

# MENDELSON'S NATIONAL BANK NOTE REPORTER AND FINANCIAL GAZETTE.

L. MENDELSON,  
Publisher and Proprietor.

NEW YORK SEPTE

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OFFICE,  
76 Nassau Street.

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Vol. V. No. 7  
MENDELSON'S NATIONAL  
Bank Note Reporter,  
AND FINANCIAL GAZETTE.

Published Monthly, Semi-Monthly & Weekly.  
Monthly, (per annum) \$1 50  
Semi-Monthly, 3 00  
Weekly, 5 00

Photographed Notes.—These are of a dull brownish color, and the engraving indistinct or blurred. Photograph bills are never black. A suretest of any note suspected of being a photograph is to touch it with a solution of Cyanide of Potassium when it will immediately fade out and turn white if it be a photograph.

Every counterfeiter that has ever been made has one or more mistakes in it. Our aim is to show what that mistake is.

Subscriptions may commence with any month. Remit by Drafts or Postal Orders. All letters must be addressed to

L. MENDELSON,  
Letter Box, 5,196. 76 Nassau st., New York.

QUOTATIONS FOR SPECIE.	
New Amer. Gold	\$1 45 $\frac{1}{4}$
Old do do	1 44
Victoria Sovereigns	7 10
Old do do	7 10
Twenty Francs	5 35
Ten Thalers	11 00
X Guilders	6 40
Span. Doubloons	22 30
Patriot	do 22 30
Bank of Eng. Notes	7 10
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Five Franc pieces	1 35
Thalers,	1 05
German Crowns,	1 48
French do	1 48

## NATIONAL LIFE SAVING AND SHIP BALLASTING COMPANY.

This Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, is now ready to manufacture 50,000 of their Life Preservers—the only desirable article for that purpose—and are prepared to negotiate with owners of steamers ON ROYALTY, for the use of them.

The demand for these Life Preservers being larger than at first anticipated, the Company now offer for sale the balance of the reserved working capital of \$100,000. Subscriptions to which should be directed to L. MENDELSON, President, or to THEO. CROMMELIN, Secretary of the Company, 73 Cedar-street. Post-Office box 4560, New York.

The officers of this Company believe they will earn a dividend in a short time, and prove this to be one of the best investments ever offered to the public. The Patents of the most important foreign powers have also been secured by the Company.

### BALLASTING FOR VESSELS.

This Company also call attention to their improved method of "Ballasting for Vessels," which does away with and supersedes the use of the centre-board, and furnishes the most desirable and economical mode of ballasting, and will greatly lessen the loss of life on shipboard in case of a storm, and prove equally advantageous to the owners of vessels adopting this mode of ballasting, to which their attention is respectfully solicited. A model, with the different modes of attaching the same can be seen at the Company's office, 73 Cedar-street, New York.

JOHN A. KLEIN,  
E. R. THOMAS, Cashier.

J. H. WILLIS,  
G. M. KLEIN, As't Cash'r.

## VICKSBURG BANK, VICKSBURG, MISS.

### A BANK OF DEPOSIT, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

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#### REFERENCES:

National Park Bank, H. J. Messenger, Banker, New York; Exchange Bank, St. Louis; Western Financial Corporation, Louisville; Fourth National Bank, Chicago; Canal & Banking Company, New Orleans; Merchants' National Bank, Cincinnati; Jackson Insurance Co., Memphis; First National Philadelphia; London & San Francisco Bank, San Francisco.

July 1

## N. H. MESSENGER & CO., COMMISSION, STOCK, AND GOVERNMENT BROKERS, No. 26 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Government Securities bought and sold on commission. All orders will have our special attention and be promptly executed.

N. H. MESSENGER,  
P.O. Box 517. Member Board of Brokers.  
FRED. B. NOYES,  
Member Government Stock Exchange.

### PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The public will please be on the look out for one OSTRANDER, who is travelling with a small sheet called the U. S. DETECTER. He represents to our subscribers whose terms of subscriptions have expired, that the Detecter he has is the same one they have been taking, but that it is reduced in size and price. Quite a number have been victimized in this way, and only found it out when our Reporter failed to reach them or our agents called upon them. We will be obliged to any one informing us of his present whereabouts, as we intend to take summary measures to stop the swindle. Upon the appearance of this notice he may change his name, but any one presenting said sheet under such representations may be looked upon as a swindler. All of our agents are furnished with printed receipts from this office, and with copies of our Reporter.

