

GOVERNMENT



COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR

ESTABLISHED 1850,

By **JOHN S. DYE**

(OFFICIAL ORGAN.)

TREASURY EXPERT



PERFECT PROTECTION.

Money, of the same denomination as the counterfeit, paid Every Yearly

Subscriber, for information of all Counterfeit Bills printed from any engraved plate in imitation of United States Treasury Notes, United States National Bank Bills, Dominion of Canada Notes, or Canadian Bank Bills, received by them in good faith for face value thereof, not mentioned in the latest issue of

DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.



OFFICE, 1338 CHESTNUT ST., Opposite U. S. Mint, PHILADELPHIA, P.

COUNTERFEITS OF U. S. TREASURY

Check Letters with ★ are poor or coarse counterfeits, like Photos, Lithos, Etc.

Dates with † prefixed are the convertible notes; those exchangeable for U

Vignettes.	Dates, or Series of,	Check Letters.
\$1.		

Chase.	Aug. 1, 1862	B* C* D*
Washington.	Series of 1875	D*

\$2.

Hamilton.	Aug. 1, 1862	A* B* C* D*
Jefferson.	Series of 1875	D*

\$5.

Hamilton.	†Mar. 10, 1862	A	
"	Mar. 10, 1863	A	D
"	† { Mar. 10, 1863,	A	
	Act Feb. 25, 1862	A	
Emigrant.	Series of 1875	A*	C D*

\$10.

Lincoln.	†Mar. 10, 1862	B C
"	Mar. 10, 1862	B C
"	Mar. 10, 1863	A B C D
Webster.	Series of 1875	C

Silver Certificates, \$10 and \$20, penwork and photos.

IMPORTANT.—When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Trunk Hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot. 600 E. 10th St. Rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1 and upwards per day. Ocean Steamer Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

THE BULLETIN BOARD.

Counterfeit Five Cent Pieces.

The counterfeits of the new five-cent pieces that have appeared here of late, are well calculated to deceive, though they have not the weight or ring of the genuine coin.

Examine carefully all "Hamilton" \$20. bills, series of 1878, and all \$50 Nat'l Bank Bills, as it appears that a determined effort is being made to pass some of these older and good counterfeits. And handle with care \$5 gold pieces of dates prior to 1880, some very dangerous counterfeits of these coins being in circulation.

Suspension of Patchogue (Private) Bank.

The Patchogue and Suffolk County Bank, a private banking institution owned by Edward S. Peck, at Patchogue, L. I., suspended on the 18th, on account, it is said, of losses sustained in grain speculation

Vignettes.	Dates, or Series of,	Check Letters.
\$20.		

Liberty.	†Mar. 10, 1862	A B
"	Mar. 10, 1862	A B
"	Mar. 10, 1863	A
"	†Mar. 10, 1863	A
Hamilton.	Series of 1875	A* B*
"	Series of 1878	A* B*

\$50.

Hamilton.	†Mar. 10, 1862	
"	Raised from \$2	A B
"	Mar. 10, 1863	A B
Clay.	Series of 1869	B
Franklin.	Series of 1875	

\$100.

Spread Eagle.	†Mar. 10, 1862	A B
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500.

Adams.	Series of 1869	A B
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1000.

Morris.	Mar. 10, 1862	A B
"	Mar. 10, 1863	A B

COINAGE EXECUTED AT U. S. MINT during calendar year 1883.

GOLD.	PIECES.	VALUE.
Double-eagles....	1,249,002..	\$24,980,000
Eagles.....	259,540..	2,595,400
Half-eagles.....	329,598..	1,647,990
Three dollars....	940..	2,820
Quarter-eagles....	1,960..	4,900
Dollars.....	10,840..	10,840
Total gold.....	1,851,880..	\$29,050,000

SILVER.	PIECES.	VALUE.
Dollars.....	28,470,039..	\$28,470,039
Half-dollars.....	9,039..	4,519.50
Quarter-dollars...	15,439..	3,859.75
Dimes.....	7,675,712..	7,675,712
Total silver....	36,170,229..	\$39,925,000

MINOR.	PIECES.	VALUE.
Five cents.....	22,969,421..	\$11,484,710.50
Three cents.....	10,639..	319.17
One cent.....	45,598,109..	455,981.09
Total minor....	68,578,169..	\$12,251,610.76
Total coinage..	106,600,298..	\$41,527,610.76



GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

Published with illustrations, under supervision of the Secret Service, by order of Hon. Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury Department of the United States.

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No. 8

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BEWARE OF SWINDLERS.

Inasmuch as certain persons have fraudulently obtained monies on various pretences of being agents of "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," giving therefor different kinds of spurious receipts, it should be noted that no receipt on account of said publication is genuine and authentic unless it bears the imprint of our trade mark, "Old Abe," and is also signed in

writing by Ed. S. Wheeler, per F. A. Lester, and it should always be accompanied by our TRADEMARK POSTAL CARD, which is to be filled out and mailed for return to this office. We shall be obliged for any notice of any imposition practiced upon the public in our name, and while making things all right with our informant will give diligent attention to the welfare of the swindlers themselves.

U.S. National Bank Bills and their Counterfeits.

HOW GENUINE BILLS ARE PRINTED.

The United States Government prints all the paper money of the nation, from plates made four in a set and lettered respectively A, or B, or C, or D, except in a few cases certain banks have been supplied with bills lettered respectively E, or F, or G, or H. These are called "check letters" and appear in various places upon the face of notes or bills according to their issue and denomination.

HOW COUNTERFEITS ARE PRODUCED.

When making counterfeits of paper money by use of engraved plates, the counterfeiter produces but one plate upon which he copies but one bill of one check letter of the genuine set. Counterfeiters seldom use the same plate on two or more check letters of the same denomination of bills of the same national bank, but when the counterfeit has become notorious they change the issue, inserting, by the use of "skeleton plates," extra title lines, coats of arms, and other changeable pieces, the name of another and unsuspected bank not always in the same State as the first, upon which no counterfeit of that denomination has yet appeared.

Whenever a counterfeit (not a photograph), of any National Bank bill appears, the genuine, which has been counterfeited, rapidly disappears from circulation.

All National Bank bills, or imitations of the same, of the denomination, letter and date noted in the List of Counterfeits given in "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector" should be refused, unless proved good by reference to the conclusive Points of Detection published in the same book.

CHARTER NUMBER OF GENUINE.

On all National Bank bills, old or new, issued through the United States Treasury since 1874, and previous to the bills of new designs issued in 1882, the charter number of the bank of issue appears in the largest of the figures upon the face of the bill; across the left end of the same and lengthwise at the right end. On all genuine National Bank bills the charter number will be the same as the figures to the right of the name of the bank in the List of Counterfeits; if these numbers differ refuse the bill; if they are the same the bill may be counterfeit.

BILLS EXEMPT FROM SUSPICION.

All the counterfeits of the ONE Dollar bills of National Banks, are imitations of the issue of a bank in one State (Mass.); all of the TWOS in three States (N. Y., R. I., Penna.); all of the FIVES in eight States (Ill., Mass., Conn., Mich., N. Y., Pa., Vt., Wis.); all of the TENS in three States (N. Y., Ind., Penna.); all of the TWENTIES in four States (N. Y., Conn., Penna., Ind.); all of the FIFTIES in one State (N. Y.); all HUNDREDS in five States (N. Y., Mass., Penna., Ohio, Md).

EVIDENCE OF FACTS IN THE CASE.

It becomes evident that the National Bank bills of nearly three-fourths of the United States are entirely exempt from suspicion, and may be taken in perfect confidence the instant the name of the State or its coat of arms can be seen upon a bill. Still further, all fifties of National Banks in the United States are exempt from suspicion, except those of two cities (N. Y. and Buffalo) in one State (N. Y.); and the fifties of all National Banks in Buffalo are exempt from suspicion, except those of one bank (the Third National), and of these, all are exempt from suspicion except those bearing the check letter A—and so on discriminatingly.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF NATIONAL BANK BILLS.

In the complete Lists of Counterfeits of National Bank Bills given in "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," on the fourth page of the cover and as per index in the body of the work, the names of the States appear first at the left hand of the page and in alphabetical order. If the name of the State borne by a suspected bill does not appear in the List of Counterfeits of its denomination the bill is genuine. If the denomination, State, town, bank, charter number and chec

letter of a bill are the same as those in the List of Counterfeits (if the charter number differs the bill is bad) the bill is very likely counterfeit and reference must be made to the General and Special Points of detection printed with the list.

PLATES CAPTURED AND NOT CAPTURED.

The plates for printing counterfeits of the bills of National Banks have all been captured by the Secret Service, except those from which imitations of the five dollar bills of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Amsterdam, N. Y., and the Fort Stanwix National Bank of Rome were produced. Hence the bills of all National Banks, except the two just named, may be taken in safety, unless of the title and very letter or letters are given in the list. In plates not captured, changes may be made at any time.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES AND THEIR COUNTERFEITS.

The Treasury Notes of the United States are printed in the same general manner as the bills issued by the National Banks. The designs of these notes are varied, and the imitations of them are numerous, and some very dangerous. Counterfeits of the older issues of Treasury Notes are often accepted, because comparatively few of the genuine are in circulation and most persons are unfamiliar with them.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

Beware of United States Treasury Notes or imitations of the same, of the same series, denomination and check letter given in "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," in the table entitled "Counterfeits of United States Treasury Notes," regularly published on page second of cover and as per index, in the body of the work. Such notes are counterfeited, or counterfeits. To discriminate, observe the rules given under the table aforesaid in the body of the work, and in case of doubt refer to the "Special Points" which are thereunder enumerated.

BRITISH AMERICAN CURRENCY AND ITS COUNTERFEITS.

For the protection of its subscribers, "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector" publishes as per index an account of British American Currency and Banks, with a complete descriptive list of counterfeits of Canadian bills. By reference to said account and list in the manner obviously indicated by their form and composition all such counterfeits may be detected, the character of other worthless bills discovered, and the rates of discount upon uncurrent funds ascertained.

THE OLD PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS.

By the "old" photographic process used in producing counterfeit bills and notes, the seal and numbers (unless previously removed), as well as the whole of the back of the note, were copied and appeared in black on the photograph. These were then tinted with pens and brushes by hand in attempted imitation of the colors of the genuine. On counterfeits thus produced, the black can be seen under the tint, which, on the seal, is blotted and covers the white lines that appear in the genuine. The numbering is also blurred with color and the tinting on the back of the note is badly done and often incomplete. The only plate used in this process is the ordinary glass "negative," and the printing is done by sunlight on "sensitized" paper. Of course the same number will be shown on all copies from the same negative; but as a negative of any note can be made in a few minutes the detection of photographic counterfeits depends upon a critical observation of their character and appearance. There are various photographic processes known to counterfeiters, from some of which danger is to be apprehended; but the black part of all notes printed from "negative plates" by sunlight, may be removed by a solution of cyanide of potassium, and unless perfectly new is off color, and shows the reddish brown peculiar to faded photographs.

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS.

By the "new" photographic process used for producing counterfeits of bills and notes, the seal and numbers and the color work on the back, whether pink, carmine, chocolate, or green, are first entirely removed from the note to be imi-

tated. All but the back having been washed out of the note a negative of the same is taken and from that photographs are printed by sunlight on "sensitized" paper. To produce the color work on these photographs an engraved cut or plate of the seal and the tinted part of back is used and the tints are clearly "surface printed." in their places. The numbers are also printed in colors from separate engraved figures used in combination and changeable, so that unlike the numbers photographed and then tinted by hand in the old process, these figures are well done and run in a series. This "new" process is far more dangerous than the "old," so far it has been used only in producing experimental imitations of the five dollar bills of three National Banks.

TEN INSTRUCTIVE SIGHT GUIDES.

1. U. S. Treasury Notes, dated 1862 and 1863, have no jute or fibre in the paper. All Treasury Notes, series of 1869 to 1879 inclusive, were printed on distinctive fibre paper. All Treasury Notes, Series of 1880, are printed on the new paper, having a red and blue silk thread running from end to end, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the notes, and shreds of red and blue silk fibre scattered through the paper.
2. Very few National Bank Bills bearing the Red Pointed Seal have any fibre in the paper; but the National Bank Bills, Series of 1875 (all of which have the Red Scalloped Seal), are either printed on jute fibre paper, or the new silk line paper, above described, used for the Treasury Notes, Series of 1880, and all National Bank Bills, Series of 1882, bearing the Brown Scalloped Seal, are also printed on the same silk line paper as the Treasury Notes, Series of 1880.
3. All counterfeits of U. S. Treasury Notes, dated in 1862 and 1863, bear the Red Pointed Seal; the most dangerous counterfeits on U. S. Treasury Notes, between Series of 1869 and Series of 1879 inclusive, are the Fifties and Five Hundreds, Series of 1869, and the C plates Fives and Tens of the Series of 1875.
4. All counterfeits of National Bank Bills bear the Red Pointed Seal, except some Photographic Fives and the Pittsburgh Hundred, which have the Red Scalloped Seal, and the late photographic counterfeit of the fives of The First National Bank of Milwaukee, Series of 1882, which bear the Brown Seal.
5. All U. S. Treasury Notes, Series 1880, bear the large Brown Seal, and all Treasury Notes bearing this Seal can be taken with entire freedom from suspicion, until otherwise notified through the agency of DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.
6. All the new issues of National Bank Bills, Series of 1882, having brown backs, and bearing the Brown Scalloped Seal on the face, can also be handled with entire freedom from suspicion; except the Fives of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, of which a poor photographic counterfeit has appeared.
7. The U. S. Government does not retire genuine National Bank Bills when only a Photograph, Lithograph, Acid Etching or Pen-made Counterfeit of them is issued. Such frauds should be detected at a sight glance.
8. The Check-letters, A B C D, etc., referred to in the body of this DETECTOR, are all printed in black on the face of the U. S. Treasury Notes and National Bank Bills, as well as on the Dominion of Canada Bills.
9. The latest issue of the Dominion of Canada One and Two Dollar Bills have the following distinctive features on the back and face: Those made payable on the back at Toronto, have red; Montreal, blue; St. John, black; and Halifax, green figures on the face. The new issue of the Dominion of Canada Four Dollar Bills have the seal of the Finance Department printed in red on the lower right face of the notes.
10. The most dangerous counterfeits on the Government and Bank Bills, in the Dominion of Canada, are on notes issued in the Province of Ontario.

Counterfeits of \$1 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—Two females standing in front of an Altar, one of them pointing upward—1—large ornamental, 1 across, on which is “Secured, &c.”

BACK OF NOTE.—Landing of Pilgrims—ONE, eagle and shield in an oval, ONE—ONE, Arms of the State in which the bank is located—ONE.

The Treasury number of each One Dollar National Bank Bill is at the left end of the face, the Bank's number at the upper right-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Mass. Boston.	National Eagle Bank.	993	A

BOSTON, MASS., NAT. EAGLE BANK.
 Letter A, dated July 1, 1865. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Treasury No. 211,944. Bank No. 3,640. Old process photograph. This photograph is the only counterfeit of the One Dollar Bills of the National Banks.

Having been done on good paper, the black work fairly reproduced, though the red numbering is inferior, it is in some respects the best early photographic counterfeit, yet not dangerous, being blurred in spots and off color.

See page 3

Counterfeits of \$2 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.!!

FACE OF NOTE.—Large 2 extending two-thirds the length of the note, “United States, etc.,” on upper part, and 2 on lower part of the 2. Left end, female seated holding the American flag, on which is a wreath.

BACK OF NOTE.—Sir Walter Raleigh smoking, six men and boy grouped around a table—2, eagle and shield in an oval—2, Arms of the State in which the bank is located.

The Treasury number of each Two Dollar National Bank Bill is at the lower left-hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the upper right-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
N. Y. Kinderhook.	National Union Bank.	929	A
“ Linderpark.	National Union Bank.	No such bank	A
“ New York City	Market National Bank.	964	A
“ “ “	Marine National Bank.	1215	A
“ “ “	Ninth National Bank.	387	A
“ “ “	St. Nicholas Nat'l Bank.	972	A
“ Peekskill.	Westchester Co. Nat'l Bank.	1422	A
Penn. Philadelphia.	Sixth National Bank.	352	A
R. I. Newport.	Nat. Bank of Rhode Island.	1532	A

SPECIAL POINTS.

KINDERHOOK, N. Y., NAT. UNION BK.
 Letter A, dated July 1, 1865. On the genuine the check letter A at the left of note, near the vignette, has one flourish under it; on the counterfeit there are two flourishes under the check-letter.

LINDERPARK, N. Y., NAT. UNION BANK.
 No such bank.

N. Y. CITY, MARKET NAT'L BANK.
 Letter A, dated July 1, 1865. In the genuine issue, over the letters AR of the title MARKET appear three flourishes. In the counterfeit there is only one.

N. Y. CITY, MARINE NAT'L BANK.
 Letter A, dated July 1, 1865. In the genuine note the black panel under the title reads CITY OF NEW YORK; in the counterfeit it simply reads NEW YORK, the CITY OF being entirely omitted from the panel.

N. Y. CITY, NINTH NAT. BANK.
 Letter A, dated July 1, 1865, and January 2, 1865. In the counterfeit THE after OF in the title is omitted. In the genuine, under BANK, appear two flourishes; in the counterfeit there are none

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

Mass

N. Y.

*Counterfeits of \$2 National Bank Bills continued.***N. Y. CITY, SAINT NICHOLAS N. BK.**

Letter A, dated July 1, 1865. In the genuine, NEW YORK over the date of July 1st, 1865, is engraved in italic, sometimes called stump letters; in the counterfeit the NEW YORK is engraved in script.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., WEST CHESTER CO. NATIONAL BANK.

Letter A, dated August 15, 1865. This bank has two bills, check-letters A and B; check-letter A counterfeited. In the counterfeit, under the left

check-letter A, there are two flourishes, in the genuine but one.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., SIXTH NAT. BK.

Letter A, dated July 1, 1865. No bills from this plate found in circulation.

NEWPORT, R. I., NATIONAL BANK.

Letter A, dated Nov. 1, 1865. The counterfeits on this issue are very inferior and printed from stone. The imprint, "National Bank Note Co., New York," and other small lettering, is hardly legible, the letters are so poorly formed, with no approximation to the original work.

Counterfeits of \$5 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—United States and Title of Bank—5, Columbus introducing America to Europe, Asia and Africa, the countries represented by females—FIVE, Columbus discovering America.

BACK OF NOTE.—Landing of Columbus—FIVE, spread eagle, 5—FIVE, arms of the State in which the bank is located—5.

The Treasury number of each Five Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right-hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

Photographic counterfeits have also appeared upon the "Garfield Fives" of the National Bank bills, Series 1882, with brown backs.

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Conn. Jewett City.	Jewett City National Bank.	1478	B
Ill. Aurora.	First National Bank.	38	A
" Canton.	First National Bank.	415	A
" Cecil.	First National Bank.	No such bank.	A
" Chicago.	Central National Bank.	2047	A
" "	First National Bank.	8	A
" "	German National Bank.	1734	A
" "	Merchants' National Bank.	642	A
" "	Traders' National Bank.	966	A
" "	Union National Bank.	698	A
" Galena.	First National Bank.	No such bank.	A
" Paxton.	First National Bank.	1876	A
" Peru.	First National Bank.	441	A
" Pontiac.	National Bank of Pontiac.	Stolen.	—
" Virginia.	Farmers' National Bank.	1471	A
Iowa. Osage.	Osage National Bank.	Stolen.	—
Mass. Boston.	Boylston National Bank.	Photograph.	C
" "	Globe National Bank.	"	C
" "	Pacific National Bank.	"	B
" Dedham.	Dedham National Bank.	"	B
" Fall River.	Pocasset National Bank.	"	C
" Leicester.	Leicester National Bank.	"	—
" New Bedford.	Merchants' National Bank.	799	C
" Northampton.	First National Bank.	383	C
" Southbridge.	Southbridge National Bank.	Photograph.	B
" Westfield.	Hampden National Bank.	1367	D
Mich. Jackson.	People's National Bank.	1533	D
N. Y. Amsterdam.	Manufacturer's Nat'l Bank.	2230	B
" Pawling.	National Bank of Pawling.	1269	A
" Rome.	Fort Stanwix National Bank.	1410	B
" Troy.	National State Bank.	991	A
Penn. Hanover.	First National Bank.	187	D
" Tamaqua.	First National Bank.	1219	B
Vt. Montpelier.	Montpelier National Bank.	Photograph.	A
" St. Johnsbury.	First National Bank.	"	C
Wis. Milwaukee.	First National Bank.	"	B

Counterfeits of \$5 National Bank Bills continued.

GENERAL POINTS.

The counterfeits of the Five Dollar Bills of National Banks in Illinois were printed from one series of plates engraved by Ben Boyd, and captured by the Secret Service, October 29th, 1875. All this issue of counterfeits may be instantly detected by comparison of the lower right corner of the back of the same with the genuine. On the genuine the vertical line dividing the vignette from the coat of arms, if continued downwards, would strike the top of one of the little figures "5" in the margin. In the counterfeit the same line would pass between two of the figures, thus:—

The adjoining cut is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of December 14, 1882.



COUNTERFEIT (BOYD PLATE)—DOUBLE SIZE.



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.]

The adjoining cut is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of December 14, 1882.

The counterfeits of the Five Dollar Bills of National Banks in Massachusetts were (excepting the photographs), all printed from one series of plates engraved by Irvine White, in 1865-6, and captured by the Secret Service, June 26, 1876. All this issue of counterfeits may be instantly detected by comparison of the lower left face of same with the genuine. On the genuine the vignette of Columbus discovering America on left end of bill is well engraved and complete. In the counterfeit the same is poorly engraved and imperfect, notably the end of the ship's rail on which a sailor is leaning shows no mark of a joint where it rests upon the upright stanchion, and the vertical line between the stanchion and knee is indistinct.

The counterfeits of the Five Dollar Bills of National Banks in Pennsylvania were printed from one series of plates engraved by Chas. F. Ulrich, the same being afterwards used with extra "title lines" to print counterfeits of the same denomination of bills on The National Bank of Pawling, Pawling, New York, and The National State Bank of Troy, Troy, New York, and captured by the Secret Service, April 1, 1880. All this issue of counterfeits may be instantly detected by comparison of portions of vignette at right end of bill and of work at left upper corner of bill with genuine. On genuine, vignette at right end of bill, the moustache of the male figure Columbus curls downward before the ends turn outwards. In counterfeit, as printed, the moustache stands out straight right and left from the upper lip as if waxed. On genuine, in work at left upper corner of bill, letter "F" in word "Five" touches small ornament inside corner of border of bill. In counterfeit, letter "F" in "Five" does not touch ornament in left upper corner of border of bill by about the sixteenth of an inch.

The counterfeits of the Five Dollar Bills of The Manufacturers' National Bank of Amsterdam, New York, and The Fort Stanwix National Bank of Rome, New York, were both printed from one series of plates engraved by some unknown artist, and not as yet captured. All this issue of counterfeits may be instantly detected by comparison of the general style of engraving and of portions of vignettes with genuine. In counterfeit, the appearance of the bill is fair and the expression of the same as a whole deceptive; but when closely examined the engraving is found defective in many small details and poorly finished. On genuine, in vignette at left end of bill, the distance from edge of sail to where stay ropes are made fast upon the yard-arm is two-sixteenths of an inch, and thence to the point of the yard-arm two-sixteenths of an inch. In counterfeit, the point where stay ropes are made fast upon the yard-arm is three-sixteenths of an inch from edge of sail, and upon the plate for the same, as first engraved, was at the end of the yard-arm. Subsequently the plate was retouched and the point of the yard-arm merely extended three-sixteenths of an inch, making the yard-arm in counterfeit two-sixteenths of an inch longer than on genuine.

On genuine, vignette, back of note, the line of the horizon is distinct above the head of the central figure Columbus. In counterfeit the line of the horizon fails to appear, or is shown on a level with the crown of the head of Columbus. On genuine, vignette back of bill, the legs of the central figure Columbus, being properly engraved, appear natural; but in counterfeit his left leg and foot are deformed, and his right leg, being poorly outlined at the calf, appears to be badly swelled below the knee.

SPECIAL POINTS.

JEWETT CITY, CONN., NATIONAL BANK.

Letter B, dated Sept. 1, 1865. Printed from an original counterfeit plate in various kinds of execution, some samples of which have been called dangerous, while others are very poor. This bank is closed, being merged into the National Bank, Norwich, Conn. Best refuse all.

AURORA, ILL., FIRST NAT'L BANK.

Letter A, dated Nov. 2, 1863. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

CANTON, ILL., FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Letter A, dated May 21, 1864. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

OECL, ILL., FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

No such bank.

CHICAGO, ILL., CENTRAL NAT'L BANK.

Letter A, dated May 10, 1865. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

CHICAGO, ILL., FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Letter A, dated May 10, 1865. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

CHICAGO, ILL., GERMAN NAT'L BANK.

Letter A, dated March 10, 1865. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

CHICAGO, ILL., MERCHANTS' NAT'L BK.

Letter A, dated May 10, 1865. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

CHICAGO, ILL., TRADERS' NAT. BANK.

[FROM THE BOYD PLATE]

Letter A, dated May 10, 1865. The parent plate for all counterfeit fives of the Illinois issue, all of which have the same check letter, and, with but few exceptions, the same date.

CHICAGO, ILL., UNION NAT'L BANK.

Letter A, dated May 10, 1865. None genuine dated "May 10, 1865."

GALENA, ILL., FIRST NAT'L BANK.

No such bank.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE).

Conn

Ill.

*Counterfeits of \$5 National Bank Bills continued.***PAXTON, ILL., FIRST NAT'L BANK.**

Letter A, dated Oct. 20, 1871. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

PERU, ILL., FIRST NAT'L BANK.

Letter A, dated June 2, 1864, and May 10, 1865. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

PONTIAC, ILL., NATIONAL BANK.

The Five Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 741 to 765, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 252,111 to 252,135, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

VIRGINIA, ILL., FARMERS' NAT'L BANK.

Letter A, dated May 10, 1865. Refuse all dated May 10, 1865.

OSAGE, IOWA, OSAGE NAT. BANK.

The Five Dollar bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 1,751 to 2,200, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 560,959 to 561,408, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

BOSTON, MASS., BOYLSTON NAT'L BANK.

Letter O; Series of 1870; dated October 28, 1864. New process photograph.

See page 3

BOSTON, MASS., GLOBE NAT. BANK.

Letter C; dated April 20, 1865. Old process photograph.

See page 3

BOSTON, MASS., PACIFIC NAT'L BANK.

Letter B; Series of 1875. Old process photograph.

See page 3

DEDHAM, MASS., NAT'L BANK OF.

Letter B; dated Jan. 2, 1865. Old process photograph.

See page 3

FALL RIVER, MASS., POCASSET NAT. BK.

Letter C; dated January 2, 1865. Old process photograph.

See page 3

LEICESTER, MASS., NAT. BANK OF

New process photograph.

See Page 3

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

[FROM THE WHITE PLATE]

Letter C, dated February 14, 1865. The parent plate for all counterfeit fives of the Massachusetts issue, except the photographs. In addition to the General Points already given it may be observed that in the words "Five Dollars," lower center face of bill, the letter S appears engraved irregularly above the five of the other characters.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., FIRST NAT. BK.

[FROM THE WHITE PLATE]

Letter C, dated May 2, 1864. Printed from the same plates as the counterfeits of fives on the Merchants' National Bank, New Bedford, Mass. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS., NAT. BANK OF.

Letter B; dated April 20, 1875. Old process photograph.

See page 3

WESTFIELD, MASS., HAMPDEN NAT. BK.

[FROM THE WHITE PLATE]

Letters C and D, dated Aug. 1, 1865. Printed from the same plates as the counterfeits of fives on the Merchants' National Bank, New Bedford, Mass, and showing the same defects.

JACKSON, MICH., PEOPLES' NAT'L BANK.

Letter D, dated October 2, 1865. Printed from a coarse original counterfeit plate, presenting the appearance of a poor lithograph or common wood cut. The defects are numerous. The bill not likely to deceive.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., MANUFACTR'S N. BK.

