeves chewed the cud in its meadows. Carp by thousands were leaping in its fish-ponds. The neighboring trout stream was the pride of the monks and the envy of every other religious house in Germany. Well, the reverend fathers ate, drank, and were merry. They never kept a Lenten fast. They were utterly unconscious of the pangs of hunger or the humiliations of penury, so they never fed the famishing or clothed the naked. They had more wine than they required for the mass, and not enough to turn their mills with, so they caroused from night till morning, and from morning to night. One solemn day, a day of penitence and prayer, according to the rules of their order, they were indulging in wild uproar and revelry. The refectory echoed with snatches of licentious song, and laughter following some double-edged jibe. Suddenly a loud knock was heard at the outer door, knock, knock, knock. The janitor went to open it, and was startled by the apparition of a thin, tall man, his skull bones scarcely covered with the parchment skin stretched over them. He was attired in the frock of the order, but the shape was antiquated, with material scarcely to be recognized; it was, moreover threadbare and moth-eaten. He asked, in hollow and sepulchral tones, for admittance. The janitor was alarmed, and shutting the gate on the stranger, went to seek instructions from the superior. 'There stands at the gate an odd, queer man, who asks for admittance. He wears the frock of our order, but' —— 'No *buts*,' said the abbot: 'let him in. We must show hospitality to the brethren; place him a chair by my side, fill him a goblet of wine, and fetch forthwith knife, platter, and pastry.' The strange monk was introduced; he bowed; he took his seat; but his head was covered with his cowl, and he ate not a morsel, he drank not a drop. In a few minutes more knocks were heard at the gate; knock, *knock*, KNOCK! Again the janitor approached, trembling, and faltered forth: 'O sir, there are hundreds and hundreds of these thin monks before the gate, demanding admittance!' 'Let them all in! We've wine enough to last till the millennium!' So in they came, crowding the refectory. The hall was crammed; the vestibule, the steps of the pulpit, where the reader edified the brethren while they dined; the pulpit itself, and many stood on the book-board half poised in the air. Then there arose a distant sound as of crackling, crackling, crackling; a deadly odor as of flesh burning, mingled with sulphurous steam. The living monks were filled with consternation. Their knees smote together, and their tongue clave to the roof of their mouth, for they felt that they were in the presence of the dead. Then uprose the first ghost that had appeared, and said, 'Brethren, I was once the abbot of this ancient and venerable house. I ate, drank, I caroused, I never worshipped. In my heart I neither feared God nor regarded man; and now I am tormented in the flames. These were my companions; they led a similar life of gluttony and lust, and they are, in like manner, tormented. But we must glorify the Lord even in the fire! So sing, brethren, *Gloria Patria, et Filio, et Spiritu Sancto.*' The spectres hissed out an awful Gregorian tone, concluding with *Amen*. A loud clap of thunder accompanied the strain, and when it was finished the strange guests had disappeared—the refectory contained only the living monks. They repented; they did works meet for repentance. They sold their cellar of wine, and rebuilt their church with great magnificence. They founded an hospital. They fed the poor. They nursed the plague-stricken in the year of the great pestilence. They died in the odor of sanctity, and let us hope that they will find mercy in that day."

A BRIEF DISCOURSE.

A French Capuchin, on the festival of St. James, had to pronounce a panegyric on that saint. As he was rather late, the attendant priests, who feared that he would make a long sermon, and so weary the congregation, entreated him to abridge it. The monk mounted the pulpit, and addressing the people, said:—"My brethren, twelve months ago I preached an eulogy on the eminent apostle whose festival you this day celebrate. As I doubt not but that you were all very attentive to me, and as I have not learned that he has done anything new since, I have nothing to add to what I said at that time." He then pronounced the blessing, and descended from the pulpit.

FATHER ANDRE'S HUMOR.

A popular but somewhat grotesque French preacher of the seventeenth century, being of small stature, was called by his bishop *le petit fallot*, a word signifying equally a *lantern* and a *jackanapes*. Having to preach before the prelate, André determined to notice this; so he took for his text, "Ye are the light of the world." Then addressing the bishop, he said, "*Vous êtes, Monseigneur, le grand fallot de l'église, et nous sommes que les petits fallots.*"

In one of his sermons he compared the four doctors of the Latin Church to the four kings of cards. "St. Augustine," said he, "is the king of hearts, for his great charity; St. Ambrose is the king of clubs (*trefle*) by the flowers of his eloquence; St. Gregory is the king of diamonds for his strict regularity; and St. Jerome is the king of spades (*pique*) for his piquant style."

