

GOVERNMENT

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR

JOHN S. DYE

TREASURY EXPERT
 AND

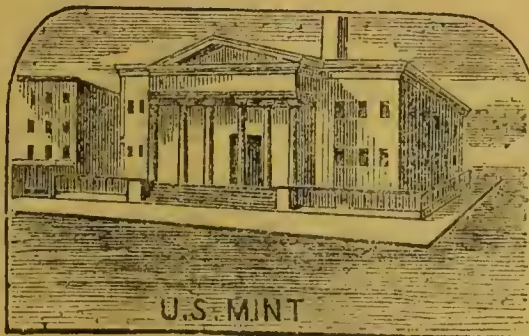
EDITOR

PROPRIETOR



THE LIVE WAR-EAGLE OF WISCONSIN

That served a three years' campaign in the great rebellion. Carried by the 8th Wisconsin Regiment in twenty-five battles. The above cut presented to J. S. Dye, specially for this work, by Hon. J. O. Barrett, exhibitor of this National bird at the Philadelphia Centennial.



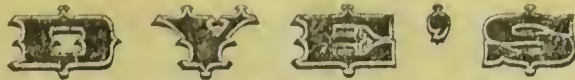
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SPECIE AND BULLION QUOTATIONS.

Corrected for January, 1880,
By JOHN S. DYE, 1338 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia Pa.

UNITED STATES.		BRITISH COLONIES.		GERMANY.		CHILLI.		MEXICO.		NORWAY AND SWEDEN.		BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL.		AUSTRIA.	
GOLD.		GOLD.		GOLD.		GOLD.		GOLD.		GOLD.		GOLD.		GOLD.	
Hall Eagle, 1793	\$5.20	Mohur India Gold,	\$7.10	Twenty Marks, Gold,	\$4.74	Doubleon, Gold	\$15.54	Doubleon, Gold	\$15.55	Twenty Kroner, Gold	\$5.25	Crown, Gold	\$5.75	Quadrant Ducat, Gold	\$8.80
Old Eagle,	10.40	Mohur East India coin	7.08	Quintuple Ducat, "	11.00	Pistole.	3.87	1/2 Doubleon "	7.77	Ducat, "	2.20	Moldore, "	4.75	Ducat, "	2.20
Quarter Eagle,	2.50	Gold,	2.43	Ono	2.20	Eight Reals, Silver	.80	1/4 Doubleon "	9.77	Krone, Silver	.26	960 Reis, Silver	.85	Half "	3.75
Half Eagle,	5.00	One-half Sovereign,	.80	Five Thalers,	3.85	Two	.82	20 Pesos, "	4.88	Specie Dol., Silver	.90	500 "	.23	Quarter "	1.10
Eagle,	10.00	Sierra Leone Co. Dol.,	.75	Two and one-half Thalers	1.90	Peso,	.80	10 "	2.41	Dollar,	.60	200 Reals, "	.45		
Double Eagle,	20.00	Silver,	.35	Gold,	7.80	Chili, (Condor) x Pesos,	9.00	5 "	2.41	Four Piasters, "	.90	80 "	.04		
Cal. Quintuple Eagle,	50.00	Rupee,	.18	Ten Thalers, Gold,	7.80	Popayan Doubleon,	13.30	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41	Dollar, Silver, new issue	.80	20 " Copper	.40		
Three Dollars,	3.00	One-half Rupee,	.05	Double Fred D'or, "	7.80	Columbia x Pesos,	9.40	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41	Pistareen, Silver	.19	Milreis, Silver	.45		
Ga. Gold, 22 carat fine,	.64	One-eighth Gilder,	.03	Single	3.90	Peru 20 Soles,	18.80	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41	Half Pistareen, "	.09	Double Moldore, Gold	10.50		
Beechler A. Dol., Nr. O.,	.95	One-fourth	.06	Double, "	1.10	" Silver Soles,	.83	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41	Ten Reals, "	.45	Joa's,	8.50		
SILVER.		One-sixteenth Dollar,	.06	(Called in)	.05	Columbia xx Pesos,	18.75	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41	Five Pesetas, "	.85				
Pine Tree Shilling,	.17	Canada half	.24	Twelve Gros	1.10	RUSSIA AND POLAND	\$4.60	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41	Twenty-five Pesetas,	4.75				
Two-y Cents,	.20	" Quar.	.09	One	.05	Six Rubles Platina,	3.90	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41	Spanish Sovereign,	4.99				
Quarter Dollar,	.25	Ten cents,	.09	Six	.01	Ruble, Silver	.60	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
Half Dollar,	.50	FRANCE.		One	.01	One and one-half Ruble,	1.00	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
One Dollar,	1.00	Louis d'or, Gold, old	\$4.65	One	.01	Twenty Kopees, Silver	.12	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
Trade "	.99	Forty Francs, Gold,	7.64	One	.01	Fifteen "	.08	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
New Silver Dollar,	1.00	Twenty "	3.82	One	.01	Ten "	.05	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
ENGLAND.		Ten "	1.91	One	.01	Five Zlot, 1881	.53	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
GOLD.		Five	.95	One	.01	Three Zlot, 1797	.16	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
Five Sovereigns,	\$24.10	Crown, Silver,	.90	One	.01	HOLLAND AND DENMARK.		Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
One Sovereign,	4.82	One	.91	One	.01	Five Guilders, Gold	\$1.95	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
One-half Sov.,	2.41	Two	.34	One	.01	Ten	3.90	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
One Guinea,	4.95	One Franc	.17	One	.01	Ducat, "	2.20	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
One-half Guinea,	2.45	1/2 Franc	.04	One	.01	Krone, Silver	.90	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
SILVER.		Fifty Centimes,	.09	One	.01	Ducat, Silver	.90	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
One-half Crown	.59	Twenty-five Centimes,	.04	One	.01	Ducat, Silver	.90	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
" Geo. II,	.59	One-fourth Crown,	.25	One	.01	Three Zlot, 1797	.16	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
Victoria Del Gratta,	.59	ITALY.		One	.01	HOLLAND AND DENMARK.		Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
Crown,	1.18	Forty Livre, Gold,	\$7.64	One	.01	Five Guilders, Gold	\$1.95	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
Shilling,	.23	One Hundred Livre, "	19.10	One	.01	Ten	3.90	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
Sixpence,	.11	Five	.91	One	.01	Ducat, "	2.20	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
Bank Token, 1s 6d.	.24	Two	.37	One	.01	Krone, Silver	.90	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
Token, 10d.	.16	Two Doppia, Gold,	6.25	One	.01	Ducat, Silver	.90	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
Token, 5d.	.05	Ninety-six Livres, Gold	15.00	One	.01	Guilder,	.86	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
Un-on Token, 6c,	.06	2 1/2 Scudo,	2.60	One	.01	3 Guilders "	1.20	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
One Penny,	.02	Twenty Grani, Silver,	.15	One	.01	25 Centimes "	.08	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
1 1/2 Pence,	.03	Scudo,	.28	One	.01	2 Stivers, "	.63	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
2 Pence,	.04	Testoon,	.85	One	.01	2 Shillings, "	.61	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						
" "	.05	Crown,	.90	One	.01	30 Stivers, "	.57	Two and one-half Pe-	2.41						



GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

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Vol. XXVIII.

JANUARY, 1880.

No. 8.

TERRIBLE COUNTERFEITS OF THE AMERICAN HALF EAGLE.

Well executed Counterfeit Half Eagles, of the dates 1844, 1847 and 1875 have recently appeared in circulation, several of them having been accepted by the coin experts of the banks. Specimens of Eagles and Gold Dollars are extant and probably counterfeits of the same kind upon all denominations of gold coin are manufactured.

These pieces are the product of a Company which executes its work in ships at sea, originally off the Spanish Coast. The Composition of the pieces is an alloy of platinum and silver, heavily gilded. French and English Coin is also imitated by the same parties. The Diameter of the Half Eagle is exact, the thickness 43 thousandths of an inch instead of 46 thousandths as in the genuine. They vary in weight from one grain light to those one grain heavy.

These weights and measurements are practically useless to the public. Observe the dates of gold coin. The Counterfeits of this kind are off color, having somewhat the pale orange tinge of virgin gold.

New Photo. Counterfeits.

\$1 NATIONAL EAGLE BANK, of Boston, Mass. Letter A. Dated July 1, 1865. Red number painted on the bill by hand.

\$2 LEGAL TENDER NOTE, Series of 1875. Portrait of Jefferson. Letter D. Treasury Number 8347504.

\$5 PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, Boston, Mass. Charter Number 2373. Letter B. Series of 1875.

CANADA COUNTERFEITS.

\$2 BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

\$10 MERCHANTS' BANK of HALIFAX Halifax, Nova Scotia.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1 1880.

Messrs. McMillan, Bros.,

Boonville, Mo.

Gents:—Your letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, of January 8th, making inquiry in regard to "Educational Toy Money," has been referred to me, with directions to "reply to the writer."

Your attention, I doubt not, has been given to Sec. 5457 and 5458 Revised Statutes. You will there see that the intent and the construction of the law, involve, mainly, matters of fact. An indictment under these sections, would involve a question of "intent to defraud,"—which would be a fact, to be passed upon by the jury. Therefore, any person, making, using, selling or having in his possession such "Toy Money," must do so, at the Risk of indictment by a grand jury, and conviction by a petit jury—of making, using, selling or having in his possession, the same, "with the intent to defraud" some other person.

A question might arise, whether paper covered with leaden foil, would come within the category of the provisions of the law. I am clearly of

opinion, that it would, just as much so, as a leaden (counterfeit) quarter dollar. I have heard a suggestion, that this "toy money" not being "metal," it could not be regarded as counterfeit "coin." There are two replies to this. In the first place there is some metal in this toy-money—and it is the impression on this covering metal, that gives it the "resemblance or similitude" of a United States coin of twenty-five cents. But my own opinion is, that, anything, whether metal, wood, stone or paper, that is in the resemblance or similitude of any gold or silver coin of the United States—made, used, sold or in the possession of any one, "with the intent to defraud" some other person, subjects the maker, user, seller or possessor to indictment and punishment, under the provisions of the law. The question of "intent to defraud," would of course be a fact, to be passed on by the jury.

These suggestions of mine are offered, subject to a decision of the United States Court (see Washington Circuit Court Reports, Vol. 4, P. 33), which says, the counterfeit must be such as is calculated to deceive or impose upon, any one of ordinary prudence and observation—which would, I presume, be also a fact to be passed on by the jury.

Respectfully,

[Signed.]

K. RAYNER,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1880,

On second page of cover see our quotations of current prices for Gold and Silver Coins.

Note carefully our supplement, Complete Schedule of United States Treasury Notes, with full and accurate description of all their Counterfeits. The most convenient and reliable statement of the kind ever published. Fully protected by separate copyright.

THE

GOVERNMENT BLUE BOOK.

Subscribers' Special Edition, tinted paper, just out and very popular. See pages 45 and 46 of this book for Preface and Introduction to the same and if not already supplied send Fifty Cents to this office for a copy.

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GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

KEY TO THE WORK.

The United States Government prints all the paper money of the nation from plates made four in a set, and lettered in order, respectively A, B, C, D. These four plates, being in one piece and alike, except the single different letter on each one, are used together, and print at each impression, on one sheet, a series or set of four bills; so each bill is always marked with the same one letter of its own plate. The Counterfeiter makes but one plate, copying one bill of the genuine set. Of late, in a few exceptional cases, certain banks have been supplied with bills lettered respectively either E, F, G, or H.

