AMERICAN COLLEGES

The Principal Educational Institutions of the United States.

Sketches of Oberlin College, and the University of Michigan.

We continue to-day our series of articles on the principal Colleges of the United States. giving sketches of the following prominent institutions:-

Oberlin College was established at Oberlin, Ohio, in the year 1834, taking its name, as well as the town in which it is located, from Jean Frederic Oberlin, a distinguished French philanthropist, who died in 1826. The Rev. Asa Mahan, Associate Professor of Theology, filled the position of President from 1835 to 1850. The Rev. Charles G. Finney, who has held the Professorship of Theology since 1835, was President from 1851 to 1866, when the Rev. James H. Fairchild, who has been an Associate Professor of Theology since 1858, was elected his suc-

Oberlin College has for years been distinguished throughout the country for the extreme radical sentiments of its professers and students, who contributed not a little to the formation of that state of public opinion in the North which resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860. The institution, which is under the control of the Byangelical Congregationalists, has always been consistent in its radicalism, and from the first there has been no distinction among its students by reason of sex or color. The first class in the theological department graduated in 1836, and contained 14 members. The class of 1841 contained 18 members, the number since then fluctuating below that point, and attaining a total of 240. The first class in the Academic Department graduated in 1837, with 4 members. The class of 1838 rose to 20. Since then, the greatest number of male graduates in any one year has been 23. In 1841, for the first time, the graduating class included 3 ladies. Since then, every graduating class with two exceptions has been composed of the two sexes, on terms of perfect equality. The largest class of ladies was that of 1865, when there were 13, the male members of the class numbering 23, which was also the maximum atained in their department. Altogether 424 gentlemen and 84 ladies, a total of 508, have received the degree of "A. B." from the College. The attendance of students during the past two years has been as follows:-Theological Department:- 1865-66, 1865-66,

Junior Class. College Department:-Seniors. Juniors... Scientific Course.... Seminary:-Gentlemen's Preparatory..511 Ladies' Course .. Ladies' Preparatory... Ladies Preparing for Cot-2 - 991
 Grand Totals
 1145

 Total Ladies
 490

 Total Gentlemen
 655-1145
 1020 484 536-1020 The next annual commencement takes place on Wednesday, August 28.

The University of Michigan, which has within the last few years become, in point of numbers, the first institution of learning in the New World, owes its origin to ig portions of the public lands for its establishment. As early as 1804 one township of land in the present limits of Michigan was set apart for the support of a University, and in 1817 preliminary steps were taken by the Territorial Government for its organization. In 1821 Trustees were appointed, and in 1824 Congress devoted to its support another township, thus making the entire grant over forty-six thou-sand acres, which, by the terms of the act, were to be devoted to "the use and support of a University, and for no other use or pur-pose whatever." On the subsequent admission of Michigan into the Union as a State, one of the first objects to which the attention of the Legislature was turned was the full organization of the projected University. This course was recommended in the report of the Rev. J. D. Pierce, the first State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and on the 18th of March, 1837, an act was passed by the Legislature creating the "University of Michigan." By this act it was provided that the management of the institution should be intrusted to a Board of Regents, to be appointed by the Governor; the latter, together with the Lieutenant-Governor, Chancellor, and Judges of the Supreme Court, being exofficio a member of the Board. The outlines of the three departments of the University—those of Law, of Medicine, and of Literature, Science, and the Arts-were also framed, with provisions for three professorships in the first, six in the second, and fifteen in the third. The permanent location of the Institution was fixed at Ann Arbor, a charming inland city, about forty miles west of Detroit, the Regents receiving, as an inducement, a grant of forty acres of land as the site of the University, So remarkable was the educational scheme then proposed that Chancellor Kent, in his Commentaries," indorses the opinion of Lanman, writing in 1839, in the following words:-"The University of Michigan is said by the learned and elegant historian of that State to be founded on a wider scale, and with a more liberal endowment, than any other on this side of the Atlantic."