Letter B; dated April 15, 1875. John Allison, Register; F. E. Spinuer, Treasurer. General appearance deceptive, engraving coarse, especially on back. Shading under "Manufacturers" done in straight lines, spaces broken out roughly. No shading inside first A in "Manufacturers," and but two lines of the same in second A in same word. The line "with the U. S. Treasurer at Washington" very irregular. Just above signature of Allison is a flourish not in genuine, unless pecu-made. Face of mau kneeling lower left corner looks wild and agonized; in genuine the same appears devout. Plates not captured.

PAWLING, N. Y., NAT'L BANK. OF.

Letter A; dated July 20, 1865. Printed from the same plates as the counterfeits on the First National Bank of Tamaqua. Signatures of President and Cashier, which are written on the genuine notes, are printed on the counterfeit. The check-letter, upper left corner of genuine note, is about an eighth of an inch from the yard-arm of the frigate; on counterfeits of the notes of this bank the check-letter is nearer to and generally touches the yard-arm.

ROME, N. Y., FORT STANWIX NAT. BANK.

Letter B; dated Sept. 1, 1865. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer. Printed from the same plates as counterfeits on the Manufacturers' National Bank of Amsterdam, N.Y. Plates not captured.

TROY, N. Y., NATIONAL STATE BANK.

Letter A; dated May 10, 1865. Printed from the same plates as the counterfeits on the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Pa. None genuine signed "Jno. C New, Treasurer of the United States," and bearing at the same time the old pointed Treasury seal.

HANOVER, PENN., FIRST NAT'L BANK.

Letter D; dated Feb. 20, 1864. Printed from same plates as the counterfeits on the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Pa. Under "Continental Bank Note Co., New York" lower center border, face of note, the genuine has "Act approved Feb. 25th, 1863;" counterfeit has "Act approved June 3d, 1864."

TAMAQUA, PENN., FIRST NAT'L BANK.

Letter B; dated July 1, 1865. No counterfeits seen bear the true Charter number, 1219. On upper right back of note "owing" is spelt *ownig* on lower right back "thousand" is spelt *thousaud*.

MONTPELIER, VT., NATIONAL BANK OF

Letter A. Old process photograph.

See page 3

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., FIRST NAT'L BANK.

Letter C; Series of 1875; dated August 6, 1864. New process photograph.

See page 3

MILWAUKEE, WIS., FIRST NAT. BANK OF

Letter B. Series 1882. Vignette, Garfield. Photograph.

Iowa.

Mass

P

Vt

Wis

Counterfeits of \$10 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—United States and Title of Bank—10, half-nude females seated on spread eagle in clouds—TEN, Franklin drawing lightning from the clouds with a kite, boy seated.

BACK OF NOTE.—De Soto discovering the Mississippi—10, spread eagle, 10—10, Arms of the State in which the bank is located—10.

The Treasury number of each Ten Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Ind. Lafayette.	Lafayette National Bank.	2213	A
" Muncie.	Muncie National Bank.	793	A
" Richmond.	Richmond National Bank.	2090	A
Mass. Boston.	Nat. Hide and Leather Bank.	Stolen.	—
N. Y. Albany.	Albany City National Bank.	1291	A
" "	Merchants' National Bank.	Stolen.	—
" Auburn.	Auburn City National Bank.	1285	A
" Buffalo.	Farmers & M'f'rs Nat Bank.	No such bank.	A
" Lockport.	First National Bank.	211	A
" Newburg.	Highland National Bank.	1106	A
" N. Y. City.	American National Bank.	50	A
" "	Croton National Bank.	1556	A
" "	First National Bank.	29	A
" "	Marine National Bank.	1215	A
" "	Market National Bank.	964	A
" "	Mechanics' National Bank.	1250	A
" "	Merchants' National Bank.	1370	A
" "	National Bank of Commerce.	733	A
" "	Nat'l Bank of State of N. Y.	1476	A
" "	Third National Bank.	Stolen.	—
" "	Union National Bank.	1278	A
" Poughkeepsie.	City National Bank.	1305	A
" "	Farmers & M'f'rs Nat. Bank.	1312	A
" "	First National Bank.	465	A
" Red Hook.	First National Bank.	752	A
" Rochester.	Flour City National Bank.	1362	A
" Rome.	Central National Bank.	1376	A
" Syracuse.	Syracuse National Bank.	1341	A
" Troy.	Mutual National Bank.	992	A
" Waterford.	Saratoga Co. National Bank.	1229	A
" Watkins.	Watkins' National Bank	—	A
Penn. Philadelphia.	First National Bank.	1	B
" "	Third National Bank.	284	B
Vt. Barre.	National Bank of Barre.	Stolen.	—

GENERAL POINTS.

The counterfeits of the Ten Dollar Bills of National Banks in Indiana, were printed from one series of plates engraved by Miles Ogle, and captured by the Secret Service, January 7th, 1877. The engraving is coarse, especially in vignette, lower left corner face of bill. All yet seen bear Bank Number 1496. Treasury Number, B 165,167. On counterfeit, in border, upper left end of bill, the word "Currency" is lettered in reverse and appears to be spelt backwards.

The counterfeits of the Ten Dollar Bills of National Banks in Pennsylvania, were printed from one series of plates engraved by Irvine White, and captured by the Secret Service, September 26th, 1867. On counterfeit plate, the word "Currency," in the border, of right end of bill near the upper corner was misspelt "Currony," but afterwards corrected. The post in vignette, lower left corner, was made perfect or plain; the genuine shows a knot hole or nick. This issue bears no Charter number.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

Counterfeits of \$10 National Bank Bills continued.

The counterfeits of the Ten Dollar Bills of National Banks in New York, were printed from various original plates, or from electrotypes of the same, all of which have been captured by the Secret Service, in different portions, part August 1st, 1866, and the rest at several subsequent dates. The engraving upon these plates is from fair to good, yet similar defects are to be observed in all. The lathe-work is irregular, as may be seen in the counters "10" on right upper corner face of bills, where the small heart-shaped centers are variable and the work incomplete. The title lines of various banks used with these plates are generally shaded in an irregular and faulty manner and the details of engraving in vignettes imperfect. On the counterfeit in the counter "TEN," left hand upper corner of bills, the heavy white line formed in the lathe-work just above the "TEN" is continuous, and merely touches the top of "E." On the genuine the same line is disconnected above "E," and the ends turn down and enter the top of "E" at points about one-sixteenth of an inch apart. On the counterfeit in vignette, lower left corner face of bills, the post was made perfect or plain; the genuine shows a knot hole, or nick on the corner of the same, one-fourth of the length of the post from the ground.

SPECIAL POINTS.

Ind.

LAFAYETTE, IND., LAFAYETTE NAT. BK.

Letter A; dated December 22, 1874. From same plate as counterfeits of Tens of Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind., by change of title lines, and showing the same defects. These counterfeits bear Charter Number 346, but the true charter number of the bank named is 2213. Refuse all bearing any other charter number than 2213. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1496, Treasury Number B 165167.

MUNCIE, IND., MUNCIE NAT'L BK.

Letter A; dated February 14, 1865. From same plate as counterfeits of Tens of Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind., by change of title lines, and showing the same defects. These counterfeits bear Charter Number 346, but the true charter number of the bank named is 793. Refuse all bearing any other charter number than 793. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1496, Treasury Number B 165167.

RICHMOND, IND., RICHMOND NAT'L BK.

Letter A; dated March 15, 1873. On this counterfeit a portion of the eagle's wing covers bottom of date "1873." On upper left margin, in border, the word "Curroncy" is lettered in reverse, and appears to be spelt backwards. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1496, Treasury Number B 165167.

BOSTON, MASS., N'L HIDE & LEATHER BK.

The Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 11,919 to 11,972, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 22,900 to 22,953, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

ALBANY CITY, N. Y., NAT'L BANK OF.

Letter A; dated July 20, 1865. A superior counterfeit issue. Note "General Points" already given.

ALBANY, N. Y., MERCHANTS' NAT. BK.

The Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 759 to 766, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 45,195 to 45,202, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

AUBURN, N. Y., AUBURN CITY NAT. BANK.

Letter A; dated July 20, 1865. In vignette, lower left corner, Franklin's kite string is broken, or hidden by clouds; in genuine it is wholly visible. Note "General Points" already given.

BUFFALO, N. Y., FARMERS AND MANUFACTURERS' NAT'L BANK.

No such bank. From changed counterfeit plate of Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Poughkeepsie, New York.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., FIRST NAT'L BANK.

Letter A; dated February 20, 1865. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

NEWBURG, N. Y., HIGHLAND NAT'L BK.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. Note "General Points" already given.

NEW YORK CITY, AMERICAN N. B.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.

N. Y. CITY, CROTON NAT'L BK.

Letter A. Note "General Points" already given. This bank is closed, and genuine bills upon the same are very rare. Best refuse all.

N. Y. CITY, FIRST NAT'L BANK.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

NEW YORK CITY, MARINE NAT'L BK OF.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination, on this bank, bears upon its face Marine National Bank of New York. Title of good note reads, "Marine National Bank of the City of New York."

NEW YORK CITY, MARKET NAT'L BK.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.

N. Y. CITY, MECHANICS' NAT. BANK OF.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. No genuine note of this denomination on this bank bears on its face "Mechanics' National Bank of New York." Title of good note reads, "Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York."

N. Y. CITY, MERCHANTS' NAT. BK.

Letter A. Signatures printed; the genuine are written.

NEW YORK CITY, NAT. BK OF COMMERCE.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.

N. Y., CITY NAT'L BK. OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

Mass

N. Y.

*Counterfeits of \$10 National Bank Bills.***N. Y. CITY, N. Y., THIRD NAT'L BANK.**

The Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 9,414 to 9,428, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 644,416 to 644,430, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, but has redeemed such as have been presented at 50 per cent. of their face value.

NEW YORK CITY, UNION NAT'L BANK.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. Refuse all dated July 1st, 1865.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., CITY NAT'L BK.

Letter A; dated July 5, 1864. Note "General Points" already given. The Tens put in circulation by this bank bore Bank Numbers from 1 to 1789 only, included in Treasury series 389,828 to 391,616, nearly all of which have been cancelled.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., FARMERS AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.

Letter A; dated August 1, 1865. Engraving and shading of title line defective. In the word **POUGHKEEPSIE**, the capital "P" strikes the letter "O" and extends below the base line of the other letters. On the genuine, the letters are separated and all in line at the bottom.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., FIRST NAT'L BK.

Letter A; dated July 5, 1864. None genuine signed "S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury."

RED HOOK, N. Y., FIRST NAT'L BANK.

Letter A; dated February 20, 1865. Refuse all dated February 20, 1865.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FLOUR CITY NAT. BK.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. Refuse all dated July 1, 1865.

ROME, N. Y., CENTRAL NAT'L BK.

Letter A; dated May 12 1865. Refuse all dated May 12, 1865.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., NAT'L BANK OF.

Letter A; dated August 1, 1865. A dangerous counterfeit when well printed. The lathe-work was re-touched and the plate improved to produce these bills. Carefully note "General Points" already given, and sharply observe the work upon the back of the bill in comparison with the genuine.

TROY, N. Y., MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK.

Letter A; dated May 10, 1865. On this counterfeit, a portion of the eagle's wing covers bottom of "65" in date. The wing does not reach date on the genuine.

WATERFORD, N. Y., SARATOGA COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

Letter A; dated July 1, 1865. Refuse all bearing Bank Number 1048. Treasury Number 810,516.

WATKINS, N. Y., WATKINS NAT'L BK.

Letter A; dated August 1, 1865. Refuse all dated August 1, 1865.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., FIRST NAT'L BK.

Letter B; dated February. 20, 1864. Refuse all dated February 20th, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., THIRD NAT'L BK.

Letter B; dated February 20, 1864. Note "General Points" already given. Lettering and shading of title lines imperfect, being darker than genuine. In the word **PHILADELPHIA** the capital letter "P" extends below the base line of the other letters. On the genuine the letters are all in line at the bottom.

BARRE, VT., NATIONAL BANK OF.

The Ten Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 911 to 936, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 932,805 to 932,830, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

Penn

Vt.

Counterfeits of \$20 National Bank Bills.**DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.**

FACE OF NOTE.—United States and Title of Bank—20, allegorical representation of Loyalty, Liberty bearing national flag, farmers, artisans, etc., rallying around the flag—20, Battle of Lexington.

BACK OF NOTE.—Baptism of Pocahontas—20, eagle and shield XX—20, arms of the State in which the Bank is located—XX.

The Treasury number of each Twenty Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right-hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

Counterfeits of \$20 National Bank Bills continued.

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Conn. Portland.	First National Bank.	1013	A
Ind. Indianapolis.	First National Bank.	55	A
Mass. Boston.	National Hide & Leather Bk.	Stolen.	—
N. Y. Albany,	Merchant's National Bank.	Stolen.	—
" N. Y. City.	First National Bank.	29	B
" "	Market National Bank.	964	B
" "	Merchant's National Bank.	1370	B
" "	Nat'l Bank of Commerce.	733	B
" "	Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.	917	B
" "	Third National Bank.	Stolen.	—
" "	Tradesmen's National Bank.	905	B
" Utica.	City National Bank.	No such bank.	B
" "	Oneida National Bank.	1392	B
Penn. Philadelphia.	Fourth National Bank.	286	A
Vt. Barre.	National Bank of Barre.	Stolen.	—

GENERAL POINTS.

The counterfeits of the Twenty Dollar Bills of National Banks in the State of New York, are all from one series of plates, the issue having been varied by the use of skeletons and extra title lines to imitate the bills of eight different banks, until October, 1870, when all the plates were captured by the Secret Service.

In the vignette, lower right corner, face of bill, appears the goddess of Liberty rallying the people. Over her head *LOYALTY* is inscribed. On the genuine, the inscription is legible and clear, but on the counterfeit, hardly to be seen. On genuine, the details of the figure of the goddess are plain, but on the counterfeit the smaller points are very indistinct or not to be seen, and the toes are missing. The features of the figures around the goddess are very much blurred, and the general expression of the faces wild and unnatural. On the back of the counterfeit, the lathe-work is irregular and defective.

The counterfeits of the Twenty Dollar Bills of National Banks in the States of Connecticut, Indiana and Pennsylvania, one bank in each State, are all from one series of plates captured by the Secret Service, May 7, 1867. The engraving of these plates was coarse, and the bills from them are dark and blurred. The foliage to the right of figures "20," upper left end of counterfeit, is coarse, bunched and heavy; on the genuine, it presents a soft, vapory appearance. On counterfeit, in vignette of battle of Lexington, lower left corner, face of bill, the musket lying on the ground appears to be thrust through the leg of the fallen man, and the features of the kneeling woman are defective, the eyes mere dots. On the back of counterfeit, the lathe-work is very coarse, scratchy and irregular, and the details of the other work incomplete.

SPECIAL POINTS.**PORTLAND, CONN., FIRST NAT'L BK.**

Letter A; dated May 10, 1865. Note "General Points" already given. On shield with the eagle, back of counterfeit, are six imperfect stars; on genuine, seventeen perfect stars appear.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., FIRST NAT'L BK.

Letter A; dated November 2, 1863. Note "General Points" already given.

BOSTON, MASS., NAT. HIDE & LEATHER B.

The Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 11,919 to 11,972, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 22,900 to 22,953, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

ALBANY, N. Y., MERCHANTS' NAT. BK.

The Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 759 to 766, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 45,195 to 45,202, inclusive,

were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

NEW YORK CITY, FIRST NAT'L BANK.

Letter B; dated July 19, 1865. Refuse all dated July 19th, 1865.

NEW YORK CITY, MARKET NAT. BANK.

Letter B; dated January 19, 1865. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of Treasury."

NEW YORK CITY, MERCHANTS' NAT. BK.

Letter B; dated July 19, 1865. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."

N. Y. CITY, NAT'L BK OF COMMERCE.

Letter B; dated January 19, 1865. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

Conn

Ind.

Mass

N. Y.

Counterfeits of \$20 National Bank Bills continued.

NEW YORK CITY NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Letter B; dated July 19, 1865. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."

NEW YORK CITY, THIRD NAT'L BANK.

The Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 9,414 to 9,428 inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 644,416 to 644,430, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, but has redeemed such as have been presented at 50 per cent. of their face value.

NEW YORK CITY, TRADESMEN'S NAT. BK.

Letter B; dated July 19, 1865. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."

UTICA, N. Y., CITY NAT'L BK OF UTICA.

No such bank.

UTICA, N. Y., ONEIDA NATIONAL BANK

Letter B; dated August 19, 1865. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., FOURTH NAT. B.

Letter A; dated March 7, 1864. Engraving of title line defective; "A" in PHILADELPHIA not crossed. The letter "W" in the word TWENTY, lower right end border, face of note, is shorter than rest of the letters in counterfeit. The lettering in margin, either end of back of counterfeit note, is scarcely legible.

BARRE, VT., NAT'L BANK OF.

The Twenty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 911 to 936, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 932,805 to 932,830, inclusive, were stolen from the bank unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

Penn

Vt.

Counterfeits of \$50 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—United States and Title of Bank—50, allegorical representation of Victory: three figures in a cloud, soldier kneeling, praying for victory—50, Washington crossing the Delaware.

BACK OF NOTE.—Embarkation of the Pilgrims—50, arms of the State in which the Bank is located, L.

The Treasury number of each Fifty Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right-hand corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

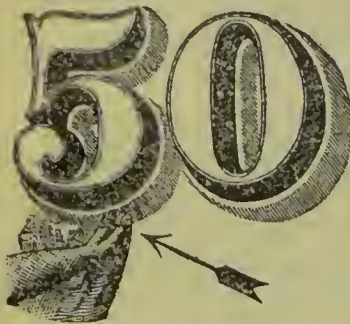
LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Mass. Lynn.	National City Bank.	Stolen.	—
N. J. Jersey City.	First National Bank.	Stolen.	—
N. Y. Buffalo.	Third National Bank.	850	A
" N. Y. City.	Central National Bank.	376	A
" "	Mechanic's National Bank.	1250	A
" "	Metropolitan National Bank.	1121	AC
" "	National Bank of Commerce.	733	AC
" "	National Broadway Bank.	687	AC
" "	Tradesmen's National Bank.	905	AD
" "	Union National Bank.	1278	A

GENERAL POINTS.

The counterfeits of the Fifty Dollar National Bank Bills, of banks in the State of New York include all as yet issued, and were produced from one series of plates made by Charles F. Ulrich, and captured by the Secret Service in April, 1880. The original plate was an imitation of the bills of th

Counterfeits of \$50 National Bank Bills continued.

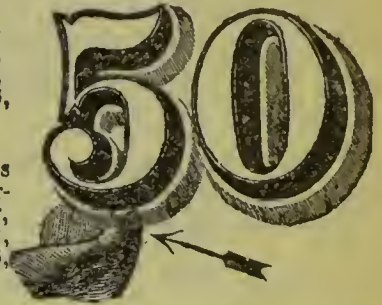
Central National Bank of New York City. The title line was changed to the Third National Bank, Buffalo, New York; the National Broadway Bank, New York City; and the Tradesmen's National Bank, New York City. By various alterations of the bills printed in imitation of those of the banks above named, several other spurious issues have been made to appear, as may be noted in the list of counterfeits on which "Special Points" are given hereafter. The lathe-work on this series of plates



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

The cut to the left is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of June 6, 1883.

The cut to the right is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of June 6, 1883.



COUNTERFEIT (ULRICH PLATE)—DOUBLE SIZE

was very well done; the best result being obtained at the corners and on the back of the bills. On the counterfeit, in the vignette, upper right end corner face of bill, the uplifted arm of the central figure representing "VICTORY" ends in a stump without a hand at the bottom of the shading of the large figure "5" in "50." On the genuine the thumb and fingers are defined. On the counterfeit, in the vignette, lower right end corner face of bill, the extended forefinger of the right hand of the praying soldier is made to point downward to his right foot. On the genuine the same finger is bent so as to point toward his left foot.

On the back of counterfeit, in the coat of arms of the State of New York, left end center of bill, the bandage crosses the forehead of the figure of justice, leaving the eyes exposed and open. On the genuine the eyes are hidden by the bandage which covers them.

SPECIAL POINTS.**Mass****LYNN, MASS., NAT'L CITY BANK.**

The Fifty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 121 to 150, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 66,796 to 66,825, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

N. J.**JERSEY CITY, N. J., FIRST NAT'L BK.**

The Fifty Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 671 to 750, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 19,609 to 19,688, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

N. Y.**BUFFALO, N. Y. THIRD NAT'L BANK OF.**

Letter A; dated March 10, 1865. The Charter Number of this bank is 850; the counterfeit bears various figures as charter numbers. None genuine bearing other charter number than 850. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury."

NEW YORK CITY, CENTRAL NAT'L BK OF.

Letter A; dated April 15, 1864. The Charter Number of this bank is 376; the counterfeits bear various figures as charter numbers. None genuine bearing other charter number than 376. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of

the Treasury," and having the in print, "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, U. S. Treasury Dep't," in the upper left-hand corner of the bill.

NEW YORK CITY, MECHANICS' NAT. BK.

Letter A, dated April 20, 1865. The charter number of this bank is 1250. Imitations of its fifty dollar notes have been made by erasing the title "Tradesmen's National Bank" from counterfeit bills and working in the name of this bank. Such altered counterfeits bear the charter number 905. None genuine bearing other charter number than 1250. Note "General Points" already given.

NEW YORK CITY, METROPOLITAN NAT'L BANK OF.

Letters A and C, dated January 10, 1865. The charter number of this bank is 1121. Imitations of its fifty dollar bills have been made by erasing the titles "National Broadway Bank" and "Tradesmen's National Bank" from counterfeit bills and working in the name of this bank. Such altered counterfeits bear respectively charter numbers 687 or 905. None genuine bearing other charter number than 1121. Note "General Points" as already given.

NEW YORK CITY, NAT'L BANK OF COMMERCE OF.

Letters A and C; dated January 10, 1865. The Charter number of this bank is 733. Imitations of its fifty dollar bills have been made by erasing the title, "National Broadway Bank," from a counterfeit bill and working in the name of this bank. Such altered counterfeits bear the Charter Number 687, and the names of "J. L. Everett, Cashier," and "F. L. Palmer, President." The genuine titles of this bank bear only the Check

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

Counterfeits of \$50 National Bank Bills continued.

Letter A. None genuine bearing other Charter Number than 733. Refuse all dated Jan. 10, 1865.

NEW YORK CITY, NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK OF.

Letter A and C; dated January 10, 1865. The genuine fifty dollar bills of this bank all bear the Check Letter A. The plates from which the counterfeit notes on this bank were printed, are the same as had been used to print the \$50 notes on the Central National Bank, of New York City, and the Third National Bank, of Buffalo, New York, with this exception: the imprint, "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing," which appeared on the two notes last mentioned, was omitted in printing the counterfeit on the Broadway Bank, of New York City. The date was also changed to correspond with the genuine issue of the Broadway Bank. These counterfeit bills bear the true Charter Number of this bank, 687. Note "General Points" already given.

NEW YORK CITY, TRADESMEN'S NAT'L BANK OF.

Letters A and D; dated April 20, 1865. The genuine fifty dollar bills of this bank all bear the Check Letter A. The plates used in printing the counterfeit notes on the Tradesmen's National Bank, are the same we have described in "Special Points" on the National Broadway Bank. The date was changed to correspond with the genuine issue of the Tradesmen's Bank. These counterfeit bills bear the true Charter Number of this bank, 905. Note "General Points" already given.

NEW YORK CITY, UNION NAT. BANK OF.

Letter A, dated April 15, 1864. The charter number of this bank is 1278. Imitations of its fifty dollar bills have been made by erasing the title "Central National Bank" from counterfeit bills and working in the name of this bank. None genuine bearing other charter number than 1278. None genuine signed "L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury." Refuse all dated April 15, 1864.

Counterfeits of \$100 National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

FACE OF NOTE.—United States and Title of Bank—100 C female seated with wings, allegorical representation, maintenance of Liberty and Nationality—C, 100, men in row boat, two vessels in back.

BACK OF NOTE.—Signing Declaration of Independence—100, eagle in oval, C—100, arms of the State in which the Bank is located, C.

The Treasury number of each One Hundred Dollar National Bank Bill is at the upper right-end corner of the face, the Bank's number at the lower left-hand corner, and (unless on bills of new design of 1882) the charter number is in larger figures across the left end and lengthwise at the right end.

LOCATION.	TITLE LINES OF COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER NO. OF GENUINE.	CHECK LETTER.
Mass. Boston.	First National Bank,	200	A
" "	National Revere Bank.	1295	A
" Lynn.	National City Bank.	Stolen.	—
" New Bedford.	Merchant's National Bank.	799	A
" Pittsfield.	Pittsfield National Bank.	1260	A
Md. Baltimore.	National Exchange Bank.	1109	A
N. J. Jersey City.	First National Bank.	Stolen.	—
N. Y. N. Y. City.	Central National Bank.	376	A
Ohio. Cincinnati.	Ohio National Bank.	630	A
Penn. Pittsburgh.	Pittsb'gh N.B. of Commerce.	668	A
" Wilkesbarre.	Second National Bank.	104	A

THE SMITH PLATES.

The counterfeit bills of the Hundred Dollar Bills of The National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, Maryland, The Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford, Massachusetts, The National Revere Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, The Pittsfield National Bank of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, The Second National Bank of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and The Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, of Pittsburgh, Pa., were

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

Counterfeits of \$100 National Bank Bills continued.

all printed from one series of plates, which were engraved in Brooklyn, N. Y., by Charles H. Smith, for William E. Brockway, by whom they were surrendered to the Secret Service, November 25th, 1880.

GENERAL POINTS.

FACE OF BILLS—On the genuine the space between the edge of the wing of the Goddess of Liberty and the shading of the C in right upper corner of bill is about the sixteenth of an inch. On the counterfeit the distance between the edge of the wing and the shading of the C is but about half the distance, or the thirty-second of an inch.

On the genuine the crest of the wave appears to break slightly over the stern oar. On the counterfeit the water does not break over the oar.



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

The above cut is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of April 10, 1883.



COUNTERFEIT (SMITH PLATE)—DOUBLE SIZE.

The above cut is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of April 10, 1883.

BACK OF BILLS—On the genuine the vignette center representing the signing of the Declaration of Independence is finely engraved and all the principal figures are fair likenesses. In the counterfeit, although the engraving of the vignette center is comparatively good and the principal figures mostly recognizable, the eyes of the portraits are generally prominent and unnatural; all lack the life-like expression of the genuine, and the faces in the rear and left distance are blurred and imperfect. On the genuine in the upper lettered panel, on the third line, right, the words OTHER DEBTS are properly spaced. In the counterfeit the R in OTHER joins the D in DEBTS, and the D is raised above the top of the other letters.

THE ULRICH PLATES.

The counterfeits of the Hundred Dollar Bills of The First National Bank of Boston, Mass., The Central National Bank of the City of New York and The Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, State of Ohio, were all printed from one series of plates, which were engraved by Charles F. Ulrich in 1866 and captured by the Secret Service near Cincinnati, Ohio, March 14, 1867.

GENERAL POINTS.

FACE OF BILLS—On genuine in right lower corner of bill under the hand of the Goddess of Liberty, and in a sun-burst, appears the word MAINTAIN. In the counterfeit the same reads MAINIAIN, the top cross of the "T" being omitted. This defect is generally mended by reprint, pen or pencil, but not so as to deceive close observers.

BACK OF BILLS—On the genuine the vignette center, representing the signing of the Declaration of Independence, is finely engraved, and all the principal figures are fair likenesses. In the counterfeit the engraving of the same is inferior—in the standing group at the table the second man from the left shows a sorry face, as if in pain or anger; the hands of all the figures are coarsely done and imperfect, while the likenesses of Jefferson and Franklin are scarcely recognizable. On the genuine the lettering of the several panels is properly punctuated. In the counterfeit in the lower panel containing a quotation from the law against counterfeiting, on second line, after the word IT a comma is omitted, also after the word PRINTED on the fourth line of same panel.

SPECIAL POINTS.