### CORRECTION.

Through an oversight of our printer the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEWARK, N. J., was reported in our paper as closing. This we are happy to say is not the case, as the bank is one of the safest and most reliable of the institutions of that city, and is doing a good business. Its dividends have been 12 per cent per annum, and the bank has a surplus of over \$66,000.

### NEW COUNTERFEITS.

First National Bank, Boston, Mass.

5s, imitation. Well done. Signatures engraved.

First Nat'l Bank, Louisville, Ky.

5s, imitation. Columbus at the left end of the note has no left hand. Engraving rather coarse and heavy.

Second National Bank, Cincinnati, O.

10s, imitation. Well done.

Tioga National Bank, Oswego, N. Y.

50s raised from 5. Well done.

First National Bank, Elmira, N. Y.

100s, a very close imitation.

First National Bank, Red Hook, N. Y.

10s, imitation. Well done, and very likely to deceive.

Second National B'k, Cincinnati, Ohio.

10s. A good imitation.

National Exch. Bank, Lockport, N. Y.

10s imitation. Well executed and likely to deceive.

First National Bank of Boston, Mass.

5s, imitation. The engraving is fine and well done. The signatures of the President and Cashier are engraved. The Seal of the Treasury is a fac simile of the genuine. Examine the wording of the penalty on the lower corners of the back of the note. The bill is well calculated to deceive.

Lynn Park National Bank, N. Y. (No such bank.)

2s. Very well done.

**Beware of Forged Signatures.**

One of the prominent banking institutions of this city received on deposit in June last a \$50 note of the First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J. There was nothing in the appearance of the bill to suggest suspicion, as the plate was evidently a genuine one, and the usual signatures were all properly attached.

In the due course of business it was sent to the bank from which it purported to issue, for redemption. The officers of that institution at once returned it, with a note informing their correspondent in this city that the signatures were forged. The depositor was immediately advised of the return of the bill, but, inasmuch as he had deposited it in good faith, refused to take it back. The authorities at Washington were advised of these facts, and in a few days the following letter was sent to the New York Bank in question:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE  
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

Washington, June 25, 1863.

SIR: Your letter of 22d inst., received, inclosing \$50 National Currency note of the First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J., (check letter A, Treasury No. 19,619), the same bearing forged signatures of the President and Cashier of that bank.

In reply to your request for an opinion from this office as to who must bear the loss, I can only state that in my judgment the loss must rest upon the party who deposited the note with your bank, until such party can be relieved through its acceptance by the preceding holder, and so on, from hand to hand, as prior holders can be ascertained.

The fact is established that this impression of \$50 was surreptitiously taken from this office. At present, however, no provision of law, nor money appropriation exists to enable this department to redem the note or indemnify its holder.

The \$50 note referred to is returned herewith.

Very respectfully,

H. H. HURLBURD, Comptroller.

In the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, made last January, he states that National Currency, prepared for circulation (except the names of the President and Cashier) had been taken from packages at sundry times, mostly 50 and 100 dollar notes.

In 1864 some packages sent to the West were found short, and that impressions were missed in 1865. One entire package of \$4,500 in 50 and 100 dollar notes of the National City Bank of Lynn, Mass. In 1867 a package of \$12,000, of the First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J., was stolen. Probably the note above referred to was stolen at that time. Our patrons cannot be too careful in handling 50 and 100 dollar notes on the above banks, as there are undoubtedly more of them in circulation. Examine the signatures with care.

**Who are the Bondholders.**

The labor of the West puts its earnings in a large degree into lands. The labor of the East puts its earnings into savings banks, life insurance, or in other forms of moneyed investment. Thus they are deeply interested in Government bonds. The amount in Savings banks in this State alone is \$140,000,000. This shows that there must be at least \$500,000,000 of money thus deposited in all the States. The average of the deposits in 1867, in the State of New York was \$270. The number of depositors in the State of New York is about five hundred thousand (488,479), and in this city they number more than one-third of the pop-

ulation. This will make the number of the depositors in the Union more than 1,800,000.