Before any of the departments of the University were ready for operation a system of branch schools was adopted, and several institutions of this character were established in different parts of the State. But these were soon after abandoned, and all the resources springing from the sale of the lands donated by Congress were devoted to the building up of the great central college. In 1838 Dr. Asa Gray, now of Harvard University, was elected the first Professor, and assigned to the Chair of Botany and Zoology. He retained this position until 1842, in the meantime visiting Europe and there purchasing about four thousand volumes, as a foundation for the library, by order of the Board of Regents, who had placed \$5000 at his disposal for the purpose. In 1838 Dr. Douglass Houghton was also appointed Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, which position he held until 1845, when he was drowned in Lake Superior, while prosecuting the State geological survey. About the time of the appointment of these two Professors the foundations of one of the largest and most complete cabinets of natural history in the country were laid, by adding to the various collections made by the State geologist and his assistants the large mineralogical collection which was purchased from Baron Lederer, of Austria. The income of the University, however, par-

took of the embarrassments of the times, and

was very scanty and uncertain. The erection of the buildings necessary to the opening of the central institution, the first of which was completed in 1841, and the support of the branches, absorbed the whole of it; and it was branches, absorbed the whole of it; and it was not until a portion was withdrawn from the latter, in 1842, that additional professors could be appointed, and the regular collegiate department thrown open for the admission of students. In the year 1843-44, the institution at length got under way, with 70 students in attendance, in addition to a large number in the preparatory department. The last, however, was soon after wisely abandoned. In 1844-45, the students numbered 74, and the first class, of 11 members, was graduated. Until 1852 the University was without an executive officer, the duties being performed by the members of the Faculty in turn. During this period its progress was far from flattering, this period its progress was far from flattering, and gave but little promise of the brilliant future. The greatest number of students was in 1846-47, when there were 93 in attendance, and 12 in the graduating class. The class of 1849, however, rose to 23, arthough the whole number of students fell In 1850 the Medical Department was established, with 95 students in attendance; and in 1851 the degree of "Doctor of Medicine" was conferred upon 6 graduates. In 1852 the number of students in this department had increased to 159, and the number of graduates to 27. Such were the beginnings of what is now the largest school of medicine in the United States.

Previous to 1851, the Regents had been apcointed by the Governor of the State, subject to the confirmation of the Senate. But in the amended Constitution of this year, the organization of the University was made a part of the fundamental law of the State, and it was provided that the Regents should henceforth be elected by the people, each Senatorial dis-trict in the State being entitled to one member of the Board, who was to remain in office for six years. This provision remains unchanged to this day, with the exception that, by an amendment to the Constitution adopted in 1862, the number of Regents is restricted to eight, all of whom are elected at large for eight years, the terms of office of two of them expiring every alternate year. It was immediately after the first of the above modifications in the government of the institution had gone into effect, that the Regents, upon careful deliberation, filled the office of Chancellor by the election of the Rev. Henry P. Tappan, D. D., LL. D., who entered upon the discharge of his duties in December, 1852. Dr. Tappan is an eminent divine of the

Presbyterian Church, and was well qualified for the position, having devoted himself for years with great earnestness to the study of iniversity education in all its bearings and requirements. He had, moreover, acquired considerable reputation, abroad as well as at considerable reputation, abroad as well as at home, by his metaphysical writings, and had for some years held a Professorship in the University of the city of New York. From his accession to the Chancellorship of the University to his dismissal by the Board of Regents in 1863, he devoted himself with untiring zeal to the task of building up this seat of learning in the West; and so great was his success that in the course of these ten years he success that in the course of these ten years he raised the institution from the lowest rank of Western Colleges to the third position in the country in point of numbers. At an early period in his administration difficulties occurred between him and the Board of Regents, some of the Professors taking sides with the latter. The dispute culminated in the summer of 1863, when the Board, just as their term of office was expiring by limitation of the Constitution, relieved Dr. Tappan from the Chancellorship, and elected in his place the Rev. Erastus O. Haven, D. D., LL. D., a popular New England divine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Haven had been connected with the University as a Professor from 1852 to 1856, and had then been held in high estimation by all who came in contact with him. If he had been made Chancellor under any ordinary circumstances, it is probable that his former popularity would have rendered the task before him comparatively easy. But the removal of Dr. Tappan raised a storm throughout the State, and, in fact, throughout the whole Northwest, for the students and their friends were to be found in almost every town in that section of the country. Meetings were held by them on all sides, and remonstrances against Dr. Tappan's removal and petitions for his restoration poured in upon the new Board of Regents on their accession to office in January, 1864. In the meantime Dr. Haven had entered upon the discharge of his duties, finding them anything but pleasant for the first year or two. The new Regents, however, made no change in the management of the University, and all the students who had entered the different departments during the administration of Dr. Tappan having now completed their courses, the new regime encounters less opposition and is more efficient than it was at first. The prosperity of the University, happily, was not interfered with by the change, as during the four years of Dr. Hayen's term of office the number of students