The Duke of Orleans once dared Father André to employ any ridiculous expressions about him. This, however, our good father did very adroitly. He addressed him thus:—"*Foin de vous, monseigneur, foin de moi, foin de tous les auditeurs.*" He saved himself by taking for his text the 7th verse of the 10th chapter of Isaiah, where it is said all the people are grass—*foin* in French signifying hay, and being also an interjection—*fie upon!*

FATHER SERAPHIN.

Father Seraphin was strongly commended by La Bruyère as a preacher thoroughly worthy of participating in the uninterrupted apostolical succession. The first time that the Father preached before King Louis XIV, he said to the monarch, "Sire, I am not ignorant of the custom, according to the prescription of which I ought to pay you a compliment in my discourse. This I hope your Majesty will be graciously pleased to dispense with; for I have been searching for a compliment in the Scriptures, and unhappily I have not been able to find one."

FATHER MAILLARD.

Of Maillard, a priest of the same epoch, we are told that in one edition of his sermons the words "Hem, hem," are written in the margin, to mark the places where, according to the custom of those days, the preacher was at liberty to stop and cough.

"Being once requested to announce a collection in behalf of a young lady to enable her to take the veil, he said, before the commencement of his sermon, 'My beloved brethren, I commend to your charity a young gentlewoman who has not enough to enable her to make a vow of poverty.'

"Preaching during the whole of Lent, in a town where he was not once invited to partake of a morsel of dinner, he said, in his farewell sermon, 'I have preached against every vice, except that of too much attachment to the pleasures of the table. This vice is by no means prevalent in a single person whom I address, and therefore I need not denounce it.'"

BOURDALOUE VS. FATHER H——.

Father H—— told a French writer one day that when Bourdaloue preached at Rouen every artisan shut up his shop, the merchants quitted the exchange, the lawyers their courts, and the physicians their patients, and gathered round this celebrated preacher. "When I preached there," says Father H——, "the year following, I restored everything to its proper order. Neither the merchant quitted his business nor the lawyer his court," etc.

JOHN LASSENIUS,

the chaplain to the Danish court, who died at Copenhagen in 1692, having for a long time perceived, to his vexation, that during his sermon the greatest part of his congregation fell asleep, suddenly stopped, pulled a shuttlecock out of his pocket, and began to play with it in the pulpit. A circumstance so extraordinary naturally attracted the attention of that part of the congregation who were still awake. They jogged those who were sleeping, and in a short time everybody was lively, and looking to the pulpit with the greatest astonishment. This was just what Lassenius wished; for he immedtately began a most severe castigatory discourse, saying:—"When I announce to you sacred and important truths, you are not ashamed to go to sleep, but when I play the fool you are all eye and ear!"

A curious habit is recorded of Lassenius. He used to stop in the middle of his sermon and take a glass of wine or other cordial. This practice is being revived by some Nonconformist ministers in London, who have a tumbler of water by their side in the pulpit. An old minister says that this is owing to the excessive *dryness* which characterizes them in preaching.

TITLES OF SERMONS.

Some seventeenth and eighteenth century sermons were strange, not to say comical and irreverent. One was called "The Shop of the Spiritual Apothecary." Others were:—"Sixpennyworth of the Divine Spirit," "Some fine Biscuits Baked in the Oven of Charity, Carefully Conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation;" "Baruch's Sore Gently Opened and the Salve Skillfully Applied;" "The Church's Bowel Complaint;" "The Snuffers of Divine Love;" "The Spiritual Mustard Pot to make the Soul Sneeze with Devotion;" "A Pack of Cards to Win Christ," etc.; "A Spiritual Spicerie, containing Sundrie Sweet Tractates of Devotion and Piety," written by Richard Brathwaite, published in 1638, with an odd quotation from Canticles, c. i. 12, and c. v. 13; "The White Wolfe, a sermon," 1627; "The Nail Hit on the Head," 1644; "The Wheel Turned," 1647;" "Love and Fear, a marriage sermon," 1668. "Two Sticks made one," sermon, 1691. "The Divine Lanthorne," 1686. "The Best Fee Simple," 1657. "Crumbs of Comfort for Chickens of Grace." And again, "Deep things of God, or milk and strong meat containing spiritual and experimental remarks and meditations, suited to the cases of babies, young men, and fathers," etc., 12mo. 2s. boards, Matthews, 1788. "A box of precious ointment for souls' sores." "A Subpœna of the Star Chamber of Heaven," 1623. "A Funeral Handkerchief, to which are added, etc., 1691." "A Divine Balance to weigh religious Fasts in, 1643." "A Cluster of Grapes taken out of the Basket of the Canaanitish woman," 1660.