In the State of Connecticut, in 1865, one quarter of its population had deposits in savings banks. It is now usual for men of small property to insure their lives. The number of policies given out by all the life-insurance companies are about 450,000, and the amount of insurance about \$1,250,000,000. The money invested is held as a sacred trust, as it is a fund laid aside for their families when the insurers die. All of the funds of savings banks and life insurance companies are not put in Government bonds, but they hold an amount which would cripple or ruin them if the bonds are not paid, or if they are paid in debased paper. If we add the trusts for widows and orphans, we find that 2,500,000 persons are interested in Government bonds who are not

capitalists, and who are compulsory owners at present prices under the operation of our laws. The bondholders of the country are therefore the people of the country, and any attack on the public credit, or violation of the contract under which men were induced to take the bonds of Government, is a direct assault on the property of the people. Even if the bonds of the country were all in the hands of capitalists, our obligations would be in no degree altered; but, then, any loss resulting from damage to the public credit would fall on a class that could bear it, whereas now, it would fall mainly on people of moderate means, on the frugal, industrious and provident. These securities are valuable only to the extent that the public faith is maintained.

**Experiments with the Patent National Life Saving Apparatus, in New York Harbor.**

The illustration on page 16 of the Reporter represents a new and improved life-saving apparatus, which was exhibited a short time since by the inventor, Mr. J. B. Stoner, and his assistant, from the U. S. steamer Henry Smith, as she steamed down the Narrows, and thoroughly tested the apparatus, which consists of a cork jacket, a rubber suit, devices for propelling, and provision receptacle; the loops of the cork-jacket being slipped over the arms of the wearer and tied or buckled; the rubber suit is made in one piece, large and roomy, and when adjusted, covers the whole person, excepting the hands and face; rubber gloves are also provided for the hands for protection in severe weather. Shoe-weights are used to keep the person in an easy and erect position. The receptacle is attached by a cord to the belt of the person, and is so under his control when he is in the water, that he experiences no inconvenience whatever in its management, and can readily mount the flag-staff, or display a light or other night-signal, and can lunch or sleep with comparative ease.

On Friday, July 26th, an exhibition was given at Washington by M. L. Rossvalley, agent of the company, and his assistants, the Honorable Gideon Wells having placed at his disposal a steamer for that purpose. The Speaker of the House having previously announced the invitation extended by Mr. Rossvalley, and it being accepted, the House adjourned at two o'clock, and most of the members witnessed

the experiment, together with the President, Admiral Radford, Rear-Admiral Smith, and other distinguished officials, scientific men and reporters.

The exhibition was a perfect success, and highly commended. Mr. Rossvalley before jumping in the river, inquired if any one on the steamer was desirous of trying his suit, when Mr. Garrison, of Washington, expressed his willingness to do, but after being attired in the suit, showed some uneasiness. He was finally pushed overboard, in twelve feet of water, when he almost disappeared for a moment, but the next he was seen floating, and soon appeared unconcerned. After remaining for an hour, he and the other experimenter were drawn up on the vessel, and on the removal of the suits, their clothing was found to be perfectly dry.

The agent and his assistant gave also an exhibition at Baltimore, on the 27th July, on their return to this city, the Mayor and other officials being present. This exhibition took place from a vessel at the foot of Light street and was witnessed by thousands of the citizens of the Monumental City. An exhibition was also given a short time since in this city, which Dr. Harris, President Lincoln, and other members of the Board of Health, attended, and they commended in the highest terms this novel and useful invention. The company, we understand, are in hopes in a short time to be able to furnish the ocean steamers with the required suits, on royalty. In such case, we have no doubt that every one going across the Atlantic will be desirous of securing one of these apparatus, and will not hesitate to pay five dollars extra to have it placed in his room or berth. In case of emergency during the trip, the royalty which would thus accrue to the company would be great, and this mode would undoubtedly prove the most desirable to the traveler.