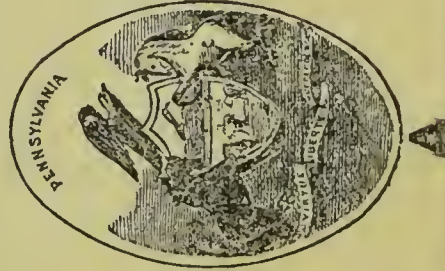
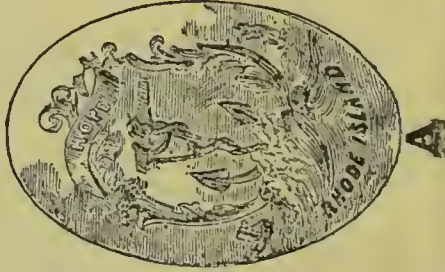
Whenever any counterfeit National Bank bill appears, the United States Redemption Agency quickly gathers up and retires all genuine bills of the same denomination, National Bank, and letter, and thus leaves the field to the counterfeiter. All National Bank bills of the same denomination, Letter and date as the counterfeiter, should be refused by every person who would avoid great risk; all bills of the same denomination and National Bank, of the other and different Check Letters, are Not Counterfeited, and still continue in circulation. Counterfeiters seldom use the same plate on two or more check letters of the same denomination of any National Bank, but when the counterfeiter has become notorious, they change the issue, inserting, by the use of skeleton plates, the name of another and unsuspected National Bank, on which no counterfeiter of that particular denomination has yet appeared. Evidently any other course would be suicidal in their case.

The principle involved is quite plain, and the method of discrimination most concise and certain. For ready reference the Counterfeited Check Letters of each denomination of National Bank bills are placed in large type directly under the Coats of Arms of the States of which the counterfeits were made, and to the right of the name of each bank, after the number of the bank, in the List of Counterfeits.

To Detect Counterfeit National Bank Bills.—Having learned the denomination of the suspected National Bank bill, find the large figure which denotes the same in the List of Counterfeits, and compare the name of the State upon the face of the bill, or the Coat of Arms upon the left end of the back of the bill, with the names of the States and their Coats of Arms printed together above the List of Counterfeits of that denomination. Reject all National Bank bills named in the List of Counterfeits, of the denomination, locality, letter, and date mentioned therein. On all National Bank bills since 1874 the Charter number of the Bank appears in the larger sized of the red figures on its face, across the left end, and lengthwise at the right end, and on all genuine bills 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 agree, the bill may be Counterfeit.

These Coats of Arms are those of all the States having National Banks upon which Counterfeit Two Dollar Bills have been issued. Compare the name of the State on the face, or the Arms on the left end of back of bill, with the names and Arms here. If the bill bears none of them, it is genuine.

The Check Letter printed below the Coats of Arms displayed here, is the only Check Letter of all the Counterfeit Two Dollar National Bank Bills.





List of Counterfeit Two Dollar 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 which the bank is located.

The Treasury number of all Two Dollar National Bank Bills is at the lower left-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the upper right-hand corner.

BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.

City,	BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.	CHARTER No.	LETTER.	DATE.	PLATE CAPTURED.
New York City,	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	29	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER, 1872
New York City,	MARKET NATIONAL BANK.	964	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER, 1872
New York City,	MARINE NATIONAL BANK.	1215	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER, 1872
New York City,	NINTH NATIONAL BANK.	387	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER, 1872
New York City,	NINTH NATIONAL BANK.	387	A	JAN. 2, 1865	OCTOBER, 1872
New York City,	NAT'L BANK OF THE STATE OF N. Y.	1476	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER, 1872
New York City,	ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK.	972	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER, 1872
New York City,	NAT'L SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.	917	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER, 1872
New York City,	UNION NATIONAL BANK.	1278	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER, 1872
New York City,	NATIONAL UNION BANK.	929	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER, 1872
Kinderhook, N. Y.	NATIONAL BANK OF KINDERHOOK.	1026	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER, 1872
Kinderhook, N. Y.	WESTCHESTER CO. NAT'L BANK.	1422	A	AUG. 15, 1865	OCTOBER, 1872
Peekskill, N. Y.	NATIONAL UNION BANK.	No such bank.	A	No such bank.	OCTOBER, 1872
Linderpark, N. Y.	LYNN PARK NATIONAL BANK.	No such bank.	A	No such bank.	OCTOBER, 1872
Lynn Park, N. Y.	TREMONT NATIONAL BANK.	625	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER, 1872
Boston, Mass.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	134	A	NOV. 1, 1865	JUNE, 1869
Providence, R. I.	NATIONAL BANK OF RHODE ISLAND.	1532	A	NOV. 1, 1865	JUNE, 1869
Newport, R. I.	NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK.	1492	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER, 1872
Newport, R. I.	SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.	352	A	JULY 1, 1865	OCTOBER, 1872
Philadelphia, Pa.					



List of Counterfeit Five Dollar National Bank Bills.

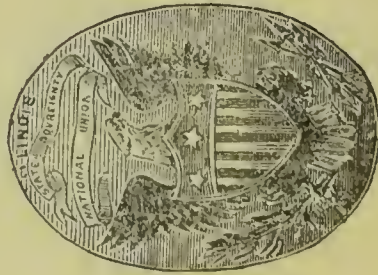
DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

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 all Five Dollar National Bank Bills is at the upper right-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the lower left-hand corner.

These Coats of Arms are those of all the States having National Banks upon which Counterfeit Five Dollar Bills have been issued. Compare the name of the State on the face, or the Arms on the left end of back of bill, with the names and Arms here. If the bill bears none of them, it is genuine.

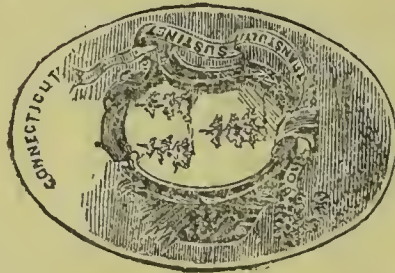
The Checks Letters printed below the Coats of Arms displayed here, are those upon which Counterfeit Five Dollar National Bank Bills have appeared. They include the whole series, A, B, C, D, and yet only a part of the Check Letters are counterfeited in any one State.



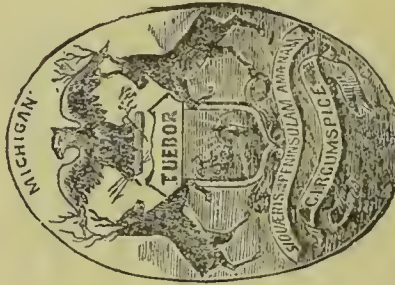
A



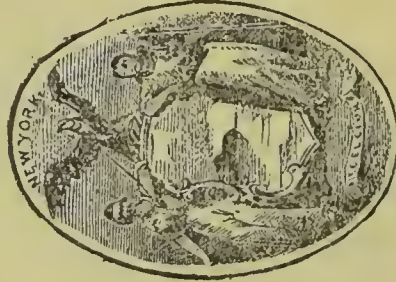
DC



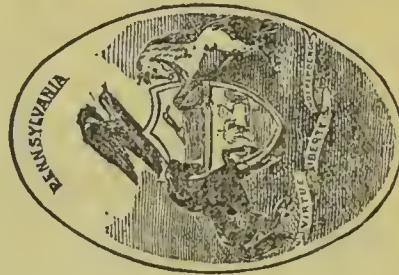
B



D



BD



BD

BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.

Chicago, Ill.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Chicago, Ill.	TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.
Chicago, Ill.	MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.
Chicago, Ill.	NATIONAL BANK OF ILLINOIS.
Chicago, Ill.	CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.
Chicago, Ill.	UNION NATIONAL BANK.
Chicago, Ill.	GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Virginia, Ill.	FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK.
Canton, Ill.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Aurora, Ill.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Peru, Ill.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Paxton, Ill.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Galena, Ill.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Cecil, Ill.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Northampton, Mass.	MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.
New Bedford, Mass.	HAMPDEN NATIONAL BANK.
Westfield, Mass.	POCASSET NATIONAL BANK.
Fall River, Mass.	JEWETT CITY NATIONAL BANK.
Jewett City, Conn.	PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK.
Jackson, Mich.	NATIONAL BANK OF CASTLETON.
Castleton, N. Y.	MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
Amsterdam, N. Y.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Tamaqua, Pa.	FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Hanover, Pa.	FORT STANWIX NATIONAL BANK.
Rome, N. Y.	NATIONAL BANK OF PAWLING.
Pawling, N. Y.	NATIONAL STATE BANK.
Troy, N. Y.	NATIONAL EAGLE BANK.
Boston, Mass.	GLOBE NATIONAL BANK.
Boston, Mass.	PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.
Boston, Mass.	DEDHAM NATIONAL BANK.
Dedham, Mass.	SOUTHBRIDGE NATIONAL BANK.
Southbridge, Mass.	

CHARTER No.	LETTER.	DATE.	PLATE CAPTURED.
8	A	MAY 10, 1865	OCT. 29, 1875
966	A	MAY 10, 1865	OCT. 29, 1875
642	A	MAY 10, 1865	OCT. 29, 1875
1867	A	MAY 10, 1865	The false bills on these five banks are counterfeit bills on the Traders' National Bank, altered by erasures and insertions as described. Scrutinize the name of town and bank for alterations.
2047	A	MAY 10, 1865	
698	A	MARCH 10, 1865	
1734	A	MARCH 10, 1865	
1471	A	MAY 10, 1865	
415	A	MAY 21, 1864	OCT. 29, 1875
38	A	Nov. 2, 1863	OCT. 29, 1875
441	A	JUN. 2, 64	OCT. 29, 1875
1876	A	OCT. 20, 1871	OCT. 29, 1875
No such bank.	A	MAY 10, 1865	OCT. 29, 1875
No such bank.	A	MAY 10, 1865	OCT. 29, 1875
383	A	MAY 2, 1864	JUNE 26, 1876
799	A	FEB. 14, 1865	JUNE 26, 1876
1367	A	AUG. 1, 1865	JUNE 26, 1876
679	C	JAN. 2, 1865	PHOTOGRAPH.
1478	D	SEPT. 1, 1865	JUNE, 1869
1533	D	OCT. 1, 1865	AUGUST, 1868
842	D	MARCH 10, 1865	JUNE 26, 1876
2239	D	APRIL 15, 1875	NOT CAPTURED.
1219	B	JULY 1, 1865	NOT CAPTURED.
187	B	FEB. 20, 1864	NOT CAPTURED.
1410	B	SEPT. 1, 1865	NOT CAPTURED.
1269	B	JULY 20, 1865	NOT CAPTURED.
991	A	MAY 10, 1865	NOT CAPTURED.
993	A	APRIL 20, 1865	PHOTOGRAPH, TINTED.
936	A	SERIES OF 1875	PHOTOGRAPH, TINTED.
2373	A		PHOTOGRAPH, TINTED.
669	C		PHOTOGRAPH, TINTED.
934	B		PHOTOGRAPH, TINTED.

The false bills on these five banks are counterfeit bills on the Traders' National Bank, altered by erasures and insertions as described. Scrutinize the name of town and bank for alterations.

List of Stolen Five Dollar National Bank Bills.

The Bills described below were stolen when unsigned; signatures of Bank officers forged. The National Banks claim exemption from the payment of such Bills.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	Denomination.	Bank No. Lower Left-hand corner.	Treas. No. Upper right-hand corner.
Osage, Iowa.	Osage National Bank.	5s.	1761 to 2,200	560,958 to 561,405
Poncha, Ill.	The National Bank.	5s.	711 to 705	252,051 to 252,155

List of Counterfeit Ten Dollar National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

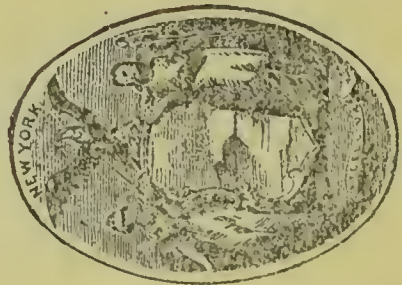
Face of Note.—United States and Title of Bank—10, half-nude females seated on spread eagle in clouds—TEN, Franklin drawing lightning from the clouds with a kite, boy seated.

