THE "MOLLUSCA." A Lecture delivered last Friday Evening, before the Young Men's Christian Association, by the Rev. E.

R. Bendie, D. D. ESPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. On Friday evening last the Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D., delivered an exceedingly interesting and eloquent lecture before the Young Men's Chris-Mon Association. His subject embraced that division of the animal kingdom known as the Mollusca. Our report of the lecture was unavoidably crowded out of Saturday's Evening PELEGRAPH by the pressure of other matter; but our readers can rest assured that it has lost by this short delay. Dr. Beadle ad-

dressed his audience as follows:-Ladies and Gentlemen:—Natural History is now a science. It is no longer the "harmiess enthusiast" who wanders through forest and field, or drills into rocky beds, or sinks his dredge into the sea. The most gifted minds, and the best trained intellects, are earnest workers in these fields. Nor can the pursuit of Natural History be regarded any longer as a mere amusement or pleasant recreation, or be used to fill up the wastes of time, and give dig-nity to leisure and idleness; it must be regarded as a study which demands earnest thought and persistent purpose.

The Study of Nature.

We are surrounded by facts, by creations, by regions unexplored, by wonders unexplained. A pebble or a plant, an insect or an atom, a drop of water, or the animalculæ which find a home and a grave in it, may arrest our atten-tion and challenge our thought. It we hold rightfully our place in the scale of being, we must be careful observers. We are in this world to see, and to see aright. We must have an earnest fellowship with nature in all her works; we must be in accord with the creations around us, and make them our com-panions and friends. We are searchers for knowledge and truth, and need have no fear to grapple with fact. No shrinking timidity should characterize our investigations, We may walk with brow erect and eye elate where nature opens her fields and swings wide her gates. We are to guard only against presumption and self-concert. The profoundest philosopher will find many places where he must walk softly with unsandalled foot and un covered head. All true research is but an effort to bring us into closer alliance with the true, the beautiful, and the good. We study nature, because nature is the utterance of the Creator. The universe itself is but an expression of God; these material configurations of the heavens are but the forms in which God has clothed His thought. His speech is creation, and we are to hear and to interpret its voice.

Life at the Bottom of the Sea. Possessed of life, we are surrounded with life. Earth, air, and sea teem with being. These lives are our contemporaries. They share with us, they are objects of the Creator's care, and should partake of our thought and sympathy There is hife in the sea, life everywhere. If you take up a fragment of the Gulf-weed, sargossum vutgare, floating in mid-ocean, it swarms with life. Minute molluses cluster in its cells and cling to its branches. The floating fragment o a broken ship, or of a seamen's chest, or of some cabin-boy's toy thrown overboard, is seized upon and made the home of life. If you sink your dredge three hundred fathoms deep, you bring to the surface manifold and beautiful forms of life. If you send down the deep-sea lead fourteen hundred fathoms, an approximation to two miles, you still find life; and the sea bottom at these amazing depths richly abounds with animated creatures, who gambol and sport as if living in the sunlight of upper day. If you wander along the shore, you will find sheltered in corallines and sponges, in fuci and confervæ, myriads of bivalve shells whose diameters will not exceed that of a mustard seed; and it you will take up a drop of water from some lake, or pond, or stagnant pool, or wayside ditch, and apply your highest magnifying power, you shall be met with the astounding fact that 500,000,000 monads may dwell in it safely and not jostle

Ocean! This great and wide sea! Emblem of Infinitude! with its acres of barrenness on which no cities can be built, no roadways perfected, no foot of traveller press-with its garnered wealth, its unmeasured depths, its tombs, its multitudinous life-how shall we comprehend it! By careful observations, made at various points and by different individuals, we have accumulated a vast array of facts, and are now enabled, by more extended and more reliable data, to build where others projected, and to demonstrate where the wisest only guessed. Experiments extending through years of time and over wide ranges of latitude may be expressed in a single seutence; soundings occupying many months, and involving vast labor and expense, may be summed up in two or three paragraphs—but these paragraphs reveal whole realms of truth, and settle questions that have remained unanswered since the beginning of the world. We now know much of the sea. We have explored many of its depths, and can locate, with some degree of certainty, much of its fauma. Much yet remains to be discovered, and the time will doubtless come when, with improved instruments for dredging and sounding, and with the application of steam to machinery invented for these purposes, we shall be able to explore the deep-sea bottom and map out its boundaries with as much accuracy as we now survey and map out the land above the waters.