"Matches lighted at the Divine Fire." "The Gun of Penitence."

VANITY OF CLERICAL AUTHORSHIP.

A poor vicar in a very remote county had, on some popular occasion, preached a sermon so exceedingly acceptable to his parishioners that they entreated him to print it, which, after due and solemn deliberation, he promised to do. This was the most remarkable incident in his life, and he at once set out to London to lend the great enterprise his personal presence. He was recommended to the worthy and excellent Mr. Bowyer. The printer at once inquired how many copies were needed. "Why, sir," returned the clergyman, "I have calculated that there are in the kingdom so many thousand parishes, and that each parish will at least take one, and others more; so that I think we may venture to print about thirty-five or thirty-six thousand copies." The printer bowed, the matter was settled, and the reverend author departed in high spirits to his home. With much difficulty and great self-denial, a period of about two months was suffered to pass, when his golden visions so tormented his imagination that he could endure it no longer, and accordingly wrote to Mr. Bowyer, desiring him to send the debtor and creditor account, most liberally permitting the remittances to be forwarded at Mr. Bowyer's convenience. Judge of the astonishment, tribulation, and anguish excited by the receipt of the following account, or something very much resembling it:—

The Rev. —— Dr.	£.	s.	d.
To printing and paper, 35,000 copies of sermon	785	5	6
Cr. By the sale of 17 copies of said sermon	1	5	6
Balance due to Mr. Bowyer	784	0	0

They who know the character of this most amiable and excellent printer, will not be at all surprised to hear that, in a day or two, a letter to the following purport was forwarded to the clergyman:—

"Rev. Sir:—I beg pardon for innocently amusing myself at your expense, but you need not give yourself uneasiness. I knew better than you could do the extent of the sale of single sermons, and accordingly printed but fifty copies, to the expense of which you are heartily welcome, in return for the liberty I have taken with you, etc. etc."

DOGS AND DOGMAS.

Landseer once painted a celebrated picture called "The Free Church." It represented a congregation of Scottish shepherds with their *collies* or dogs, seated each by his master in the pew. A wag observed on this custom, "I suppose the Presbyterian minister will preach on *dogmatical* theology." A clergyman from a distant part of Scotland came to officiate to one of these shepherd congregations. It is usual in the Presbyterian Kirk for the people to rise when the minister pronounces the final blessing. The shepherds continued seated. The strange minister was scandalized, and sharply exclaimed, "What, is there not enough devotional spirit amongst you to make you rise to receive the blessing?" An old shepherd mounted the pulpit stairs, and whispered in the preacher's ear:—"Meenister, it's just to cheat the doggies." It appeared that directly the congregation rose to receive the final blessing, the *collies* thought the service was over, and rushed through their masters' legs with mighty yelpings into the churchyard.

THE YORKSHIRE CLERGY.

Charlotte Brontë has familiarized the American public with the character of the Yorkshire people. Mr. Jackson tells us something of their religious guardians:—

"The sermons of the most remarkable of these self-taught preachers were sometimes bizarre, grotesque, and, to a highly cultivated and sensitive understanding, ridiculous; but there were specimens among them, never reduced to writing, the memories of which yet live in the breasts of aged Yorkshiremen, that might compare with Dante for sublimity and gloom, or with the rude but impressive sculpture on and around the portals of a mediæval cathedral, for bold word-painting. With a voice of high-pitched recitative, sometimes approaching a scream, with wild and vehement gesticulation, they laid firm grasp, through the power of sympathy and the spell of imagination, on their bucolic auditory. There was no denying one thing—they believed, and therefore they spoke. One of them went by the familiar name of 'Our Billy.' He has been known to take a pair of scales into the pulpit, and to literally weigh in the balance the several characters he described. He once summoned a lost spirit from the grave to give an account of the manner of his life, solemnly inviting him to take his place in the front seat of the gallery, behind the clock, that he might be better seen and heard. The people in the pew started and turned pale, as if they were really conscious of the presence of a departed soul. On one occasion, discoursing on David slaying the Philistine giant with a sling and a stone, he paused for a moment, as though contemplating Goliah's prostrate form, when a burly farmer, sweating with excitement and heat—for the chapel was crammed—could contain himself no longer, but rose and stood on the seat, shouting at the top of his voice:—'Off with his head, Billy; off with his head!'