Back of Note.—De Soto discovering the Mississippi—10, spread eagle, 10, arms of the State in which the Bank is located—10.

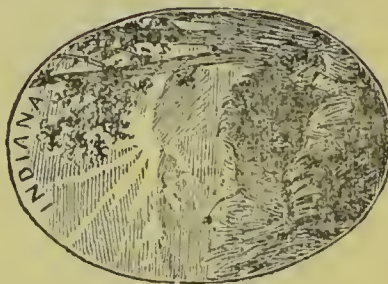
The Treasury number of all Ten Dollar National Bank Bills is at the upper right-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the lower left-hand corner.

These Coats of Arms are those of all the States having National Banks upon which Counterfeit Ten Dollar Bills have been issued. Compare the name of the State on the face, or the Arms on the left end of back of bill, with the names and Arms here. If the bill bears none of them, it is genuine.

The Check Letters printed below the Coats of Arms displayed here, are those upon which Counterfeit Ten Dollar National Bank Bills have appeared. All Ten Dollar National Bank Bills of the other Check Letters, C, D, are genuine, and may be taken with perfect safety. Note the Counterfeit Letters in the different States under their Coats of Arms printed here.



A



A



B

List of Counterfeit Twenty Dollar 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.

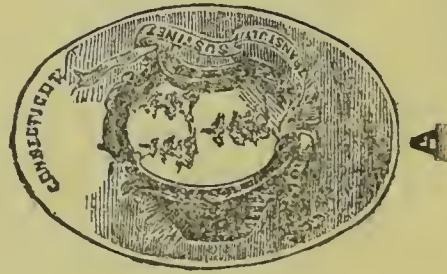
The Treasury number of all Twenty Dollar National Bank Bills is at the upper right-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the lower left-hand corner.

These Coats of Arms are those of all the States having National Banks upon which Counterfeit Twenty Dollar Bills have been issued. Compare the name of the State on the face, or the Arms on the left end of back of bill, with the names and Arms here. If the bill bears none of them, it is genuine.

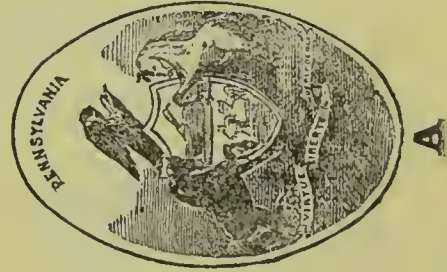
The Check Letters printed below the Coats of Arms displayed here, are those upon which Counterfeit Twenty Dollar National Bank Bills have appeared. All Twenty Dollar National Bank Bills of the other Check Letters, C, D, are genuine, and may be taken with perfect safety. Note the Counterfeit Letters in the different States under their Coats of Arms printed here.



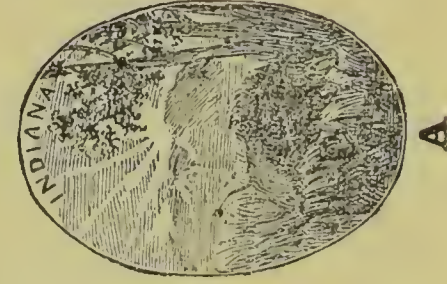
B



A



A



A

BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	CHARTER No.	LETTER.	DATE.	PLATE CAPTURED.
New York City.	20 MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.	1370	B	JULY 19, 1865	MAY, 1871
New York City.	20 MARKET NATIONAL BANK.	964	B	JAN. 19, 1865	MAY, 1871
New York City.	20 MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.	1250	B	JULY 19, 1865	MAY, 1871
New York City.	20 NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.	733	B	JAN. 19, 1865	MAY, 1871
New York City.	20 NAT'L SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.	917	B	JULY 19, 1865	MAY, 1871
New York City.	20 TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.	905	B	JULY 19, 1865	MAY, 1871
Utica, N. Y.	20 ONEIDA NATIONAL BANK.	1392	B	AUG. 19, 1865	JUNE, 1871
Utica, N. Y.	20 CITY NATIONAL BANK OF UTICA.	No such bank.	B	AUG. 19, 1865	JUNE, 1871
Portland, Conn.	20 FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	1013	A	MAY 10, 1865	JUNE, 1871
Philadelphia, Pa.	20 FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.	286	A	MARCH 7, 1864	JUNE, 1871
Indianapolis, Ind.	20 FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	55	A	NOV. 2, 1863	JUNE, 1867

List of Stolen Twenty Dollar National Bank Bills.

The Bills described below were stolen when unsigned, signatures of Bank officers forged, and the Notes put into circulation. The National Banks claim release and exemption from the payment of such bills merely upon the opinion of the legal advisers of the Treasury Department.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	Denomination.	Bank No. Lower Left-hand corner.	Treas. No. Upper right-hand corner.
Barre, Vt.	The National Bank of	20s.	911 to 936	932,805 to 932,830
Boston, Mass.	Nat. Hide and Leather Bank.	20s.	11,919 to 11,972	22,900 to 22,953
New York City.	Third National Bank.	20s.	9,414 to 9,428	644,416 to 644,430
Albany, N. Y.	Merchants' National Bank.	20s.	759 to 766	45,195 to 45,202

List of Stolen Ten Dollar National Bank Bills.

The Bills described below were stolen when unsigned, signatures of Bank officers forged, and the Notes put into circulation. The National Banks claim release and exemption from the payment of such bills merely upon the opinion of the legal advisers of the Treasury Department.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	Denomination.	Bank No. Lower Left-hand corner.	Treas. No. Upper right-hand corner.
Boston, Mass.	Nat. Hide and Leather Bank.	10s.	11,919 to 11,972	22,900 to 22,953
New York City.	Third National Bank.	10s.	9,414 to 9,428	644,416 to 644,430
Albany, N. Y.	Merchants' National Bank.	10s.	759 to 766	45,195 to 45,202
Barre, Vt.	The National Bank of	10s.	911 to 936	932,805 to 932,830

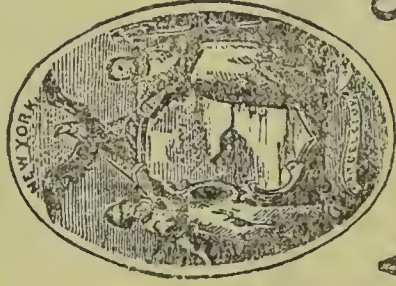
List of Counterfeit Fifty Dollar National Bank Bills.

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, eagle and shield L—50, arms of the State in which the Bank is located, L. The Treasury number of all Fifty Dollar National Bank Bills is at the upper right-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the lower left-hand corner.

This Coat of Arms is that of the only State having National Banks upon which Counterfeit Fifty Dollar Bills have been issued. Compare the name of the State on the face, or the Arms on the left end of back of bill, with the name and Arms here. If the bill bears none of them, it is genuine.



The *Check Letters* printed below the Coat of Arms displayed here, are those upon which Counterfeit Fifty Dollar National Bank Bills have appeared.

50

50

BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	Denomination.	Bank No. Lower Left-hand corner.	Treas. No. Upper right-hand corner.
New York City.	CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.	50	376	
Buffalo, N. Y.	THIRD NATIONAL BANK.	50	850	
New York City.	UNION NATIONAL BANK.	50	1278	
New York City.	NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.	50	687	
New York City.	TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.	50	905	
New York City.	NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.	50	733	
New York City.	METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK.	50	1121	

LIST OF STOLEN FIFTY DOLLAR NATIONAL BANK BILLS.

The Bills described below were stolen when unsigned; signatures of Bank officers forged. The National Banks claim exemption from the payment of such Bills.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	Denomination.	Bank No. Lower Left-hand corner.	Treas. No. Upper right-hand corner.	PLATE CAPTURED.
New York City.	CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.	50	376		NOT CAPTURED.
Buffalo, N. Y.	THIRD NATIONAL BANK.	50	850		NOT CAPTURED.
New York City.	UNION NATIONAL BANK.	50	1278		Old Counterfeit Bill, 50 Central Nat. Bank, altered with a pen.
New York City.	NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.	50	687		NOT CAPTURED.
New York City.	TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.	50	905		NOT CAPTURED.
New York City.	NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.	50	733		NOT CAPTURED.
New York City.	METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK.	50	1121		NOT CAPTURED.
Jersey City, N. J.	First National Bank.	50s.	671 to 751		
Lynn, Mass.	National City Bank.	50s.	121 to 150		

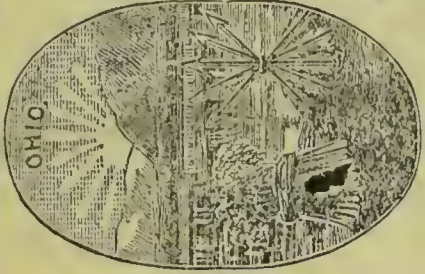
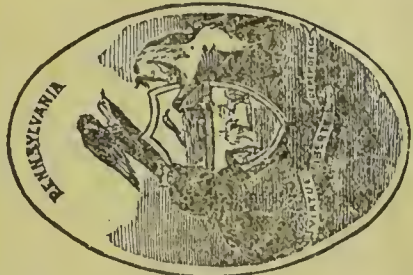
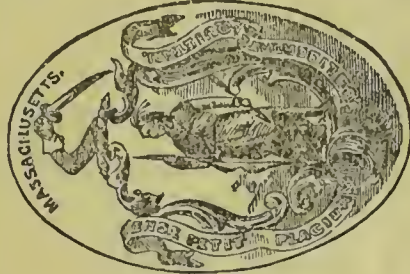
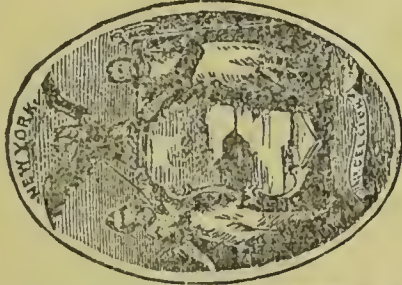
List of Counterfeit One Hundred Dollar National Bank Bills.

DESCRIPTION OF GENUINE BILL.

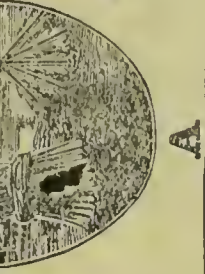
Face of Note.—United States and Title of Bank—100 C, female seated with wings, allegorical representation, maintenance of Liberty and Nationality—C, 100, men in row-boat, two vessels in back.

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 all One Hundred Dollar National Bank Bills is at the upper right-hand corner, and the Bank's number of the bill at the lower left-hand corner.

These Coats of Arms are those of all the States having National Banks upon which Counterfeit One Hundred Dollar Bills have been issued. Compare the name of the State on the face, or the Arms on the left end of back of bill, with the name and Arms here. If the bill bears none of them, it is genuine.



The *Check Letters* printed below the Coats of Arms displayed here, are those upon which Counterfeit One Hundred Dollar National Bank Bills have appeared. All One Hundred Dollar National Bank Bills of the other Check Letters, B, C, D, are genuine, and may be taken with perfect safety.