has risen from 654 to 1255. In the fall of 1859, the Law Department was fully organized, the students numbering 92 the first year, and the graduating class of 1860 containing 54 members. Within the brief period of eight years, this has become the largest law school in the country, the number of students in attendance during 1866 -67 being 395, of whom 153 were in the senior or graduating class. The wonderful increase in the number of students in the various departments is shown in the following table:-Academic. Medical, Law, Total,

	1850-51 64 1856-54 93 1854-55 155 1856-57 212 1859-60 268 1862-63 268 1864-65 279 1865-66 354	95 151 138 167 167 252 417 467	92 135 258 385	159 244 288 470 527 654 954 1205	
1	1806 67				
	Academic Depart Seniors	ment:— 1866	-67.	1885-66. 43 41 59 98 70 47-853	
	Seniors	153	895 525	114 271-885 467	
	Totals Right different	degrees are r	255 1097 conf	1205 berred by	

rees are now conferred by the University, as follows:-

"Bachelor of Arts," upon those who complete the regular four years' classical course; "Bachelor of Science," upon those who complete the regular four years' scientific course, which is parallel with the classical, the students of the same classes in the two divisions reciting together, when they are pursuing the same branch of study;

"Mining Engineer," upon those who com-plete the course in the School of Mines, extending through two years; "Civil Engineer," upon those who complete the prescribed course, extending through four

"Master of Arts," upon those who have

taken the degree of "Bachelor of Arts" at the University, or some other institution, and pursue a specified course of study extending the exception of a few old bills, and with brough one year, as well as upon graduates of the University of three years' standing;
"Master of Science," upon those who have
taken the degree of "Bachelor of Science," on

the same terms; and "Bachelor of Laws" and "Doctor of Medi-

cine," according to the usual practice.

Previous to 1857 the graduating classes in the Academic department fluctuated between nine and twenty-three, averaging fifteen, of whom about one-third were in the scientific course. The class of 1857 numbered 34; that of 1858, 48; and that of 1862, 55. At this point the classes were much diminished by the outbreak of the war, a large number of the students enlisting in the Federal army, and a very few, who were from the Southwestern States, taking sides with the Rebellion. The graduating class of 1864 contained only twenty-six members, but the numbers have again increased, as seen in the above tables. The whole number of degrees conferred in the Academic department, up to the present time.

Previous to 1864, the graduating classes in the Medical department ranged between twenty and fifty, but since that date they have risen

to seventy and over, the whole number of graduates being about 640.

The growth of the Law School has been so remarkable that we give the numbers in each

raduating cl	lass, as follows:	
Year. 860.	No. Year. 24 1865.	No. 80
861, 862	PROPERTY AND VALUE OF PROPERTY AND VALUE OF THE PROPERTY.	107
863	71 Total	571

After deducting from the grand total about 25 names, the number which received degrees in two departments, the total number of alumni of the University at present is a little