"Such are a few illustrations of old Yorkshire religious life. The men and their manners have forever passed away; the present age produces none like them—nor can it, for the world moves on and all is changed."

A FRENCH PREACHER.

In "Curiosities of the Pulpit" the following illustration of mediæval preaching is given, on the authority of Father Faber, once a clergyman of the Church of England:—

"Once upon a time, as story-tellers say, there was a great missioner in France, of the name of Morcain. Now it came to pass that this great missioner was going to give a mission in a certain French town, whose inhabitants were very much opposed to missions. The devil did not at all relish the prospect of the aforesaid M. Morcain; and, after due deliberation, entered into the ouvriers of this French town, and inspired them with a design quite worthy of himself. They met together, and they were not few in number, and they set out with their arms bare, and their teddy-tiler caps upon their heads, as nice a specimen of sansculottism as may well be conceived. The reader may divine the interior life of this procession, which marched out to salute in somewhat peculiar fashion the approaching missionary. They advanced along the road chanting a parody of the popular song—

"'C'est l'amour, l'amour, l'amour,
Qui mene le monde a la ronde,'

to this effect:—

"'C'est le Morcain, le Morcain, le Morcain,
Qui damne le monde a la ronde.'

"The unsuspecting missioner came quietly along in his vehicle, very likely getting up his evening discourse, when, lo and behold! he is in the middle of this delectable crowd. However, a Frenchman is not often at fault. Forthwith he descends from the carriage, jumps into the middle of the crowd, takes hold of their hands, and commences dancing in the most brilliant style, at the same time joining in the chorus with right good will, 'C'est le Morcain, le Morcain.' Away he goes dancing and singing, and his sansculottes with him, till they reach the door of the church, into which he also dances, irreverent fellow! and the crowd after him. But there he is on his own ground, and straightway he mounts the pulpit and breaches a most tremendous fire-and-brimstone sermon, at the end of which he proclaims that if, during the whole course of the mission any one who has sung that song wants to go to confession, he has only to cry out, 'Monsieur, j'ai chanté le Morcain,' and he shall be heard immediately, before any one else. No waiting for turns. No weary delay. No besieging the missioner's confessional for hours. No, he has gained an immediate hearing. And so it was. Ever and anon, during the mission, from the outermost edge of huge crowds of women and others, no matter what was going on, came in a loud voice the appointed signal, 'Monsieur, j'ai chanté le Morcain.' No sooner said than done. It is as though he were some royal personage. A passage is formed through the red sea of people for him: every one else gives way; no one claims his turn; it is a bargain; it is fun and consolation and earnestness all in one; and there is 'Monsieur, j'ai chanté le Morcain;' foreshadowing his own arrival and acceptance one day at his Saviour's feet in heaven, in tears at the feet of him who thus knew how to be all things to all men that by any means he might gain some."

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PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 20, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Luddington, C. Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 2.

From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; in such positions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.

Separate bids will be invited and will be entertained for transporting the same to and from the following points, viz: [illegible] at the rate cents for every 100 pounds for the [illegible] and not [illegible] miles, as in the foregoing [illegible]

[illegible] CHARKER
[illegible] STREET, Garland, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM FORT HAYS

to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE

to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland and Union.

The transportation herein advertized for must be wholly by wagon.

Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

The weight to be transported will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a deposit of $2000 (notes or certified check payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded, to execute in due form such contract.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No. 3, $100,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," or "3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point or points of his route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri.

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The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies absolutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—

Thomas T. Tasker,	S. Morris Wain,
James B. Longacre,	John B. McCreary
Arthur G. Coffin,	J. B. Lippincott,
John M. Maris,	James Long,
William Divine,	James Hunter,
John A. Wright,	E. H. Worne,

10 24mm3m Charles Spencer.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. S. Mahony,	Benjamin Rush,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8,28]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss 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, on 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 in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 20]

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 1 27]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,592·82
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·26
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$38,692·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 1 12]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING Agents,
11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 26 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, January 9.
ETNA, Tuesday, January 12.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 16,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 3 3]
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company. Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 12 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign o the Golden Lamb,

ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF
FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [826m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The