Two facts bearing upon our present subject are fully established .- First, that the most delicate and fragile animal can live and thrive, and manifest the greatest activity, at great depths under the sea. From a depth of three hundred fathoms, or eighteen hundred feet, where the pressure of the water is more than eight thousand pounds to the square inch, more than fifty distinct species of animal life have been dredged up. And secondly, it has been settled that the absence of light at great sea depths has no effect in diminishing the color of marine fauna. The animal disturbed in his muddy bed three hundred fathoms down, and brought to the surface, reveals as deep a red as the animal of the same species captured in the shallow waters near the shore. Then, if the most delicate structures are so furhished, or so adjusted to their place that they can survive under the enormous pressure of the water at three hundred fathoms, and if the light is not essential to perfect or preserve their color at this great depth, what shall hinder us om declaring that animal life may extend to the profoundeest depths of the ocean, and that every acre, hay, every rood of the deep sea bottom, swarms with its appropriate life?

The Kingdom of Mollusks.

My theme to-night may be announced in a single word—Mollusca. These constitute a sub-kingdom in the animal world, and stand second in the four great sub-divisions—Vertebrata, Mollusca, Articulata, and Radiata. In this sub-kingdom are classes differing one from another, perhaps in equal degree with the class of the Vertebrata, the highest and noblest forms of animal life. In number of species and individuals the Mollusca far exceed the Verte-brate animals, and through all geological from the earliest dawn of animal life down to the latest developments, have played a far more important part in the organization and economy of our globe. Holding such a place, presenting such a vast amount of material, and opening such a wide range of observation, he must be a bold and skilful naturalist who shall attempt to give even the most important facts, or a tithe of the necessary details of the subject, within the compass of a single hour. If I can but swing open some humble gate, through which you may pass into these wide fields, and inspire you with a desire to walk there as personal observers, beholding the glories of the Creator's handiwork, and gathering rich spoil, I shall be

Mollusca is a term applied to soft animals, being derived from the Latin word mollis, or "soft." It embraces those animals in which the body is neither supported upon the internal

bony form or skeleton, as in the Vertebrates protected by an external coriaccous or leathery tegument, as in the Articulates. In common language, they are called "shell fish," with little propriety, however, as they are not always provided with shells, and differ as much from the fish as fish differs from a man.

The science which includes the study of molluses is practically called mahaclogy,

meaning the study of soft animals. Coricho-logy, a word in common use, is objectionable, as it is applicable only to the shell or house in which the snimal lives; whereas many of the mollusca are very active, and get on farough

Naturalists give to the mollusca the second place and rank in the animal kingdom.
In doing this, it is not intended to convey the idea that the vertebrates, which are placed first, are more periect creatures than the radiates which are placed last. It has pleased the Creator to represent and multiply life on the earth under four grand forms or systems. The highest types of each plan of creation has, however, exhibited the highest possible perfection of constitution agreeable to that plan; and the mollusca, then, are as absolutely perfect, considering the adaptability of their structure and functions to their mode of life, and have their appointed share in the economy of nature, as well as the vertebrates.

The Classification of Mollusks. Comprehended in the great molluscan type of life are five sub-types, or classes, designated as such partly from the positions of the feet or of locomotion, as follows:-I. Cephalopoda. In which the feet or arms

encircle the head. II. Gasteropoda. In which the ventral por-tion of the body torms a creeping disk or foot. III. Pteropoda. So-called from wing-like expansions proceeding from the head and used for swimming. Bracktopoda. These are characterized by

two labiai processes, or arms, or citia, which can be protruded or withdrawn at pleasure, and are used for creating currents in the neighborhood of the mouth, and thus secure food V. Conchifera. These are ordinary bivalve mollusca, which have their shells applied one on each side of the body.

Characteristics of the Classes. The first three of these classes are encephalous, provided with distinct heads, and generally with organs of locomotion. They are provided also with a univalve shell, which is comparatively small and rudimentary in most of the cephalopods, they being swift and powerful creatures, which need no protection of this character. With most of the gasteropods, the shell forms a complete armor, into which the animal can entirely withdraw upon the approach of danger. A difference of habit, coincident with this structural dissimilarity, might be readily imagined; for the cepholopods, chang-ing their location at pleasure and moving with great celerity, are predatory and mostly yoop-hagous, or flesh-eaters; while many of the gastropods are phytophagus, or vegetable eaters, though provided with jaws for holding their food and tongues armed with numerous spinous

processes which are used in trituration.
The last two classes of molluses (Brachiopods Conchifera) are acephalous, having no head, and with but limited powers of locomotion when it is present at all.

For the most part the species are sedentary, or attached without the ability to change their location. As they are therefore more liable to the predatory attacks of raiders, they are provided with heavier armaments for defense.