BANKS HAVING COUNTERFEITS.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	Denomination.	Bank No. Lower Left-hand corner	Treas. No. Upper right-hand corner.
New York City	100 CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.	A	376	APRIL 15, 1864.
Boston, Mass.	100 FIRST NATIONAL BANK.	A	200	FEB. 15, 1864.
Boston, Mass.	100 NATIONAL REVERE BANK.	A	1295	JULY 20, 1865
New Bedford, Mass.	100 MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.	A	799	FEB. 14, 1865
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	100 SECOND NATIONAL BANK.	A	104	Nov. 2, 1863.
Cincinnati, Ohio,	100 OHIO NATIONAL BANK.	A	630	Dec. 22, 1864.
Pittsfield, Mass.	100 THE PITTSFIELD NATIONAL BANK.	A	1260	JULY 20th, 1865.

LIST OF STOLEN ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR NATIONAL BANK BILLS.

The Bills described below were stolen when unsigned, signatures of Bank officers forged, and the notes put in circulation. The National Banks claim release and exemption from the payment of such Bills merely upon the opinion of the legal advisers of the Treasury Department.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	Denomination.	Bank No. Lower Left-hand corner	Treas. No. Upper right-hand corner.
Jersey City, N. J.	100s. First National Bank.	100s.	671 to 751.	19,609 to 19,688.
Lynn, Mass.	100s. National City Bank.	100s.	121 to 150.	66,796 to 66,825.

PLATE CAPTURED.

MAY, 1867.
MAY, 1867.
NOT CAPTURED.
NOT CAPTURED.
NOT CAPTURED.
MAY, 1867.
NOT CAPTURED.

U. S. Fractional Currency Dangerously Counterfeited.

10 Cent Stamp.	Old issue of green notes, extensively counterfeited.	
25 Cent Stamp.	All old issues have been extensively counterfeited.	
25 Cent Stamp.	Five Heads, yellowish paper, coarse engraving.	
25 Cent Stamp.	Head of ex-Secretary Seward, hair matted, drapery coarse.	
25 Cent Stamp.	Head of ex-Secretary Walker, face bloated, eye not good.	
25 Cent Stamp.	Head of Washington. Shading around left end very rough	
50 Cent Stamp.	Head of Washington. Engraving coarse; likeness not good.	
50 Cent Stamp.	Green notes; heads blurred; centre on back coarse.	
50 Cent Stamp.	Female with scales, drapery very coarse.	
50 Cent Stamp.	Head of ex-Sec. Spinner, countenance wild and unnatural.	
50 Cent Stamp.	Head of Lincoln. Likeness on right end, not perfect.	
50 Cent Stamp.	Head of ex-Sec. Stanton, head looks wild, paper flimsy.	
50 Cent Stamp.	Head of ex-Secretary Dexter, whiskers join the hair	
10 Cent Note.	Head of ex-Secretary Meredith.	} NO COUNTERFEITS.
15 Cent Note.		
50 Cent Note.	Head of ex-Secretary Crawford.	

OFFICIAL LIST

— OF —

UNITED STATES COINS.

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

Next to articles of barter and shells, beads and so forth, Coins of different shapes and materials are the most ancient form of the money of the world. For full and accurate information of the now universally circulating coins of all nations, read Dye's Coin Encyclopaedia; an advertisement of which appears upon the cover of Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector.

It is comparatively easy to imitate coin. The Coin of the United States, in common with that of other nations, has been extensively, variously and dangerously counterfeited and mutilated. Coins of base metal, in imitation of the genuine, are frequently struck in illegal dies, more or less perfect; or are cast in moulds taken in plaster of paris from the genuine coin. Gold Coins are sawed asunder and the interior removed, the cavity being then filled with less costly material; some times they are bored from the edges and the holes afterwards plugged with cheap composition; while all coins of the precious metals, are dishonestly bored, filled, clipped, sweated, abraded and made light; the criminal operator finding a profit in the considerable portion of material thus removed from the several pieces.

Coin is tested by its weight, dimensions, appearance, ring and quality of metal. The Scale we advertise gives the two first. The third is taken by comparison, the last in silver coin, detected by the United States Mint Fluid Coin Test, a formula for which is to be found on the back of our receipt to subscribers.

GOLD COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DOUBLE EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849.

Weight, 516 grains; fineness, 900 parts in 1,000; 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.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$898, 239, 120.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Double Eagle of the United States, is a large 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 standard 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 bad coin from the true. 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.*

Double Eagles alloyed excessively with copper, the surface being gilded, or electroplated have been produced. *Too thick. Color not good. Date 1850. Not near as dangerous as the filled pieces described above.*

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 openings soldered up with gold. *Re-milling nicely done. The “ring” of the piece is almost destroyed.*

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.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$57, 894, 150.

COUNTERFEITS.—There are many counterfeits of the eagle, made in the same way as the false twenty dollar pieces. The eagles coined before 1805 were extensively counterfeited; the false issue is now seldom seen. After 1804 to 1838, no eagles were coined for circulation.

HALF EAGLE.

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.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$71,543,625.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Half-Eagle has been extensively counterfeited, by the same methods used upon the double eagle and eagle. The filled half eagle, is a remarkable piece of work, the coin being so small. The same may be said of the filled British sovereign. *Use the tests already described.*

The half eagles of 1844-1845-1847, have all been imitated. The counterfeits of 1844 are the exact weight, (129 grains,) composed of about \$3.30 worth of gold and ten cents worth of silver. *The "ring" is not perfect. The counterfeit of 1845, is ten grains too light. The counterfeit of 1847, is thirteen grains too light.*

A counterfeit half eagle has been made of platinum and plated with gold. Imitation of coinage of the Philadelphia Mint. *Thinner than the genuine coin. Color very light.*

A counterfeit half eagle has been made of brass and gilded; Lettered D, the mark of the Dahlonega Mint. Dated, 1843. Not dangerous.

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.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$1,547,064.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Three Dollar Piece has been considerably counterfeited, the false coin being struck from base metal, yet so perfectly executed as to be well calculated to deceive. In color, the spurious three dollar piece is a close imitation of the standard gold coin. *Close inspection is necessary.*

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.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$28,371,450.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Quarter Eagle although too thin and small for sawing and filling 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 could detect the fraud by hefting them, even in the dark. Such a piece, dated 1846, has been made weighing but forty-eight grains, instead of the 64.5 grains of the true coin.

ONE 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.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$19,350,178.

COUNTERFEITS.—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. False 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. False gold dollars of the second and last pattern, dated 1861, are also too light, but very deceptive in appearance.

SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For a full account and description of the genuine Silver Coins of the United States and all other nations, see "Dye's Government Coin Encyclopaedia." 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. There is no provision for redemption of silver coin.

COUNTERFEIT SILVER COIN.—The material of spurious silver is exceedingly varied, the best imitations of the genuine coin are of compound metal or brass, not the color of silver, but silver plated, to hide the body of the piece and resist chemical tests. Coins of the above compound are generally full weight, sharp impress and tolerable ring. False silver coins 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 compound 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 compound (improved of late) often used for false 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 false silver coins, have a fair impress, but unless newly silver plated, are of a brazen, tinlike or leaden color, with a sharp ring like glass, or a dull sound when struck.

TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT SILVER COIN.—Compare the pattern, impress, color and ring of the piece, with a perfect genuine coin of the same denomination. Use the Gauge-Scale to test the weight and size. Apply United States Mint Fluid Coin Test to prove the quality of the metal, taking care to touch the worn corner of the edge of the coin, or the body of the same through a little cut to be made in the surface of the piece if it has been plated.

DOLLAR

Symbol \$ Monogram U. S. of the United States.

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, \$8,045,838.

Coinage re-authorized, act of February 28, 1878. (New pattern.)

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$43,846,838.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Silver Dollar has been counterfeited more or less, ever since 1794, the earliest date of its coinage. The false 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 the white metal already described, they are not so perfect, being underweight or oversized. There is a dangerous white metal counterfeit of the silver dollar of 1878, having the size of the genuine

coin, an excellent impress, good color and fine general appearance when new from the die; but it assumes a leaden spotted color after being handled, and is 115 grains too light. Another counterfeit of the silver dollar of 1878, is of German silver, and so heavily plated that it resists the chemical test, unless previously cut into or scraped; though presenting an appearance calculated to deceive, this piece may be detected by the Scale or an expert hand, on account of its lightness. In reproducing dies for coinage of the silver dollar of 1878, the artist made some slight touches of alteration causing an appearance of variety in the coin—these small deviations should not be regarded as indications of a counterfeit piece.

Use the regular tests for silver coin already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."

NOTE.—The coinage of the Silver Dollar began in 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, \$300 were coined. In 1840, \$61,005 were coined, and the coinage continued in moderate sums every year until 1858, 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 first 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.

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.

COUNTERFEITS.—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 piece is too thick and the inscription IN GOD WE TRUST, beneath the figure of Liberty, upon the obverse is imperfect. This first false 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 later specimens, appear almost perfect and are quite dangerous to the general public. One of the last false trade dollars 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.

Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."

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 ninety-three cents and two-tenths of a cent each.

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

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 ($7\frac{1}{2}$) 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 many banks and all Government offices, trade dollars are generally taken in trade without discount, and may be commercially rated at the price they command for exportation.

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.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$122,745,-020.50.

COUNTERFEITS.—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 false half-dollars are those of 1841, 1842, 1843, 1860, 1872 and 1876, all these dangerous counterfeits are made of compound metal or brass, and heavily silver plated, they are generally well executed, having a fair impress and being of good color when new, when worn and abraded at all 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, the one 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 counterfeit half-dollars are extensively current through carelessness, and when new and bright, are dangerous to the general public.

Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."

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.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$38,477,261.50.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Silver Quarter-Dollar has been counterfeited, almost every date since it has been coined. The most dangerous false quarter-dollars are dated 1858 or 1860, made of compound metal or brass, 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. False 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. Though not as good imitations of the genuine coin as the above described compound metal or brass, plated pieces, these soft or white metal counterfeit quarter-dollars pass current with those at all careless, and when new and bright, are dangerous to the general public.

Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."

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, \$271,000.00.

COUNTERFEITS.—For suspected twenty-cent pieces—*Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."*

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.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$16,902,722.30.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit Dimes are numerous and of various dates. False dimes of compound metal or brass, silver washed or plated, dated 1848, have been passed freely. False dimes 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 and soon become brazen, tinlike, or leaden in color, besides being generally underweight or oversized.

Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."

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.—Very few false silver half-dimes have been put in circulation—for suspected pieces—*Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."*

THREE-CENT PIECE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851.

Weight, 12.375 grains; fineness, .759; 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.—False silver three-cent pieces are quite numerous, made of compound metal or brass, silver washed, they are generally close imitations, and often pass unsuspected on account of their smallness.

Use the regular tests for silver coin as already described under the head of "Silver Coins of the United States."

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.

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.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$5,774,345.

COUNTERFEITS.—Imitations of the nickel five-cent piece are very numerous, and well calculated to deceive; being, however, generally cast in plaster of paris moulds, most of them lack the sharp, distinct impress given by the die to a genuine coin, and being rough, 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.

Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$856,122.00.

COUNTERFEITS.—Imitations of the nickel three-cent piece are very numerous, and some of them are 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 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 .75, nickel, .25; value 1 cent.
 Coinage commenced, 1857.
 Composition changed, 1859, to copper .88, nickel .12.
 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.
 Total amount coined to close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, \$1,860,184.

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 act of March 3, 1795, to 84 grains.
 Coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857.
 Total amount coined, \$39,926.11.

COUNTERFEITS.—Even the cent has been counterfeited, and the small copper and bronze currency extensively corrupted. The counterfeit cents are excellent copper imitations of the lawful coinage of the United States 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.

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 coined pieces of the same nature in considerable quantities. Upon the establishment of the Federal Union, the right

of coinage was reserved by law to the general or national government, but the practice of private coinage of irregular pieces, not money, but intended for use as money, continued for some time after, the law not being carried into full effect; thus a large amount of various old cents and private copper pieces became indiscriminately current, and under the name of "coppers," continued to circulate for many years.