BOSTON, MASS., THE FIRST NAT. BK OF.
[FROM THE ULRICH PLATE]

Lotter A, dated Feb. 2nd, 1864. L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

On genuine, under large panel BOSTON,

each side of "Will Pay" appear two flourishes (four in all). In counterfeit the same are omitted. On genuine the various inscriptions are properly punctuated. In counterfeit the comma after Boston engraved in script, is omitted, also the period after the abbreviation "Foby" in date.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

*Counterfeits of \$100 National Bank Bills continued.***BOSTON, MASS., THE NAT'L REVERE BANK OF.**

[FROM THE SMITH PLATE]

Letter A, dated July 20, 1865. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; H. Blasdale, Cash'r; Sam'l H. Walley, Pres't.

On the genuine hundreds of this bank the N of NATIONAL CURRENCY, upper center of bill, touches the scroll ornament of the left top border. In the counterfeit the same does not reach the scroll by one-sixteenth of an inch.

LYNN, MASS., NATIONAL CITY BANK.

The Hundred Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing bank numbers from 121 to 150, inclusive, and Treasury numbers from 66,796 to 66,825, inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington unsigned; signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills, upon the authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF.

[FROM THE SMITH PLATE]

Letter A, dated Feb. 14, 1865. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; P. C. Howland, Cash'r; C. R. Tucker, Pres't.

On the genuine the hair line under the President's name, if extended, would pass just above the top of the period under the "r" in Cash'r. In the counterfeit the same line would strike the middle of the letter "r" in Cash'r. On the genuine the ground-work of the vignette in lower right corner of bill does not reach the end border by one-sixteenth of an inch. In the counterfeit the ground-work of the same vignette extends to within a hair's breadth of the end border.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., THE PITTSFIELD NATIONAL BANK OF.

[FROM THE SMITH PLATE]

Letter A, dated July 20, 1865. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; E. S. Francis, Cashier; John V. Barker, Vice-President. Signatures of bank officers printed in different colored inks, as if written.

On the genuine hundreds of this bank the lower loop of the S in the signature of S. B. Colby touches the yard-arm and the sail of the frigate Niagara. In the counterfeit the same loop clears the sail of the vessel by one-sixteenth of an inch.

BALTIMORE, MD., THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF.

[FROM THE SMITH PLATE]

Letter A, dated July 1st, 1865. S. B. Colby, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

On the genuine the small heart-shaped figure at the left end of the panel BALTIMORE in title shows seven lines. In the counterfeit the same shows eight lines. On the genuine the hair line for writing the Cashier's signature almost touches the O of Cashier. On the counterfeit the hair

line does not reach the C by one-sixteenth of an inch.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., FIRST NAT'L BANK.

The Hundred Dollar Bills of this bank, bearing Bank numbers from 671 to 750 inclusive and Treasury numbers from 19,609 to 19,688 inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington, unsigned, signatures forged, and the bills put in circulation. The bank claims exemption from payment on account of these bills upon authority of the decisions of the law officers of the U. S. Treasury Department.

NEW YORK CITY, THE CENTRAL NAT'L BANK OF.

[FROM THE ULRICH PLATE]

Letter A, dated April 15, 1864. L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

On the genuine, under the panel CITY OF NEW YORK, appear four flourishes. In the counterfeit the same are omitted. On the genuine at the right upper corner of bill the top of the large C is a full sixteenth of an inch from the border of the bill. In the counterfeit the top of the large C almost touches the border of the bill.

CINCINNATI, O., THE OHIO NATIONAL BANK OF.

[FROM THE ULRICH PLATE]

Letter A, dated Dec. 22nd, 1864. L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer.

On the genuine the outer white line extending the length of the panel enclosing CINCINNATI is of the same width as the white parallel lines running through the body of the panel. In the counterfeit the white line around the panel is broader than those through the body of the panel.

PITTSBURGH, PENN., THE PITTSBURGH N. BK. OF COMMERCE.

[FROM THE SMITH PLATE]

Letter A. Series of 1875. John Allison, Register; Jno. C. New, Treasurer; Joseph H. Hill, Cash'r; Alfred Patterson, Pres't.

On the genuine the signatures of the officers of the bank are written. On the counterfeit the name of the Cashier is printed and that of the President written.

The genuine is printed on Government localized fibre paper, a very close imitation of which is used in making the counterfeit, but the fibre in the same is not so widely distributed as in the genuine, is tender, and cannot be picked out unbroken. Numbering nearly perfect. Color of figures and seal excellent.

WILKESBARRE, PENN., THE SECOND N. B. OF WILKESBARRE,

[FROM THE SMITH PLATE]

Letter A, dated Nov. 2, 1863. L. E. Chittenden, Register; F. E. Spinner, Treasurer; E. A. Spalding, Cash'r; Abram Nesbitt, Vice-President.

On the genuine the names of the officers of the bank are written. On the counterfeit the same are printed.

N. J.

N. Y.

O.

Pa.

Md.

COUNTERFEITS OF U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

Check Letters with * are poor or coarse counterfeits, like Photos, Lithos, Etchings or Pen-work.

		Vignette. 1862, Chase. 1875, Washington.	Vignette. 1862, Hamilton. 1875, Jefferson.	Vignette. 1862-3, Hamilton. 1875, Emigrant.	Vignette. 1862-3, Lincoln. 1875, Webster.	Vignette. 1862-3, Liberty. 1875-8, Hamilton.	Vignette. 1862-3, Hamilton. 1869, Clay.	Vignette. 1862 Spread Eagle.	Vignette. 1869, Adams.	Vignette 1862-3, Morris.
1862. Convertible 2d 1862, non do.		\$1	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1000
Dates of	1862.			A	B C	A C	A C	A C		
	1862.	B* *C *D	A* *C B* *D		B C	A C	A C			A C B D
	1863.			A D	A B C D	A	A C B D			A C B D
Series of	1869.						B		A B C D	
	1875.	*D	*D	A* *C *D	C	A* *C B* *D	*D			
	1878.					A* *C B* *D				
Silver Certificates.					Pen & Photos.	Pen & Photos.				

Beware of United States Treasury Notes, or imitations of the same, of the series, denomination, and check letter given in the preceding table; they are counterfeited or counterfeits. The check letters with stars prefixed are those of poor counterfeits and not from engraved plates, being either photographs, lithographs, etchings, or pen work.

United States Treasury Notes are printed four on a sheet and lettered respectively, A, B, C, or D. Each Note also bears a Treasury number—one of a series. On notes lettered A, this will be 1, or a number divided by four leaves one remainder; on notes lettered B, it is 2, or a number divided by four leaves two remainder; on notes lettered C, it is 3, or a number divided by four leaves three remainder; on notes lettered D, it is 4, or a number divided by four leaves no remainder.

Divide the number by four; if the result differs from the foregoing, the note is counterfeit. If the results agree, the note may be counterfeit nevertheless, and reference must be made in such a case to the following:

Descriptive List of Counterfeits of U. S. Notes.

\$1 B C D. Act of July, 11th, 1862; dated August 1, 1862. Two similar counterfeits, both poor. Engraving coarse. Vignette head of Chase very badly done, the mouth crooked, the eyes blurred, and the expression unnatural. Numbering irregular and off color. Imprint of Bank Note Company very imperfect. The ones in circles in the top and bottom border of note almost illegible. The lathe-work quite defective. Receivable in payment of all loans. Plates captured.

\$1 D. Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1875. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. A poor counterfeit, but of passable appearance at a distance, or in a poor light. Engraving coarse, lines broken and uneven. Vignette of head of Washington very badly done. Lettering imperfect. Numbering very irregular. On the back an attempt has been made to imitate fibre by printing. In the inscription on the back, a number of words are mis-spelt. Specimens of this counterfeit seen have been an eighth of an inch longer than the genuine.

\$2 A B C D. Act of July 11, 1862; dated August 1, 1862. A poor counterfeit. Engraving coarse. Vignette head of Hamilton very badly done. Shading of large letters in United States badly engraved. Lettering uneven. Imprint of National Bank Note Company almost illegible. Lathe-work defective, lines indistinct. Receivable in payment of all loans. Lithograph. Materials captured.

\$2 D. Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1875. Treasury number, 8347504. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. A poor counterfeit, printed on plain paper from a plate made by the old photographic process. See pages 3 and 4.

\$5 A. Act of February 25, 1862; dated March 10, 1862. Series 90. Convertible note. The best of the counterfeits of the five dollar Treasury Notes of 1862 and 1863. Engraving coarse, but the vignette head of Hamilton presents a fair expression. The lathe-work around the large figure 5, in right upper corner of note, is defective. Lathe-work on back of note also faulty. Plates captured.

\$5 A. Act of February 25, 1862; dated March 10, 1863. Series 114. Convertible note. A poor counterfeit. All genuine notes dated March 10, 1863, are non-convertible.

\$5 A D. Act of March 3, 1863; dated March 10, 1863. New series 70. Receivable in payment of all loans. An inferior counterfeit. Engraving very coarse; vignette statue of Liberty, left end of note, looks like a cheap wood engraving. Vignette head of Hamilton, right end of note, coarse, of very poor appearance, and not a likeness. Signature of L. E. Chittenden, Register, engraved in coarse lines, not a *fac-simile* of genuine. Numbering very poor. Imprint of American Bank Note Company imperfect. Lathe-work on back of note defective.

\$5 A D. Act of March 3, 1863; dated March 10, 1863. New series 77. Receivable in payment of all loans. A passable counterfeit. Engraving coarse. The lathe-work around the figure 5, on the counter, right upper corner face of bill, is very defective. The vignette of Hamilton, right lower corner, though poorly engraved, presents a fair expression, and is to a certain degree a likeness. Vignette statue of Liberty, left end of bill, "scratchy" and unfinished in detail, and lacking the cross lines in shading. About the feet of the statue a few rough lines alone appear, instead of the sharply-defined folds of drapery shown on the genuine. Lathe-work on back of note faulty, the lines not traceable in the green tint.

\$5 A D. Act of March 3, 1863; dated March 10, 1863. New series 77. A second and superior counterfeit of the same series. Engraving quite well done; general appearance comparatively good; very likely to deceive unless carefully examined. The lettering of this counterfeit is well engraved and the shading regular, yet heavier than on genuine. The lathe-work around the figure 5 on the counter, right upper corner face of bill, appears complete at first sight, yet when inspected is found to lack the very fine continuous lines of the genuine. The vignette of Hamilton is almost as finely engraved as the genuine, and presents a very fair likeness. The vignette statue of Liberty, left end of note, is not so carefully finished; the general features of the statue and its drapery are discernable, but details are imperfect or wanting. On the left hand of the figure (the side toward the body of the note) the drapery below the knee does not show the ornamental ball-tassels which are prominent on the genuine.

\$5 C. Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1875. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Dangerous counterfeit. General appearance good. Printing well done. Lettering generally clear and regular. Lathe-work a good imitation of genuine. Shading of words United States in title coarse and "scratchy." Center vignette, emigrant family, coarsely engraved. Vignette head of Jackson in lower left of note badly done; the face has a scared or startled expression, unlike the firm, calm, intelligent look of the genuine. In the upper left corner of note the "Series of 1875" lacks the flourishes which appear above and below "1875" on the genuine. Imprint of Bureau, Engraving and Printing, irregular and imperfect, and several letters are incomplete or broken; after the word Bureau is a period instead of a comma as in genuine, and the & is blotted at the top where the genuine distinctly shows a clear open space in a loop. The lettering of the words *Register of the Treasury*, under the signature of John Allison, is defective and incomplete. The lettering of the words *Treasurer of the United States*, under the signature of A. U. Wyman, is very irregular. The genuine notes of this series are all on fibre paper. This is poorly imitated in the counterfeit by fine lines printed only on the space at the left end of back of note. Plates captured.

\$5 D. Plate 12. Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1875. Treasury number, B8058120. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. A passable counterfeit, printed on a good imitation of localized fibre paper, from a plate made by the old photographic process. All imprints from this plate, seen thus far, bear the same Treasury number [B8058120], and are about a quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine. The perspective in the center vignette of emigrant and family is very bad, the lathe-work lettering and border are blurred in several places, and the vignette head of Jackson, in lower left corner of note, does not show the fine dotted lines of the genuine. Printed on an imitation of localized fibre paper, rather heavy, but equal to genuine in appearance, made by cementing a thin back to a thicker face sheet with fibre in place between them. See pages 3 and 4.

\$5 D. Plate 14. Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1875. Treasury number B8058120. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Printed both on plain paper, and on an imitation of localized fibre-paper, from a plate made by the old photographic process. The notes from this plate are about a quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine. The seal, Treasury numbers, and charter numbers, as well as the whole of the back were copied and appeared in black on the photograph; these were then tinted more or less by hand in attempted imitation of the colors of the genuine; the black can be seen under the tints, the tint on the seal is blotted and covers the white lines which appear in the genuine. Numbering blurred with color. On the back of note the tinting is badly done, often incomplete, and the whole note is off color. See pages 3 and 4.

\$5 A. Act of March 3, 1863. Series 1875. Treasury number, B3420232. Plate 22. John Allison, Register; A. U. Wyman, Treasurer. Photograph. Printed on plain paper, coarse and heavy. Seal and cycloid work very pale. Numbering fair. Lathe-work on back, and in two counters on face, so blurred hardly a line can be seen. The green ink and red numbers are very good so far as the shade of color goes. The note on face has a blurred appearance and is very dark. Of the same length as the genuine. Not dangerous, but well calculated to deceive the inexperienced.

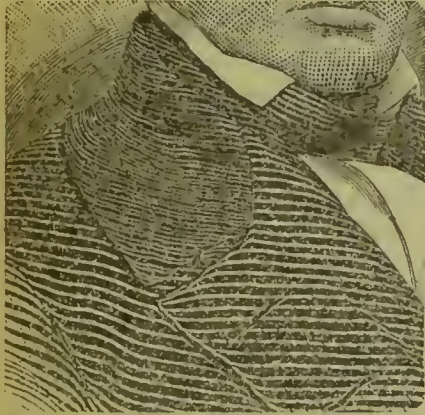
\$10 B C. Act of February 25, 1862; dated March 10, 1862. Series 19. "Exchangeable for six per cent. U. S. bonds." A poor counterfeit. Engraving coarse, blurred generally, especially in the vignette head of Lincoln, where the eyes have a wild, staring expression. In the imprint of the National Bank Note Company, the first "a" in "Nation" is smaller than the adjoining letters, and the imprint is about a sixteenth of an inch above the border of the note. On the genuine, the panel inscribed "National Bank Note Company" touches the hair line inside of border. There are eight or ten different counterfeits and spurious issues of notes of this denomination, act and date, some of which are almost equal to the genuine. Plates captured.

\$10 B C. Act of February 25, 1862; dated March 10, 1862. New series 23. "Receivable in payment of all loans." A good counterfeit; close imitation of the genuine, well calculated to deceive. Engraving good, but somewhat coarse in the vignettes. Lathe-work excellent. Numbering well done. Imprint of National Bank Note Company almost perfect. On genuine, under the wing of the eagle in vignette center are four clean cut feathers. In the counterfeit, the feathers are blurred and indistinct at that point. On the genuine, the line on which the Treasury number is printed ranges below the words "New Series" to the right of the figures. In the counterfeit, the line, if continued, would strike "New Series" below the middle of the letters. Plates captured.

\$10 B C. Act of February 25, 1862; dated March 10, 1862. Series 52. "Exchangeable for six per cent. U. S. twenty years bonds." A good counterfeit. Vignette head of Lincoln fairly engraved, but a poor likeness; hair coarse, fine lines in drapery irregular. Imprint of National Bank Note Company, lower left corner of note, in a good style of plain lettering, but irregular, especially in the word "NOTE," where the letter "T" appears leaning forward at a lower angle than the adjoining letters.

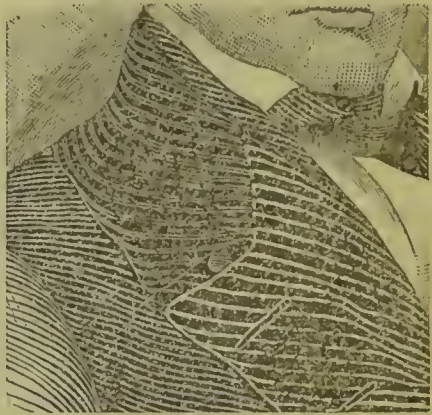
\$10 A B C D. Act of March 3, 1863; dated March 10, 1863. New Series 7, New Series 23, New Series 52, and New Series 53. Counterfeits in general well done, especially in engraving of vignettes. The vignette of a spread eagle, center face of counterfeits, is, however, comparatively inferior, presenting a somewhat scratchy appearance; and the figure of a woman artist on right end of face of counterfeit is imperfect in detail and faulty in shading. The lathe-work of these counterfeits is defective in the green tint center of face of the same and in the green medalion counters inscribed 10. On the genuine, to the left of figures 10 on green counters, are four green dots. In the counterfeits but three such dots are plainly visible.

\$10 C. Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1875. A defective counterfeit, but of such general appearance that several issues have been made and extensively circulated. Engraving of vignette head of Webster badly done; the face has a surly expression. On the genuine the lines of shading across the breast of Webster's coat are uniform in drawing, equally spaced and regular. In the counterfeit the lines of shading on the body of the coat are much finer, and those on the lapel much coarser than the genuine. Thus the counterfeit also differs from the genuine in showing *both* coarse and fine lines of shading on the breast of Webster's coat, as may best be seen around the upper button hole and on the adjoining part of the coat, as illustrated in the cuts here presented.



The cut to the left is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of July 14, 1883.

The cut to the right is published by special permission of Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, given under date of July 14, 1883.



GENUINE PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

COUNTERFEIT PLATE—DOUBLE SIZE.

The lettering of this counterfeit is rough and imperfect at various points. On the genuine the inscription WASHINGTON, D. C., center of bill, is in open-faced italic caps and small caps, the letters W and D. C. being larger than the others. In the counterfeit the inscription WASHINGTON, D. C. is in the same kind of type but the letters are all of the same size. On upper center of border the inscription "This note is a legal tender for ten dollars" is badly spaced on the counterfeit, the words "for" and "ten" joining each other. The imprint of Bureau, Engraving and Printing is imperfect, the last four characters of the same, with several others, being engraved on a forward slant instead of the perpendicular lines of the genuine. Numbering irregular and dirty. Lathe-work defective and indistinct. In the panel on the back of the counterfeit the lettering of the text of the law is badly done, the characters being irregular and run together, and improperly spaced. All genuine notes of this series are on distinctive fibre paper; the counterfeits are on plain paper, the fibre in the original issues of counterfeits being imitated by fine lines on the back, which are printed, or drawn with a pen. The latest issue of counterfeits of this description are printed on an imitation of fibre paper, made with very coarse threads or hairs in the body of the same.

\$20 ABC. Act of February 25, 1862; dated March 10, 1862. Series 6. "Exchangeable for six per cent. twenty years bonds." Dangerous counterfeit. Engraving coarse generally. In the vignette center of counterfeit the hands of the Goddess of Liberty are not defined as on the genuine, but appear emaciated and wasted to the bone. The lines on the shield in counterfeit are indistinct and blurred, but clear and sharp on genuine. The foot of the Goddess of Liberty in the counterfeit is merely suggested in the engraving, being shapeless and without toes, as if it were wrapped in a rag. Imprint of American Bank Note Company, New York, very imperfect. Numbering good. Lathe work very defective, especially in the medalion counters around the larger figures 20 on face of note. Plates captured.

\$20 ABC. Act of February 25, 1862; dated March 10, 1862. Series 24. "Exchangeable for six per cent. twenty years bonds." Dangerous counterfeit. Similar to Series 6 just described. We describe these notes (Series 6 and 24) as "dangerous" inasmuch as they are upon an early issue, and, regardless of the defects noted, have been very extensively circulated. Plates captured.

\$20 ABCD. Act of February 25, 1862; dated March 10, 1862. New series 7. "Receivable in payment of all loans." An inferior but passable counterfeit. Engraving quite coarse and faulty. The hands of the Goddess of Liberty in vignette center are shapeless and appear swelled out of form. In the center foreground of vignette the drapery of the figure seems to reach the earth, and but a few irregular marks indicate where the foot appears on the genuine. The lines of the shield though tolerably clear at the top are too heavily shaded at the bottom. The inscription "Payable at the Treasury of the U. S. At New York" underneath the vignette

is very imperfect, as are the imprints of the two bank note companies below. Lathe-work exceedingly defective, a mere blur in many places. Plates captured.

\$20 A. Act of March 3, 1863; dated March 10, 1863. "Exchangeable for six per cent. twenty years bonds." A poor counterfeit. Engraving quite coarse. Lathe-work very defective. The back of this note is "muled," or mismatched with its face. No genuine Twenty Dollar U. S. Treasury Note issued under the Act of March 3, 1863, was "convertible" or had on its back the words "Exchangeable for six per cent. bonds."

\$20 A. Act of March 3, 1863; dated March 10, 1863. New series. A very poor counterfeit. Engraving quite coarse. Vignette of Goddess of Liberty badly done. Shading of large letters "United States" on face of note coarse and "scratchy." Lathe-work exceedingly defective, especially on back of note. Lithograph. Materials captured.

\$20 A. Act of March 3, 1863; dated March 10, 1863. New, series 19. "Receivable in payment of all loans." A poor counterfeit. Engraving quite coarse. The fingers of the left hand of Goddess of Liberty in vignette center appear broken or mangled and the foot is not at all well defined. Imprint of bank note companies very imperfect. Lathe-work very defective. Plates captured.

\$20 A B C D. Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1875. John Allison, Register; John C. New, Treasurer. A dangerous counterfeit if taken at first glance, but will not bear close examination. The outlines of this counterfeit are supposed to have been produced by some modification of the photographic process, and the finish and details by the skillful and artistic use of pens and brushes. The portrait of Hamilton finely executed, but the back-ground a mass of black washed in, nearly the proper shade, but lacking the fine lines which make up the ground work of the genuine. No attempt at lathe-work in the center surrounding the figures "20"—of similar nature to the back-ground of portrait. A moistened thumb applied to Treasury numbers or green tint on back of note removes the color.

\$20 A B C D. Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1878. John Allison, Register; Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer. A passable counterfeit but will not bear close examination. Made by photograph process in outline and finished with pens and brushes much the same as counterfeit of 20, series of 1875, just described. Done on a paper nearly a perfect imitation of the genuine. Inks almost the same shade of genuine. As on all such notes, a moistened thumb applied to the Treasury numbers or the green tint on the back of note removes the color.

\$50 C. Act of February 25, 1862; dated March 10, 1862. Series 1. One of the "convertible" series. An inferior counterfeit. Engraving badly executed. Vignette head of Hamilton defective, the nose of the portrait runs to an unnatural sharp point and there is a peculiar "dish" to the countenance not seen in the genuine. Numbering imperfect. Plates captured.

\$50 A B C D. Altered note. Very dangerous. Made by raising genuine \$2 Treasury notes. By error, certain Treasury 2s and 50s bear the same vignette head of Hamilton. On genuine fifties the vignette head of Hamilton is at the top of the note, on the twos and the raised note, it is at the bottom. The vignette head of Hamilton has often been cut from genuine twos, the back removed and the face neatly cemented over the inferior work of poor counterfeit fifties, which were thus made passable.

\$50 A B C D. Act of March 3, 1863; dated March 10, 1863. New series 1. Patented 30, June, 1857. Dangerous counterfeit. Engraving good in general. Vignette head of Hamilton very finely done. The buttons on Hamilton's vest not as distinct as on genuine. In the counters bearing the large figures 50 are white lines surrounding smaller italic 50s. On the genuine, one of these white lines crosses the space inside the large 0. In the counterfeit this line does not cross the large 0, and the space inside the same is occupied only by the back-ground. On the back of the genuine, the counters inscribed 50 forming the border of the greenback and of the inside space are octagons having obtuse angles. In this counterfeit the outlines of the small counters described are almost perfect circles.

\$50 A B C D. Act of March 3, 1863; dated March 10, 1863. New series 1. "Receivable in payment of all loans." Patented 30, June, 1857. above cheek letter. A poor counterfeit. Engraving of vignette head of Hamilton coarse and defective, hair very coarse and lacking shading. Shading of large letters United States, on face, very coarse. Numbering imperfect. In the counters bearing the large figures 50 are white lines surrounding smaller italic 50s. On the genuine, one of these white lines crosses the space inside the large 0. In the counterfeit, this line does not cross the large 0, and the space inside the same is occupied only by the back-ground. The lathe-work is defective and the small counters inscribed 50, which form the border of the greenback and the inside space, though octagonal, are crooked in outline and lack the perfect form of the genuine. Plates captured.

50 A C D. Act of March 3, 1863; dated March 10, 1863. New Series 2. Patented April 28, 1863, above the check letter, upper left of note. A splendid counterfeit, one of the most dangerous in existence. Engraved by Thomas Ballard in a style equal to genuine. Inks and printing nearly equal to the genuine. Numbering perfect. The buttons on the vest of Hamilton are not as distinctly prominent as on genuine. In the counters bearing the large figures 50 are white lines surrounding smaller italic 50's. On the genuine, one of these white lines crosses the space inside the large 0. In the counterfeit, this line does not cross the large 0, and the space inside the same is occupied only by the back-ground. On the back of counterfeit near lower left corner two of the counters in the border are partly merged and a cipher being omitted, the figures read "550." On the genuine the same counters are not so much merged, and the figures read "50 50." On the genuine the small counters inscribed "50," which form the border of the green back and of the inside space are octagons with obtuse angles. In the counterfeit the outlines of the small counters described are almost perfect circles. Plates captured.

\$50 B. Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1869. A superior and dangerous counterfeit. Excellent general appearance. Engraving good. Vignette portrait of Henry Clay a fair likeness. Numbering well done. Lathe-work a fine imitation of genuine, nearly perfect. On the genuine, between "Series of" and "1869," at upper left face of note, is a flourish, which is omitted from the counterfeit unless pen-made. On back center of genuine note, at top of large 50, two stars emerging show five points each; two stars bottom of 50 four points each. On counterfeit the star top of large 5 in 50 shows six points; the star top of 0 in 50, and two stars bottom of 50, five points each. All genuine notes are printed on distinctive fibre paper, counterfeits on plain paper. Plates captured. *Handle with care.*

\$50 D. Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1875. A pen-made counterfeit of good appearance, artistically finished with the brush, and well calculated to deceive those not experts. A moistened thumb applied to the Treasury numbers or green tint on back of note removes the color.

\$100 A B C. Act of February 25, 1862; dated March 10, 1862. Series 1. "Exchangeable for U. S. six per cent. twenty years bonds." A dangerous, though defective, counterfeit. Engraving coarse. Vignette of spread eagle upon a rock badly done, the plumage "scratchy." On the genuine the stem of the feather in the eagle's tail near the left claw is very distinct. In the counterfeit the stem of the feather described is almost or quite invisible. The figures used in numbering are much longer or "deeper" than in genuine, are imperfect, and the printing off color. On the back of the genuine, in the scroll work on both sides of the circle, the figures 100 appear repeatedly in regular order thus, "100." On the counterfeit, on right hand side of center, the figures are reversed and stand thus, "001." Lathe-work quite defective.

\$500 A B C D. Act of March 3, 1863. Series of 1869. An exceedingly dangerous counterfeit. Superlative imitation. Engraving and general execution equal to genuine. Upon the appearance of this counterfeit the Treasury issued enlarged photographs of the same, and of the genuine for comparison, to aid detection. The buttons on the coat of Adams are not round in the counterfeit, while on the genuine they are perfectly so, and stand out like pineushions; the foot of the Goddess of Liberty on left end of note on counterfeit is slightly deformed, the top or instep of the same is nearly flat, while in the genuine it is oval; by a close observance of the counterfeit it will be seen that the foot has the appearance of having six toes, two little toes, or a corn on the side of the foot. The points of difference are so very slight that a direct and very careful comparison of the genuine with the counterfeit is necessary to detect. *Receive these notes, only as bills for collection.*

\$1000 A B C D. Act of March 3, 1863; dated March 10, 1862, and March 10, 1863. An exceedingly dangerous counterfeit; nearly a perfect imitation. Engraving almost or quite equal to genuine. Lathe-work but very little defective, and somewhat blurred in certain places. The points of difference are so very slight that a direct and very careful comparison of the genuine with the counterfeit is necessary to detect. Upon the appearance of this counterfeit the Treasury issued enlarged photographs of the same and the genuine for comparison to aid detection. Upon the original plate of the genuine first issue of this note the date was by mistake engraved March 10, 1862. This error was copied by the engraver of the counterfeit plate, and counterfeit notes were thus printed. Afterwards, the error being discovered, the genuine issue was made to bear the proper date, March 10, 1863. This too was copied by the counterfeiter, and counterfeit notes issued accordingly. *All who are not thoroughly expert best receive these notes, only as bills for collection.*

COUNTERFEIT SILVER CERTIFICATES.