The Cephalopods.

I remember that there were wide differences existing between the classes of molluses. If you will compare the gigantic cephaloid, with its well-formed head, huge eyes, and powerful arms, swift, strong, and affectionate to the last degree, embracing everything that comes within its reach, and loving unto the death-the hero of mythology and romance; the fiend that torments the diver of the Bast and swimmer of the West: the pirate who does not scruple to drag down ships and feed upon the luckless mariners who sail them. If you will compare this fierce caunibal with the soft mass of quivering, jelly-like flesh which lies within the open valve of an oyster. without head, or arm, or foot, and totally incapable of locomotion or delense, you may gain some idea of the wide range of organiza-

tion embraced in molluscan life. He who has sailed in the Southern seas, or even in the Carribeau or eastern Atlantic, or Mediterranean, and beheld with wonder and awe the buge waves rolling in the darkness of night, crested with flame, or tossing as billows of fire, or the softer and more beautiful phosphoresence which breaks under the prow of the ship moving upon a gentle sea, or flashes with every dip of the oar in some quiet harbor, will scarcely believe that these minute winged mol-luscs hold affinity with the gaudy hued bulinii (Curinus), which adorn like rich fruit the foliage of the Philippine Island breeze, or the Achatenai of Africa (a reticulate) or the West Indies (a faciata), or who would at first per-ceive the femily relationship between the ceive the family relationship between these last and this terrible bore from whom Brunel took his idea of boring the Thames tunnel (which is itself a bore), and who "cuts up" in such a way that more ship timber is destroved by him than by tempest and shipwreck combined, and who has more than once threatened Holland with an invasion more terrible than that which resulted in the actual possession by the Dutch; or, with his fragile and dainty cousin, the Pholas, famous miner and sapper that he is, who, without visible tools and without noise, runs his drifts and galleries through ramparts of limestone and even piers of granite, whose flesh is as soft as an oyster, and whose shell may be crushed between the

thumb and finger.
The Cephalopod, whose outstretched arms measure eight feet across, is truly gigantic compared with the Helixpornatia, a dozen or two of which make a delicious meal for the Italian or the oriental. Or to compare land shells alone. Were you travelling in the dense forests of Brazil, or climbing the Andes, you might choose worse food than the freshly laid eggs of the Bulmius Oblongus, and yet, if I would pack the egg Helix Minutissinia, a shell common in the extreme Northern States, it would require an extern calculator to tell how many travers. expert calculator to tell how many thousand would be required for the purpose.

The Octopus, or "Man-Sucker,"

The lecturer here gave an account of the structure and habits of some of the molluscous animals. Speaking of the octopi, he said:—A careful observer has recently been watching the octopi in the seas that wash the coast of British Columbia, and as these are the most recent observations, I shall produce them here, premising that the remarks apply to a comparatively high northern latitude (4930), nearly opposite Newtoundiand, instead of tropical seas, where marine life is developed on a much grander scale. The observer is an Englishman. He save:-

'The octopus as seen on our coasts, although even here called a 'mansucker' by the fisher-man, is a mere Tom Thumb as compared with the Brogdignagi proportions he attains in the bays and long inland canals along the east side of Vancouver's Island. The ordinary resting place of this animal is in the wide cleft of a rock. Its modes of locomotion are varied and curious. Using eight arms as paddles, and working them alternately, the central disk re-presenting a boat, octopi row themselves along with an ease and celerity comparable to the many-armed caique of the Bosphorus. They can ramble at will over the sandy roadways mtersecting their submarine parks, and con verting their arms into legs, march on like a

"Gymnasts of the highest order, they climb the slippery ledges as files walk up a window pane. Attaching the many suckers that arm the terrible limbs to the face of the rocks, or the wrack and seaweed, they go about, forward and upward, backward and downward, like massive sloths, or clinging with one arm to the marine aiga, perform a series of trapeze move-ments that Scotland might view with envy.

"I have often, when on the rocks in Esquimaux harbor, watched their proceedings. The water being clear and still, it is just like peering into a huge marine aquarium, crowded with endless varieties of curious sea-monsters.