The resources of the University are principally the income derived from the proceeds of the sale of the public lands donated to the institution by Congress. The University is in reality a great free school, and the charges for tuition are merely nominal. Until within a year or two an initiation fee of ten dollars was required of every student on his first entrance, and the only additional charges were an annual tax of five dollars for incidental expenses, as long as he remained in any of the departments. The initiation fee has recently been raised to twenty-five dollars in cases where the student is not a resident of the State of Michigan, while the annual charges in all cases have been increased to ten dollars. This difference in the initiation fee is the only discrimination made between residents of the State and nonresidents. The annual income of the University is about \$60,000, of which \$35,000 comes from the proceeds of the Congressional grant. The annual expenses approach the receipts very closely, and some years exceed them by a few hundred dollars. Years ago the University narrowly escaped becoming by far the wealthiest college corporation in the country. A portion of the lands donated by Congress for its support were located on the site of the city of Toledo, Ohio; and if the institution had retained the title to them, its endowment would now have amounted to millions of dollars. But in consequence of the boundary troubles between Michigan and Ohio, which culminated in the dispute known as "the Toledo war," the State taxes were not regularly paid, and the title, as a consequence,

passed into other hands. Some idea of the variety of courses of study which are presented by the University can be gathered from what has already been said. The scientific course of four years' duration, which differs from the classical course only in the substitution of the modern languages, history, the higher mathematics, and natural science for the languages and literature of Greece and Rome, is becoming more and more popular. This is shown by the fact that, while in the class of 1867, containing 37 members, there were but 10 scientific and 4 engineering students, in the class of 99 members which entered the University in 1866 there were 41 students who selected the scientific course. The facilities for the study of the more practical branches are not excelled by those of any other institution in the country. The cabinets of natural history are very large, and as complete as any in the United States, and the large refracting telescope in the observatory equals in power that at Har-vard University. The laboratory of Chemis-try, Pharmacy, and Toxicology is unequalled in size and completeness, the numbers given above as pursuing the study of chemistry being those only who are devoted to that branch, to the exclusion of all others. The general library of the University contains over 16,000 volumes, and is being largely increased by annual purchases. The law library is also very complete, and has recently been increased by the valuable collection of legal works donated by the Hon. Richard Fletcher, one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Mas-

sachusetts. The University is characterized by two peculiarities. No honors are conferred at the commencements, all the members of the graduating classes standing upon a perfect equality. The spurious emulation which marks college life in other institutions is therefore avoided, and the system thus far has worked so well that the authorities contemplate making no change in it. There are, likewise, no dormitories connected with the University, each student being permitted to lodge and board where he pleases. The result of this is a more manly bearing on the part of the young men who are thus entrusted with an oversight of their own conduct. Whenever any one violates the confidence thus reposed in him, he is summarily brought to account by the faculty of his department. The evils growing out of the common practice in this country of conferring honorary degrees without the proper discrimination, have also been avoided by the University. Until the late commencement, which occurred on the 26th of June, the Faculties and Regents have persistently refused to honor any one but a regular student with a diploma. This rule has for once been waived in favor of the Hon. Andrew D. White, for several years Professor of History in the University, and at present a member of the State Senate of New York, and President of Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., who, at the late commencement, was made a "Doctor of Laws."

For several years past there have been persistent efforts to secure the establishment of a chair of Homocopathy in the Medical School, and the admission of ladies to all the depart ments of the University; but these have invariably failed, although the State Legislature has recently taken the matter in hand. By the express provisions of the constitution, however, the Regents are entrusted with the sole management of the institution; and as they have just prenounced against both these innovations, the excitement attending the discussion of these measures has somewhat subsided, and the future of the University of Michigan is as promising as its past has been

snecessful. [Owing to a pressure upon our columns we are obliged to defer the conclusion of this series of sketches for a few days.]

The Japanese have at last left us, and with the exception of a few old bills that have escaped the notice of the indefatigable chiffonier, the eye is no longer greeted with a sight of the quaint and oftentimes hideous pictures which used to ornament the fences and show boards of the city, to enlighten the public upon the style of the performance they would witness by paying a visit to these wonderful athletes and ingglers.

paying a visit to these wonderful athletes and jugglers.