More recently, different corporations, societies, institutions, commercial firms, manufacturers, and individuals of almost all sorts, struck copper or bronze medals, tokens, trade-marks, counters and so-forth, about the size of cents or half-cents, which coins they were made to resemble as nearly as might be without incurring the penalties for counterfeiting. Such pieces were sometimes made redeemable by the parties issuing them, and thus with all the rest, were thrown into circulation, and from the lack of small change, or through carelessness, were kept current. Many of these last pieces were dated 1863, and were passed during the late civil war.

Some of these were evidently issued for illicit profit, having no personal inscription, but bearing the impress of patriotic emblems and devices, with mottoes of "The Army and Navy," and so on. Since the organization of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, the amended laws regarding currency have been more thoroughly and carefully enforced, the old cents and irregular coppers have disappeared, and illegal coinages have ceased, except by the criminal counterfeiter. What all this class of felons have to expect from detective vigilance, the "Official Summary of Arrests and Judicial Action in United States Cases," which appears in each issue of "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," plainly shows. In the meantime, this List of the Coins of the United States and their Counterfeits is published for the information and protection of our patrons and the public at large.

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 or 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. For a full and accurate account and description of these and all other rare and valuable coins, see "Dye's Government Coin Encyclopaedia."

COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE U. S. MINTS DURING DECEMBER, 1879.

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORY OF THE MINT.:

DENOMINATION.	PIECES.	VALUE.
GOLD. —Double-eagles.....	127,000	\$2,540,000
Eagles.....	329,740	3,297,400
Half-eagles.....	126,920	634,600
Three Dollars.....	3,000	9,000
Quarter-eagles.....	1,200	3,000
Dollars.....	3,000	3,000
Total Gold	590,860	\$6,487,000
SILVER. —Dollars.....	2,350,450	\$2,350,450
Half Dollars.....	5,250	2,625
Quarter Dollars.....	14,050	3,512 50
Dimes.....	14,450	1,445
Total Silver	2,384,200	\$2,358,032 50
MINOR COINAGE. —Five Cents.....	5,750	287 50
Three Cents.....	8,550	256 50
Cents.....	3,088,950	30,889 50
Total Minor Coinage	3,103,250	31,433 50
Total Coinage	6,078,310	\$8,876,466

**BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND
THE BRITISH PROVINCES OF
NORTH AMERICA,
WITH A LIST OF**

Counterfeit and Stolen Bank Bills.

The Bills of the Banks in this List are bought by Brokers in the United States at the following rates of discount:

DOMINION OF CANADA,	3 per cent.	Prince Edward Island,	10 per cent.
New Brunswick,	7 per cent.	Newfoundland,	12 per cent.
St. Stephens,	10 per cent.	Vancouver's Island,	10 per cent.

For counterfeit and altered bills on banks in the Dominion of Canada, see 24th and 25th pages. Banks in this List having counterfeited bills are marked by a star *

DENOMINATION OF BILLS.

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

DOMINION OF CANADA.—Present Government issue. Scrip, Twenty-five Cents. Bills of \$1, \$2, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000.*

Signed, W. DICKINSON, *For Minister of Finance.*
T. D. HARRINGTON, *For Receiver General.*

The "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.

Banks Alphabetically Arranged, According to their Locality.

Province of Ontario.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Manager.</i>	<i>Discount.</i>
Hamilton.	Wentworth	<i>Bank of Hamilton</i>	H. C. Hammond, Cash'r . .	.3 per c.
		<i>Donald McInnis, President.</i>		
Ottawa . . .	Carleton . . .	<i>Bank of Ottawa</i>	P. Robertson . . . Cashier . .	"
		<i>James MacLaren, President.</i>		
Toronto . . .	York	<i>Bank of Toronto</i> *	Duncan Conlson, Cashier . .	"
		<i>William Gooderham, President.</i>		
"	"	<i>Can'dn B'k Commerce</i>	H. H. Morris . . Manager . .	"
		<i>William McMaster, President.</i>		
"	"	<i>Dominion Bank</i> *	R. H. Bethune, Cashier . .	"
		<i>James Austin, President.</i>		
"	"	<i>Federal B'k of Canada</i>	H. S. Strathy . . Cashier . .	"
		<i>S. Nordheimer, President.</i>		
"	"	<i>Imperial B'k Canada</i>	D. R. Wilkie . . . Cashier . .	"
		<i>H. S. Howland, President.</i>		
"	"	<i>Ontario Bank</i>	Alex. Fisher, Branch Mgr.	"
		<i>D. Fisher, Gen. Mgr.</i>		
"	"	<i>Standard Bank</i>	John Lowe Brodie, Cash'r .	"
		<i>T. N. Gibbs, President.</i>		

Province of Quebec.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Manager.</i>	<i>Discount.</i>
Montreal...	Hochelaga	<i>Bank of British N. A.</i>	R. R. Grindley, Gen. Mgr.	3 per c.
"	"	<i>Bank of Montreal.*</i>	W. J. Buchanan, Mgr.	"
			R. B. Angus, Gen. Mgr.	
"	"	<i>Banque D' Hochelaga</i>	J. E. Brais, Cash'r.	"
"	"	<i>Banque Ville Marie</i>	P. A. Fauteux, Cash'r.	"
"	"	<i>Consolidated B'k Can*</i>	J. B. Renny, Gen. Mgr.	50
			Sir Francis Hincks, President.	
"	"	<i>Exchange B. of Can.</i>	E. A. Barton, Cash'r.	3 per c.
			M. H. Gault, President.	
"	"	<i>La Banque du Peuple</i>	A. A. Trottier, Cash'r.	3 per c.
			C. S. Cherrier, President.	
"	"	<i>La Banq. Jacq's Cartier</i>		"
			J. L. Beaudry, President.	
"	"	<i>Merchants' B. of Can.</i>	George Hague, Gen. Mgr.	"
			John Hamilton, President.	
"	"	<i>The Molsons Bank</i>	F. Wolf'n Thomas, Cash'r.	5
			John Molson, President.	
Quebec....	Quebec....	<i>La Banque Nationale</i>	Francois Vezina, Cash'r.	"
			Eugene Chinc, President.	
"	"	<i>Quebec Bank</i>	James Stephenson, Cash'r.	"
"	"	<i>Stadacona Bank</i>	W. R. Dean, Cash'r.	"
			A. Joseph, President.	
"	"	<i>Union B'k of L. Can.</i>	P. McEwen, Cash'r.	"
"	"	<i>Eastern Townships B.</i>	Wm. Farwell, Jr., Cash'r.	"
			R. W. Heneker, President.	
St. Hyac'e.	St. Hya'ce.	<i>La Banque St. Hya'ce</i>	R. S. Jacques, Cash'r.	"
St. Johns..	St. Johns..	<i>Banque de St. Jean</i>	P. W. Baudowin, Cash'r.	"

Manitoba.

Winnipeg..	Selkirk....	<i>Bank of Montreal</i>	C. Sweeny, Agent	"
"	"	<i>Merchants' Bank of Canada</i>	D. MacArthur, Mgr.	"
"	"	<i>Ontario Bank</i>	George Brown, Mgr.	"

New Brunswick.

St. John...	St. John....	<i>B. of New Brunswick</i>	W. Girvan, Cash'r.	7 per c.
			J. D. Lewin, President.	
"	"	<i>Maritime B.</i>	Alfred Ray, Cash'r.	"
St. Stephen, Charlotte...		<i>St. Stephen's B.</i>	Robert Watson, Cash'r.	10 per c.
			F. H. Todā, President.	

New Foundland.

St. John.....		<i>Commercial B. of New Fdl'd.</i>	Robert Brown, Mgr.	12 per c.
"		<i>Union B. of New Fdl'd.</i>	John W. Smith, Mgr.	"

Nova Scotia.

Halifax....	Halifax....	<i>B. of Nova Scotia</i>	Thomas Fyshe, Cash'r.	5 per c.
			John S. McLean, President.	
"	"	<i>Halifax B'g Co.</i>	Samuel H. Black, Cash'r.	"
"	"	<i>Merchants' B. of H'fx</i>	George Maclean, Cash'r.	"
"	"	<i>People's B. of H'fx</i>	Peter Jack, Cash'r.	"
			George H. Starr, President.	
"	"	<i>Union B. of Halifax</i>	W. S. Sterling, Cash'r.	"
Liverpool..	Queens....	<i>B. of Liverpool</i>	John A. Leslie, Mgr.	"
Pictou....	Pictou....	<i>Pictou B.</i>	Thomas Watson, Mgr.	"
Windsor...Hants....		<i>Com'l B. of Windsor</i>	Walter Lawson, Cash'r.	"
Yarmouth..	Yarmouth..	<i>B. of Yarmouth</i>	T. W. Johns, Cash'r.	"
"	"	<i>Exchange B.</i>	Thos. V. B. Bingay, Cash'r.	"

Prince Edward Island.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Manager.</i>	<i>Discount.</i>
Charlotte'n.	Queens....	<i>B. of Prince Ed. Isl'd</i>	J. R. Brecken...Cash'r.	10 per c.
"	"	....Merchants' B'k of Halifax,	Owen Connolly..Agent.	"
"	"	....<i>Merch'ts' B. of P. E. I.</i>	W. McLean....Cash'r.	"
"	"	....<i>Union B. of P. E. I.*</i>	George McLeod..Cash'r.	"
		<i>Charles Palmer, President.</i>		
"	"	....<i>Summerside B.</i>	R. McC. Stavert.Cash'r.	"

British Columbia.

Barkerville.....	Bank of British Columbia..	W. Fraser.....	Agent	10 per c.
Stanley.....	B'k of British N. America..	A. B. Ritche....	Agent	"

Vancouver's Island.

Victoria.....	<i>B. of British Columbia.</i>	W. C. Ward..	Mgr.	10 per c
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COUNTERFEIT AND ALTERED BILLS

ON

BANKS OF THE DOMINION of CANADA.

LIST COMPLETE.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

1 Present Government Issue. Letter D. Dated Ottawa, July 1, 1870. Has a blurred appearance. Imprint of Bank Note Co. at bottom of note, imperfect Excellent imitation.

UNION BANK of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

1 Photograph. Green-letter issue. Green letters "ONE" painted on back; in genuine they show through from the face of bill.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, St. John, New Brunswick.

1 Lithograph. Badly done, retouched with a pen. "New Brunswick" across end of bill.

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ontario.

1 Vignette. Lumberman, axe and log.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Quebec.

1 Vignette. Title of Bank, Right Upper Corner, 1 on ships under full sail. Left upper corner, two Indians and Shield.

QUEBEC BANK, Quebec, Toronto Branch, Toronto, Ontario.

2 Old Issue. Dated 1860. Recalled. The issues of this Bank since 1863 have green backs.

UNION BANK of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

2 Photographs. Green letter issue. Green-letter "two" painted on back; in genuine they show through from face of bill.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Quebec.

2 Vignette. View of Niagara Falls. Railcars and bridge.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Ottawa Branch, Ottawa, Ont.

2 Ottawa, printed in red across the bill; coarse engraving. Dated March 1, 1852.

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ontario.

2 Vignette. Shield, Lion and Unicorn.

DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ontario.

4 Vignette. Horses and Cattle in a farm-yard. Right end, Britannia with trident. Nos. and letters vary. Sig. on counterfeit, W. H. Holland, Jr., Cashier engraved, genuine written. Date of issue, Feb. 1, 1871. Lathe work around 4 defective; numbering bad. Few genuine.

BANK OF BRITISH N. AMERICA, St. John Branch, St. John, N. B.

4 Photograph. Reported in circulation.

CITY BANK, Montreal, Quebec.

4 Vignette. Vulcan, anvil, &c. Right end, Female, Lion and Unicorn. Left end, Lion, &c. [The City Bank and Royal Canadian Bank are merged, forming the Consolidated Bank of Canada.