"In all the little nonic of the harbor, the great sen-wrack (Macrocystie) grows wildly, having a sen-wrack (Mocrocystis) grows wildly, having a straight round siem, that comes up from the byttem often with a stalk three hundred feet leng. Reaching the surface, it spreads out two long tapering leaves that fiont upon the water. This sen-ferest is the favorite hunting ground of the octopi. I do not think the octopus often catches prey on the ground or on the rocks, but waits for it as the spider does. Fastening one arm to a stout stalk, and stiffening out the otherseven, one would hardly know it from the wrack in which it is concealed. Patiently he bides his which it is concealed. Patiently he bides his time, until presently a shoal of hish come gayly on, threading their way through the sea trees, little thinking that this lurking monster is so close at hand. Two or three of them rub against the arms-fatal touch! As though a powerful electric shock had passed through the nsh and stricken it senseless, so does the arm of the octopus paralyze its victim; then winding a sucker-clad cable around the paisied fish, as an elephant winds his trunk around anything to be conveyed to the mouth, he draws the dainty norsel to the centre of the disk, where the beaked mouth seizes upon and soon disposes of

The Indian regards the octopus as a great lelleacy, and is skilful in capturing him. Padding his cance close to the rocks, and quietly pushing aside the wrack, he peers through the crystal water until his practised eye detects an octopus, with great rope-like arms stiffened, waiting patiently for food. Passing his spear, some twelve feet long, carefully through the water until within an inch or two of the centre disk, he plunges it into the mass. Writhing with pain and passion, the octopus coils its terrible arms around the hait,

and now commences the struggle. "Were the octopus once to get its thong-like feeler over the side of the canoe, it could as easily heal it over as a child could a basket. Making the side of the cance a fulcrum, the fisherman raises the monster to the surface, keeping him at a good distance. He is dan-gerous now. If he could get a fast hold on either savage or cance, nothing short of chop ping off the arms piecemeal would be of any avail. With a second spear he strikes the octopus where the arms join the disk. This seems to break down the nervous gangleons supplying motive power, and the arms lose at once their strength and tenscity. Their suckers, which a moment before held on with a force which ten men could not overcome, now relax, and the entire rag hangs a lifeless mass."
The kraken and the colossus, and even the

sea-serpent, may yet be seen, perhaps. If the injusorial animalculæ can aggregate vast stratifications of rock, the molluses heap up mountain ranges that shall defy the waste and wear of ages. If the polyps can build reefs that shall girdle our continent, or form the basis of islands, surely man, who is endowed with the power of thought and speech, who can plan as well as build and prosecute, should be able to rear in our beautiful city a building that shall be adequate to all scientific purposes, and remain a beauty and a joy for many generations.

The Nautillus Pompilius. The lecturer subsequently described the nauti-lus pompilius as follows:-Its texture is composed of two distinct layers, the outer one porcelain-like and opaque, white in color, while the inner layer is pearly. The Chinese and others have availed themselves of this structure to carve a variety of bas-relief pat-terns from the porcelain layer, producing a pleasing effect by using the pearly layer as a background. A similar effect is produced on the cypraea, by the action of acid, thus exhibit-ing landscapes, buildings, verses or nottoes, and they are much prized as lancy articles. The porceiain layer must be altogether re-moved by the action of muriatic acid. The

pearly surface may then be rubbed down carefully with pulverized pumice and soft emery paper, until all the inequalities are removed when an exquisite polish may be almost in-stanly given by rubbing the surface with a paste made of equal parts of sulphuric acle and rotten stone.

The internal arrangement of the shell is rious and instructive. At distances increasing ith its growth septa or pearly layers are thrown across, dividing oil these portions as they suc-cessively become too small to accommodate the animal. A syphuncle or membranous tube runs through the centre of these partitions and chambers, in which the animal is lodged. From thirty to forty of these apartments are formed in the shell, and their use appears to be that in the shell, and their use appears to be that of air-chambers, lessening at convenience the specific gravity of the shell, so as to diminish its retarding influence upon the motions of the molluses. In the fossil genera, the septa, or divisions, were in many cases highly complicated and ornate in struc-ture. These differences in the forms of the septa afford reliable data for the discrimination septa afford reliable data for the discrimination of the species. The shells of the Tetra-hauchiates are extremely elongated narrow cones, which are either straight, as in the genus Bacculites, hook-shaped as in the Hamites, or spiral and discoidal, as in the Ammonites.

The Use Made of Mollusks. After enumerating some of the uses to which the molluses are put, the lecturer said:—To a vast extent do they supply tood for man First and most, the oyster. You are familiar with the animal and the fact. The cuttle-fish are considered a delicacy in France, Italy, and the Fast, as they were by the Greek and Romans. East, as they were by the Greeks and Romans. Scarcely an inhabited coast in the world where numerous species are not eaten. "Clam-bakes" are one, a New England institution, used principally in times of political excitement, for the purpose of securing votes, on the principle, I suppose, that the way to a man's political opinions is down his throat. "Winks" and cockles" are staple articles in all the maritime markets of England. The cardium abounds at Forbay. They may be easily seen at low tide with the red-tubes appearing just above the surface. The people call them "red noses," and they are much prized. Naturalists have not decided whether the constant use of these mollings in the second of the seco

luscs is the secret of so many red noses among the fishermen of that coast. (Laughter.)