They have passed from us; but their praise will be sounded for many a day to come by those who witnessed them, and particularly by the juvenile part of our population. Little "All-R ght" and little "Tommy" have made for the emselves a lasting name and fame, and would be as warmly welcomed were they to appear again as their hearts could desire. Before the departure of the above-named troupe, they gave a supper to a few of their friends.

The supper took place at the Occidental Hotel, at 12 o'clock, midnight, and the guests were not only invited to partake of it, but to see how it was prepared. Upon entering the room we were ushered into the apartment of Mr. Blackman, the husband of Oniota, and manager of the troupe. Mr. Blackman acted as interpreter. His wife could, however, manage very well in an ordinary conversation. The principal members of the troupe that were present were Fora Jasan, Harosan, little Tommy, ijodin, and Godal; these understood very little English, and the conversation with them was desultory. About 11 o'clock we were invited to the kitchen to witness the preparation of the meal of which we were expected to partake. Some of the lady visitors declined, as they concluded they would rather eat it in ignorance of the way it was prepared. The first dish commenced was a kind of sweetmeat made of flour, sugar, and lard. This they put in a mortar, and then mix it with the hands until it is about the consistency of dough, They then put a small quantity of this mixture in a tin pan, press it down istency of dough. They then put a small quantity of this mixture in a tin pan, press it down that and firmly, and cook it in a range until the sugar has thoroughly oczed from it, and completely covered it with a candy-like substance.

The mixture was then taken out and allowed to cool. The next dish prepared was fish; these, after being cleaned, they cut in fwo, but not lengthwise as do our cooks, and remove the head and tails. They are then put in a large pot, seasoned, and covered over with a sauce of the most delicate flavor. A little water is then added, and after being boiled till they were soft as mush, they were emptied into a large tin pan. The rice in the meantime had been cooked, as it is preferred cold. The Japanese are far ahead of us in the manner of cooking, and when it is set before you, every particular are far ahead of us in the manner of cooking, and when it is set before you, every particular grain stands apart. They next proceed to make soup, and the dexterity with which, with their queer-shaped knives, they could turn a piece of mutton or beef, would rather astonish some of our butchers. The scrapings from the bone they used to make a kind of "chow-chow." The large pieces were cut into squares about an incheach way, and thrown into a pot with a few snap beans, bits of cabbage, and some kind of Japanese herbs. The whole was then seasoned and well boiled.

There were seventeen of the troupe including

There were seventeen of the troupe, including the two ladies that sat down to supper, and eleven Americans. The first ceremony was for eleven Americans. The first ceremony was for all to sit round in a ring on the floor, cross-leg, of course, except the ladies, who kneel; the food was all piaced on the floor, pipes lighted, and two spittoons produced, into which the ashes from the pipes, after a few whiffs, are knocked. There they remain, to serve as tinder during the evening. Rice and brown sugar were served in saucers, and the rapidity with which the Japanese used their chop-sticks rather astonished the invited guests. Rice being through with, we took soup. This was served in little queer-shaped soup cups. These are first filled with the liquor. A single square of the meat is then put in the centre of it, and the edges are trimmed with the snap beans and vegetables. It was a very nice dish. After this we had fish, and cucumbers served in a peculiar manner. They were cut as thin as paper, and seasoned in Japanese style—what the style was we are unable to say, but the dish was excellent. The fish was particularly palatable.

This wart of the performance being ended, chows they are very ford of

fish was particularly palatable.

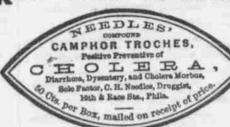
This part of the performance being ended, chow-chow and wnisky (they are very fond of the latter article) were brought on, and full justice was done to both. The Japanese always drink out of cups—we, of course, did the same. The remnants of the repast being removed, dessert was brought on—the sugar cakes. None of the Americans, however, tried the sugar cakes. The dessert being duly discussed, tea was brought on, and, to use a New York phrase, it was strong enough to "take the bair off a dog." The tea was, however, excellent, but the Americans could not relish it as did the Japs, for they use neither milk nor sugar. The crockery they use neither milk nor sugar. The crockery used by these propie is very hardsome. It is of a pale bluish green, and shines like silver. Many of the larger dishes are handsomely ornamented with colored figures. After the dinner was over, they exhibited to us one of their gods. It was hideomy in the extreme. was hideous in the extreme. Pipes were then