UNION BANK of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

5 Photograph. Green-letter issue. Green-letters "FIVE" painted on back; in genuine they show through from face of bill.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Ontario.

5 Vignette. *Twenty-five Shillings*. Old Plate. Refuse all bills of this plate.

5 Vignette. Female reclining on figure 5. Raised from 1.

5 Right upper corner Vignette, steamer. Left end cattle. 5 in centre of lower right corner.

BANK OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ontario.

5 Vignette. View of Suspension Bridge.

5 Vignette. Farmer seated on grain. Raised from 1. Well done.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Kingston, Ontario.

5 Vignette. Arms of Great Britain. Date of issue, 1st May, 1875. Engraver's imprint at lower left end corner of note imperfect.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, Ontario.

5 Letter C. Dated May 1st, 1871. Very dangerous.

CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA, Montreal, Quebec.

10 All tens on this bank are worthless, having been stolen unsigned and signatures forged.

BANK OF BRITISH N. AMERICA, Ottawa Branch, Ottawa, Ont.

10 Photograph. Poor.

CITY BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, Quebec.

10 Vignette. British Coat of Arms. Left end, male bust. Parliament spelt Parliament.

10 Vignette. Britannia with Spear and Shield. Raised from 1.

[The City Bank and Royal Canadian Bank are merged, forming the Consolidated Bank of Canada.

ONTARIO BANK, Toronto, Ontario.

10 Counterfeited. The work well done. Letter A.

QUEBEC BANK, Quebec, Toronto Branch, Toronto, Ontario.

20 Raised from 4. Old issue. Dated 1856. Recalled. The issues of this Bank since 1863 have green backs.

COUNTERFEIT COINS of the DOMINION of CANADA

—AND—

NEWFOUNDLAND.

25 Cent Canada Silver Piece; extensively counterfeited.

50 Cent Newfoundland Silver Piece. 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 from two to three dollars.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the Month of December, 1879.

United States Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.

[Schedule A.]

Title of Loan.	Authorizing Act.	Rate of Interest	When Matured.	Outstanding Total.	Interest Due and Unpaid.
Old Debt.....	Various, prior to 1837.....	4 % to 6.....	Matured at various dates prior to January 1, 1837.....	\$57,665 00	\$64,174 81
Mexican Indemnity Stock.....	August 10, 1846.....	5 %.....	Matured at various dates in 1851 and 1852.....	1,104 91	85 74
Loan of 1847.....	January 28, 1847.....	6 %.....	Matured December 31, 1867.....	1,250 00	22 00
Bounty-Land Serip.....	February 11, 1847.....	6 %.....	Matured July 1, 1849.....	3,275 00	213 06
Texas Indemnity Stock.....	September 9, 1850.....	5 %.....	Matured December 31, 1864.....	21,000 00	3,045 00
Loan of 1858.....	June 14, 1858.....	5 %.....	Matured after January 1, 1874.....	8,000 00	.....
Loan of 1860.....	June 22, 1860.....	5 %.....	Matured January 1, 1871.....	10,000 00	600 00
5-20's of 1862, (called).....	February 25, 1862.....	6 %.....	Matured December 1, 1871, and at subsequent dates.....	399,350 00	46 17
5-20's of June, 1864, (called).....	June 30, 1864.....	6 %.....	Matured November 13, 1875, and at subsequent dates.....	71,050 00	75 83
5-20's of 1865, (called).....	March 3, 1865.....	6 %.....	Matured February 15, 1876, and at subsequent dates.....	124,150 00	59,108 20
Ten-forties of 1864, (called).....	March 3, 1864.....	5 %.....	Matured July 9, 1879, and subsequent dates.....	6,446,050 00	340,766 02
(Consols of 1865, (called).....	March 3, 1865.....	6 %.....	Matured August 21, 1877, and at subsequent dates.....	790,100 00	4,903 43
(Consols of 1867, (called).....	March 3, 1865.....	6 %.....	Matured April 1, 1879, and at subsequent dates.....	4,541,150 00	343,916 36
(Consols of 1868, (called).....	March 3, 1865.....	6 %.....	Matured July 4, 1879.....	1,614,800 90	114,657 16
Treasury Notes, prior to 1846.....	Various, prior to 1846.....	1-10 to 6 %.....	Matured at various dates from 1838 to 1844.....	82,525 35	2,668 06
Treasury Notes of 1846.....	July 22, 1846.....	1-10 to 6 %.....	Matured at various dates in 1847 and 1848.....	6,000 00	206 00
Treasury Notes of 1847.....	January 28, 1847.....	6 %.....	Matured at various dates in 1848 and 1849.....	950 00	57 00
Treasury Notes of 1847.....	December 23, 1857.....	3 to 6 %.....	Matured at various dates in 1858 and 1859.....	1,700 00	99 00
Treasury Notes of 1861.....	March 2, 1861.....	6 %.....	Matured March 1, 1863.....	3,000 00	364 50
Seven-thirties of 1861.....	July 17, 1861.....	7 3-10 %.....	Matured August 19 and October 1, 1864.....	16,600 00	1,137 65
One-year Notes of 1863.....	March 3, 1863.....	5 %.....	Matured at various dates in 1865.....	47,375 00	2,380 85
Two-year Notes of 1863.....	March 3, 1863.....	5 %.....	Matured at various dates in 1866.....	37,000 00	1,962 99
Compound-interest Notes.....	March 3, '63; June 30, '64.....	6 %.....	Matured June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868.....	249,520 00	50,674 63
Seven-thirties of 1864-'65.....	June 30, '64; March 3, '65.....	7 3-10 %.....	Matured August 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868.....	146,250 00	5,330 52
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	March 1, '17, '62; March 3, '63.....	6 %.....	Matured at various dates in 1866.....	4,000 00	253 48
Temporary Loan.....	June 30, 1864.....	4 to 6 %.....	Matured October 15, 1866.....	3,000 00	256 06
3 per cent. Certificates, (called).....	March 2, '67; July 25, '68.....	3 %.....	Matured February 28, 1873.....	5,000 00	394 31
Aggregate of Debt on which Interest has ceased since Maturity.....				14,691,925 26	997,658 83

United States Debt Bearing Interest.*

[Schedule B.]

Title of Loan.	Authorizing Act.	Rate.	Redeemable.	Payable.	Inst Payable	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.			Interest Due and Unpaid	Accrued Interest.
						Registered.	Coupon.	Total.		
Loan of February, 1861.	February 8, 1861.	6%.	.....	Dec. 31, 1880.	Jan. and July.	\$14,730,000 00	\$3,685,000 00	\$18,415,000 00	\$27,252 19	\$552,450 00
Oregon War Debt.	March 2, 1861.	6%.	.....	July 1, 1881.	Jan. and July.	.....	821,300 00	821,300 00	23,810 73	24,639 00
Loan of July & Aug. '61.	July 17 & Aug. 5, 1861.	6%.	.....	.....	Jan. and July.	130,554,500 00	51,970,850 00	182,525,350 00	202,435 41	5,475,760 50
Loan of 1863. ('81's).	March 3, 1863.	6%.	June 30, 1881.	.....	Jan. and July.	54,835,050 00	16,803,850 00	71,638,900 00	82,701 87	2,149,167 00
Funded Loan of 1881.	July 14, '70, & Jan. 20, '71	5%.	June 30, 1881.	.....	F. M. A. and N.	286,987,750 00	221,432,600 00	508,440,350 00	1,560,745 13	4,237,002 96
Funded Loan of 1891.	July 14, '70, & Jan. 20, '71	4 1/2%.	May 1, 1881.	.....	M. J. S. and D.	167,981,900 00	82,018,100 00	250,000,000 00	446,913 44	937,500 00
Funded Loan of 1907.	July 14, '70, & Jan. 20, '71	4%.	Sept. 1, 1891.	.....	J. A. J. and O.	492,645,450 00	245,845,100 00	738,490,550 00	214,423 27	7,384,905 50
Refunding Certificates.	February 26, 1879.	4%.	July 1, 1907.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,355,400 00	73,436 93	23,554 00
Navy Pension Fund.	July 23, 1868.	3%.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,000,000 00	.....	210,000 00
Aggregate of Interest-bearing Debt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,147,734,650 00	622,596,800 00	1,786,686,850 00	2,691,718 97	20,994,978 92

United States Debt Bearing no Interest.

Old Demand Notes.	July 17, 1861; February 12, 1862.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$61,350 00	.....	.....
Legal-tender Notes.	February 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346,681,016 00	.....	.....
Certificates of Deposit.	June 8, 1872.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,245,000 00	.....	.....
Fractional Currency.	July 17, 1862; March 3, 1863; June 30, 1864.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,674,303 78	.....	.....
Gold Certificates.	March 3, 1863.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,337,106 00	.....	.....
Silver Certificates.	February 28, 1878.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,712,910 00	.....	.....
Unclaimed Pac. R. R. Int.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$7,597 03	.....
Aggregate of Debt bearing no Interest.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	393,711,679 78	7,597 03	.....

*See also for other items of information "Supplementary Statement," Schedule C.

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, Interest payable by the U. S. [Schedule C.]

Name of Railway.	Authorizing Acts.	Rate.	Principal Outstanding.	Interest and Accrued not yet paid.	Interest Paid by the United States.	Interest Re-paid by Transportation of Mails, &c.	Balance of Interest Paid by the United States.
Central Pacific.....	July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864..	6 %..	\$25,885,120 00	\$776,553 60	\$17,240,126 47	\$3,552,135 70	\$13,687,990 77
Kansas Pacific.....	July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864..	6 %..	6,303,000 00	189,090 00	4,616,613 09	2,270,109 88	2,246,503 21
Union Pacific.....	July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864..	6 %..	27,236,512 00	817,095 36	18,421,087 53	7,421,734 97	10,999,352 56
Central Branch U. Pacific.....	July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864..	6 %..	1,600,000 00	48,000 00	1,165,808 26	73,142 73	1,092,665 53
Western Pacific.....	July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864..	6 %..	1,970,560 00	59,116 80	1,195,314 54	9,367 00	1,185,947 54
Sioux City and Pacific.....	July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864..	6 %..	1,628,320 00	48,849 60	1,073,500 69	93,983 91	979,516 78
Totals.....			64,623,512 00	1,938,705 36	43,712,450 58	13,520,474 19	30,191,976 39

Supplementary Statement of Various Items Concerning United States Debt.*

Title of Loan.	Date of Securities.	Amount Authorized.	Amt. Issued.	Price Sold at.	Original Denominations Registered Bonds.	Original Denominations Coupon Bonds.
Loan of 1858. (U. S. 5's of 1874).....	January 1st, 1859.....	\$20,000,000 00	140,000 00	Premium	5,000	1,000
Loan of February, 1861.....	January 1st, 1861.....	25,000,000 00	18,415,000 00	.0205 to .0703	1,000	5,000
Oregon War Debt.....	July 1st, 1865.....	2,800,000 00	1,090,850 00	Par.....	50, 100, 500, 1,000	50, 100, 500, 1,000
Loan of July and August, 1861.....	November 16th, 1861...	250,000,000 00	189,321,350 00	Pr. & ab. av. pr. of.....4.13	50, 100, 500, 1,000	50, 100, 500, 1,000
Loan of 1863, ('81's) (3rd Series).....	June 15th, 1864.....	900,000,000 00	75,000,000 00	Par to 7 % Premium	50, 100, 500, 1,000	50, 100, 500, 1,000
Ten Forties of 1864.....	March 1st, 1864.....	200,000,000 00	196,117,300 00	Par.....	500, 1,000	100, 500
Consols of 1865.....	July 1st, 1865.....	332,998,950 00	332,998,950 00	Par.....	500, 1,000	100, 500
Consols of 1867.....	July 1st, 1867.....	379,618,000 00†	379,617,750 00	Par.....	1,000, 5,000	100, 500
Consols of 1868.....	July 1st, 1868.....	42,539,350 00	42,539,350 00	Par.....	1,000, 5,000	100, 500
Funded Loan of 1881.....	May 1st, 1871.....	500,000,000 00†	508,440,350 99	Par.....	500, 1,000	100, 500
Funded Loan of 1891.....	Sept. 1st, 1876.....	300,000,000 00	250,000,000 00	Par.....	1-2-5-10-20, & 50,000 50	100, 500
Funded Loan of 1907.....	July 1st, 1877.....	.....	740,845,950 00	4 %.....	1-2-5-10-20, & 50,000 50	100, 500
Refunding Certificates.....	.....	.....	4,396,500 00	3 %.....	1-2-5-10-20, & 50,000 50	100, 500
Navy Pension Fund.....	.....	.....	14,500,000 00	Par.....	.....	.....
Certificates of Deposit (to 1878).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific R. R. Bonds.....	Jan. 16, 1865 & after.....	Unlimited.....	64,623,512 00	.....	Certificates not less than.....5,000	Dep. n't l's than 10,000

* For principal items of information see Schedule B of "United States Debt bearing interest in Coin." † Convertible into U. S. Treasury Notes and made exchangeable for all obligations of the United States. ‡ 50,000,000 6 % Stock issued at a discount of \$5,338,768.00, being equivalent to 7 %

United States Debt—Recapitulation.