Two or three minutes is only occupied to enrobe one's self in these suits, and it is generally conceded that one would be enabled to live in the water until nature became exhausted. The Government, and, we might say, the Life Insurance Companies should aid the energetic officers of this company, formed under the laws of this State, and known as the National Life-Saving and Ship-Ballasting Company, office 73 Cedar-street, as it is high time some mode should be adopted to lessen the mortality by drowning. This company has also, we learn, secured improved principles for ballasting of vessels, which they will soon put in practical operation.

**TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.**

We are placing the imitations of National Bank Notes under the respective banks in the body of the Reporter, as the large number of counterfeits recently put in circulation take up more space than we have room for on first and second pages. Many of these counterfeits are so well executed, (especially those of the denomination of \$10 and \$100,) that it is almost impossible to detect them. We would say to our subscribers, examine carefully all bills on the National Banks, as the adoption of uniform plates for this currency adds extra facilities to counterfeitors, as a good counterfeit can easily be altered to any of these banks.

## Description of Genuine Bills.

### NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

1s—vlg. two females with bands clasped, one pointing upward, name and location of bank above—large figure 1 on left end, with the inscription: "This note is secured by bonds of the United States deposited with the U. S. Treasurer at Washington." On other side, vlg. Landing of the Pilgrims.

2s—vlg. (on left end) female seated holding flag, stars above, ships and buildings in background; large figure 2 lengthwise of note, name and location of bank below. Other side, vlg. Sir Walter Raleigh, 1585.

5s—vlg. Columbus discovering America, on lower left end; right end, Columbus introducing America to Europe, Asia and Africa, countries represented by female figures. Other side—vlg., landing of Columbus.

10s—vlg. Franklin drawing lightning from the clouds.—Allegorical representation of Genius of America, a female figure upon an eagle in the clouds grasping a thunderbolt. Other side—vlg., De Soto discovering the Mississippi.

20s—vlg. Battle of Lexington. Allegorical representation of Loyalty, figure of Liberty in foreground, bearing national ensign; farmers, artisans, &c., rallying around the flag. Otherside—Baptism of Pocahontas.

50s—vlg. Washington crossing the Delaware. Allegorical representation, Prayer for Victory. Other side—Embarkation of the Pilgrims.

100s—vlg. Battle of Lake Erie. Allegorical representation, Maintenance of Liberty and Nationality. Other side—Declaration of Independence.

500s—vlg. right end, arrival of the Sirius, 1838—left end, female sitting on a gun overlooking the sea, steamship in distance. Other side—surrender of General Burgoyne.

1000s—right end, Capitol of Washington—left end, Gen. Scott entering the City of Mexico. Other side, Washington resigning his commission.

### GREENBACKS.

1s, upper left end, a large oval portrait of Chase; 1 in green below—right end, 1 in a fancy die; signatures of Treasurer of United States and Register of Treasury on a green tint below; a strip of black lathework between signatures.

2s, lower left centre, a large oval portrait of Alexander Hamilton—left end, 2 on a die; 11 below on a green die; right end, 2 on a die; signatures below on a green tint separated by two strips of black lathework.

5s, in centre, FIVE DOLLARS across a green 5 and die work—right end, an oval male portrait; left end, female statue erect, with sword and shield, on a black ground work—fancy green back.

10s, upper center, eagle on a shield; 10 in green die each side; a strip of green lathework below—right end, female erect by pedestal holding tablet, etc.—left end a large oval portrait of President Lincoln—fancy green back.

20s, in center, a female erect, with sword and shield, between figure 20 and two green dies; figure 20 each side—TWENTY DOLLARS across each end in green die work—fancy green back.

50s left centre, oval portrait of Hamilton; Treasury die in pink on right of die; 50 on die on each end of note.

100s, upper left centre, large spread eagle sitting on a rock; Treasurer's die in pink and 100 in green die on right of vlg.—right upper corner 100 on a black die—lower left corner 100 on a black die.

500s, in centre, portrait of Albert Gallatin encircled in a green die—right end, 500; FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS below—left end same as right.

1000s, in centre, portrait of Robert Morris in green circle—right end M with 1000 across it; ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS on a green die below—left end, same as right.

### COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.

1s, (1st kind) can be readily detected by the inferior style of the engraving, particularly the head of Chase. The mouth is crooked, the eyes imperfect, and the hair on the top of the head resembles side hair brushed over to cover baldness. The back is of a lighter green than the genuine.