lighted. They all contained a certain amount of opium. The effect can be imagined. Before the pipes, however, they gave us some feats of strength and agility, and then requested us to favor them likewise. Many of these men are marked with India ink from head to foot, and some of the figures are beautifully done. About half-past 2 A. M. we took our leave, after each one had been presented with some little token by the members of the troupe. Onlota, the leading Japanese lady, has a most beautiful Asiatic face. Her mouth has a very sweet expression, and is set off by a beautiful set of teeth. Her eyes are rich in color, rather larger than the most of her race, and have a soft and larger deversion. Her beit is becautiful and languid expression. Her hair is beautiful, and she takes great pride in it. She has three chil-dren, and a fonder mother cannot be found. On leaving, she insisted on kissing each of us in turn, and said she would come again some day.

—N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Order of the Day. A general order for Sozopont. In the teeth of osition it has become the supreme dentri-

KEEP THEM AT HAND



PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

TRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY. FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street

PHILADELPHIA DEAFNESS. - EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT Eclence and skill have invented to assist the ring in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; o, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any ere in zee, at P. Madeira's, No. 115 TENTH est, below Chesnut

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS .-The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family as also, to his popular "Touic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN.
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7559 Below Third. and Walnut and Dock. MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY,
GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT

REMARKABLY IN PRICES

RODGERS'AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beaution finish. BODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCHESORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Schesors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesunt.

ATLANTIC CITY

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place,

The terms are only \$20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB, Proprietor Ample accommodations for six hundred people,

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County,

and Municipal Taxation.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on applica

JAY COOKE & CO.,

E. W. CLARK & CO.

DREXEL & CO.,

BANKING HOUSE

OF'

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 Se. THERD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5.20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED,

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on

Special business accommodations reserved for adjes.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased \$600,000 of the FIRST MORT-

GAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MIS-

SOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN

PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we

are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85.

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying

the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is paya-

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Mis-

Full particulars will be given on application to

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE

PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGA-

TION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

PREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE

TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW

PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO.

AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY I.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the

Company's Railroad, constructed and to be con-structed, extending from the southern boundary of

the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware iver

at Easton, including their bridge across the saidriver

now in process of construction, together with all the

Company's rights, libertless, and franchises appertalu-

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application

at the office of the Company, or o either of the under-

7 3'108-SEVEN - THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO

THE NEW

5 . 2 Os.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED at

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

NO. 26 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

[6 11st

ing to the said Railroad and Bridge.

DREXEL & CO.

highest market rates.

E. W. CLARK & CO.

JAY COOKE & CO.

signed

E. W. CLARK & CO.

JAY COOKE & CO.

DREXEL & CO.

Commission.

ble semi-annually.

either of the undersigned.

tion to either of the undersigned:-

FINANCIAL. STATE LOAN. HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1807.

TO THE HOLDERS

LOANS

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMP-

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

Loans of this Commonwealth

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPO-SALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,

SECRETARY OF STATE

JOHN F. HABTRANFT,

AUDITOR-GENERAL

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,

FRACTIONAL SHARES

STATE TREASURER. 72 tuthst9

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAIL-

ROAD,

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD,

Bought and Sold.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

8. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NO. 168 THIRD ST., NO. 2 NASSAU ST.,

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXE

CUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL. .01,000,000 DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Balley, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Gegood Weish, Frederick A. Hoys, Wm. H. Rhawn,

WM. H. RHAWN, President, Late Cashier of the Central National Bank JOS, P. MUMFORD Cashier,

Late of the Philadelphia National Bank 5 12] SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Impurance, Trust and Bafe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL......\$500,000

consider.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute
Trusts of every description.
Itsimwirp]
N. B. BEOWNE, President,
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secressy and Tressurer.

BAUCH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. The great Fertilizer or all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its affects. Established over twelve years. Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms. Manufactured only by

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Aver