[Schedule D.]

		Principal.	Interest.	Totals.
DEBT BEARING INTEREST.....				
Bonds at 6 per cent.....	\$273,400,550 00			
Bonds at 5 per cent.....	308,440,350 00			
Bonds at 4½ per cent.....	250,000,000 00			
Bonds at 4 per cent.....	738,490,550 00			
Refunding Certificates.....	2,355,400 00			
Navy-Pension Fund.....	14,000,000 00			
		\$1,786,686,850 00	\$23,686,697 89	
		14,691,925 26	997,658 83	
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.....				
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.....				
Old Demand and Legal-tender Notes.....	346,742,366 00			
Certificates of Deposit.....	10,245,000 00			
Fractional Currency.....	15,674,303 78			
Gold and Silver Certificates.....	21,050,010 00			
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad Interest.....		393,711,679 78		
			7,597 03	
TOTAL DEBT.....		2,195,090,455 04	24,691,953 75	\$2,219,782,408 79
				207,983,903 92
				2,011,798,504 87
				2,016,049,722 83
				4,251,217 96
				\$15,408,751 50

	Available Assets.
Cash in Treasury.....	\$207,983,903 92
Debt, less Cash in the Treasury, January 1, 1880.....	
Debt, less Cash in the Treasury, December 1, 1879.....	
Decrease of Debt during the month.....	
Decrease of Debt since June 30, 1879.....	
	207,983,903 92

There were seventy-eight various Loans made by the United States, from December 23, 1776, to October 12, 1837. The amount issued in stock, bonds, &c. was, as ascertained and estimated by the Treasury Department, \$277,810,705.32. The outstanding total of the whole upon Dec. 31, 1879, and the interest due and unpaid, appears in Schedule A. of "United States Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity," upon a previous page, and is denominated "Old Debt." The Schedules A, B, C, D, published herewith, taken together, present a complete and ready view of the essential features of all United States securities of business importance. The tabulated statements given, have been calculated, compiled and arranged, especially for "Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector," from official documents furnished JOHN S. DYE, by the United States Treasury Department. The exhibit is guaranteed to be correct to date, and is to be amended, revised and rectified each month, in conformity with the Public Debt Statement. The following is appended to the document from which the Schedules A, B, C, D, and the statistics of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, and other figures have been taken: "The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the Books and Treasurer's Returns in the Department at the close of business, Dec. 31, 1879.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury.

PREMIUM UNITED STATES COINS WANTED.

To complete a cabinet of rare coins, the following prices will be paid for United States Silver, Copper or Nickel Coins, of the several dates and denominations mentioned in this table, 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 accordingly as specimens and subject to a corresponding discount from the prices here advertised.

Coins may be sent by mail in letters, carefully secured between pieces of paste-board, or in stout paper or other boxes; otherwise by express.

DATE.	Dollars.	Half Dollars.	Quar. Dolls.	Dimes.	Half Dimes	Cents.	Half Ct.
1793....						1 00	75
1794....	15 00	1 00			1 00	25	50
1795....		75			1 00		25
1796....	2 00	1 00	1 00	1 50	1 00	50	1 00
1797....	2 00	1 00		13 Stars. 2 00	50		
1798....				1 00			
1799....						1 00	
1800....				1 50	50		
1801....	1 50	1 00		2 00	50		
1802....	2 00	1 00		1 00	1 00		50
1803....		75		50	50		
1804....	15 00		1 00	50		1 00	
1805....				50	50		
1809....				50		50	
1810....							25
1811....				50		50	25
1815....		1 00	75				
1822....				1 00			
1823....			3 00				
1827....			3 00				
1831....							2 00
1836....	2 00	*1 00					2 00
1838....	2 50						
1839....	2 50						
1840....							1 00
1841....							50
1842....							25
1843....							50
1844....							25
1845....							50
1846....				50	1 00		50
1847....							50
1848....	1 50						50
1851....	2 00	1 00					
1852....	2 00	2 00					1 00
1854....	3 00						
1856....						Nickel 50	

*Unlettered edges, milled.

Stolen United States Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1879.

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

ACT OF JANUARY, 28, 1847.

\$200 each—1620, 1710, 2132, 2270, 2271, 2456.
 \$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, 7190.
 \$5000 each—2280.

ACT OF MARCH 2, 1861, "OREGON WAR."

\$50 each—253, 279.
 \$100 each—276, 679, 682, 860, 861, 832.
 \$500 each—381, 1014, 1089, 1228, 1263, 1276, 1287.

ACT OF JULY 17, 1861.

\$100 each—30, 31, 752, 888, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 5928, 5929, 5930, 6451.

\$500 each—933, 1867, 3471, 4303, 5594.

\$1000 each—2463, 6833, 6861, 8081, 8713, 9102, 11429, 15195, 15196, 18114, 20341, 23670, 26541, 26542, 26543, 26544, 29278, 29413, 29414, 30259, 30260, 36901, 37530, 37531, 37532, 37533, 39038, 39039.

\$5000 each—6097, 6098, 6099, 6195, 8438, 8761, 10860, 12673, 12674, 12997, 12998.

\$10,000 each—9276, 9277, 9278, 9279, 9280, 9281, 9282, 9283, 9284, 9285, 9286, 9287, 9288, 9289, 9290, 9291, 9292, 9293, 9294, 9295, 11138, 11452, 12800, 16439, 18440.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1862.

\$50 each—1177.

\$100 each—1299, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 2787, 3441, 3442, 3443, 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, 9024, 9025, 9026, 9027, 9028, 12110, 12111, 14243, 14727, 20320, 20321, 20322, 20323, 20324, 20325, 20326, 20327, 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, 10169.

\$10,000 each—318, 10772, 10773, 10774, 12813, 12814, 12815.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1863.

\$50 each—99.

\$100 each—453, 3460.

\$500 each—388, 389, 542, 2876.

\$1000 each—234, 235, 236, 3066, 4244, 9541, 9542, 9543, 9544, 10185, 10892, 10893, 10894, 10895, 10896, 10897, 12843, 12844, 12845, 12846.

\$5000 each—2267, 5231.

\$10,000 each—4605, 4606.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1864, 10-40's.

\$50 each—960.

\$100 each—1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 7405, 8977, 8978, 10794, 10795, 10796.

\$500 each—5834.

\$1000 each—230, 1785, 2415, 13247, 13248, 16109.

\$5000 each—6329, 7696, 7697.

\$10,000 each—8744-8763 inclusive, 11658, 18903-18942 inclusive.

ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864.

\$100 each—1502, 1503, 1504, 1663, 1664.

\$500 each—709, 1154, 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, 2098, 3719.

\$1000 each—645, 646, 798, 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, 15989.

\$500 each—1905, 1906, 1985, 2047, 3123, 5906, 6230, 6231, 7013, 7351, 8597, 8598, 8346, 9351, 9470, 10861.

\$1000 each—1293, 3489, 6331, 10324, 14372, 15111, 16331, 16332, 16959, 16960, 17004, 17005, 18878, 18879, 18880, 19025, 20032, 20033, 22099, 22100, 22101, 22433, 22437, 22438, 22439, 22440-22449 inclusive, 22925, 22926, 22927, 24768, 24769, 24770, 24771, 28157, 28158, 30517, 30518, 30690, 31021, 31303, 31304, 36717.

\$5000 each—461, 2340, 2667, 2668, 3907, 4987, 5645.

\$10,000 each—3226, 3227, 16584.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1867, CONSOLS.

\$50 each—353, 929, 2444, 2554.

\$100 each—588, 589, 590, 591, 1445, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2776, 2777, 3528, 5162, 5163, 5164, 5165, 5166, 6686, 6687,

6888, 6964, 6965, 7323, 7324, 8392, 8393, 14722, 14723, 15391, 16069, 16070, 16071, 20801, 20802, 22261, 22262, 22263, 22264.

\$500 each—999, 1968, 1982, 3180, 3515, 3964, 4914, 5162, 5347, 6255, 6256, 6257, 6258, 7102, 7932, 8208, 8255, 9446, 9529, 9788, 10854.

\$1000 each—1767, 1768, 1769, 3357, 3358, 5959, 11103, 11104, 11105, 11624, 11646, 11647, 11648, 11649, 11660, 11653, 11654, 12208, 12211, 12214, 12215, 12506, 12507, 12508, 12689, 12690, 12691, 12696, 12697, 12698, 14316-14325 inclusive, 16413, 16637, 18434, 18435, 18937, 18938, 23830, 23831, 23832, 23833, 30748, 31788, 31994, 31995, 33463, 36642, 42497, 42498, 42499, 42500.

\$5000 each—181, 182, 503, 874, 3620, 3623, 3625, 3847, 3848, 3849, 8606, 12236.

\$10,000 each—2812.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1868, CONSOLS.

\$500 each—98, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 1291, 1311, 1313, 1518, 1527, 1748.

\$1000 each—571, 1062, 1063, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 2828, 4286, 4287, 4771, 4772, 4777, 4846, 4847, 5558, 5559, 5560, 5561, 5868, 6159.

\$5000 each—1280, 1299.

\$10,000 each—203-209 inclusive, 225, 276, 276, 856, 857.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 5% FUNDED LOAN.

\$100 each—792, 2715, 2716, 2717, 3257, 3258.

\$500 each—1214, 1559, 1886, 4203.

\$1000 each—871, 3248, 4710, 4711, 4712, 4713, 5045, 5046, 5047, 5048, 5965, 5966, 6786, 6787, 7105, 7129, 7212, 7213, 8115, 8431, 8432, 8708, 8709, 8812, 9558, 9559, 9667, 9668, 11372, 11373, 17880, 17881, 18145.

\$10,000 each—13486-13495 inclusive, 18038, 18081.

\$50,000 each—165, 166, 643, 644, 645, 646, 737, 738.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 4 1/2% FUNDED LOAN.

\$50 each—144.

\$100 each—14388, 14389, 14390.

\$500 each—319, 680, 1570, 4846, 8301,

\$1000 each—3976, 3977, 3978, 7444, 121018.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1870, 4% FUNDED LOAN.

\$50 each—1425, 1426, 2390, 3074, 4611, 11895, 11925, 13228, 14296.