The lecturer then spoke of the mechanical and ornamental uses of some of the molluscs, and concluded in the following words:—The molluscs have had something to do with the molluses have had something to do with the past history and present condition of our globe. They are still busy, and will act their part in the great economy.

I doubt not the vertebrata, who are above us in the scale of intelligence and activity, will also nobly fulfil their appointed mission; and so, and in. through the combined efforts of species and in dividuals, the affairs of our world will move steadily on to the destined issue of the end.

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Estate of THOMAS M. ZELL, deceased.
The petition of ANNIE ZELL, widow of said decedent, having been filed, claiming to retain the personal thereto annexed, of the value of \$29000, according to the act of Assembly of Appraised in the schedule the act of Assembly of Appraised in the supplements thereto, Notice is bereby given that the same will be approved by the Court on Saturday, the 3th day of March, 1867, unless exceptions thereto be filed.

Attorney for Petitioner,
Philadelphia, February 21, 1867.

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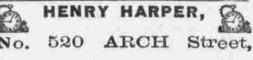
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FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMITION

OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE

COMMONWEALTH.

and certain certificates of indebtedness

for some time past;

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House

of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Penn-sylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby

enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Trea-surer be, and are hereby, authorized and em-

powered to borrow, on the faith of the Com-monwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Com-monwealth for the same, bearing interest at a

monwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and

time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which, loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Audi-

opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certifi-

cate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value, Section 3. The bonds of the State and certifi-cates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be

receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the

same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Common-

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, admin-

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth sec-tion of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the

trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceed-

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions

JOHN P. GLASS,

thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby re-

will be issued in sums of \$50, and such nigher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

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No distinction will be made between bidders

No distinction will be made between bidders

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JANUARY AND JULY-

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN&BROTHER,

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HINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.,

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED:

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Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers,

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania.

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ALL SERIES.

Auditor-General

paying in cash or overque loans,

7 3-10s,

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN LIHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO., \$23,000,000.

DUE IN 1897. INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FINANCIAL.

MEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

FOR NALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on the OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of And whereas, It is desirable that the same the borough of Mauch Chung to the Delaware River at Easten: including their bridge across the said river should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, libertical and franchises apportaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, TREASURER.

RANKING HOUSE

OF AY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made, Stocks bought and sold on Commission, Special business accommodations reserved for 12 24 3m4p

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. 16 Fo. 3d St., | 3 Nassau St.,

Philada. New York. Dealets in Il. F. Feculities and Foteign Exchange, and members of Stack and Gold Exchanges in both cities. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal

U.S. Bonds a Specialty. FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity. Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid. North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate,
Approved the second day of February, one
thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

85.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1887, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. BANKERS, No. 114 South THIRD St.

America.

Bids will be received for \$5,000,000, reimbursa-Bids will be received for \$5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; \$8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and \$10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent, per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of \$50, and such higher remms as desired by the loganers, to be free from NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIO

Nos, 809 and SH CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL, \$500,000-FULL PAID.

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WINES, From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following: WINE BITTERS,

ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
BUCK,
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These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are h recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes. FOR SALE BY

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Sole Agents for the State of Pennsylvania, Ctard, Dupny & Co. Cognac Brandy. Heldsieck & Co. Champagne Wines. Ernest Lausseure Burgundy Wines. Importers of "Harp" Gin, Jamaica Rum, Sherry

Wines, Burgundy Ports, [and London Porter and P. S. PETERSON & CO., Ale. OST OR DESTROYED—A CERTIFICATE
OF STOCK OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION
CANAL COMPANY, No. 1494, in name of JAY
COOKE & Co., for twenty-eight shares, dated June 7,
1822, having been lost or destroyed, application has
been made to the Company for its renewal.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the
same. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL

STOLEN, ON THE 8TH INST., CERTIFICATE No. 226 of Delaware Division Canal Company, dated October 25, 1888, for fifty shares stock in name of Annie L. Atlee: also, Certificate No. 331 of Maryland Gold Mining Company, dated August 81, 1888, for 100 shares stock in masse of Edwin A. Atlee.

2.22 ftust No. 44 N. FIFTE Street