TWENTY DOLLARS.

\$20 On May 20th, 1881, the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, by information furnished from the office of "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," was enabled to publish an account of a new counterfeit of the silver certificate, from which notice the following is a quotation: "Washington, May 20, 1881. A counterfeit silver certificate, of the denomination of \$20, has been received at the office of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department. It is pen-made, and its execution is such that an ordinary judge of money should detect the fraud on sight. The paper is of ordinary bank note quality, being thinner than that upon which the genuine certificate is printed, and in color darker. The counterfeiter has imitated the distinctive paper of the government by drawing two parallel lines throughout the length of the note. Defects and omissions: There are so many defects and omissions in the spurious certificate when compared with the genuine that it would be futile to enumerate them, seeing they are the product of the pen and not of the plate. It is sufficient to state that the Treasury number can be wiped off by the aid of a damp sponge. The diamond-shaped figure between each letter of the word "certificate" on the back, which in the genuine is geometrically exact in its duplication, is in the counterfeit utterly destitute of uniformity either in shape or size. 'Engraved and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing' appears under the word 'certificate' on the back, also outside of the border at the right end of the face of the note. It does not appear at either place in the counterfeit."

TEN DOLLARS.

\$10 The original counterfeit silver certificate of the denomination of \$10 was received at the office of "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," and forwarded for examination to the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department. This \$10 counterfeit was made by the same method used in producing the imitation of the \$20 issue of the same class of securities. The work is coarse and sketchy, still effective, the expression being well preserved. The paper is poor, yet near the proper tint, and the superficial resemblance of the whole to the genuine is quite remarkable. No part of this counterfeit will bear close inspection or a moment's comparison with the genuine certificate, but at first sight it would be dangerous to most persons, especially if taken at night by gas-light or at any time in a shaded place.

Since the first issue of these "pen-made" counterfeits, a surprising number of them have been passed in various parts of the country, and as the "artist" who produces them has not been arrested they will doubtless still be accepted, from time to time, by the careless and hurried.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

On January 21, 1882, the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department notified the public of the appearance of counterfeits of the silver certificates of the denomination of \$10 and \$20, the production of the photographic art. They were printed on ordinary bank note paper and one-eighth of an inch shorter and narrower than the genuine. The tens all bore the Treasury Number B109016, Check Letter D, series of 1880, and the twenties, B675,114, Check Letter B, series of 1880.

The Seal and X's, which in the genuine are of pink color, had been photographed black on the counterfeits, like the rest of the note.

To imitate the genuine, the counterfeiter had colored those designs by hand in a very bungling manner, the black underneath being easily discernible, giving the appearance of dirty red to the work. This color could be readily disturbed by the application of moisture.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States.

For the Months of November and December, 1883.

<i>Interest Bearing Debt.</i>	Jan. 1, 1884.
3 per cent. bonds.....	27,937,250
4½ per cent bonds.....	250,000,000
4 per cent bonds.....	737,629,100
Refunding certificates.....	318,450
Navy pension fund.....	14,000,000
Total principal.....	\$1,276,685,150
Total interest.....	11,831,885
<i>Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.</i>	
Principal.....	\$6,845,385
Interest.....	331,815
<i>Debt Bearing No Interest</i>	
Old demand and legal tender notes.....	\$346,739,693
Certificates of deposit.....	14,560,093
Coin certificates.....	200,930,531
Fractional currency.....	6,989,428
Principal.....	\$555,219,655
Unclaimed interest.....	4,229
<i>Total Debt.</i>	
Principal.....	\$1,863,593,985
Interest.....	10,954,588
Cash in Treasury.....	\$1,874,551,574
<i>Debt Less Cash in the Treasury</i>	
Jan. 1, 1884.....	\$64,766,513
Dec. 1, 1883.....	\$1,498,041,723
Decrease of debt during month of December, 1883.....	1,539,715,000
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1883.....	11,743,337
<i>Current Liabilities.</i>	
Interest due and unpaid.....	\$63,049,483
Debt on which interest has ceased.....	\$1,930,229
Interest thereon.....	15,138,795
Gold and silver certificates.....	336,198
U. S. notes held for redemption.....	200,930,531
Cash balance available Dec. 1, 1883.....	14,560,090
Total.....	142,478,445
<i>Available Assets.</i>	
Cash in Treasury.....	\$375,374,200
Dec. 1, 1883.....	Jan. 1, 1883.
	\$375,374,200

<i>Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies (Interest Payable by the United States)</i>	
Principal outstanding.....	\$64,623,512
Interest accrued not yet paid.....	1,615,587
Interest paid by the United States.....	59,222,093
<i>Interest Repaid by Companies.</i>	
By transportation service.....	\$17,631,893
By cash payments, 5 per cent. net earnings.....	655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States.....	40,935,000

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH CALL.

Redemption of Bonds of the Three Per Cent. Loan of 1882. 1883.

DEPARTMENT No. 124.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

By virtue of the authority conferred by law upon the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the principal and accrued interest of the Bonds herein below designated will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 1st day of Feb. 1884, and that the interest on said Bonds will cease on that day, viz: Three per Cent. Bonds issued under the Act of Congress approved July 12, 1882, and numbered as follows:—

\$51—original No. 847 to original No. 887, both inclusive.	
\$100	5447
“	6040
\$500	2354
“	2584
\$1,000	16451
“	17401
\$1,000	22346
“	22665
\$10,000	24726
“	25658
Total.....	\$10,000,000

The Bonds described above are either Bonds of the “original” issue, which have but one serial number (duplicated at each end) or “substitute” Bonds, which may be distinguished by the double set of numbers (also duplicated at each end of the bond) which are marked plainly “original numbers” and “substitute numbers.” All of the Bonds of this loan will be called by the original numbers only. The 3 months’ interest due Feb. 1, 1884, on the above-described Bonds will not be paid by checks forwarded to the holders of the Bonds, but will be paid, with the principal to the holders at the time of presentation. Many of the Bonds originally included in the above numbers have been transferred or exchanged into other denominations on “waiver”—the original numbers being cancelled, and leaving outstanding the amount above stated.

Bonds forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the “Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans, etc., Washington, D. C., and all the Bonds called by this Circular should be assigned to the “Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.”

CHAS. J. FOLGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

Counterfeited United States Bonds.

	Letter.	DATE.	Captured.
\$50 Series of 1864. Compound Interest Note	C	July 15, 1864	July, 1866.
\$50 Series of 1865. Compound Interest Note.	D	May 15, 1865	July, 1866.
\$50 Series of 1865. 5-20 Note, Eagle Vignette	C	July 15, 1865	April, 1866.
\$100 Series of 1865. Compound Interest Note	B	May 15, 1865	March, 1866
<p>\$1000 Series of 1861. U. S. Bonds. Sixes of 1881. Exceedingly dangerous, well-executed counterfeit. Handle all \$1,000 U. S. Bonds. of Acts July 17th and August 5th, 1861, with greatest care. The genuine vary in size. Counterfeits seen bear only coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1881. On counterfeit, in the \$1,000 counter of nine sections, each side, portrait of Chase in the section at left of lower ball of the figure 1 in 1,000, the letter S in "Stat" is entire. In the genuine only the upper half of the S is seen. The hair line around portrait on counterfeit shows a break of 1-16 of an inch. Counterfeit differs from genuine in mitreing of four corners of green border. In title, "United States of America," ruled shade left side spur of letter "U" in counterfeit are seven short lines, forming slight shade under that part of the letter. On genuine are ten lines. The signature on lower right hand of counterfeit engraved, printed in grayish-colored ink, traced over with pen and ink. Signature of genuine written.</p>			
		Act of July 17, 1861 and Aug. 5, 1861.	
\$1000 7-30 United States Bonds. Very dangerous. Matured. Interest ceased. Outstanding total of genuine very small. Best decline all. The Treasury Department redeemed \$90,000 of these counterfeit bonds before their character was discovered.	B	June 15, 1865	Nov. 21, 1867
\$1000 5-20 of 1862. Fourth series. One of the best specimens of counterfeiting work ever made. It is believed no printing was ever done from the plate which was made.		Washington, May 1, 1862.	Nov. 21, 1867
<h2>RAILROAD AND OTHER FORGED BONDS.</h2>			
\$200, \$500, \$1000 Allentown, Penna., School Bonds. Counterfeited.			
\$500 Greene County, State of New York, Bonds. Counterfeited.			
\$1000 New York Central Railroad Bonds. Old 6s. Counterfeited.			
\$1000 Union Pacific Income Bonds. Counterfeited.			
\$1000 Chicago and N. Western first mortgage Railroad Bonds. Counterfeited.			
\$1000 Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad first mortgage Bonds. Counterfeited.			
\$1000 California and Oregon Railroad Bonds. Counterfeited.			
\$1000 Kansas Pacific Railroad Bonds. Counterft'd			
\$1000 Western Union Telegraph Bonds. Counterfeited.			
\$1000 Erie Penna. Water Works Bonds. Counterfeited.			
\$1000 Hudson and St. Lawrence Railroad Bonds. Fraud. Worthless.			
\$1000 Missouri Pacific Railroad, guaranteed by the State of Missouri. Dangerous.			
\$1000 Forged Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, (Prairie du Chien division) Bonds, of the 7-30 denomination. The Signatures and Seal of the Company only are forged.			
\$1000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co.			
\$1000 Selma, Marion and Memphis R. R. Co.			
\$1000 Ohio, Toledo R. R. Co.			
\$1000 Pacific Mail Steamship Co.			
\$5 Reading R. R. Co. Scrip, payable May 22, 1880.		Dec. 12, 1879	
\$10 Reading R. R. Co. Scrip, payable May 22, 1880.		Dec. 12, 1879	

Stolen United States Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1883.

Registered Bonds of the following Acts, numbers, and denominations are cavcated upon the Books of this Department at this date, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 28, 1847.
 \$200 each—1620 1710 2132 2270 2271
 2455.
 300 each—1697 1698 1699.
 500 each—2987 3085.
 1000 each—7422 7598 7599 8430.
 5000 each—3044.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 8, 1861.
 \$1000 each—43 44 2749 5221 6125.
 5000 each—2280.

ACT OF MARCH 2, 1861, "OREGON WAR."
 \$50 each—270.
 100 each—276 682.
 500 each—1014 1089.

ACT OF JULY 17, 1861.
 \$100 each—30 31 888 5928 5930 6451.
 500 each—933 1394 1867 4303.
 1000 each—2463 2533 6833 6861 8081
 8713 9102 10988 to 10999
 inclusive 11429 11693 11694
 18114 20341 23670 26541
 26542 26543 26544 29278
 29413 29414 30259 30260
 36901.
 5000 each—6195 8438 8761 10860.
 10000 each—9276 to 9295 inclusive 11138
 11452 12800.

Act of July 17, 1861, continued at 3½ per cent.
 \$100 each—16232.
 500 each—10472 10915.
 1000 each—50879 50880 54259 54260
 54261 54262 54263 54544
 54545 54546 54547
 5000 each—17254.
 10000 each—35208.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1862.
 \$50 each—1177.
 100 each—1299 1748 1749 1750 1869
 to 1874 inclusive 2787 3547
 3549 4627 4931 5021 5168
 5169 5170 6029 6030 6662
 6663 7527 7528 9500 14113
 14114 14201.
 500 each—375 1273 3460 4323 7636
 7921 8051 8430.
 1000 each—2122 2633 2634 3308 3309
 3310 5893 9023 to 9028 in-
 clusive 12110 12111 14243
 20320 to 20327 inclusive
 20377 20378 23029 23030
 23429 23430 23431 23559
 23560 24150 26490 26491
 26492 26493 27666 27780
 27781 27782 31339 31340
 31341 31342 31360 32721
 32832 33192 33324 34814
 34815 37910.
 5000 each—323 1635 3796 9587.
 10000 each—318 12813 12815.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1863.
 \$50 each—99.

100 each—3460.
 500 each—388 389.
 1000 each—234 235 236 3066 9541
 9542 9543 9544 10185 10896.
 10000 each—4605 4606.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1864, 10-40'S.
 \$ 50 each—960.
 100 each—1582 to 1585 inclusive 7405
 8977 8978 10794 10795
 10796.

500 each—5834.
 1000 each—230 1785 2493 13247 13248
 16109.
 5000 each—6329 7696 7697.
 10000 each—8744 to 8763 inclusive
 11658 18903 to 18942 inclusive.

ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864.
 \$100 each—1502 1503 1504.
 500 each—709 1699.
 1000 each—4143 4144 7813 7814 7815
 7816 8801 10450 11042.

5000 each—2275.
 ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865, MAY AND NOVEMBER.
 \$100 each—389 390 2405 2406 4738.
 500 each—839 871 2998 3719.
 1000 each—645 646 798 2543 2544
 3579 3580 7842 7843 13836
 13837.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—JULY, 1865, CONSOLS.
 \$50 each—1211 1212 1241 1242 1243
 1244 1245 1246.
 100 each—946 1008 2383 2384 2385
 2619 10900 12229 12231 13767
 13768 13769 13774 14256
 14288 15604 15605 15692
 15693 15694.

500 each—1905 1906 1985 2047 3123
 5906 6230 6231 7013 7351
 8597 8598 8646.
 1000 each—1293 3489 6331 10324 14372
 15111 16331 16332 16959
 16960 17004 17005 18878
 18879 18880 19025 20032
 20033 22099 22100 22101
 22436 to 22449 inclusive 22925
 22926 22927 24768 24769
 24770 24771 28157 28158
 30517 30690 31021 31303
 31304 36717.

5000 each—461 2340 2667 2668 3907
 4987 5645.
 10000 each—3226 3227

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1867, CONSOLS.
 \$50 each—353 929 2444 2654.
 100 each—588 589 590 591 1445
 2751 2752 2753 2776 2777
 3528 5162 5163 5164 5165 5166
 6686 6687 6688 6964 6965 7323
 7324 8392 8393 14722 14723
 15391 16069 16070 16071 20801
 22261 22262 22263 22264.

500 each—999 1968 1982 3515 3964 4914
 5162 5347 6255 6256 6257 6258

7102 8208 8255 9446 9788 10854.
 \$1000 ---3357 3358 5959 11103 11104 11105
 11624 11646 11647 11648
 11649 11650 11653 11654
 12208 12211 12214 12215 12506
 12507 12689 12690 12691 14316
 to 14325 inclusive 16413 18434
 18435 18937 18938 23830 23831
 23832 23833 30748 31788 31994
 31995 33463 36642 42500.
 5000 each---181 182 503 3620 3625
 8606 12236.
 10000 each---2812.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1868. CONSOLS.

\$500 each---98 355 356 358 362 1291
 1313 1518 1527 1748.
 1000 each---571 1062 1063 1286 1287
 1288 2828 4772 4777 4846
 4847 5558 5560 5561 5868 6159.
 5000 each---1280 1299.
 10000 each---204 206 207 208 209 225 856 857
 ACT OF JULY, 14, 1870, 5% FUNDED LOAN.
 \$100 each---792 6727
 500 each---4203.
 1000 each---3248 4710 4711 4712 4713
 17880 17881.
 5000 each---12194.
 10000 each---13486 to 13495 inclusive
 18038 18081.
 50000 each---165 166 643 644 645 646 737
 738.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 5% FUNDED LOAN CONTINUED AT 3½%.

\$100 each---8009 8010 8011 8587.
 500 each---3846 4074 5602.
 1000 each---17434.
 ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 4½% FUNDED LOAN.
 \$50 each---144.
 100 each---2566 2567 2573 2574 14388
 14389 14390 14548 14549
 16828 17244 17591 17592 21351.
 500 each---319 680 3462 3585 3586
 4846 6154 7728 8079 8301.
 1000 each---3976 3977 3978 16884
 21018 21161 23685.
 5000 each---4944, 9733.
 10,000 each---20722 to 20767 inclusive.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 4% FUNDED LOAN

\$50 each---1147 1425 1426 2148 2390 3041
 3074 3123 3681 4611 8575 9709
 11581 14296 15393 15645 16395
 18156 20164 22222 22860 23468.
 100 each---2562 2924 2925 4542 4543 4557
 4765 7869 to 7872 inclus'e 8822
 8823 8868 8869 8870 8871 10058
 10060 10139 10140 10141 10142
 12473 12474 12475 12476 13624
 13625 14259 14260 14789 14790
 16036 16512 16513 16514 21438
 25280 25973 26331 26786 36721
 36722 39683 39684 40162 to 40166
 inclu. 42283 42390 44769 47857
 52442 54282 54297 54482
 55406 55407 55408 58850 63202
 63944 63945 66521 66522 67969
 68140 71145 77398 79900 79901

83867 83868 83869 83870 89187
 89188 91285 91286 91287
 92449 92450 92451 94560 98903
 98904 98905 104256 107099
 107190 107192 107193 110208
 116666 116667 117355 118276
 122256 122257 122290 122291
 122292 122293 125009 125010
 125011 125123 130607 132533
 136842 143766.

500 each---2114 2871 2872 6545 6619 6658
 7252 8286 8600 10871 12138
 12959 13249 13479 16740 16741
 18924 23016 23734 25071 26128
 26656 26985 29302 30236
 32572 36072 37450 39008 41099
 41639 41640 41641 41642 43893
 44558 44559 45716 46051
 50469 51641 53466 to 53473 in-
 clusive 53515 54623 58001
 61041.

1000 each---1907 to 1912 inclusive 6092
 6093 6094 9104 11940 11941
 11942 11943 13646 13832 16506
 21147 21353 22099 22259 22650
 24923 24924 24925 26403 29800
 29801 29802 29821 to 29834
 inclusive 33561 35293 38331
 41157 42695 43595 46650 47563
 55593 55594 62758 62759
 62760 62761 67010 67783
 68519 68520 69048 69049 70600
 72420 72421 73184 81567 82575
 82576 82577 82578 85006 90433
 to 90441 inclusive 90444 to
 90457 inclusive 93331 to 93334
 inclusive 98375 114829 114830
 115400 115578 118673 118674
 124619 126182.
 5000 each---4927 10645 12032 17182
 19057 20484 to 20488 inclusive
 20498 to 20502 inclusive 20510
 to 20514 inclusive 20526 to
 20539 inclusive 20553 to 20562
 inclusive 20579 21998.
 10000 each---1971 to 2000 inclusive 2883
 10307 31402 to 31419 inclusive.

ACT OF JULY 12, 1882, 3 PER CENT.

\$50 each---Original Nos. 688 to 696 incl.
 100 each---Original Nos. 2790 4537 4538
 4539 4540 4666 4667 4668 4669
 5299.
 500 each---Original Nos. 2013 2043.
 1000 each---Original Nos. 12349 12350
 15197 15198 18647 18648.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868's.

\$5000 each---310.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868's.

5000 each---1465.
 10000 each---1864.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD (Cent. Branch), 1868's.

\$1000 each---26 27 28.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD (East. Div.), 1868's.

\$5000 each---38.

Correspondence in relation to any of the above described Bonds should be addressed to this Office, Division of Loans and Currency CHAS. J. FOLGER, Secretary.

United States Secret Service Record.

U. S. Treasury Department. **OFFICIAL.** Secret Service Division.

Summary of arrests, Judicial Action in U. S. Cases for Month ending June 30, 1883.

These Reports will be continued in the February number, embracing July, 1883.

NAMES.	Where Arrested.	When Arrested.	Action in Case.
James Sands,	Conway, Ark.,	June 1, 1883	
B. F. Henry,	Ft. Madison, Ia.,	" 1, "	Disch'd by U. S. Com'r.
Paul Ruegger,	San Francisco, Cal.,	" 4, "	
E. W. Humphery,	El Paso Co., Col.	" 6, "	
Thomas L. Brown,	Hot Springs, Ark.,	" 7, "	Disch'd by U. S. Com'r.
Thomas Smith,	New Brunswick, N. J.,	" 9, "	
William Oliver,	Near Buffalo, Ky.,	" 11, "	
James Harris,	Van Buren Co., Ark.,	" 14, "	
C. C. Harris,	" " "	" 14, "	
Richard R. Hughes,	Nekimi Township, Wis.,	" 16, "	
Columbus C. Roberts,	Van Buren Co., Ark.,	" 19, "	
William Force,	Freehold, N. J.	" 21, "	
Chas. Keiser,	Baltimore, Md.,	" 21, "	
Pliney Hudson,	Two Bridges, N. Y.,	" 22, "	
Wm. H. Grimes,	Oaktown, Ills.,	" 25, "	Conv. & sen. 3 years.
A. F. Baldwin,	New York,	" 28, "	

JUDICIAL ACTION IN PREVIOUS CASES.

J. H. Manning,	Blue Ridge, Tex.,	April 27, 1881	Indicted—forfeited bail,
Rufus R. Rich,	Mt. Sterling, Ill.,	March 20, 1882	Indicted. [fugitive.
J. W. Osborne,	Chetopa, Kansas,	Dec. 9, "	Sen. to 1 year & fined \$1.
Nathan Harris,	Warren, Ind.,	Jan. 12, 1883	Sentenced to 2 years.
Henry D. Fipp,	Chicago, Ill.,	" 17, "	Convicted.
Harry Williams,	" " "	" 17, "	"
William Damon,	" " "	" 17, "	Indicted.
Dwight C. Riley,	" " "	" 18, "	Indicted—forfeited bail.
Dwight Chapman,	" " "	" 19, "	Indicted.
John M. Watson,	Howard Lake, Minn.,	Feb. 19, "	Sen. 1 year & fined \$1.
John E. Moore,	" " "	" 21, "	Ind., esc. fr jail May 4, 83
Joseph Scheninski,	Newark, N. J.,	April 11, "	Died June 1, 1883.
Henry Sparks,	Glade Springs, Va.,	" 16, "	Con. & sen. 2 years.
J. D. Dean,	Chicago, Ill.,	" 27, "	Pld nolo-cont., sen. 1 yr.
James M. Ahle,	" " "	" 27, "	Con. & sen. 1 year.
Hugh Curry,	New York,	" 27, "	Acquitted.
George L. Stanley,	" " "	" 27, "	Sen. 3 yrs & fined \$1,000.
Matthew Rooney,	" " "	" 27, "	Sen. 3 yrs & fined \$1,000.
Jenny L. Holden,	" " "	" 28, "	Case "Nolie Prossed."
Jas. W. Bickwell,	Canton, Me.,	May 8, "	Pd nolo-cont., fined \$100.
D. S. Thompson,	Livermore Falls, Me.,	" 10, "	Case "Nolie Prossed."
Henry M. Harmon,	Bangor, Me.,	" 11, "	Pd nolo-cont., fined \$100.
Geo. W. Kranz,	Washington Co., Va.,	" 18, "	Con. and sen. 3 yrs.
Leroy Harris,	Kansas City, Kansas,	" 19, "	Disch'd by U. S. Com'r.
Thomas Harrell,	Murfreesboro, Tenn.,	" 25, "	Died June 9, 1883.

OFFICIAL LIST OF UNITED STATES COINS.

Historical, Descriptive and Statistical; compiled expressly for Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector; to which has been added a full account and description of all dangerous Counterfeits and mutilations of the same.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Penalty for fraudulently defacing, mutilating, impairing, diminishing, or lightening gold or silver coin of the United States, or any foreign countries, made current in the United States by law—

That, if any person shall fraudulently, by any art, way, or means whatsoever, deface, mutilate, impair, diminish, falsify, seal, or lighten the gold or silver coins which have been, or shall hereafter be coined at the Mints of the United States, or any foreign gold or silver coins which are by law made current, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding two thousand dollars.

Penalty for making or uttering coin in resemblance of money.

Every person who, except as authorized by law, makes or causes to be made, or utters or passes or attempts to utter or pass, any coin of gold or silver or other metal, or alloys of metals, intended for the use and purpose of current money, whether in the resemblance of coins of the United States or of foreign countries or of original design, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three thousand dollars or by imprisonment not more than five years, or both.

COUNTERFEITS OF COINS.

Counterfeits of Coin are mostly of one of the two following kinds: 1st. Pieces struck in steel or other dies: 2nd. Pieces cast in plaster of paris or other molds, or formed in the same by electrical deposition of metals.

The first class of counterfeits of coin; those produced by means of dies, are some times in appearance fac similes of the genuine; being struck from authentic legal dies which have been stolen; as far as known, this applies only to imitations of foreign coin. In dies which have been feloniously made for the purpose of producing counterfeits, there are variations to a greater or less degree from the original, sufficient, except in a few rare instances, to at once cause the detection of the pieces struck in them, when the same are carefully compared with a genuine coin or a fac simile of the type and variety imitated.

The material generally used in the coinage of such counterfeits of gold coin as are struck in dies, is a debased compound of silver and gold. For counterfeits of silver coin, made in a die, the material generally used is silver debased by an undue alloy of copper. To these base pieces, a good external color is given, by scrubbing them with aqua ammonia, or by boiling them in dilute sulphuric acid, or some other kind of "pickle." In this process, the liquid menstruum dissolves the copper with which it comes in contact, and leaves a surface of fine silver. Counterfeits, thus made and finished, present a fine appearance, and have a sonorous ring very nearly resembling that of the genuine coin. The composition of gold and copper, or silver and copper, used in the various counterfeits of coin ranges from 150-1000ths to 750-1000ths fine, while the standard gold and silver coins of several principal nations are 900-1000ths fine. Unless very thoroughly pickled, counterfeits of a low grade will, when rubbed, show by the color exposed, their excess of copper; or they may be detected by the regular tests, as given in this article hereafter. To the composition of the counterfeits of silver coin, different metals, zinc, tin, nickel, &c., &c., are sometimes added to improve the color. The richer the metal of any counterfeit coin, the more difficult it is to distinguish the same from the genuine. To detect the best counterfeits of coin, requires a careful examination and close comparison of the impress of the die with the genuine. Counterfeits, made of the compositions described, are necessarily too large or too light and the more alloyed with copper, the lighter they must be according to their size. The cause of this is the excess in gravity of gold and silver over copper. In gold, the disparity of its gravity with copper is so great as to be most obvious. Standard silver (900-1000ths fine), compared with distilled water, has a gravity of 10-30, while that of copper is but 8.80. By ascertaining the specific gravity of a sonorous coin, the amount of gold or silver it contains may be learned very nearly. The precise method of ascertaining the amount of precious metal contained in a coin, is by chemical assay; though an approximate estimate of the same may be obtained by fusing a part of the coin under the flame of a blow pipe; by which, most of the base metal in alloy is dissipated. The foregoing observations apply to most cases, nevertheless, so familiar have counterfeiters made themselves with the science of metallurgy, that they have produced dangerous counterfeits of both gold and silver coin, of base metals, yet very nearly or exactly the size and weight of the genuine.

Gold coins are sawed asunder and the interior removed, the cavity being then filled with less costly material; sometimes they are bored from the edges, and the holes afterwards plugged with cheap composition. All kinds of coins of the precious metals are dishonestly bored, filed, clipped, sweated, abraded and made light; the criminal operator finding a profit in the considerable portion of bullion thus removed from the several pieces.

The second class of counterfeits of coin, those cast in plaster of paris or other molds, or formed in the same by electrical deposition of metals, are usually very good fac simile representations of the coins used as patterns in the process of their manufacture. The metals from which counterfeits of coins are cast, are various, such as platinum, silver, copper, tin, iron, brass, bronze, nickel, zinc, antimony, bismuth, &c., in different forms of composition. The more common varieties of this class of counterfeits, are made as follows: A complete cast of a genuine coin is taken, in plaster of paris, after the method used in the art of stereotyping, to make a mold. The plaster of paris mold is then moderately baked and filled with whatever base composition is to be used, in a melted state. When

the metal cast becomes sufficiently cool, the mold is taken apart, the casting is removed, and if sound and perfect, finished up and, in general, washed in a solution of silver or electroplated with the same metal. These counterfeits are usually under weight, and being too soft, lack the sonorous ring found in the denser metal of the genuine coin.