1s, (2d kind) the general appearance is very coarse and may readily be detected; green ink is very pale. On the imitation there is a BLACK STRAIGHT LINE under the red figures on the upper part of the hill; none in gen.

2s, imit., well executed. Coat of Hamilton badly done. The shirt bosom of Hamilton is very dark and uneven, but in the genuine white and plain. The shading of the words "UNITED STATES" light and broken.

5s, 10s, genuine notes without the red seal, and others reported without the usual number being printed upon them.

5s, imit., words "United States" heavily shaded. Gen. are clear, lightly shaded and plain. The words "Patented 8th June, 1857," under the words N. York are not on the counterfeit bill. All the counterfeits are letter A, and are  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch shorter than the genuine.

On the new series of letter "A," around the figure of Liberty on left end is a plain black line. On the counterfeits, this line along the bottom of the figure running towards the right of the note forms two distinct lines, on gen. only one. But this

may be a counterfeiter's dodge to have it described and alter it afterwards.

5s, imit., this bill is well calculated to deceive, and the only difference we can detect is in the die on the right end enclosing the figure 5. The genuine has three black circles enclosing the 5. The imit. has only two, and on lower right end figure 8, and on left end series 90.

10s. Paper very light, and the green ink of a lighter shade. Dated March 10th, 1862.

10s alt'd from 1s, portrait of Chase on left.

10s imit. There are 16 small Xs on upper right margin, and only 15 on the genuine. The words "Printed by the National Bk Note Co." on lower left margin extends over 9 of the Xs on imit. and 8 on the genuine.

10s, imit., has 14 small x's on upper right margin—16 on left. The gen. has 15 x's each side of engravers name. Portrait of Pres. Lincoln is very coarse and pale looking; imit. are dated Washington, March 19, 1862, letter C.

20s, very close imit. of gen., the engraving is good, in the center figure the foot of the female can scarcely be seen. On the left end bottom are the words "Payable at the Treasury of the U. S. at New York." The A's in payable are too small and uneven. The letter 'x' in the word 'the' is not crossed in the centre. The imprint is defective; the green ink is of too light a color.

50s, alt'd from 2s, portrait of Hamilton on left centre. The vignettes of the two-dollar and fifty-dollar Treasury note are the same. Ingenious persons are counterfeiting the body of the fifties and using the vignettes of the twos, producing a note that deceives experts.

50s, imit. observe the figures 50 on back of the hill around the margin, the 5 in the imit. runs into the 0, gen. does not. The word 'FIFTY' around the above 50 can scarcely be read. Words 'LEGAL TENDER' is very much blurred. Letter C dated March 8, '63. On the left lower corner the No 550 instead of 50 enclosed in one circle.

50s, imit., observe the head of Hamilton, upon the face of the note, which represents the line of the waistcoat crossing the white collar at the neck. The acute angle formed by the shape of the collar, so far as it is shown, is perfect in the counterfeit note; but in the genuine the lines of the flesh were drawn by the engraver across the point of the collar at its junction with the waistcoat, for the purpose of relieving the angle of the sharpness it would otherwise have exhibited. This difference is not readily observed unless the notes are perfectly clean. The other discrepancy is in the shape of the ornaments in the border on each end of the face of the bills, and in the whole border on the back. The figures "50" are engraved on a green ground, of which the rim, in the genuine bill, is in octagonal form, rather well defined, though the angles are not sharp. The eight sides of what at first view appeared to be circles, may be easily discerned. In the counterfeit bill the border ornaments, containing the "50" are octagonal in only a very slight degree, and seem to be perfect circles. The general appearance of the counterfeit gives no indication of its true character.

100s, imit. the red figures are much larger than the figures of any Treasury Notes, the wings of the eagle are very coarse—the double rule running from it is heavier, and the curve twice as large, while there is a diagonal shading at the joint of the imprint with the rule, which does not appear on the genuine. On the right end of the back of the hill, the 100 in the circles are inverted, thus, 001. In the genuine this inversion is on the left end. The imprint, American Bank Note Co., is very uneven, and too large.