For the last few decades, the more scientific counterfeiters have been enabled to make effective use of the electro-galvanic current for the deposition of metals in producing counterfeits of coin. In this process, a matrix is first prepared, by pressing the side of a perfect genuine coin, into lead, or some other soft metal; the same being, perhaps, in a semi fluid state of fusion at the instant. Upon the interior surface of the matrix thus formed, a uniform electro deposit of copper is made, which, in the manner well known to electrotypers and those familiar with the action of the electric current, adapts itself to every feature of the type or variety in the matrix. When the deposit has been made sufficiently thick, the battery is stopped and the disk produced removed, finished and polished. One piece is made for the obverse and one for the reverse of the coin, and these are brazed or soldered together, and the edges finished to imitate the genuine. Otherwise, the counterfeit is deposited entire. Last, the copper piece imitations are electroplated with silver, when they are ready for circulation. The counterfeits of coin made in this way are usually considerably lighter than the genuine, and though of good color, show the fine lines of the device, lettering, &c., rounded and indistinct; moreover, a slight scratch or a little abrasion and wear removes the silver surface, exposing the copper.

TESTS FOR COIN.

Coin is tested by its weight, dimensions, appearance, ring and quality of metal. The scale and gauge give the two first; the third is taken by comparison; the last, except in coins of platinum, is to be ascertained by the use of the United States Mint Fluid Coin Tests, formulas for which, as constantly used in the United States Mint, are printed on the back of the receipts given to subscribers for DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

GOLD COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The first deposit of gold bullion, for coinage, at the United States Mint, was made on February 12, 1795, of gold ingots, amounting to \$2,276.22. Subsequently, before the coinage began, several other deposits were made. The Chief Coiner made his first return of gold coin, which consisted of 744 half-eagles, July 31, 1795. The entire amount of coinage of gold, since made by the United States Mints, is shown in the statement found on succeeding pages under the present head.

The deviation allowed by law in the fineness of the gold coin of the United States is .002; the lowest being .899; the highest, .901; the practical deviation being generally much less; the deviation allowed by weight is, for the Double Eagle and Eagle, 0.5 of a grain; for the Half Eagle, Three Dollar piece, Quarter Eagle and Dollar, 0.25 of a grain. The gold coins of the United States are legal tender in all payments at their nominal value, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, and, when reduced in weight below such standard and tolerance, are a legal tender at valuation, in proportion to their actual weight—and the law provides, that any of the gold coins of the United States, if reduced in weight by natural abrasion not more than one-half of one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, after a circulation of twenty years, as shown by its date of coinage, and at a ratable proportion for any period less than twenty years, shall be received at their nominal value by the United States Treasury, and its offices, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the protection of the Government against fraudulent abrasion or other practices. All foreign gold coins, of whatever condition, and United States gold coins, when reduced in weight below this limit of tolerance, are regarded as bullion to be received.

HOW TO DETECT BASE GOLD COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

To detect base gold pieces, or counterfeits of standard gold coins, compare their color, impress, device, size, weight, ring and general appearance with that of the genuine of the same period and coinage. To further test the piece, if necessary, prick its edge with a knife; if white metal is discovered, the piece is fraudulent or counterfeit. To suspected coins, seeming to be gold, apply the United States Mint Fluid Gold Coin Test, prepared according to the formula printed on the back of the receipt given subscribers for DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, taking care to have a clean surface and to touch the worn corner of the edge of the coin or reach the body of the piece through a little cut; if the metal exposed is discolored by the chemical action of the fluid test, the coin is base or counterfeit. Counterfeits of gold coins are generally gilt or plated with standard gold, and bored or filed pieces present an original surface of the same. Upon standard gold or upon genuine gold coin, the fluid test described has no observable effect; but gold of a low grade is soon turned brown, and base yellow metal at once made black by its action when properly applied.

DOUBLE EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849. Weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900; value, \$20.00. Least legally current weight, 513.42 grains. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.5 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1850. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, 14,563,920. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, 949,663,920.


COUNTERFEITS OF THE DOUBLE EAGLE.

The Double Eagle of the United States is a broad thick coin, and has, therefore, been tampered with to make a false piece, which Treasury experts declare: "the worst fraud we have to deal with." To effect this, the double eagle is sawed from the edge into two or three parts, leaving the obverse and reverse with all their impressions and inscriptions untouched. The central part is removed by the saw or turning tool, to the value of about \$15, and the cavity filled nearly to the edge of the piece and to the original thickness, with platinum; a very heavy metal, about one-third the value of fine gold. The edge of the disk of platinum is then covered in by a soldered rim of gold; the whole coin thus presenting a genuine surface and being almost without fault as to weight, diameter, thickness and ring. The milling upon the edge, is at last quite perfectly renewed by use of a "milling machine," and the spurious piece is ready for fraudulent circulation. What with the two genuine outsides; the false inside; the new ribbed rim and the solder, there are present no less than four separate pieces and five distinct metals, all joined together with such nicety, that unless put carefully on their guard, none but an expert can tell the spoiled coin from the perfect genuine piece. This method of degradation has been used, not only on double eagles, but, as is more remarkable, on eagles, half eagles and British sovereigns. The platinum filling is sometimes alloyed with silver. The most noticeable defect of this kind of false coin is that—THE "RING" IS NOT PERFECT.

Chinese experts bore deep holes in the edges of the double eagle, drilling out about seven dollars' worth of gold. The holes are then nearly filled with cheap composition and the opening soldered up with gold. Re-milling nicely done. The "ring" of the piece is almost destroyed.

Counterfeits of the Double Eagle have been made from gold excessively alloyed with copper, the surface being gilded or electroplated with gold of standard fineness. The pieces thus produced are either too light or too large, and the color of the surface is not the same as that of the genuine. One of these counterfeits bears date 1850. Such pieces are not as dangerous as the filled coins.

TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF THE DOUBLE EAGLE.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE GOLD COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

EAGLE.


Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$; value, \$10.00. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.5 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1795. Weight changed act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains. Fineness changed act of June 28, 1834, to .899.225. Fineness changed act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Least legally current weight, 256.71 grains. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, 44,369,410. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, 154,488,930.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE EAGLE.

There are numerous counterfeits of the eagle, either cast of base metal in a mold and gilded, or struck of a composition of silver and platinum in a die, and then plated with gold of standard fineness. There are also many pieces of this denomination which have been filled or otherwise spoiled by the same process used upon the double eagles already described. The eagles coined before 1805 were extensively counterfeited, but specimens of that false issue are rare at this time. From 1805 to 1837, inclusive, no eagles were coined for circulation. Since 1837 a number of counterfeits of the eagle have been produced by the same methods used with the

old coinage. An imitation of an eagle dated 1841 has been struck from composition in a die and heavily gold-plated. These pieces bear upon the reverse, under the device of the eagle, the letter O, in imitation of the Mint-mark of the New Orleans Mint. They are in appearance a good representation of the genuine coin, but 22.8 grains light. Some twenty years ago this counterfeit was extensively circulated wherever United States gold coin was current, but gradually disappeared until few specimens could be found. Since the resumption of specie payment and the general use of gold coin, a new and considerable issue has been made. Counterfeits of the eagles coined in the San Francisco Mint have been made of various dates, being cast of base metal in plaster of paris molds taken from the genuine pieces and then gilded or heavily gold-plated. Upon the reverse, under the eagle, these pieces bear the letter S, in imitation of the Mint-mark of the San Francisco Mint. They were put in circulation in considerable numbers at many places along the Pacific coast and in the west, whence they have been scattered throughout the country.

TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF THE EAGLE.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of **TESTS FOR COIN**, as directed in the paragraph entitled **HOW TO DETECT BASE GOLD COINS AND COUNTERFEITS**.


HALF EAGLES.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 135 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$; value, \$5.00. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.25 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1795. Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grains. Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899.225. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Least legally current weight, 128.36 grains. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$1,775,360. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, \$149,565,980.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE HALF EAGLE.

There are numerous counterfeits of the half-eagle, made in the same way as those of the eagle, and many pieces of this denomination have been filled or otherwise spoiled by the same processes used upon the double eagle and eagle, already described. Well executed counterfeits of the half eagles of 1844, 1847, 1858, 1869 and 1875, have been struck in well executed dies, and are in circulation. They are dangerous when new, a number of them having been taken for genuine by the coin experts of certain banks; when somewhat worn these pieces show white metal at their edges. The diameter of these counterfeits of the half eagle is exact; the thickness forty-three-thousandths of an inch, instead of forty-six thousandths of an inch as in the genuine. In weight they vary from one grain light to one grain heavy, too little for detection by any of the gauge scales or "Coin Detectors" which ignorant or unprincipled dealers advertise as "entirely reliable," and "affording complete protection against Counterfeit Coin." Counterfeits of the half eagles were some two years ago discovered in greater abundance than usual at Cincinnati, Ohio; one of them was sent to the Director of the Mint for assay, who reported the weight of the coin at 65.27 grains, and the composition as—gold, 493.7 fine, and silver, 238 fine, the mixture being alloyed with tin and copper, the value of the precious metals contained being \$1.37, a very fair sample of an illegal coinage. Specimens of these pieces have been presented at the United States sub-Treasuries, and should be guarded against in all places of business; they are 63.73 grains each underweight, as may be proved by a Trocmner balance scale, but an expert should detect the lightness by hand alone and thus, even in darkness, decide the character of the piece. Other counterfeits of the half eagle, of various dates, have been cast of base metal in molds and gilded, but are much too light, and entirely lack the ring of the genuine.

TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF THE HALF EAGLE.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of **TESTS FOR COIN**, as directed in the paragraph entitled **HOW TO DETECT BASE GOLD COINS AND COUNTERFEITS**.


THREE DOLLAR PIECE.

Authorized to be coined act of February 21, 1853. Weight 77.4 grains; fineness, 900; value, \$3.00. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.25 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, 899; highest, 901. Coinage commenced, 1854. Least legally current weight, 77.02 grains. Amount coined during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, \$4,665. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$1,565,592.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE THREE DOLLAR PIECE.

The coinage of three dollar pieces has been, as may be noted, quite limited, yet this denomination of gold coin has been considerably counterfeited, the false coin being struck in a die from base metal, and so perfectly executed as to be dangerous. In color this counterfeit is a close imitation of standard gold, and a careful comparison of the general appearance and device of the false piece with that of the genuine coin is necessary to detect the difference between them. Genuine three dollar pieces are sometimes swedged with fraudulent intent between plates of copper until of the diameter of the half eagle, when, the device and general appearance of the pieces being well preserved, they are placed in rolls among half eagles, and, unless detected, passed for five dollars.

TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF THE THREE DOLLAR PIECE.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of **TESTS FOR COIN**, as directed in the paragraph entitled **HOW TO DETECT BASE GOLD COINS AND COUNTERFEITS**.


QUARTER EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$; value, \$2.50. Deviation of weight allowed in coinage, 0.25 grains. Deviation of fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1796. Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 grains. Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899.225. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Least legally current weight, 64.18 grains. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, \$62,500. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, \$28,383,727.50.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE QUARTER EAGLE.

The Quarter Eagle, although too thin and small for sawing and filing, has, however, been mutilated, bored and stuffed by another process; also extensively counterfeited in various ways. Nearly all counterfeit quarter eagles are too light, and experts detect them, by hand alone, even when unseen. Such a piece, dated 1846, has been made weighing but forty-eight grains, instead of 64.5 grains, the weight of the genuine.

TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF THE QUARTER EAGLE.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of **TESTS FOR COIN**, as directed in the paragraph entitled **HOW TO DETECT BASE GOLD COINS AND COUNTERFEITS**.


THE GOLD DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849. Weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; value, \$1.00. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 0.25 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .002; lowest, .899; highest, .901. Coinage commenced, 1849. Least legally current weight, 25.67 grains. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, \$6,025. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, \$19,362,509.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE GOLD DOLLAR.

The Gold Dollar, of 1849, was .5 of an inch in diameter, and the .025 of an inch thick, and was coined up to 1854. Counterfeits of the gold dollars of the first pattern are numerous: some dated 1851, others 1852; all we have seen were too light. The gold dollar of 1854 was .550 of an inch in diameter and .018 of an inch thick, and is the present pattern. Counterfeits of the gold dollars of the second and last pattern, dated 1856, 1857 and 1861, have been struck from fine bronze in a die, but are also too light, yet dangerous, being very deceptive in appearance.

TO DETECT COUNTERFEITS OF THE GOLD DOLLAR.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of **TESTS FOR COIN**, as directed in the paragraph entitled **HOW TO DETECT BASE GOLD COINS AND COUNTERFEITS**.

The total amount of the gold coinage of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, is \$89,413,447.50. The grand total of the gold coinage of the United States, from 1793 to 1882, inclusive, is \$1,301,250,633.50. The amount of gold coin of the United States in circulation, June 30, 1882, is (officially announced), \$509,882,185. The amount of gold coin of the United States in circulation, October 1, 1882, is (officially announced), \$512,191,036. The total amount of gold coin in circulation, and coin and bullion available for gold coinage, October 1, 1882, is estimated at \$563,631,456.

SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The first deposit of silver bullion for coinage, at the United States Mint, was made July 18, 1794, and consisted of coins of France, to the value of \$80,715.73.5. The first return of silver coins was made by the Chief Coiner, October 15, 1794, of 1758 dollars; the second, December, 1794, of 5300 half dollars, the two comprising the whole of the coinage of that year made for circulation. A limited number of half dimes were struck in 1794, to try the dies, but none of them were issued.

The deviation allowed by law, in the fineness of the silver coin of the United States, is .006, the lowest being .897 fine, and the highest, .903; the practical deviation is about half as much; the deviation allowed by weight, (except three-cent pieces) is 1.5 grains

Silver dollars (except the trade dollar) are unlimited legal tender. Silver half-dollars, quarter-dollars, twenty-cent pieces, dimes, half-dimes and three-cent pieces are a legal tender when offered in sums not exceeding ten dollars. There is no allowance for abrasion or wear; silver coin must be full coinage weight. Mutilated coin is uncurrent, but when of the coinage of the United States, will be bought at the United States Mint at the market price of standard silver. There is no provision for redemption of silver coin.

COUNTERFEITS OF SILVER COIN.

The material of the different counterfeits of silver coin is exceedingly varied, the best imitations of the genuine coin are of compound metal or brass, very near the specific gravity, but not the color of silver, the same being near the exact size, silver plated, to hide the body of the piece and resist chemical tests. Coins of this compound are generally full weight, sharp impress and tolerable ring. The gauge scales, which ignorant or unprincipled dealers advertise as "entirely reliable" and affording a "complete protection against Counterfeit Coin," fail, of course, to detect any well made counterfeit of this kind.

Counterfeits of silver coin are also made of a compound of silver, copper and zinc, worth about one-third as much as standard silver, which it resembles; coins of this kind are well executed and have generally a fine impress, and pretty good ring, but the metal is five per cent. too light, and like all base metal, turns black under chemical tests. German or nickel silver is another material (improved of late,) often used for counterfeits of silver coin, the pieces being silver plated; it makes a fair coin every way, but the compound being lighter than standard silver, the false pieces are underweight or oversized. Type metal is extensively used to imitate the smaller silver coins, also tin, spelter and even lead. To give a good ring to soft metal counterfeit coins, pulverized glass is sometimes mixed with the composition, but the glass makes the piece underweight unless oversized. Most of the counterfeits of silver coins have a fair impress, but unless newly silver plated, are of a brazen, tin-like or leaden color, with a sharp ring like glass, or a dull sound when struck.

HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

To detect counterfeits of standard silver coins, compare the color, impress, device, size, weight, ring and general appearance of the suspected piece with that of the genuine coin of the same period and denomination. To further test the same, if necessary, prick its edge with a knife, if yellow metal or that not the color of standard silver is discovered, the piece is base or counterfeit. To suspected coins, seeming to be silver, apply the United States Mint Fluid Silver Coin Test, prepared according to the formula printed on the back of the receipt given subscribers for DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, taking care to have a clean surface and to touch the worn corner of the edge of the coin or reach the body of the piece through a little cut; if the metal exposed is discolored by the chemical action of the fluid test, the coin is base or counterfeit. Counterfeits of silver coin are generally washed or plated with standard silver. Upon standard silver or upon genuine silver coin the fluid test described has no observable effect, but silver of a low grade is soon discolored, and base metal at once made black by its action when properly applied.

THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR.


Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 416 grains; fineness, .892.4; value, \$1.00. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1794. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 412.5 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873. Total amount coined previous to act of February 12, 1873,

\$3,045,838. Coinage re-authorized, act of February 28, 1878. (New pattern.) Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$28,111,119. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$155,301,737.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR.

The Standard Silver Dollar has been counterfeited, more or less, ever since 1794, the earliest date of its coinage. The counterfeits of the standard silver dollars, of various dates up to 1873, are generally of compound metal or brass, having a keen ring like glass, and unless silver plated and unused, are of a brazen color; others of like dates are of a white metal already described under the head of "Counterfeits of Silver Coin;" they are not so perfect, being underweight or oversized. There are dangerous white metal counterfeits of the standard silver dollars, of 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, nearly the size of the genuine coin, having an excellent impress, good color and fine general appearance when fresh from the mold, but assuming, unless well covered with silver, a leaden spotted color after being handled. To insure detection it may be noted that these pieces are, on an average, 115 grains each too light. A counterfeit of the standard dollar, of 1878, has been made of German silver and so heavily plated with silver as to resist the action of the chemical fluid test, unless previously cut into or scraped. Though presenting an appearance well calculated to deceive, this piece is so light it can be detected by the hand of an expert. In reproducing dies for the extensive coinage of the silver dollar of 1878, the artist made some slight touches of alteration, causing an appearance of variety in the coin—for instance, the tail of the eagle on the reverse is made to show on some pieces seven and on others eight feathers. The small deviations noted have been mistaken for indications of a counterfeit, and it has been represented that the dollar showing eight feathers in the tail of the eagle was a very rare piece and worth anywhere from two to twelve dollars. The fact is, thousands of pieces were coined from each die, and the dollars of 1878 are all of one value, uniform with the coinage of the succeeding years.

TO DETECT BASE SILVER DOLLARS AND COUNTERFEITS.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

NOTE.—The coinage of the Silver Dollar began 1794; up to 1806, but \$1,439,517 of that piece had been coined. No more silver dollars were coined until 1836, when \$1000 were coined. In 1839, \$100 were coined. In 1840, \$61,005 were coined, and the coinage continued in moderate sums every year until 1853, when no silver dollars were coined. Larger amounts were coined the succeeding years, until 1874, when the trade dollar was struck and coinage of the other silver dollar was discontinued. Re-authorized February 28, 1878, as a legal tender to any amount, a new pattern of the silver dollar of 1837, was provided, and coinage of the same resumed, and up to October 1st of the same year, \$16,212,500 of the new pattern were coined. Old silver dollars dated 1794, 1804, 1839, 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857, when in good condition, command high premiums. Alterations of genuine dollars of various dates, to the dates named above, are numerous. Thus 1801, has been altered to 1804, and 1850 and 1853, changed to 1851 and 1852.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.


Authorized to be coined, act of February 12, 1873. Weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900; "Not a legal tender." Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1874. Coinage suspended by Secretary of the Treasury, February 22, 1878. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, \$35,959,360. Proof pieces executed during the calendar year 1879, \$1,541, in 1880, \$1,987, and in 1881, \$960.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The Trade Dollar has been variously, repeatedly and extensively counterfeited. The earliest imitation known was dated 1876, made of a composition mostly type metal, the milling of the edge of the piece is very well done, but the coin is too thick and the inscription IN GOD WE TRUST, beneath the figure of Liberty, upon the obverse is imperfect. This first counterfeit of the trade dollar was extensively circulated in the East Indies, China, Japan and other Oriental countries.

Nearly a score of other and different imitations of the trade dollar have been produced, they have been improved, until the latter specimens, appear almost perfect and are quite dangerous to the general public. One of the last is finely finished, the various devices of the impress are accurate and distinct, and the ring is perfect; the piece is well calculated to deceive, but it is about 1-32 of an inch undersize, and 115.5 grains underweight, besides, it is of a dark color after having been handled, and has a smooth, greasy, or quicksilver feeling when rubbed between the thumb and fingers.

TO DETECT BASE TRADE DOLLARS AND COUNTERFEITS.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

NOTE.—The Trade Dollar, authorized to be coined by act of the Congress of the United States, February 12, 1873, has been formally recognized as a coin of the United States. The trade dollar was demonetized July 22, 1876, and its coinage suspended by the Secretary of the Treasury, February 22, 1878. The Circular of the Treasury Department of July 25, 1878, declares: "The United States trade dollar also is not a legal tender, and, therefore, has only a bullion value." The average bullion value, of full weight trade dollars, is noted on page 49.

The trade dollar, though by law a coin of the United States, was intended, as its name implies, for exportation abroad; especially to China, Japan, and other Oriental countries; where, in competition with the Mexican silver dollar, which it excels in intrinsic value as bullion, by (.2) two-tenths of a cent, the trade dollar has had a popular circulation; thus making a market for American silver, at a time when, although our silver mines were productive, silver was not in full use as money in the United States. Of equal fineness (.900) with the United States legal tender silver dollar, the trade dollar contains (7½) seven and one-half grains more standard silver. On account of its intrinsic value and in view of the demand for shipment out of the country, the surrender of trade dollars as bullion for re-coinage is not advised. At present, though demonetized and refused by all Government offices, trade dollars are in places taken in trade without discount, and may be commercially rated at the price they command for exportation.

THE SILVER HALF DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 208 grains; fineness, .892.4; value, 50 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1794. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 206.25 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 192 grains. Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 12.5 grams, or 192.9 grains. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$2,759.50. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$122,761,270.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER HALF DOLLAR.


The Silver Half Dollar has been fearfully counterfeited; false half dollars of every kind may be found of almost any date since they were first coined. The most dangerous counterfeits of the silver half dollars are those of 1841, 1842, 1843, 1860, 1872, 1876 and 1877, all these are made of compound metal or brass, struck in a die, and heavily silver plated; they are generally well executed, having a fair impress and being of good color when new; when somewhat worn and abraded they present a brazen color, they all have a sharp, keen ring like glass; those dated 1841, 1842 and 1872, are the exact size and weight of the genuine half dollar, and, of course, not to be detected by the gauge scale advertised by ignorant or unprincipled dealers as "entirely reliable" and "a perfect protection against Counterfeit Coin."

The latest issue of counterfeits of the silver half dollars are also dated 1876 and 1877. The piece dated 1876 is a minute trifle oversize, and but one and four-tenths (1.4) grains light. The one dated 1877 is but very little oversize, and but seven and seven-tenths (7.7) grains light.

The counterfeit of the silver half dollar dated 1860, is of full quick weight, but too thick; the one dated 1876, is nearly the exact size of the genuine coin, but of light weight, the similar one dated 1843, is also a few grains light. False half dollars, well made, of a composition of silver, copper and zinc, and intrinsically worth about 17 cents, have been passed in great numbers, though from 7 to 10 grains underweight; others of German or nickel silver, and sometimes silver plated, are handsome pieces, but underweight unless oversized. One of these dated 1823, having the lettered rim, is an excellent imitation of the genuine coinage of that date, and very well calculated to deceive. Though not in all points as good imitations of the genuine coin as the pieces of compound metal or brass, the soft or white metal counterfeits of the silver half dollar are extensively current through carelessness, and when new and bright, are dangerous to the general public.

NOTE.—The counterfeits of the United States Half Dollars of 1876 and 1877, here described as of brass, are from fine dies, of which duplicates seem to have been made. They are well coined, the latest issues being the best. They are all very dangerous, but on all produced thus far the relief of the impression is not as great as in the genuine. The pieces look and feel smoother than the issue of the United States Mints. In these counterfeits the lettering is defective, especially on the shield borne by the Goddess of Liberty on the obverse, where the word *Liberty* is inscribed. These brass pieces once became a considerable part of the currency of Philadelphia and New York. The conductors on one of the Philadelphia Passenger Railways returned to the Receiver seven of them in one morning, and many quite intelligent people took them when new without perceiving their character.

HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER HALF DOLLARS AND COUNTERFEITS.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.


THE SILVER QUARTER DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 104 grains; fineness, .892.4; value, 25 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1796. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 103.125 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 96 grains. Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 6.25 grams, or 96.45 grains. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$4,079.75. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$38,492,086.25.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER QUARTER DOLLAR.

The Silver Quarter Dollar has been extensively counterfeited, and the false pieces are of almost every date, since it has been coined. The most dangerous counterfeits of the silver quarter dollars are dated 1858 and 1860, of compound metal or brass, struck in a die, and heavily silver plated, having the exact weight of the genuine coin. One dangerous piece, dated 1853, upon assay, was found to consist of a composition partly iron; it was heavily silver-plated, had a fair ring, varied but little from the true size, but was somewhat light. Counterfeits of the silver quarter dollars of 1857 and 1861, have been common, being made of a composition consisting mostly of tin; others of various dates have been made of soft, base metal, or composition, some of lead. Such pieces are from 20 to 30 grains light. Though not as good imitations of the genuine coin as the above described compound metal or brass, plated pieces, these soft or white metal counterfeits pass current with those at all careless, and when new and bright are dangerous to the general public.

TO DETECT BASE COIN AND COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER QUARTER DOLLAR.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.


THE SILVER TWENTY CENT PIECE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875. Weight, 5 grams, or 77.16 grains; fineness, .900; value, 20 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1875. Coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878. Total amount coined, \$271,000.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER TWENTY CENT PIECE.

Very few counterfeits of the Silver Twenty Cent piece have been put in circulation.

TO DETECT BASE TWENTY CENT PIECES AND COUNTERFEITS.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.


THE SILVER DIME.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .892.4; value, 10 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1796. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 41.25 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains. Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 2.5 grams, or 38.58 grains. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$717,511.90. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$17,628,012.20.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER DIME.

Counterfeits of the Silver Dime are numerous and of various dates. False dimes of compound metal or brass, struck in a die and silver washed or plated, dated 1848, have been passed freely. Counterfeits of the silver dime, dated 1853, 1875, 1876 and 1877, have been extensively circulated; like most false dimes, these are made of soft white metal, but the pieces of the above dates, are, in appearance, close imitations of the genuine coin, and so far almost defy detection. The false dime, dated 1877, is almost perfect in pattern; that of 1875, made of antimony, lead and zinc, has all the bright color and fine appearance of a newly struck genuine coin. False dimes, dated 1850, 1859, 1861 and 1874, are in circulation; they are well executed, good impress, fair color when new, but like many others, are of cheap soft metal, can be bent by the fingers and soon becomes brazen, tin-like, or leaden in color, besides being generally underweight or oversized.

TO DETECT BASE SILVER DIMES OR COUNTERFEITS.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.


HALF DIME.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .892.4; value, 5 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 1.5 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1794. Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 20.625 grains. Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900. Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains. Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$4,906,946.90.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER HALF DIME.

Very few counterfeits of the Silver Half Dimes have been put in circulation.

TO DETECT BASE HALF DIMES AND COUNTERFEITS.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.


THE SILVER THREE CENT PIECE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851. Weight, 12.375 grains; fineness, .750; value, 3 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, .5 grains. Deviation in fineness allowed in assay, .006; lowest, .897; highest, .903. Coinage commenced, 1851. Weight changed, act of March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains. Fineness changed, act of March 3, 1853, to .900. Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$1,281,850.20.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE SILVER THREE CENT PIECE.

Counterfeits of the Silver Three Cent pieces are quite numerous, made of compound metal or brass, struck in a die and silver washed, they are generally close imitations, and often pass unsuspected on account of their smallness.

TO DETECT BASE THREE CENT PIECES AND COUNTERFEITS.

 Use the regular tests, given under the head of TESTS FOR COIN, as directed in the paragraph entitled HOW TO DETECT BASE SILVER COINS AND COUNTERFEITS.

NOTE.—Coined as a public convenience for the payment of letter postage, the silver three-cent piece has become unpopular on account of its minute size, and being rendered unnecessary by the nickel coinage, is now received at the post and all government offices, for all dues not exceeding five dollars in any one payment, and when so taken, may be deposited to any amount with the Treasury Department, by which they are sent to the Mint as bullion.

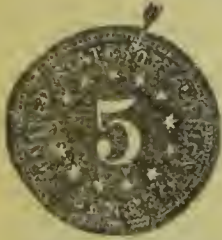
The total amount of the silver coinage of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, is \$28,835,470.15. The grand total of the silver coinage of the United States from 1793 to 1883, inclusive, is \$376,602,262.55. The amount of the silver coin of the United States in circulation, June 30, 1883, is (officially estimated) \$228,216,199. The amount of silver coin of the United States in circulation, October 1, 1883, is (officially estimated) \$235,291,323. The total amount of silver coin in circulation, and coin and bullion available for silver coinage, October 1, 1883, is (officially estimated) \$240,399,234.

MINOR COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FIVE CENT—(NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866. Weight, 77.16 grains; copper, .75; nickel, .25; value, 5 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 3 grains. Deviation allowed in metal, 2.5 per cent. of nickel; (actual, much less.) Coinage commenced, 1866. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$1,022,774.40. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$7,018,583.40.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE NICKEL FIVE CENT PIECE.



Counterfeit, 1875.



Genuine, 1875.

The illustrations here show the difference between the genuine nickel five cent piece and the most dangerous and extensively circulated counterfeit of the same that has yet appeared. The counterfeit has been struck in a steel die, which was imperfectly made, especially in the lettering. The arrow in the illustration of the counterfeit points to a marked defect, which, being compared with the genuine, gives a ready method of detection. Other counterfeits of the nickel five cent piece are numerous, and well calculated to deceive; being, however, generally cast in plaster of paris molds, most of them lack the sharp, distinct impress given by a good die to genuine coin, and, being rough, they become black and dirty in appearance.

THREE CENT—(NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1865. Weight, 30 grains; copper, .75, nickel, .25; value, 3 cents. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 2 grains. Deviation allowed in metal, 2.5 per cent. of nickel; (actual, much less.) Coinage commenced, 1865. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$858.57. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$890,483.97.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE NICKEL THREE CENT PIECE.

Counterfeits of the Nickel Three Cent piece are very numerous, and some of them well calculated to deceive. One dated 1865, is a fair counterfeit, while others of like date are inferior; being cast pieces, they lack the sharp, distinct impress given by the die to a genuine coin, and being rough, soon become black and dirty in appearance.

TWO CENT—(BRONZE).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864. Weight, 96 grains; copper, .95, tin and zinc, .05; value, 2 cents. Coinage commenced, 1864. Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$912,020.00.

CENT—(COPPER).

Authorized to be coined, act of July 6, 1787. Coined for the United States, by James Jarvis, at New Haven, Conn. Authorized to be coined, (by the United States Mint,) act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 264 grains; copper; value, 1 cent. Weight changed, act of January 14, 1793, to 208 grains. Deviation in weight allowed in coinage, 2 grains. Coinage commenced, 1793. Weight changed, by Proclamation of the President, January 26, 1796, in conformity with the act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains. Coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$1,562,887.44.

CENT—(NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of February 21, 1857. Weight, 72 grains; copper .88, nickel, .12; value, 1 cent. Coinage commenced, 1857. Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864. Total amount coined, \$2,007,720.00.

CENT—(BRONZE).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864. Weight, 48 grains; copper, .95, tin and zinc, .05; value, 1 cent. Coinage commenced, 1864. Amount coined during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$404,674.19. Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$3,329,720.99.

Grand total of cents of all kinds, coined to close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, \$6,900,328.43.

HALF CENT—(COPPER).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792. Weight, 132 grains; copper; "Not a legal tender." Weight changed, act of January 14, 1793, to 104 grains. Coinage commenced, 1793. Weight changed, by Proclamation of the President, January 26, 1796, in conformity with the act of March 3, 1795, to 84 grains. Coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$39,926.11.

COUNTERFEITS OF THE CENT AND HALF CENT.

Even the cents and half cents have been counterfeited, and the small copper and bronze currency extensively corrupted. The counterfeits of the cent are excellent copper imitations of the lawful coinage of the U. S. Mint, and were struck from dies, originally made for the purpose of manufacturing copies of unique and rare cents of such dates as commanded high premiums among collectors, numismatologists and antiquarians. False cents, imitations of the genuine copper coin, have also been cast of various metals, but these pieces are generally rough and poor copies, some of them being of brass or of white metals, evidently executed by workmen merely to show their skill in the art of "founding;" others, which resemble copper cents, if ever intended for fraudulent circulation, are too imperfect to deceive any but the inexperienced. The counterfeits of the half cent are of the same general character as those of the cent.

Before the adoption of the United States Federal Constitution, the different States of the Confederation issued small copper coins or cents on their own several account, and private persons have at various times coined pieces of the same nature in considerable quantities; all of these coins, under the name of "coppers," became more or less current as money and remained in use until the more effectual enforcement of the laws of the United States, through the indispensable work of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, and the consequent action of the several Courts, has, to the great relief and benefit of the public, driven them, as well as an immense amount of numerous other multiform monetary nuisances and frauds out of circulation.

The total amount of minor coinage of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, is \$1,428,307.16. The grand total of the minor coinage of the United States from 1792 to 1883, inclusive, is \$15,761,341.91.

N. B.—The deviation in fineness of gold coin given in the preceding List, shows the practical fineness as appears by assay of standard United States gold. The deviation in fineness of Silver coin given, is the legally allowable deviation, the practical being about half as much. The various dates given as those upon which the different coinages commenced, indicate the time when the several coins were first struck according to law, and, except the cent, by the United States Mint, for issue and circulation. Previous to the dates thus given, experimental and pattern pieces were struck, more or less, at different times, to test the dies for the various coins, to try the working of the machinery. The copper cent was the oldest United States coin. The half dime was the oldest silver coin of the United States, and the first piece struck by the United States Mint.

BRITISH AMERICAN CURRENCY.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The seat of Government of the Dominion of Canada is in Ottawa, Province of Ontario, where the Public Buildings form three sides of an oblong hollow square, the Parliament buildings being on the north side, facing inward. The offices of the Finance Department are located in the eastern building, with Sir S. L. Tilley as Minister of Finance, John Mortimer Courtney as Deputy-Minister of Finance, and Fred. Toller as Comptroller of Currency. No bills of any denomination are actually issued to the public from this department in Ottawa, but are issued through the sub-offices of the Receiver-General at the following points, each of which is in charge of an Assistant-Receiver-General, viz. :—

Montreal, P. Q.....	E. J. Barbeau, A.R.G.
Toronto, Ontario.....	Alex. Fraser, A.R.G.
St. John, N. B.....	R. W. Crookshanks, A.R.G.
Halifax, N. S.	J. R. Wallace, A.R.G.
Victoria, B. C.....	John Graham, A.R.G.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	H. M. Drummond, A.R.G.

The system of paper money of Canada is similar to that of the United States, consisting of Dominion notes, which now amount to \$16,000,000, while the note circulation of the different banks amounts to about \$37,000,000, the whole volume being subject to contraction or expansion, as circumstances may warrant. The issue of Dominion notes is limited to \$20,000,000, for which specie and Government securities are held.

CANADIAN BILLS—GOVERNMENT ISSUES.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.—Bills recalled and going out of circulation—\$1 \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—Present Government issue—Scrip, twenty-five cents; bills of \$1, \$2, \$4, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000.*

All issues of the "Dominion of Canada" Bills are backed "Payable at Toronto, Montreal, St. John and Halifax, except the new Fours, dated in 1882, which have engraved, through the centre of the green printed design on the back, the words "DOMINION OF CANADA," and are redeemed by any of the Assistant Receivers General throughout the Dominion.

The Bills of the Banks of Canada and British Provinces are bought by Brokers in the United States at the following rates of discount, the highest rates prevailing in the winter months and at points most distant from the place of issue :—

Dominion Notes.....	Par to 2 per cent.
Bank Bills, Province of Ontario.....	1 " 3 "
" " Quebec.....	1 " 3 "
" New Brunswick.....	1 " 3 "
" Nova Scotia.....	1 " 3 "
" Prince Edward Island.....	2 " 5 "
" Newfoundland and Vancouver's Island.....	3 " 7 "

For an account and Illustrated Description of the Counterfeits of the Bills issued by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, see 47th and 48th pages.

For Description of Counterfeits of the Coins of the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Newfoundland, see 46th page.

BANKS IN BRITISH AMERICA.

Banks in this List having Counterfeit Bills are marked with a *
Banks alphabetically arranged, according to their locality.

Bills of Issue purporting to be on any Canadian Bank not mentioned in this List are either entirely worthless or of doubtful value, and should be handled only as "Bills for Collection."

For a full description of the Counterfeits of Bills on Banks in the Dominion of Canada and the British American Provinces, see 47th and 48th pages.

DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, of the United States, gives this List of Parent Banks in business in the British Dominion for the protection of all its subscribers from doubtful, broken, and worthless institutions, which previously existed in the Provinces, their bills being still in circulation and used by dishonest persons.

The bills of the United States National Banks are all secured by deposit of United States Bonds with the National Government, which guarantees the currency; hence a List such as we give of the National Banks having bills counterfeited is all safety requires, as the bills of the former State and private banks are entirely superseded by the money of the National Government.

Province of Ontario.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Bills of Issue.</i>
HAMILTON.....	Wentworth.....	BANK OF HAMILTON..... John Stuart, President; E. A. Colquhoun, Cashier.	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50.
OSHAWA.....	Ontario.....	WESTERN BANK OF CANADA..... John Cowan, President; T. H. McMillan, Cashier.	\$5, \$10.
OTTAWA.....	Carleton	BANK OF OTTAWA..... Jas. MacLaren, President; Geo. Burn, Cashier.	\$5, \$10.
TORONTO.....	York.....	BANK OF TORONTO..... W. Gooderham, President; Duncan Coulson, Cashier.	\$5, \$10, \$20.
TORONTO.....	York.....	*CANADIAN BK. OF COMMERCE..... Wm. McMaster, President; W. N. Anderson, General Manager.	\$5, \$10, \$50
TORONTO.....	York.....	*DOMINION BANK..... James Austin, President; R. H. Bethune, Cashier.	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
TORONTO.....	York.....	FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA..... S. Nordheimer, President; H. S. Strathy, Cashier.	\$5, \$10, \$50.
TORONTO.....	York.....	*IMPERIAL B. OF CANADA..... H. S. Howland, President; D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
TORONTO.....	York.....	*ONTARIO BANK..... W. P. Howland, President; C. Holland, General Manager.	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
TORONTO.....	York.....	STANDARD BANK..... Thos. N. Gibbs President; John Lowe Brodie, Cashier.	\$5, \$10, \$50.

NOTE.—None of the banks of the Province of Ontario have been privileged by the Canadian Government to issue any bills of a smaller denomination than Four Dollars since 1870, thus compelling the banks to withdraw all their genuine bills

below that denomination from circulation, which now leaves very few, if any, genuine bills smaller than Four Dollars on the market.

Since July 1st, 1881, none of the banks in this province have been permitted to issue any bills of other denominations than Five Dollars and their multiples, which makes it obligatory on the banks to retire all their Four Dollar Bills from circulation as fast as possible.



Province of Quebec.

Montreal.....	Hochelaga.....	*B. OF BRITISH N. AMERICA	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
R. R. Grindley, Gen'l Manager. Jeffrey Penfold, Manager at Montreal.			
Montreal.....	Hochelaga.....	BANK OF MONTREAL.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
Chas. F. Smithers, President.			
Montreal.....	Hochelaga.....	BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA...	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
F. X. St. Charles, President; J. E. Brais, Cashier.			
Montreal.....	Hochelaga.....	LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE.....	\$5, \$10.
W. Weir, President; W. Geraud, Cashier.			
Montreal.....	Hochelaga.....	LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.....	\$5, \$10, \$20.
C. S. Cherrier, President; A. A. Trottier, Cashier.			
Montreal.....	Hochelaga.....	LA BANQ. JACQUES CARTIER...	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50.
Alph. Desjardins, President; A. de Martigny, Cashier.			
Montreal.....	Hochelaga.....	MERCHANTS' B. OF CANADA	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100
John Hamilton, President; Geo. Hague, General Manager.			
Montreal.....	Hochelaga.....	THE MOLSON'S BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50.
Thos. Workman, President; F. W. Thomas, General Manager.			
Quebec.....	Quebec.....	*LA BANQUE NATIONALE...	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
J. Thibaudeau, President; P. G. Lafrance, Cashier.			
Quebec.....	Quebec.....	QUEBEC BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
James G. Ross, President; James Stevenson, Cashier.			
Quebec.....	Quebec.....	UNION BK. OF L. CANADA...	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
A. Thomson, President; P. MacEwen, Cashier.			
Sherbrooke.....	Sherbrooke.....	EASTERN TOWNSHIPS' BK. .	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
R. W. Heneker, President; Wm. Farwell, Gen. Manager.			
St. Hyacinthe....	St. Hyacinthe....	LA BANQ. DE ST. HYACINTHE.....	\$5, \$10.
G. C. Desscaulles, President; R. St. Jacques, Cashier.			
St. Johns.....	St. Johns.....	LA BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.....	\$5, \$10
L. Mollieur fils, President; Ph. Baudouin, Cashier.			

† Exchange Bank of Canada suspended Sept. 17, 1883.

NOTE.—None of the banks in the Province of Quebec have been privileged by the Canadian Government to issue any bills of a smaller denomination than Four Dollars since 1870, thus compelling the banks to withdraw all their genuine bills below that denomination from circulation, which now leaves very few, if any, genuine bills smaller than Four Dollars in the market.

Since July 1st, 1881, none of the banks in this province have been permitted to issue any bills of other denominations than Five Dollars and their multiples, which makes it obligatory on the banks to retire all their Four, Six, and Seven Dollar Bills from circulation as fast as possible.



New Brunswick.

St. John.....	St. John.....	BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50.
J. D. Lewin, President; W. Girvan, Cashier.			
St. Stephen.....	Charlotte.....	ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.....	\$1, \$2, \$8, \$5, \$10.
F. H. Todd, President; John F. Grant, Cashier.			
St. John.....	St. John.....	*MARITIME BANK.....	\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50.
Thomas Maclellan, President; Alfred Ray, Cashier.			
Fredericton.....	York.....	PEOPLE'S B. OF FREDERICTON..	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50
A. F. Randolph, President; J. W. Spurden, Cashier.			

Nova Scotia.

Place.	County.	Name.	Bills of Issue.
Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth.....	BANK OF YARMOUTH..... L. E. Baker, President ; T. W. Johns, Cashier.	\$5, \$10, \$20.
Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth.....	EXCHANGE BANK OF YARMOUTH..... A. C. Robins, President ; Alex. S. Murray, Cashier.	\$5, \$10, \$20.
Windsor.....	Hants.....	COMMERCIAL B. OF WINDSOR..... G. P. Payzant, President ; Walter Lawson, Cashier.	\$5, \$10.
Halifax.....	Halifax.....	*BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA..... John S. Maclean, President ; Thomas Fyshe, Cashier.	\$5, \$10, \$20.
Halifax.....	Halifax.....	HALIFAX BANKING Co..... W. M. Harington, President ; Samuel H. Black Cashier.	\$5, \$10, \$20.
Halifax.....	Halifax.....	*MERCHANTS' B. OF HALIFAX..... T. E. Kenney, President ; D. H. Duncan, Cashier.	\$5, \$10, \$20.
Halifax.....	Halifax.....	PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX..... Geo. H. Starr, President ; Peter Jack, Cashier.	\$5, \$10, \$20.
Halifax.....	Halifax.....	UNION BANK OF HALIFAX..... Jas. A. Moren, President ; W. S. Stirling, Cashier.	\$5, \$10, \$20.
Pictou.....	Pictou.....	PICTOU BANK..... R. P. Grant, President ; Thomas Watson, Manager.	\$5, \$10.

NOTE.—Since 1870 none of the banks in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have been privileged by the Canadian Government to issue bills of less denomination than Four Dollars. The People's Bank of Fredericton and the St. Stephen's Bank of St. Stephens in the Province of New Brunswick, which still issue such bills, are working under their old charters obtained before confederation, which do not expire before about 1890.

Since July 1st, 1881, none of the banks in either of the provinces named in the preceding note have been permitted to issue any bills of other denominations than Five Dollars and their multiples, with the exception of the two banks mentioned of the Province of New Brunswick.

Prince Edward Island.

Charlottetown....	Queens.....	MERCHANTS' B. OF P. E. ISLAND..	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20.
		R. Longworth, President ; W. McLean, Cashier.	
Summerside.....	Prince.....	SUMMERSIDE BANK.....	\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10.
		R. C. McStavert, Cashier.	
Rustico.....	Queens.....	†FARMER'S BANK OF RUSTICO.....	\$1, \$2, \$5.
		Joseph Gallant, President ; Adrien Doiron, Cashier.	

The banks in the Province of Prince Edward Island are working under their old charters, obtained before confederation, which expire at different dates from 1893 to 1899. These charters give these banks the privilege of issuing bills of smaller denominations than Five Dollars.

†The Farmer's Bank of Rustico has a very small capital, its circulation is limited and its reliability may be fairly questioned.

Newfoundland.

St. Johns.....	St. Johns.....	COM'L B. NEWFOUNDLAND.....	\$2, \$4-£1, \$20-£5.
		R. Brown, Manager.	
St. Johns.....	St. Johns....	UNION B. OF NEWFOUNDLAND..	£1-\$4, £5-\$20, \$10-\$40.
		J. Goldie, Manager.	

Vancouver's Island.

Victoria.....	BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.		\$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.
	W. C. Ward, Manager.		

NOTE.—The banks in Vancouver's Island come under the same restrictions as the banks in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Banks Merged into other Banks.

- City Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, Q. C. See banks in liquidation.
- Royal Canadian Bank, Montreal, P. Q., merged into the Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q. See banks in liquidation.
- Commercial Bank of Canada, Kingston, Ont., merged into the Merchants' Bank of Montreal, the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.

Gore Bank of Niagara, Hamilton, Ont., merged into the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
 The Niagara District Bank, St. Catharine's, Ont., merged into the Imperial Bank of Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
 The St. Lawrence Bank, Toronto, Ont., merged into the Standard Bank of Toronto, Ont., the bills of the former being redeemed by the latter.
 Union Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlestown, P. E. I., merged Oct. 3, 1883, into Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S. Bills of former redeemed by latter.

Banks in Liquidation.

Consolidated Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q. Bills redeemed at par in Montreal, but all tens are worthless, having been stolen unsigned and signatnres forged.
 Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal, P. Q.
 Stadacona Bank, Qnebec, P. Q. Bills redeemed at par in Quebec.

Banks in Receivers' Hands.

Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ontario, in the hands of the Canadian Government as Receiver. Bills are worth about 75 per cent. in Toronto, Ontario.
 Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I., in the hands of a Receiver. Bills worth about 25 per cent. of their face. G. C. Chalmers, Agent.

Failed Banks.

TITLE OF BANK.	LOCATION.	MEM'M.
Commercial Bank of New Brunswick	St. John, N. B.	Failed.
Westmoreland Bank of New Brunswick	Moncton, N. B.	"
Charlotte County Bank	St. Andrews, N. B.	"
Bank of Acadia, Nova Scotia	Liverpool, N. S.	"
Bank of Liverpool	" "	"
Bank of P. E. I.	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	"
International Bank of Canada	Toronto, Ontario	"
Colonial Bank of Canada	" "	"
Agricultural Bank of Upper Canada	" "	"
Farmer's Bank	" "	"
Bank of Canada	Montreal, P. of Q.	"
Mechanics' Bank	" "	"
Bank of Brantford	Brantford, Ontario	"
Bank of Clifton	Clifton, Ontario	"
Bank of Western Canada	" "	Swindle.

Closed Banks.

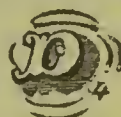
The Metropolitan Bank, Montreal, P. Q., went into liquidation about 1876 and redeemed all of its outstanding notes that were presented before the final closing up of the Bank's business.
 The Bank of the People, Toronto, Ont., organized about 1835, under the Scotch banking system, by Sir Francis Hincks and Charles Beaty, of Toronto, withdrew from business in a few years, but redeemed all its outstanding notes. The bill plates were deposited with the Montreal Bank, Montreal, P. of Q.
 The Provincial Bank of Canada, Stanstead, P. Q., early established under the Free Bank Act, withdrew from business January, 1864, its notes being redeemed and the securities returned by Government.
 Zimmerman's Bank, Elgin, Ontario, established in 1854 under the Free Bank Act, became the Chartered Bank of Clifton by Act of Parliament in 1858. The notes of the Zimmerman Bank were redeemed and the securities returned by Government.
 Central Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B. The bills of the Central Bank have been worthless since the time for redemption expired in January, 1882.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

20 Cent Canada Silver Piece; extensively counterfeited.
 25 Cent Canada Silver Piece. Dated 1872.
 50 Cent Canada Silver Piece. Dated 1871.
 50 Cent Newfoundland Silver Piece. Dated 1871. Head of Victoria. Inscription above "*Victoria Dei Gratia Regina*;" below, the word "Newfoundland." On the reverse, "50 Cents" and date, enclosed by ornamental circular work.
 £ British Sovereign. Very dangerous. Platinum inside, heavily plated with gold. The metals in each of these coins are worth less than two dollars.

COUNTERFEITS OF CANADIAN BILLS.

1 DOMINION OF CANADA. Old Government Issue. Letter D. Dated Ottawa, July 1st, 1870. "Payable at Toronto" on the back, with red figures on the face. There are three issues of these counterfeit bills, the difference being principally in the size of the red figures, which are very small on the first issue, a little larger on the second issue, and about full size of the genuine figures on the third issue, but in no instance are the figures on the counterfeits exactly like those used on the genuine bills. The lathe-work around the "1" on the right face of the bill is bad when examined under the glass, while the large green "1's" on the face are more blurred than on the genuine. In the vignette-portrait of Jacques Cartier in the upper left end of note there is a white streak running from the ear to the chin, and defining the line of the jaw-bone. The genuine D bills, as here illustrated, of the Toronto issue, are being retired as fast as possible by the Assistant-Receiver-General at Toronto. Plates captured by Dominion of Canada Government Detective, J. W. Murray, June 14th, 1880.



1 Stolen. Dominion of Canada. Old Government Issue. "Payable at Toronto" on the back and numbered on the face in red figures from 505001 to 506000 inclusive

1 UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Photograph poorly done. Dated 1st Jan'y, 1872. No. 30252. Green letters in ONE and red letters in "Canada Currency" are very badly printed or painted on the face. Easily detected because of its faded appearance.

2 Stolen. Dominion of Canada. Old Government Issue. "Payable at Toronto" on the back and numbered on the face in red figures from 145001 to 146000, and from 155001 to 156000 inclusive.

2 UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Photograph fairly done. Plate A, dated 1st Jan'y, 1872, and numbered differently in blue or green ink. Large letters in TWO are badly printed or painted in green or blue inks on the face, which is the case with the red letters in "Canada Currency." Easily detected when carefully handled on account of the brownish sun tint.

2 UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I. NEW ISSUE OF NOTES. Letter A. Dated March 1st, 1875. Coarse engraving, similar to an inferior wood cut. Fully one-quarter inch shorter than the genuine bills. "British American Bank Note Co., Montreal," is entirely omitted in the center portion of the bottom border. The line "Dominion of Canada" over vignette-engraving of dog and safe is without any shading, which is also the case with the lines "of Prince Edward Island" and "on demand" beneath. Back of Note bad, and unlike genuine. Lathe-work patterns very coarse. Title of bank very poor.

4 THE DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ont. Old Issue. Letter B. Dated Feb. 1st, 1871. Lathe-work around "4" is defective on close inspection, and has a fine white line running round inside of the black border line, which is not in the genuine bills. There is also a white line around the hair portion of Prince Arthur's head, which serves to separate it from the back-ground. Cashier's signature, W. H. Holland, jr., is engraved, while on the genuine bills it is written.

4 raised to **10** CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont. The alterations are made with pen and ink, being very neatly done and well calculated to deceive those who are careless in handling money. The borders of the genuine Fours and Tens are totally different.

4 BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, St. John Branch, N. B. Photograph and very pale. They are all supposed to be numbered 7493.

4 CITY BANK, Montreal, P. Q. Vignette—Vulcan, anvil, etc. Right end, woman, lion and unicorn. Left end, Lion, etc.

4 Bank of Upper Canada (Forgery). Altered from worthless Fours of Bank of Western Canada.

5 CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ontario. Old Issue Letter C. Dated May 1st, 1871. Signature of E. J. Smith, Cashier, is heavily printed, while on the genuine it is written. In the oval portrait in the centre the Queen's face is turned more to the front than in the genuine, thus showing the whole of her left eye and a portion of the temple beyond very distinctly, while in the genuine the farther corner of her left eye is scarcely seen, her face being more in profile than in the counterfeit. On the Queen's right hand the ring on her finger is very indistinct, while in the genuine it is very plainly seen. The general engraving of the portrait is coarse and much inferior to that on the genuine bills.

5 raised to **10** CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ont. New Issue. The green ink "V's" on the face of the note to the left and right of the

President's portrait are not wholly removed. The altered parts are done by the "bugging" process, which shows very plainly upon holding the bill up to the light. The border and back designs of these Fives are totally different from genuine Tens.

5 raised to **10** IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, Toronto, Ont. Alterations are made with pen and ink, and poorly done. The border designs of the genuine Fives and Tens are different on the ends and easily distinguished.

5 BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Quebec Branch. Old Issue. Photograph very pale. FIVE in large letters across the centre of green-tinted design of lathe-work is badly printed thereon in green ink. They are all supposed to be numbered 44490. Dated 22nd Nov., 1871.

5 BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Old Issue. Kingston Branch. Dated 1st May, 1875. Genuine notes of this date are numbered from 30000 to 36000 inclusive, while the counterfeits, so far as detected, have all been numbered between 20000 and 30000. Lathe-work in small circular design on each side of the "5's" is defective under inspection with the glass. There is no shading about the oval designs in the border, while in the genuine there is. It is positively asserted that half a million dollars' worth of these notes were issued and mostly circulated in the fur regions of Upper Canada, many of them being used in the purchase of peltries. The genuine bills of this issue are nearly all withdrawn from circulation.

5 BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Montreal P. Q. New Issue, Letter D. General appearance good, but quality of the work will not bear inspection. Date on genuine 3rd July, 1877, on counterfeit the 3rd is omitted. Lathe-work presents a coarse appearance. "British American Bank Note Co. Montreal," badly done, many of the letters are irregular, poorly spaced and varying in size. Engravings on face of counterfeit are all coarsely engraved and defective. On lower left end Britannia seated has her right hand resting upon a shield the lower rim of which is well defined by a clear white line on the counterfeit, which does not appear on genuine bill.

5 UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Photograph poorly done. Plate A. Easily detected by the brownish faded appearance.

5 BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, Halifax, N. S. Dated Halifax, N. S., July 5, 1877. Letter B 126304. Very rough pen and brush work. Not dangerous.

10 BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Ottawa Branch, Ottawa, Ont. Photograph, and very poor. Numbered 16279, which is most probably the case with the whole of them. The printing of "Ottawa" on each corner is poorly done.

10 ONTARIO BANK. New Issue. Letter A. Dated Bowmanville, Nov. 1st, 1870. In the lathe-work designs in each upper corner of note there appears a fine white line just inside of the black border line which is not visible in the genuine bills. The foliage in the engraving of the woodsman chopping down the tree is indistinctly worked up, being rather blurred in its details. In the genuine bill the woodsman has a very neat moustache on his upper lip, while in the counterfeit there is simply a black mark defining his mouth, having no visible moustache above it. There are two issues of these counterfeits, on some of which the imprint of the "British American Bank Note Company, Montreal and Ottawa" does not appear underneath the green-printed design on the backs. Best decline all on the "A" plate.

10 MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX, Halifax, N. S. Photograph and Lithograph combined. Purplish tint in the photographic part, the 10—TEN—10 being done in red and green ink by lithography, and badly blurred. The vignette of ship under sail is very coarsely done, while in the genuine it is very fine and distinct. Dated 1st January, 1874. The back is badly lithographed, but the genuine backs are so badly colored that they quickly fade, and become worn and indistinct from ordinary usage. It is not believed that many of these counterfeits ever got into circulation, but all bills of this issue and denomination should be handled with care.