100s, imit., (2d kind) of the notes issued under the act of February, 1862, well executed. The spurious note is smaller, and the coloring on the back is paler than on the genuine hill. The words "one hundred dollars" on the right hand side of the counterfeit are smaller than on the genuine note.

100s, imit., (3d kind) the note is smaller than the genuine, the spread eagle is very coarse, and the shading of UNITED STATES is hardly done. The bill is calculated to deceive.

### COUNTERFEIT COUPONS.

The following are the words on the coupons:

"Acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861. The United States of America will pay to bearer fifteen dollars for six months' interest due 1st January, 1867, upon bond No. 785, for \$500. L. E. Chittenden, Register United States Treasury."

### FIVE CENT COIN COUNTERFEITS

Are in circulation. They may be distinguished from the genuine by the softness of the metal

## COUNTERFEIT

## FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

### Old Issue.

50s, imit., the portraits of Washington differs one from another; in the genuine they are all alike; the green color looks light and pale.

25s, imit., well executed. Look out.

### 2d Issue.

10s, imitation. All gen. on the top has the word "Depositories," the imitation reads "Depositors."

50s, imit., have a pale slate color. The small barrels on lower right corner are very indistinct. The gen. have six barrels perfectly clear and plain. Three on lower row, two on next, and one on top. The counterfeit barrels are black, and gen. are white.

50s raised from 5s.

### 3d Issue.

50c, imit.: two kinds of the new long 50 cent currency. The imitation of one kind has DISINTEGRATED on upper right corner instead of DESINTEGRATED. The second kind has designated correctly spelt, but on the little American Shield, under the Eagle, there is a black line drawn across the upright bars of the Shield. Not so on the genuine.

25s, imit., are very pale and coarse. The letter C in cents on left end is smaller than the other letters, and too far off.

### New Issue.

25c, imitation. Above the words "Treasury Department," on the bottom of the hill in the genuine there is a fine dotted line—the counterfeit have a straight line.

25s, imit., well executed, but may be detected by the absence of a period (.) after the word Treasurer under Spinner's name; the work is better than any we have previously seen and liable to deceive unless carefully examined.

25s, well executed; head of Chittenden; where it reads "Furnished only by the Assistant Treasurer" the Assistant is spelt "Assistata." In the genuine the shading of the letter "E" in "Five" is unbroken, while the counterfeit has a little notch in it.

50s, well executed. The engraving on the face of the note is excellent. The adverse is slightly blurred. The notes are an eighth of an inch narrower than the genuine.

50s, the "y" in "Colby's" name crosses a line of the coat in the genuine, but not in the counterfeit.

50s, the line of stars on counterfeit between the figures "50" at the top and bottom of the back of the note have WHIRL centres, while the entire stars on genuine are in green. The reading in black on the genuine note clear and distinct, while on the counterfeit the bronze is printed on the black, the words "FIFTY CENTS" being almost obliterated.

50s, well done. The last "e" in the signature of F. E. Spinner is omitted in some, and the (.) after print. on one end, and the d. after March 80.

50s. New and dangerous counterfeits of the last issue of the fifty cent fractional currency note, which bear upon their face the head of Treasurer Spinner, have been detected by the Treasury Department. It can be detected by the absence of a period (.) after the word print on the right end, and also under the letter "d" in "March 8d," on the left end. The paper is thicker than that of the genuine notes, and the general appearance is calculated to deceive unless closely inspected.

### Counterfeit Compound Interest Notes.

50s, imit., Compound Interest Notes, have a scratchy appearance, issue of July 15th, 1864. In the imitation the words "three years after date" on the top of the bill nearly touch the words "Treasury Department," while in the genuine there is a space of  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch between.

2d. In the imit. the last button of Hamilton's coat is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch from the lower margin of the small 50s, while in the gen. the button touches the margin.

100s, Counterfeit 6 per cent. Compound Interest Notes. The engraving as well as the paper and the ink stand the comparison to the genuine. The "U" in "United States" touches the die of the "100" on the left upper corner; on the genuine there is a space of  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch between.

























(From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Ju'y 18.)

# EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL LIFE SAVING APPARATUS IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

(For Description see page 2.)