10 LA BANQUE NATIONALE, Quebec, Q.C. The several specimens seen bear the check letter A. The counterfeit vignettes all very coarsely done, as are the large 10's and the counters in both upper corners. The lettering is much better and deceptive. In the genuine bills the P in "Prest" comes directly over the D in DIX in the bottom border, while in the counterfeits the P comes over the IX.

10 CITY BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q. Vignette—British Coat of Arms. Left end, male bust. Parliament spelt "Parliament."

10 CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA, Montreal, P. Q. All Tens of this bank are worthless, having been stolen unsigned and signatures forged.

10 PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, Fredericton, N. B. Photograph poorly done. Plate A. Easily detected by its brownish faded appearance.

10 MARITIME BANK, St. John, New Brunswick. Dated St. John, New Brunswick, Oct. 5, 1881. Letter A; numbered 00737. Very rough pen and brush work. Not dangerous.

THE LEGAL TENDER COINS

OF THE

COMMERCIAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

This list of the legal tender and various uncurrent coins of the commercial nations of the world is of strict business importance and reliability. The coins named, unless designated as being "no longer current," are those in legal and actual circulation, and the quotations of uncurrent coins not inclusive of ancient pieces seldom seen outside cabinets and museums. The values here given are the current values of the United States coins, the exchange value of foreign gold coins and the intrinsic value of foreign silver coins, calculated from the market price of silver and corrected each month for DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

UNITED STATES.

GOLD COINS.

Double Eagle.....	\$20.00
Eagle, prior to 1834.....	10.50
Eagle, since 1834.....	10.00
Half Eagle, prior to 1834.....	5.25
Half Eagle, since 1834.....	5.00
Three Dollars.....	3.00
Quarter Eagle, prior 1834.....	2.60
Quarter Eagle, since 1834.....	2.50
Dollar.....	1.00

CALIFORNIA GOLD COINS, NO LONGER CURRENT.

Quintuple Eagle.....	\$49.50
Twenty-five Dollars.....	23.50
Double Eagle, S. M. V.....	19.20
Double Eagle Moffat.....	19.70
Eagle, S. M. V.....	9.85
Eagle, Templeton Reid.....	9.85
Eagle, A. Humbert.....	9.80
Eagles of 1849 and 1850.....	9.85
Eagle, Cin., M. & T. Co.....	9.60
Eagle, Miners' Bank.....	9.85
Eagle, I. S. O.....	9.85
Eagle, Dubosq & Co.....	9.85
Eagle, K. M. T. P. C. S.....	8.00
Eagle Pacific Co.....	7.86
Eagle Oregon Co.....	9.50
Eagle, Baldwin & Co.....	9.70
Eagle, Moffat & Co.....	9.85
Half Eagle, Dunbar & Co.....	4.75
Half Eagle, S. M. V.....	4.75
Half Eagle, Pacific Co.....	4.50
Half Eagle, N. G. & N.....	4.85
Half Eagles of 1849.....	4.75
Half Eagle, Mass. Co.....	4.75
Half Eagle, Alta.....	4.75
Half Eagle, Oregon Co.....	4.75
Half Eagle, Cin., M. & T. Co.....	4.70
Half Eagle, Baldwin & Co.....	4.80
Half Eagle, Moffat & Co.....	4.85
Half Eagle, Shults & Co.....	4.70
Half Eagle, Pike's Peak, Denver.....	4.87
Half Dollar.....	-.30
Quarter Dollar.....	-.12½

N. CAROLINA GOLD COINS*

Five Dollars C. Bechtler 1830-1834.....	\$5.30
Five Dollars C. Bechtler "N. C." 1834-1842.....	4.90
Five Dollars "Carolina Gold, 1834-1842.....	2.40
Two and a half DoIs. N. C.....	2.40
One Dollar.....	-.90

GEORGIA GOLD COINS.

Ten Dollars T. Reid 1834.....	\$10.05
Ten Dols. T. Reid aft. 1834.....	9.75
Five Dols. " " ".....	4.80
Two and a half Dollars, T. Reid, after 1834.....	2.37

MORMON GOLD COINS, CURRENT ONLY AMONG THEMSELVES.

Double Eagle.....	\$19.00
Eagle.....	9.45
Eight Dollars.....	7.75
Five Dollars.....	4.70
Four Dollars.....	3.85
Quarter Eagle.....	2.25

SILVER COINS.

Trade Dollar.....	\$-.85
Dollar.....	1.00
Half Dollar.....	-.50
Quarter Dollar.....	-.25
Twenty Cents.....	-.20
Ten Cents.....	-.10
Five Cents.....	-.05
Three Cents.....	-.03

AUSTRIA.

GOLD COINS.

Quadruple Ducat.....	\$ 8.75
Double Ducat.....	4.35
Souverain.....	6.60
Half Souverain.....	3.25
Hungarian Ducat.....	2.25
Austrian Ducat.....	2.20
Krone er Crown.....	6.56
Half Crown.....	3.25
Eight Florins.....	3.80
Four Florins.....	1.90

SILVER COINS.

Maria Theresa Thaler.....	\$-.85½
Crown Thaler.....	-.89
Species Thaler.....	-.83¾
Convention Thaler.....	-.83¾
Three Florins.....	1.09
Double Florin.....	-.75½
Vereins-Thaler.....	-.61¼
Flerin.....	-.35½
Half Florin.....	-.16½

BELGIUM.

GOLD COIS.

Forty Francs.....	\$ 7 60
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Twenty-five Francs.....	4 75
Twenty Francs.....	3 80
Ten Francs.....	1 90

SILVER COINS.

Five Francs.....	\$-.87
Two and-a-half Francs.....	-.42¼
Two Francs.....	-.34½
Franc.....	-.17¼
Half Franc.....	-.87½
Quarter Franc.....	-.4
Twenty Centimes.....	-.3

BRAZIL.

GOLD COINS.

Twenty Milreis.....	\$10.25
Debra of 16 Milreis.....	8.50
Ten Milreis.....	5.10
Moeda D'Oura 9 Milreis.....	4.55

SILVER COINS.

Two Milreis.....	\$-.79
Double Pataca.....	-.55½
Twelve Hundred Reis.....	-.42¾
Milreis.....	-.38¾
Five Hundred Reis.....	-.18¾

CENTRAL AMERICA.

GOLD COINS.

Deblon or Onza.....	\$15.50
Half Doblon.....	7.72½
Quar. Doblon or Pistole.....	3.75
Half Pistole.....	1.85
Quarter Pistole.....	-.90
N.B.—The Deblon=8 Escudos Pistole=2 Escudos	

SILVER COINS.

Peso, of 8 Reales.....	\$-.84½
Four Reales.....	-.39½
Two Reales.....	-.17¾
One Real.....	-.8

COSTA RICA

GOLD COINS.

Half Doblon.....	\$ 7.25
Quarter Doblon.....	3.40
Escudo.....	1.70

SILVER COINS.

Peso.....	\$-.78
50 Centavos.....	-.38½
20 Centavos.....	-.15½
Centavos.....	-.7

*The fineness of North Carolina Gold Coins varied but little during the mintage of C. Bechtler, from 1830 to 1842. His coins of 20 carats fineness are stamped "N. C. Gold," and those of 21 carats "Carolina Gold." The weight of the "N. C." Five Dollar Gold piece ranges from 138 to 140 grains, and the "Carolina" at from 132 to 134 grains. After 1842 the mint passed into the possession of A. Bechtler, and his name appeared upon its coinage instead of that of C. Bechtler. The only marked effect which this change produced upon the gold coins from 1842 to 1848, when that establishment was abolished, was a considerable deficiency in value as compared with former emissions.

COCHIN CHINA.

SILVER COINS.

Dollar of Minh-Minh.....	\$-.74 ³ / ₄
Tael of Chaou-Che.....	1.44 ⁷ / ₈
Half Dollar.....	-.31 ¹ / ₂

DENMARK.

GOLD COIN.

Twenty Kronors.....	\$ 5.29
Ten Kronors.....	2.60
Double Christian D'or...	7.33
Christian D'or.....	3.90
Double Frederiks D'or...	7.33
Frederiks D'or.....	3.90

SILVER COINS.

Species and Riggs Doler...	\$.57
Riggs Bank Daler.....	-.41 ¹ / ₈
Two Kronors.....	-.49 ¹ / ₈
Kronor.....	-.23 ¹ / ₈
Half Kronor.....	-.11 ¹ / ₄
Quarter Kroner.....	-.5

FRANCE.

GOLD COINS.

100 Francs.....	\$16.12 ¹ / ₂
50 Francs.....	2.53
40 Francs.....	7.60
20 Francs.....	3.80
10 Francs.....	1.90
5 Francs.....	-.95

SILVER COINS.

5 Francs.....	\$.37
2 Francs.....	-.24 ¹ / ₈
1 Franc.....	-.17 ³ / ₈
50 Centimes.....	-.8
20 Centimes.....	-.3

GERMAN EMPIRE.

GOLD COINS.

20 Marks.....	\$ 4.70
10 Marks.....	2.35
5 Marks.....	1.15

OLD GOLD COINS NO LONGER CURRENT.

August D'or of Saxony..	\$4.00
Carolin of Bavaria.....	4.99
Carolin of Hesse-Darmstadt.....	4.91
Carolin of Mannheim....	4.85
Crown of Prussia.....	6.50
Crown of Hannover.....	7.90
Double Friederich's D'or	3.00
Ducat of Bavaria.....	2.20
Ducat of Hataburg.....	3.25
Five Guilders.....	1.90
Five Thalers.....	4.00
Friederich's D'or.....	4.00
Maximilian D'or.....	3.40
Pistole of Brunswick....	3.90
Pistole of Mannheim.....	3.90

SILVER COINS.

Five Marks.....	\$ 1.00
Two Marks.....	-.42 ¹ / ₈
One Mark.....	-.21 ¹ / ₄
50 Pfennige.....	-.10 ³ / ₄
20 Pfennige.....	-.04

OLD SILVER COINS NO LONGER CURRENT.

Double Thaler.....	\$ 1.02 ¹ / ₂
Thaler.....	-.51 ¹ / ₄
Double Florin.....	-.54 ³ / ₄
Florin.....	-.27
Half Florin.....	-.13 ³ / ₈

GREAT BRITAIN.

GOLD COINS.

5 Guineas.....	\$25.50
2 Guineas.....	10.20
Guinea.....	5.10
Half Guinea.....	2.55
Quarter Guinea.....	1.25
Third Guinea.....	1.08
Five Sovereigns.....	24.30

Double Sovereign.....	9.70
Sovereign.....	4.85
Half Sovereign.....	2.40

SILVER COINS.

Crown.....	\$ 1.00
Half Crown.....	-.49 ⁷ / ₈
Florin.....	-.38 ¹ / ₈
Shilling.....	-.21 ¹ / ₂
Six-Pence.....	-.09 ¹ / ₂
Three-Pence.....	-.4

Colonial Coins.

GOLD COINS.

Mohur, 16 Rupees (1771),	\$ 3.00
Mohur, 15 Rupees.....	7.00
Native Gold Mohur....	7.90
Double Pagoda.....	3.75
Pagoda.....	1.85
Australian Sovereign...	4.30
Half Sovereign.....	2.40
Two Dol. Newfoundland	1.87 ¹ / ₂

SILVER COINS.

Double Rupee.....	\$.75 ³ / ₈
Half Pagoda.....	-.70 ³ / ₄
Rupee of Victoria.....	-.38 ¹ / ₂
Quarter Pagoda.....	-.31 ¹ / ₂
Half Rupee of Victoria..	-.17 ³ / ₈
Two Annas of Victoria..	-.4

Dollar of Sierra Leone..	\$.75 ¹ / ₂
Half Dollar " ".....	-.34 ¹ / ₄
20 Cents " ".....	-.13 ³ / ₄
10 Cents " ".....	-.6

3 Guilders, Demerara,...	\$.70 ¹ / ₂
2 Guilders " ".....	-.45 ³ / ₈
Guilder " ".....	-.21 ¹ / ₂
Half Guilder " ".....	-.09 ¹ / ₄
Quarter Guilder " "...	-.4

50 Cents of Canada.....	\$.41 ¹ / ₂
25 Cents " ".....	-.18 ¹ / ₈
20 Cents " ".....	-.16 ³ / ₈
10 Cents " ".....	-.8
5 Cents " ".....	-.3 ¹ / ₂

50 Cents of Newfoundl'd	\$.41 ¹ / ₂
20 Cents " ".....	-.16 ³ / ₈
10 Cents " ".....	-.8
5 Cents " ".....	-.3 ¹ / ₂
20 Cents of N. Brunswick	-.16 ³ / ₈

30 Obolucci Ioanian.....	\$.5
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GREECE.

GOLD COINS.

100 Drachms.....	\$19.12 ¹ / ₂
50 Drachms.....	9.55
20 Drachms.....	3.80
10 Drachms.....	1.90
5 Drachms.....	-.95

SILVER COINS.

5 Drachms.....	\$.87
Drachm.....	-.17 ³ / ₈
Half Drachm.....	-.8
Quarter Drachm.....	-.3 ¹ / ₂

HOLLAND.

GOLD COINS.

Ten Gulden.....	\$ 4.00
Five Gulden.....	2.00
Ducat.....	2.25

SILVER COINS.

2 ¹ / ₂ Gulden.....	\$.79 ¹ / ₂
Gulden.....	-.39 ¹ / ₄
Half Gulden.....	-.19 ¹ / ₈

SILVER COINS NO LONGER COINED.

3 Gulden.....	\$ 1.00
Rix Thaler, Netherlands.	-.85
Baalder.....	-.42 ¹ / ₈
Sest Half Piece.....	-.4 ¹ / ₈

ITALY.

GOLD COINS.

100 Lires.....	\$19.12 ¹ / ₂
50 Lires.....	9.55
40 Lires.....	7.60
20 Lires.....	3.80
10 Lires.....	1.90
5 Lires.....	-.95

OLD GOLD COINS NO LONGER CURRENT.

Quadruplo Doppia.....	\$15.80
Double Doppia.....	7.50
Doppia of 1814.....	5.25
Doppia of 1826.....	3.95

30 Ducati or 10 Onettes,	\$24.30
15 Ducati or 5 ".....	12.10
6 Ducati or 2 ".....	4.55
3 Ducati or 1 ".....	2.25

Sovereign of Milan.....	\$6.70
Doppia ".....	3.30
Half Sovereign of Milan..	3.30
Zecchino of Milan.....	2.25

13 Scudi Papal.....	\$10.20
5 Scudi ".....	5.10
2 ¹ / ₂ Scudi ".....	2.50
1 Scudi ".....	-.97 ¹ / ₂

Gold Scudo of Rome.....	\$32.60
Doppia ".....	3.27
Zecchino ".....	2.20

Genovine of Sardinia..	\$15.10
Carlino ".....	9.40
Half Genovine ".....	7.50
Pistole ".....	5.70
Marengo ".....	3.70
Sequin ".....	2.25
Doppietta ".....	1.35

Double Onzie of Sicily..	\$ 5.15
Onzie.....	2.50

80 Florini of Tuscany...	\$21.70
Rapone of Tuscany.....	6.90
Zecchino of Tuscany.....	2.25

SILVER COINS.

Five Lires.....	\$.87
Two Lires.....	-.34 ¹ / ₈
One Lira.....	-.17 ³ / ₈
Half Lira.....	-.8

SILVER COINS NO LONGER CURRENT.

Ten Lires of 1807.....	\$ 1.52
Ten Paoli of 1807.....	1.00
Francesone.....	-.98 ⁷ / ₈
Franceschino.....	-.49 ¹ / ₈
12 Carlini.....	-.90 ³ / ₈
Ducato.....	-.14 ¹ / ₄
Scudo.....	-.80
Half Scudo.....	-.41 ¹ / ₈
Scudo Papal.....	-.91
Half Scudo Papal.....	-.43

JAPAN.

GOLD COINS.

20 Yens.....	\$19.95
10 Yens.....	9.95
5 Yens.....	4.95
2 Yens.....	1.90
1 Yen.....	-.94

GOLD COINS NO LONGER CURRENT.

Obang.....	\$73.90
Kobang.....	6.50
Half Kobang.....	2.79
Ni-Sheo.....	-.20

SILVER COINS.

Trade Dollar.....	\$.89
Yen.....	-.37 ¹ / ₄
50 Sen.....	-.42
20 Sen.....	-.16
10 Sen.....	-.8

SILVER COINS NO LONGER CURRENT.

Ichibu.....	\$-.31 ¹ / ₂
Yih-Sheo.....	-.6 ¹ / ₂

MEXICO.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$15.50
Half Doblon.....	7.75
Quarter Doblon.....	3.80
Eighth Doblon.....	1.95
Peso.....	-.90
Twenty Pesos.....	\$19.50
Ten Pesos.....	9.72 ¹ / ₂
Five Pesos.....	5.85
Two-and-a-half Pesos.....	2.87 ¹ / ₂

SILVER COINS.

Peso or Dollar.....	\$-.84 ¹ / ₂
Half Peso.....	-.38 ³ / ₈
Quarter Peso.....	-.18
Real.....	-.9
Half Real.....	-.4

PERSIA.

GOLD COINS.

Toman.....	\$ 2.00
Half Toman.....	1.40

SILVER COINS.

Rupce.....	\$-.35 ¹ / ₂
Muzar Denar.....	-.20 ¹ / ₂
Half Rupce.....	-.14 ¹ / ₂
Penebad.....	-.9

PORTUGAL.

GOLD COINS.

5000 Reis.....	\$ 5.10
2500 Reis.....	2.52 ¹ / ₂
2000 Reis.....	2.00
1000 Reis.....	1.00

GOLD COINS NO LONGER CURRENT.

Dobrao of 24 Milreis.....	\$32.50
Dobrao of 15 Milreis.....	17.25
Jeao or Jeaoese.....	7.65
Lisboune.....	6.25
Moeda D'ouros.....	4.85

SILVER COINS.

Double Crusado.....	\$-.97 ¹ / ₂
Double Pataca.....	-.46 ¹ / ₂
500 Reis.....	-.44 ¹ / ₂
Cruzado.....	-.46 ¹ / ₂
200 Reis.....	-.17 ¹ / ₂
100 Reis.....	-.8
50 Reis.....	-.3

RUSSIA.

GOLD COINS.

Imperial of 10 Roubles.....	\$ 7.50
Polo-Imperial of 5 ".....	3.70
Ducat of 3 Roubles.....	2.25

PLATINA COINS.

12 Roubles.....	\$ 8.75
6 Roubles.....	4.35
3 Roubles.....	2.15

SILVER COINS.

Rouble and half.....	\$-.94
Rouble.....	-.64 ¹ / ₂
75 Kopecks.....	-.44 ¹ / ₂
50 Kopecks.....	-.32 ¹ / ₂
25 Kopecks.....	-.12 ¹ / ₂
20 Kopecks.....	-.10
15 Kopecks or Zlot.....	-.8
10 Kopecks.....	-.5
5 Kopecks.....	-.2 ¹ / ₂

SIAM.

SILVER COINS.

Double Song Bat.....	\$ 2.35
Song Bat.....	1.12
Half Song Bat.....	-.54
Quarter Song Bat.....	-.24

SOUTH AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$15.50
Half Doblon.....	7.50
Quarter Doblon.....	3.70
Escudo.....	1.80

SILVER COINS.

Old Peso.....	\$-.81 ¹ / ₂
Boliviano.....	-.79 ¹ / ₂
Half Boliviano.....	-.39 ¹ / ₂
20 Centares.....	-.15 ¹ / ₂

CHILI.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$15.50
Half Doblon.....	7.50
Quarter Doblon.....	3.70
Condor.....	9.10
Half Condor.....	4.50
Fifth Condor.....	1.77 ¹ / ₂
Peso (old).....	-.82

SILVER COINS.

Peso Euro.....	\$-.87
Half Peso.....	-.40 ¹ / ₂
20 Centaves.....	-.15 ¹ / ₂
Desimo.....	-.7
Media Decimo.....	-.3

ECUADOR.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$15.25
Half Doblon.....	7.50

SILVER COINS.

Peso (old).....	\$-.81 ¹ / ₂
Macuquina Peso.....	-.65 ¹ / ₂

LA PLATA.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$14.50
Half Doblon.....	7.00
Quarter Doblon.....	3.40

SILVER COINS.

Peso (old).....	\$-.81 ¹ / ₂
Peso (new).....	-.76 ¹ / ₂
Half Peso (new).....	-.37 ¹ / ₂
20 Centaves (new).....	-.15

NEW GRENADA.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$15.25
Half Doblon.....	7.55
Condor.....	9.50
Half Condor.....	4.70
Quarter Doblon.....	3.70
Fifth Condor.....	1.80
Peso.....	-.89

SILVER COINS.

Peso.....	\$-.81 ¹ / ₂
Half Peso.....	-.40
Dos Reales.....	-.17 ¹ / ₂
20 Centaves.....	-.14 ¹ / ₂

PERU.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$15.25
Half Doblon.....	7.50
Quarter Doblon.....	3.65
Escudo.....	1.80
Half Escudo.....	-.87 ¹ / ₂

SILVER COINS.

Sol.....	\$-.79 ¹ / ₂
Old Peso.....	-.84 ¹ / ₂
New Peso.....	-.76 ¹ / ₂
Half Sol.....	-.39
Quarter Sol.....	-.17 ¹ / ₂

U. S. of COLUMBIA.

GOLD COINS.

Doblon.....	\$15.25
Half Doblon.....	7.55
Quarter Doblon.....	3.70

SILVER COINS.

Diez Reales.....	\$-.90 ¹ / ₂
Peso (old).....	-.79
Peso (new).....	-.82 ¹ / ₂

VENEZUELA.

GOLD COINS.

100 Bolivars.....	\$19.12 ¹ / ₂
50 Bolivars.....	9.55
20 Bolivars.....	3.80
10 Bolivars.....	1.90
5 Bolivars.....	-.95

SILVER COINS.

5 Bolivars.....	\$-.86 ¹ / ₂
2 Bolivars.....	-.34 ¹ / ₂
1 Bolivar.....	-.17 ¹ / ₂
Half Bolivar.....	-.8 ¹ / ₂
20 Centavos.....	-.4 ¹ / ₂

SPAIN.

GOLD COINS.

100 Pesetas.....	\$19.12 ¹ / ₂
50 Pesetas.....	9.55
25 Pesetas.....	4.75
40 Pesetas.....	7.60
10 Pesetas.....	1.90
5 Pesetas.....	-.95

GOLD COINS NO LONGER CURRENT.

Onza or Quadruple.....	\$15.50
Four Escudo.....	7.70
Two Escudo.....	3.80
Escudo.....	1.87 ¹ / ₂
Half Escudo.....	-.92 ¹ / ₂
160 Reales of Fernando.....	7.75
Centen.....	4.90
50 Reales of Napoleon.....	3.80
4 Piasters of Isabella.....	3.90
2 Piasters of Isabella.....	1.90
40 Reales of Isabella.....	1.90

SILVER COINS.

Piaster (old).....	\$-.86 ¹ / ₂
20 Reales.....	-.80
10 Reales.....	-.38 ¹ / ₂
5 Pesetas.....	-.87
2 Pesetas.....	-.34 ¹ / ₂
1 Peseta.....	-.17 ¹ / ₂
Half Peseta.....	-.8

SWEDEN and NORWAY.

GOLD COINS.

Twenty Kroners.....	\$ 5.20
Ten Kroners.....	2.60
Ducat.....	2.27

SILVER COINS.

Two Kroners.....	\$-.40 ¹ / ₂
Kroner.....	-.23 ¹ / ₂
Half Kroner.....	-.11 ¹ / ₂
Quarter Kroner.....	-.5

SWITZERLAND.

GOLD COINS.

Twenty Francs.....	\$ 3.80
Ten Francs.....	1.90
Five Francs.....	-.95

SILVER COINS.

Five Francs.....	\$-.87
Two Francs.....	-.34 ¹ / ₂
One Franc.....	-.17 ¹ / ₂
Half Franc.....	-.8

TURKEY.

GOLD COINS.

Lira or 100 Piastres.....	\$ 4.35
50 Piastres.....	2.15
20 Piastres.....	-.85
5 Piastres.....	-.19

SILVER COINS.

Jirmilick.....	\$-.64
6 Piasters.....	-.16 ¹ / ₂
2 Piasters.....	-.7 ¹ / ₂

LIST OF FOREIGN TREASURY AND BANK NOTES ISSUED BY GOVERNMENTS.

Argentine Republic.*

5000 Pesos.....	\$4800.00
1000 Pesos.....	960.00
500 Pesos.....	480.00
100 Pesos.....	95.50
50 Pesos.....	47.50
10 Pesos.....	9.40
5 Pesos.....	4.80
1 Peso.....	— .90

*The notes issued by the different banks in the Argentine Republic are subject to a heavy discount of 75 cents to 96 cents on the dollar.

Austria.

1000 Florins.....	\$400.00
500 Florins.....	200.00
100 Florins.....	40.00
50 Florins.....	20.00
10 Florins.....	3.90
5 Florins.....	1.90
1 Florin.....	— .37

Australia.

£10.....	\$48.00
£5.....	24.00
£1.....	4.75

Belgium.

1000 Francs.....	\$190.00
500 Francs.....	94.85
100 Francs.....	18.95
50 Francs.....	9.40
20 Francs.....	3.72
5 Francs.....	— .92

Brazil.

1000 Milreis.....	\$235.00
500 Milreis.....	117.00
100 Milreis.....	23.00
50 Milreis.....	11.50
30 Milreis.....	6.70
20 Milreis.....	4.55
10 Milreis.....	2.23
5 Milreis.....	1.10
3 Milreis.....	— .62½
2 Milreis.....	— .40
1 Milrei.....	— .19¼

Denmark.

1000 Kronors.....	\$263.00
500 Kronors.....	131.25
100 Kronors.....	26.00
50 Kronors.....	12.75
10 Kronors.....	2.55
5 Kronors.....	1.25
1 Kronor.....	— .24

France.

1000 Francs.....	\$190.00
500 Francs.....	94.95
100 Francs.....	18.95
50 Francs.....	9.40
20 Francs.....	3.72½
5 Francs.....	— .92¾

German Empire.

1000 Marks.....	\$236.00
500 Marks.....	118.25
100 Marks.....	23.55
50 Marks.....	11.75
20 Marks.....	4.47½
10 Marks.....	2.20
5 Marks.....	1.08

Great Britain.

£300.....	\$1445.00
£200.....	963.00
£100.....	481.50
£50.....	245.70
£20.....	96.20
£10.....	48.10
£5.....	24.00
£1.....	4.80

Greece.

1000 Drachmas.....	\$185.00
500 Drachmas.....	91.50
100 Drachmas.....	18.00
50 Drachmas.....	8.75
20 Drachmas.....	3.45
5 Drachmas.....	— .85

Holland.

1000 Guilders.....	\$391.50
500 Guilders.....	195.00
300 Guilders.....	116.50
200 Guilders.....	77.25
100 Guilders.....	38.50
60 Guilders.....	22.85
40 Guilders.....	15.12½
25 Guilders.....	9.50
10 Guilders.....	3.75

India.

100 Rupees.....	\$34.75
50 Rupees.....	17.25
20 Rupees.....	6.85
10 Rupees.....	3.37½
5 Rupees.....	1.60

Italy.

1000 Lires.....	\$190.00
500 Lires.....	94.75
250 Lires.....	47.25
100 Lires.....	18.75
50 Lires.....	9.30
20 Lires.....	3.65
10 Lires.....	1.80
5 Lires.....	— .90
2 Lires.....	— .35
1 Lirc.....	— .18

Japan.

1000 Yens.....	\$750.00
500 Yens.....	365.00
100 Yens.....	72.00
50 Yens.....	35.00
20 Yens.....	14.00
10 Yens.....	6.75
5 Yens.....	3.25
1 Yen.....	— .80

Norway.

1000 Kronors.....	\$263.00
500 Kronors.....	131.25
100 Kronors.....	26.00
50 Kronors.....	12.75
10 Kronors.....	2.55
5 Kronors.....	1.25
1 Kronor.....	— .24

Portugal.

1000 Milreis.....	\$1000.00
500 Milreis.....	495.00
100 Milreis.....	98.00
50 Milreis.....	48.50
20 Milreis.....	19.30
10 Milreis.....	9.60
5 Milreis.....	4.75

Russia.

100 Roubles.....	\$40.00
50 Roubles.....	20.00
25 Roubles.....	10.00
10 Roubles.....	4.00
5 Roubles.....	1.96
2 Roubles.....	1.15
1 Rouble.....	— .38¼

Sweden.

1000 Kronors.....	\$263.00
500 Kronors.....	131.25
100 Kronors.....	26.00
50 Kronors.....	12.75
10 Kronors.....	2.55
5 Kronors.....	1.25
1 Kronor.....	— .24

GOLD, PLATINUM AND SILVER COINS

OF RUSSIA.

The gold coins of Russia are the Imperial, the Polo-Imperial, or half, and the Ducat. Since 1850 no Imperials have been coined, and only a few of previous coinages are now in circulation.

1. Imperial of 12 Roubles Silver. Obverse, within the field a crowned double-headed eagle, wings spread, in his right talon a scepter, in his left a globe with a cross on the top; above the eagle the large imperial crown; below the eagle the date of the year of issue, and in Russian characters the word "year." Reverse, within the field, surrounded by a wreath of laurel and oak, in Russian characters: "PURE GOLD 2 ZOLOTNICKS, 78 DOLEY" and the mint mark, "S. P. B." for St. Petersburg. Weight, 202 grains troy; 916.667 fine, or 22 carats; size, 18.

2. Polo-Imperial or Half-Imperial. Obverse and reverse same as the Imperial, only upon the reverse within the field, "Pure Gold, 1 Zolotnick, 39 Doley." Weight, 101 grains troy; 916.667 fineness; size, 14.

3. Imperial of 10 Roubles Silver. Obverse, within the field a crowned double-headed eagle, wings spread, in his right talon a scepter, in his left a globe with the coptic cross, above the eagle a large imperial crown. Legend: "TEN ROUBLES" in Russian; below the eagle the date of the year of issue. Reverse, within the field, surrounded by wreaths of laurel and oak, in Russian "PURE GOLD, 2 ZOLOTNICKS, 78 DOLEY," below the same the mint mark, in Russian letters, "S. P. B." for St. Petersburg; above the whole an imperial crown. Weight, 202 grains troy; 916.667 fineness; size, 18.

4. Polo Imperial or Half-Imperial. Obverse same as the Imperial, only above the eagle the legend: "FIVE ROUBLES" in Russian. Reverse, within the field, surrounded by branches of laurel and oak, in Russian, "PURE GOLD, 1 ZOLOTNICK, 39 DOLEY," below, the mint mark, "S. P.

B." for St. Petersburg, a crown above the whole. Weight, 101 grains troy; 916.667 fineness; size, 14.

5. Polo-Imperial of 5 Roubles Silver. Obverse, within the field a double-headed eagle crowned, above the same a large imperial crown with streamers floating from the crown, the end of the streamers are grasped in the beak of the eagle. No legend, no date. Reverse, within the field in Russian, "5 Roubles, a fancy dash, and below the date of the year of issue, the whole surrounded by a circle of beads; around the circle, and within a milled edge, in Russian, "PURE GOLD, 1 ZOLOTNICK, 39 DOLEY," and a rosette. Weight, 101 grains troy; 916.667 fineness; size, 14.

6. Polo-Imperial of 5 Rouble Silver. Obverse, within the field, surrounded by a circle of beads "5 Roubles" and the date of the year of issue; legend; "PURE GOLD 1 ZOLOTNICK, 39 DOLEY."



POLO-IMPERIAL, or 5 ROUBLES SILVER:

Reverse, within the field, surrounded by heavy branches, "PURE GOLD 1 ZOLOTNICK, 39 DOLEY," the mint mark "S. P. B." for St. Petersburg; the whole crowned with an imperial crown. Weight, 101 grains troy; 916.667 fineness.

7. Ducat. This gold coin is still issued at the St. Petersburg mint according to a convention with the government of the Netherlands, and are in weight, fineness and impression equal to the Dutch Ducats. Obverse, within the field an armed knight, in his right hand a sword, in his left a bundle of arrows, at the side of the knight the date of the year of issue, divided to the right and left. Legend: "CONCORDIA RES PARVAE CRESCUNT" (Small things increase by concord). Reverse, within the field, upon a square ornamented shield "MO. AUR. REG. BELZII AD. LEGEM. IMPERII" (Gold coins of the kingdom of Belgium, according to the law of the Empire. Weight, 53.9206 grains troy 983.000 fineness; size, 13.

PLATINUM COINS.

1. Twelve Roubles Silver. Obverse, within the field the double-headed crowned eagle, wings spread; upon the breast of the eagle a shield upon which is St. George and the dragon, the shield surrounded by the chain of the order of St. George. Upon each wing of the eagle three shields bearing imperial coat of arms of the different provinces;

in the right talon a sceptre, in the left a globe with coptic cross; no legend or exergue; the whole within a beaded circle. Reverse, within the field, surrounded by a circle of beads in Russian, "12 ROUBLES IN SILVER," and the date of the year of issue. Legend: "9 ZOLOTNICKS, 68 DOLEY PURE URAL PLATINUM." Weight, 639.102 grains troy, pure platinum, no alloy whatever; size, 19. The value varying from \$8.75 to \$9.00.

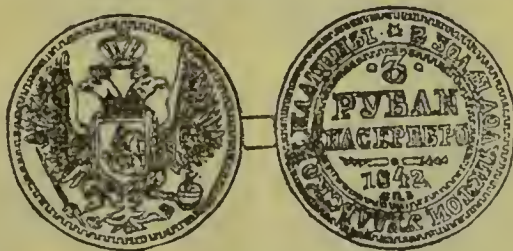
2. Six Roubles Silver. Obverse, within the field the double-headed crowned eagle. Reverse, within the field in Russian "6 ROUBLES IN



PLATINUM SIX ROUBLES IN SILVER.

SILVER" and the date of the year of issue. Legend: "4 ZOLOTNICKS, 82 DOLEY OF PURE URAL PLATINUM." Weight 319.551 grains troy; pure platinum, without any alloy whatever. Value varying from \$4.37½ to \$4.50, according to price of platinum.

3. Three Roubles Silver. Obverse same as the 12 and 6 Rouble Silver Piece. Reverse, within the field in Russian "3 ROUBLES IN



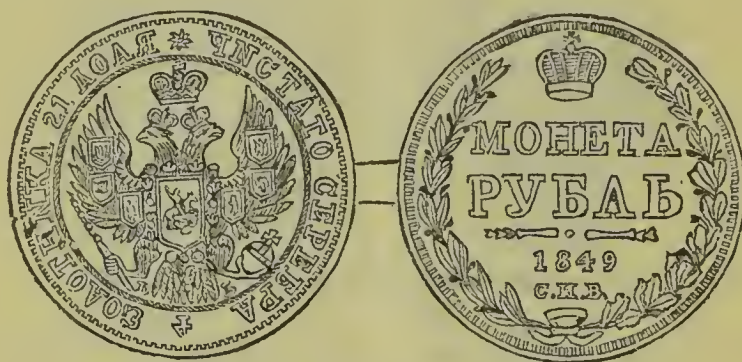
PLATINUM THREE ROUBLES IN SILVER.

SILVER" and the date of the year of issue. Legend: "2 ZOLOTNICKS, 41 DOLEY OF PURE URAL PLATINUM." Weight, 159.775 grains troy; pure platinum, without any alloy whatever. Value varying from \$2.18¾ to \$2.25.

These coins are no longer coined, still they are to some extent in circulation in Russia and are often met with in the United States; several sets have this year been offered for sale at coin auction sales in New York. The 12 Rouble Pieces are very scarce even in Russia.

SILVER COINS.

1. Rouble Silver. Obverse, within the field, surrounded by a corded circle, the double-headed crowned eagle of Russia, upon its breast a shield with the arms of St. George and the dragon, from the shield suspended the chain of the order of St. George; upon each wing three shields, each having coat of arms of different provinces. Legend, in Russian: "PURE SILVER 4 ZOLOTNICKS, 21 DOLEY." Reverse, with-



ROUBLE SILVER OF RUSSIA.

in the field surrounded by heavy branches of laurel and oak the denomination "ONE ROUBLE," in Russian; the whole crowned with a heavy imperial crown; below the date the mint-mark in Russian "S. P. B." for St. Petersburg. Weight, 319.928 grains troy; 868.056 fineness.

2. Poltina or half Rouble of 50 Kopecks, Obverse same as the Rouble only the legend is changed to "PURE SILVER 2 ZOLOTNICKS 10½ DOLEY."



POLTINA OR HALF ROUBLE OF 50 KOPECKS.

Reverse, within the field surrounded by branches of laurel and oak, crowned, the denominations in Russian "POLTINA," the date of the year of issue and the mint-mark in Russian "S. P. B." for St. Petersburg, Weight, 159.972 grains troy; 868.056 fineness.

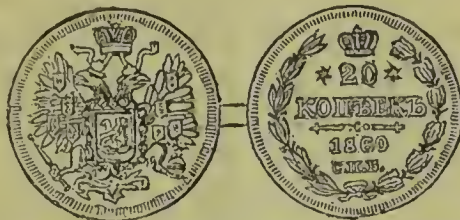
3. 25 Kopecks or the Tschetwertak. Obverse same as the Poltina, only the legend is changed to "PURE SILVER 1 ZOLOTNICK, 5½ DOLEY."



TWENTY-FIVE KOPECKS OR TSCHETWERTAK.

Reverse, within the field surrounded by heavy branches of oak and laurel the denomination, "25 KOPECKS" the date of the year of issue and the mint-mark "S. P. B." in Russian. Weight, 79.986 grains troy; 868.056 fineness.

4. 20 Kopecks or the double Grievenik. Obverse, same as the Poltina; only the legend giving the quantity of pure silver is as on all the other small coins omitted. Reverse, within the field surrounded by heavy



TWENTY KOPECKS OR DOUBLE GRIEVENIK.

branches of laurel and oak the denomination "20 KOPECKS" the date of the year of issue and the mint mark "S. P. B." Weight 63.983 grains troy; 868.056 fineness.

5. 15. Kopecks or Zlot. Obverse, Imp'l double headed eagle, crowned,



FIFTEEN KOPECKS OR ZLOT.

Reverse, within the field the denomination "15 KOPECKS" the date of the year of issue the mint-mark "S. P. B." Weight 48 grains troy; 868.056 fineness.

6. 10 Kopecks or Grievenik. Obverse, Imperial double headed eagle



TEN KOPECKS OR GRIEVENIK.

crowned. Reverse, within the field the denomination "10 KOPECKS" the date of the year of issue, and the mint-mark. Weight, 31.992 grains troy; 868.056 fineness.

7. 5 Kopecks or Piatak. Obverse, double headed Imperial eagle,



FIVE KOPECKS OR PIATAK.

crowned. Reverse, within the field the denomination "5 KOPECKS" the date of the year of issue, and the mint-mark "S. P. B." Weight 15.991 grains troy; 868.056 fineness.

GOLD COINS OF RUSSIAN POLAND.

In 1831 there was issued in Warsaw, Poland, a gold Ducat which is still current and in circulation in Russia and Europe. Obverse, within the field an armed knight, in his right hand a sword, in his left a bundle of arrows, tied with a ribbon, ends flying; at the left side of the knight the date "18" and at the right "31" for 1831. Legend: CONCORDIA RES PARVAL CRESCUNT" (small things increase by concord). Facing almost the knight and somewhat in line of his helmet an eagle wings spread, (the Polish black eagle). This was done to distinguish this Ducat from the Russian and Dutch Ducats. Reverse, within the field upon an ornamented shield, "MO. AUR. REG. BELGII AD. LEGEM. IMPERII" (gold coin of the Kingdom of Belgium, according to the law of the Empire). Weight, 53.9206 grains troy; 983 fineness; size 13.

SILVER COINS OF RUSSIAN POLAND.

1. 10 Zlots. Obverse, within the field the double headed Imperial eagle crowned, upon the breast a shield with the arms of St. George, from the shield is suspended the chain of the same order; upon each wing three shields bearing coats of arms of different provinces. Legend, outside of a beaded circle and in Russian, "PURE SILVER 6 ZOLOTNICKS, 31½ DOLEY," and a rosette. Reverse, within the field surrounded by heavy branches of oak and laurel the denomination "1½ ROUBLE 10 ZLOT; the date of the year of issue. Weight, 479 900 grains troy; 868.056 fineness; size 25.

2. Three-quarter Rouble of 5 Zlots. Obverse, same as the 10 Zlots piece only the legend surrounding the eagle is changed to "PURE SILVER 3 ZOLOTNICKS 15½ DOLEY." Reverse, within the field the denomination "¾ ROUBLE 5 ZLOTS" and the date of the year of issue. Weight, 239.950 grains troy; 868.056 fineness; size 20.

3. 5 Zlots of Poland 1831 or 5 Polish Florins. Obverse, within the field a royal crown surmounting a shield divided, upon the left side the crowned Polish eagle, wings spread, upon the right side a knight in armor on horseback. Legend: "KROLESTWNO POLSKIE" (Kingdom of Poland). Reverse, within the field surrounded by heavy branches of oak the denomination "5 ZLOT POL" for 5 Zlot Poliskie or Polish. Weight, 239.79 grains troy; 868.056 fineness; size 19.

4. 2 Zlot. Obverse same as the 5 Zlot piece. Reverse, within the field the denomination "2 ZLOT POL" (for 2 Zlots Polish). Weight, 140.233 grains; size 16; 868.056 fineness.

5. 1 Zlot. Obverse and reverse same as the 5 and 2 Zlot pieces; only upon the reverse the denomination "1 ZLOT POL." Weight, 70.116 grains troy; 868.056 fineness; size 14.

6. 10 Groszy. Obverse, within the field the double headed Russian eagle, crowned. Reverse, within the field surrounded by branches of laurel and oak the denomination "10 GROSZY" and the date of the year of issue. Weight, 44.83 grains troy; 194.444 fineness; size 12.

7. 5 Groszy. Obverse and reverse same as the 10 Groszy described only upon the reverse the denomination "5 GROSZY." Weight, 22.41 grains troy; 194.444 fineness; size 10.

COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE U. S. MINTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1883.

DENOMINATION.	PIECES.	VALUE.
GOLD—Double-eagles	128,620	\$2,572,400
Eagles.....	36,100	361,600
Half-eagles		
Three Dollars.....	900	2,700
Quarter-eagles	1,920	4,800
Dollars.....	3,000	3,000
Total Gold.....	170,540	\$2,943,900
SILVER—Standark Dollars.....	2,354,170	2,354,170
Half-dollars	8,170	4,085
Quarter-dollars	14,570	3,642.50
Ten-cent pieces.....	590,170	59,017
Total Silver.....	2,967,080	\$2,420,914 50
MINOR COINAGE—Five-cent pieces.	1,462,933	73,146 65
Three-cent pieces	4,890	146 70
One-cent pieces..	4,193,390	41,933 90
Total Minor.....	5,661,213	\$115,227 25
Total Coinage.....	8,798,833	\$5,480,041 75

GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Call.
Redemption of Bonds of the Three
Per Cent. Loan of 1882.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1884.

By virtue of the authority conferred by the law upon the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the principal and accrued interest of the Bonds herein-below designated will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, D. C., on the fifteenth day of March, 1884, and that the interest on said Bonds will cease on that day, viz :

Three Per Cent. Bonds issued under the act of Congress approved July 12th, 1882, and numbered as follows :

\$50—Orig. No. 504 to Orig. No. 846, both incl.

\$100—Orig. No. 4893 to Orig. No. 5446, both incl., and Orig. No. 9465 to Orig. No. 9469, both incl.

\$500—Orig. No. 2140 to Orig. No. 2353, both incl.

\$1000—Orig. No. 15615 to Orig. No. 16450, both incl., and Orig. No. 22666 to Orig. No. 22675, both incl.

\$10,000—Orig. No. 23821 to Orig. No. 24725, both incl.

Total, \$10,000,000

The Bonds described above are either Bonds of the "original" issue, which have but one serial number (duplicated at each end) or "substitute" Bonds, which may be distinguished by the double set of numbers (also duplicated at each end of the bond) which are marked plainly "original numbers" and "substitute numbers."

All of the Bonds of this loan will be called by the original numbers only.

Many of the Bonds originally included in the above numbers have been transferred or exchanged into other denominations on "waiver," the original numbers being cancelled, and leaving outstanding the amount above stated.

The provision of law governing the order in which the Bonds shall

be called in is as follows: "The last of the said bonds originally issued under this act, and their substitutes shall be first called in, and this order of payment shall be followed until all shall have been paid."

Bonds forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans, etc., Washington, D. C.," and all the bonds called by this circular should be assigned to the "Secretary of the Treasury for redemption. Assignments must be dated and properly acknowledged as prescribed in the note printed on the back of each bond.

Where checks in payment are desired in favor of any one but the payee, the bonds should be assigned to the "Secretary of the Treasury for redemption for account of" (here insert the name of the person or person to whose order the check should be made payable.)

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

Notes Printed for the Past Fiscal Year.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing returned to the Government, to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the past fiscal year, perfect printed notes as follows:

United States notes, series of 1880, \$1's, 10,216,000; 2's, 10,240,000; 5's, 26,700,000; 10's, 16,720,000; 20's, 7,040,000; 50's, 4,000,000; 100's, 6,000,000; total \$80,916,000.

National Bank Notes, series of 1875, 5's, \$16,997,500; 10's, 15,950,530; 20's, 10,580,940; 50's, 4,177,850; 100's, 6,106,500; 500's, 180,000; 1,000's, 10,000; total \$54,003,320

Series of 1882, 5's, \$9,583,160; 10's, 14,509,170; 20's, 9,672,780; 50's, 2,434,350; 100's, 4,868,700; total 41,068,160.
Total National Bank notes, 95,071,480.

Silver Certificates, series of 1880, 10's, \$12,560,000; 20's, 12,560,000; 50's, 4,000,000; 100's, 4,000,000; 500's, 8,000,000; 1000's, 8,000,000; total \$49,120,000

Gold Certificates, New York series, 20's, \$12,000,000; 50's, 12,000,000; 100's, 8,000,000; 500's, 10,000,000; 1000's, 12,000,000; 5000's, 20,000,000; 10,000's, 80,000,000; total, 154,000,000.

Department series, 20's, \$8,960,000; 50's, 4,800,000; 100's, 8,000,000; 500's,

4,000,000 ; 1000's, 8,000,000 ; 5000's, 2,500,000 ; 10,000's, 5,000,000 ; total, 41,260,000 ; total amount of Gold Certificates 195,260,000.

Grand total of notes and certificates \$420,367,480.

Shall more \$1 and \$2 Notes be Printed.

After the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, asking for an extra allowance for printing one and two dollar U. S. notes, there having been such a demand for these denominations, it will be of interest to know whether Congress will make such an allowance or not. A determined protest will be made against any such appropriation for printing these notes as it is the intention, on the part of many, to put all small notes out of circulation, and substitute, therefore, the silver dollars and other small coin in their place. The amount of silver dollars, stored at various places, amount to over \$116,000,000, and the coinage is still going on at the rate of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions per month, while the amount in circulation has only increased a little over \$4,000,000 in a year, and the amount of silver certificates now in the hands of the people is a little over \$85,000,000.

The National Banks.

The National Banks in operation November 1, 1883, was 2,522. The number of Banks organized during the year was 261. The capital of the newly-organized Banks is \$28,654,350, and the circulation \$7,909,150. Returns to October 2, 1883, show an aggregate National Bank capital of \$509,699,787, an increase of \$26,595,574 during the year, a surplus of \$102,000,482, a circulation of \$314,931,575, and individual deposits of \$1,049,437,700, both of which are in decrease; loans of \$1,303,450,790, and specie of \$107,817,983, both of which are in increase. The corporate existence of 307 Banks has expired during the year, of which 273 have renewed it under the act passed by the last Congress. Seventeen have been placed in liquidation by vote of their shareholders, four have expired by limitation, and all but two of these have been succeeded by new organizations, in the same localities, with new titles.

The National Banks hold, as security for circulation, \$352,877,300 of United States Bonds, a reduction of \$9,613,350 during the year, and the total amount held by National and State Banks and Savings Banks on November 1, 1883, was \$621,831,259, or nearly one-half of the interest bearing funded debt of the U. S. at that date which was \$1,273,475,450. The National Banks hold \$201,327,750 of United States 3 per cent. bonds as a basis of circulation. All of these bonds are likely to be called for payment during the next four or five years, if the surplus revenue of the Government is not diminished. But several bills are now already before the House in reference to this matter. Mr. Potter, of New York, has introduced a bill "to maintain the currency and to prevent injurious fluctuations," by the issue of twenty-five year two per cent. bonds, and their deposit as security for National Bank notes; this bill also remits taxation on circulating Bank notes when secured by the deposit of the two per cent. bonds. While Mr. Buckner's treasury note proposition is to pay off called bonds held by National Banks with Government notes, and authorize the Banks in turn to deposit such notes for the redemption of their circulation, and the Treasury is to hold a fund, not less than twenty per cent. of the whole volume of the new notes and the outstanding legal tender notes, in gold and silver with which to redeem them. But the probable effect of this in the end, would be a gradual substitution of these notes for National Bank notes, until the latter had all disappeared from circulation.

In this connection the following items will be of interest:

The Comptroller of Currency estimates that from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the National Bank note circulation, for the last twenty years, as about \$4,000,000, will never be brought in for redemption, and this gain accrues by law to the Government, which would amount to about \$200,000 per year. The internal revenue tax upon Bank circulation is one per cent. per annum, or about \$3,000,000 per year. The net expense to the Government of printing and furnishing notes and the like for the year, is \$86,763 90, and the yearly expense of

carrying on the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency is \$102,397 08, or total amount \$189,160 98.

A Technicality Saves Counterfeiters from Conviction.

It will be remembered that about the middle of September last one John W. Edmundson and another Anthony Hale, were both arrested in Philadelphia for counterfeiting the Brazilian currency, and at the house of Anthony Hale was found a press ready for duty together with a large amount of white Bank note paper, and other paraphernalia used in printing notes. But on the 21st of this month the Commonwealth was compelled to abandon the prosecution against them, they being on trial in the old Court House, in Judge Biddle's Court of Quarter Sessions, charged with conspiracy to counterfeit money and defraud citizens of the Commonwealth. Assistant District Attorney Warwick and Henry R. Edmunds, Esq., represented the Commonwealth, and Geo. W. Harkins and Aaron Thompson, Esqs., appeared for Edmundson and Hale respectively.

For proof of the details of the conspiracy the Commonwealth had to rely upon the statements of the defendants, made at various times at and after their arrest. After the Commonwealth closed. Council for the defence raised the point that there was nothing for them to go to the jury upon, as the Commonwealth had failed to show a conspiracy to defraud the citizens of Pennsylvania. After argument Judge Biddle said that there was no statutes of Pennsylvania prohibiting the counterfeiting of Brazilian money, and the offense must therefore rest on the common law of conspiracy. As the Commonwealth relied upon the admissions of the defendants they were bound to take those admissions as true in all parts, and not true as to some and false as to others. Those admissions and the evidence in the case were sufficient to make out a conspiracy to defraud the citizens of Brazil, where it appeared the counterfeit money when printed was to be circulated, but there was a failure to show an intent to cheat the people of Pennsylvania, in which Commonwealth the Brazilian mon-

ey is not in circulation, and where there was no proof that it was to be sent forth. The Commonwealth had failed to sustain the charge in the indictment that the intent of the defendants was to defraud the citizens of this Commonwealth, and even if the jury were to convict there would be nothing upon which a judgment on the verdict could be sustained. The defendants were thereupon acquitted.

Forged Checks.

Frank Wiener, a real estate broker at No. 114 Seventh street, has an account at the German Exchange Bank, at the Bowery and Bond street. On January 7 a check for \$200, signed with his name, was presented and paid, and on January 12 and 14 two checks for \$100 each were paid. Yesterday morning, on the 18th, when Mr. Wiener went to the bank and heard of these three checks, he declared they were forgeries. A search was begun for the forger. Half an hour before the bank closed two checks for \$100 each, and with Wiener's name forged on them, were presented to the paying teller, Chas. L. Adrian. The latter sent around to Police Headquarters for Officer Saul, who arrested the man with the checks. The prisoner was Chas. Landgraff, a moulder, of No. 335 Fifth street. He said the checks were given him by a man he met at the corner of Grand street and the Bowery. He refused to tell the man's name. Justice Patterson, at Jefferson Market, held him for trial. It is not known whether he presented the first three forged checks.—N. Y. Herald.

Was it an attempted Suicide?

Banker Peck of Patchogue on the 21st instant, while in his room, fires three shots, all of which enter the ceiling overhead. He makes no explanation, but is afterwards taken to Riverhead jail in custody of two officers. By this bank's failure Patchogue will lose \$100,000 and Sayville \$25,000. It is now stated that the losses will exceed \$200,000. J. Roe Smith, collector of town taxes, loses \$21,000 of the town's money. G. F. Carman loses \$6,500. Some business men and boatmen will lose their all. Other failures will doubtless occur in a few days.

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The special premium prices given in the succeeding table will be paid for United States Gold, Silver, Copper, and Nickel Coins of the several dates and denominations also mentioned, if delivered in good condition at the office of DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, 1338 Chestnut Street (opposite the United States Mint), Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—To be accepted as in "good condition" every coin must be of a full, clean, sharp impression, a complete and perfect piece, with the several devices, inscriptions, legends and various other features, all legible and distinct. All coins having holes in them, or those in any part "smooth," worn, abraded, chipped, cut, drilled, or in any manner injured, mutilated or defective, are of less value as specimens and subject to a corresponding discount from the prices here advertised.

DATE.	Eagles.	Half Eagles.	Quar. Eagles.	Three Dollars.	Gold Dollars.	Silver Dollars.	Half Dollars.	Quar. Dollars.	Dimes.	Half Dime.	Cents.	Half Cents.
1793.....											1 00	75.
1794.....			4 00			15 00	1 00			1 00	25	25
1795.....	12 00	6 00								50		25
1796.....	12 00	6 00	5 00			1 50	5 00	1 00	1 50	1 00	50	2 00
1797.....	12 00	7 00				1 50	5 00		2 00	50		10
1798.....	12 00								1 50			
1799.....										1 00		
1800.....									1 50	25		
1801.....						1 25	1 00		2 00	50		
1802.....						1 25	1 00		1 00	10 00		50
1803.....									50	50		
1804.....						500 00		1 00	4 00		1 00	
1805.....			3 00						50	50		
1806.....			3 00									
1807.....												
1809.....									50		50	
1810.....												10
1811.....									25		25	25
1814.....		5 50										
1815.....		10 10	3 00				1 00					
1821.....												
1822.....		10 00							1 00			
1823.....			3 00					3 00				
1824.....												
1827.....								3 00				
1828.....		6 00										
1829.....		6 00										
1830.....		6 00										
1831.....		6 00										2 00
1836.....						2 00	*1 00					2 00
1838.....						2 50						
1839.....						2 50						
1840.....												1 00
1841.....												50
1842.....												50
1843.....												50
1844.....												25
1845.....												50
1846.....									25	1 00		50
1847.....												2 00
1848.....												50
1851.....						3 00						
1852.....						3 00	1 00					1 00
1854.....						2 00						
1865.....						1 50						
1856.....						1 25					150	
1857.....						1 25						
1858.....						10 00						
1865.....				4 00	1 25							
1875.....				4 00	1 25							

* Those having letters on the edge not wanted.

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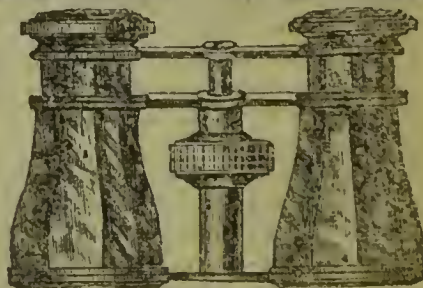
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