\$100 each—4542, 4543, 4557, 4765, 10139, 10140, 10141, 10142, 14259, 14260, 14789, 14790, 16512, 16513, 16514, 21438, 25280, 25973, 26786, 38732, 47857, 50340, 50966-50970 inclusive, 54583, 83867, 83868, 83869, 83870, 84742, 84743.

\$500 each—6658, 8286, 13249, 31469.

\$1000 each—9104, 11940, 11941, 11942, 11943, 16506, 22259, 29821-29834 inclusive, 34922, 35293, 38331, 41669, 43595.

\$10,000 each—1971-2000 inclusive.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868's.

\$5000 each—310.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1866's.

\$1000 each—1906.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1867's.

\$1000 each—713, 1229, 1230.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868's.

\$1000 each—2098, 4522, 4523.
\$5000 each—1465, 1823-1840 inclusive.
\$10,000 each—1864.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1869's.

\$5000 each—110, 111.

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

\$1000 each—26, 27, 28.

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

\$5000 each—38.

Any correspondence in relation to the above Bonds should be addressed to the Loan Division of this Office.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

Counterfeited United States Bonds.

	Letter.	DATE.	Captured
\$50 Series of 1864. Compound Interest Note....	C	July 15, 1866	April, 1866
\$50 Series of 1865. Compound Interest Note....	D	May 15, 1865	April, 1866
\$50 Series of 1865. 5-20 Note, Eagle Vignette..		July 15, 1865	April, 1866
\$100 Series of 1865. Compound Interest Note..	B	May 15, 1865	March 1866

A large number of Genuine printed impressions of the back of this note were stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington, by young Ned L—. Through him lead impressions were taken of both back and front of the same note. Electrotypes were made and great quantities put on the market. Ned was finally poisoned by the men that had used him, and died a sudden and painful death in Washington.

\$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.

\$1000 5-20 of 1862. Fourth series. One of the best specimens of counterfeiting work ever done. Engraved by William Overton, Sr., but not quite completed, yet so nearly and well done, that the impressions from it would have been very dangerous. Very fortunately the plate was captured November, 1867. It is believed no printing was ever done from it.

Washington, May 1, 1862
Nov. 1867

RAILROAD AND OTHER FORGED BONDS.

- \$200, \$500, \$1000** Allentown, Penna., School Bonds. Counterfeited.
- \$500** Greene County, State of New York, Bonds. Counterfeited. The counterfeits on the Greene county bonds were examined and pronounced undoubtedly genuine, by Frederiek Hill, Treasurer of Greene county, and Cashier of the Tanners' National Bank of Catskill, New York. The counterfeits are well engraved and printed, but the samples submitted to Treasurer Hill were half an inch shorter than the genuine.
- \$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 \$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 Company.

United States Secret Service Record.

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION,

OFFICE OF CHIEF, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1879.

JOHN S. DYE, Esq.,

1338 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir:—Enclosed please find "Form E" for the month of August, 1879.

Respectfully, JAMES J. BROOKS, Chief.

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

Summary of arrests, and Judicial Action in U. S. cases.
for Month ending August 31st, 1879.

These Reports will be continued in the February number, embracing September, 1879.

NAMES.	Where Arrested.	When Arrested.	ACTION IN CASE.
Samuel Hopper,	St. Paul, Minn.,	Aug. 1, '79	
John Booth,	Opdyke, Ill.	" 2, "	
William Bass,	New York,	" 2, "	
Eugene Fairchild,	Jefferson Co., Ill.,	" 3, "	
J. A. Haynes,	Linn Co., Kan.,	" 3, "	
James Bloomer,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	" 3, "	Plead guilty.
John P. Fisher,	" "	" 5, "	Aequitted.
Michael Barry,	" "	" 8, "	Ind., Tried, Jury disagreed.
Frank Elliott,	Zumbrota, Minn.,	" 9, "	
J. W. Blair,	Dundas, Minn.,	" 10, "	Discharged by U. S. Com.
Marion Blair,	" "	" 10, "	
Chas. Sheridan,	Covington, Ky.,	" 10, "	
Mike Connors,	Dayton, O.,	" 10, "	
Isaac B. Reynolds,	near Glennis Valley,	" 11, "	
William Bolinger,	Dayton, O., [Ind.,	" 11, "	
Frank H. Dibble,	Hartford, Conn.,	" 11, "	
Patrick Haley,	Indianapolis, Ind.,	" 12, "	
James Thompson,	Marysville Tp. Kan.,	" 13, "	
Allan Jolly,	Emlenton, Pa.,	" 14, "	
Dr. Thomas Finn,	Dallas, Texas.	" 16, "	
Chas. C. Scouller, alias Geo. W. Earl,	Milwaukee, Wis.,	" 16, "	
Rogina C. Scouller, alias Carrie Earl,	" "	" 16, "	
Mary Ann Watson, alias Mary An-	" "	" 16, "	
Thomas Doran, [derson,	Covington, Ky.,	" 17, "	
John Rily,	Indianapolis, Ind.,	" 18, "	
John W. Williams,	Anderson, Ind.,	" 19, "	
Geo. McIlhenny,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	" 20, "	
Walker Hammon,	Indianapolis, Ind.,	" 21, "	
Edgar Hill,	Port Huron, Mich.,	" 21, "	
William C Phelan,	Boston, Mass.,	" 21, "	
Bernard Windaw,	near Wentzville, Mo.,	" 21, "	
Hankey Theilen, alias Frank Meir,	" " "	" 21, "	
Wesley Hayes,	Lexington, Mich.,	" 23, "	
Calvin Fenton,	" "	" 26, "	
Geo. E. Beacroft,	Lakeport, Mich.,	" 26, "	
Alex'r White (Colored),	St. Louis, Mo.,	" 27, "	
Thos. McDonough,	Camp Skillman, N. J.,	" 28, "	
Fannie Jones (Colored),	Philadelphia, Pa.,	" 29, "	
Andrew Hausen,	" "	" 29, "	
Thos. McGee,	New York,	" 29, "	
Dennis Hickey,	" "	" 29, "	
Thos. McCarty,	" "	" 29, "	
Thos. Reagan,	" "	" 29, "	
George Dingman,	Alpena, Mich.,	" "	
John Hill,	" "	" "	
Edward Ryan,	New York,	" 29, "	

Were it not for the cordial co-operation extended by the local police officers to this Division, some districts of country would suffer seriously, for as we are at present situated we cannot locate and sustain agents in more than two-thirds of the States, while none of the Territories receive more than a casual visit from an officer of this Service.

The increase in this class of crime is attributed mainly to the cheapness of the material of which the coin is composed, and the facility with which it can be manufactured, fortunately, however, the attempt to circulate it usually brings detection, but not always punishment; for not infrequently the people in their capacity as jurors regard the offence as a venial one, and the culprit escapes, or being convicted he is early pardoned through the unwise interference of influential citizens.

By the action of Congress at its last regular session, the appropriation which sustains the operations of the Division; was reduced from \$100,000 to \$60,000, which had the effect of reducing the force of Operatives, and the compensation of the members remaining thereon. Said action has also diminished the resources from which we were accustomed to draw compensation to informers, and rewards for meritorious services rendered the Division by local police officers and citizens; these should have been increased rather than suffer a decrease.

The economy we are now compelled to practice amounts to parsimony, and injuriously affects the success of our operations. If the service is a necessary one, and deserving the confidence of the country its area of usefulness should be extended, and means given it for effectually protecting our citizens against the assaults of the counterfeiter.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed.]

JAMES J. BROOKS,
Chief.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

PROGRESS NORTH.

To the north of the United States, stretching from east to west, across the broadest parts of the American continent, and reaching from the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes to the North Pole, lies the vast and valuable territory of the Dominion of Canada.

The remarkable history of the Great American Republic, has somewhat diverted attention from the higher latitudes of the continent, but nevertheless, Canada possesses unbounded resources, a varied production, English institutions and an intelligent, energetic population; the Dominion shares fully in the progress of the age, and though entirely temperate, semi-arctic and boerian in climate, is exempt from the pauperizing rule of the condition of the nations of Europe and is destined to become the healthful, happy home of multiplying millions of free people.

Canada is already too much a commercial power, not to share in the effects of the great industrial depression and financial derangement, which for several years past has oppressed the civilized world. More than a year ago, DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, gave notice of an impending crisis in Canadian business, fully justified by the disaster which subsequently overtook the Consolidated Bank of Canada, the Exchange Bank of Canada, the Banque Ville Marie and the Mechanics' Bank of Montreal, all insolvent. The Banque D'Hoche-laga of Montreal, has been embarrassed through the embezzlement of some \$80,000 by Jean Salem Paquet, cashier, for which he is imprisoned. Although some of the stockholders are in favor of liquidation, the bank continues business.

The City and District Savings Bank of Montreal, involved in the troubles of the other banks, was subject to a very severe run, which

strain upon its resources it met however, with marked success, and stands to-day with increased confidence in its stability.

"In the case of the Consolidated Bank, indictments were laid before the Grand Jury at the Criminal term, charging the directors with making wilfully false statements of the affairs of the institution, and true bills were found. Sir Francis Hincks, the President, was put upon his trial, and a verdict of guilty was given against him. On a reserved case, however, the verdict was set aside by the unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals, even Mr. Justice Monk who presided at the trial in the first instance, concurring in the judgement, while still, however, expressing his doubts on the subject. The verdict in the first instance was undoubtedly due to the strong popular feeling that there must have been gross mismanagement in connection with the banks, and that a victim was absolutely necessary. The discussions which have arisen out of these proceedings have shown the necessity for important amendments in the Banking Act, which will probably be made during the approaching session of Parliament."

In October, 1879, DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR remarked concerning this accusation and conviction: "Events may yet demonstrate the integrity and accuracy of most of the bank officers of Montreal, but at present accusation is rife, and the long-honored Sir Francis Hincks, president of the Consolidated Bank of Canada, has been convicted on what may be technical grounds, before the Courts of the Dominion on charges of false reports, made to the Canadian Government as to the condition of the institutions under, his supposed to be, very able and worthy management. We heartily wish all concerned well out of their trouble, and feel confident justice and right will prevail in the event." Those familiar with banking operations on this continent, for many years past, and

all students of finance, will be gratified with a result which exonerates a man like Sir Francis Hincks.

Regarding the future prospects of Canada, during the era of prosperity now dawning upon all American interests, we quote the *Troquoise Times* which in an article on The Coteau Bridge, remarks:—"Few among us to-day can realize the extent to which our commerce is bound to expand during the next twenty-five years. The great lakes and their noble affluent, the St. Lawrence, are evidently destined to float a commerce which is now comparatively infantile. In spite of every obstacle the shortest and cheapest route to the sea will ultimately prevail, and whether by land or water, it is the Canadian route."

The interests of the American people are continental, and the United States is benefited by every step of Canadian progress. Not only the St. Lawrence, but all the rivers of the New World, will, within the next quarter of a century, be burdened and crowded with a commerce, such as the World has never seen—a trade, which pouring forth to the uttermost parts of the earth, shall scatter the teeming products of the Western Hemisphere, to the crowded lands of Europe and the East—a benefaction to the human race. To provide and regulate an international currency, adapted to the demands of such a business, is a problem which now taxes the minds of great statesmen and experts. To preserve the money of the people from imitation, degradation and corruption, is the office of this publication, a work which recommends it to all practical men and secures it a universal circulation, irrespective of the lines of States or the divisions of nationality.

Application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada to incorporate "The Ontario Farmers' Bank," capital \$1,000,000, with special powers.—*Vide The Gazette, Montreal, Jan. 19, 1880.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

DIXY'S LAND.

WAYS THAT ARE DARK AND "TRICKS" THAT ARE NOT VAIN, FOR WHICH THE SOUTHERNERS ARE PECULIAR—AW GONE BUT HONAH, BUT HONAH, SIR! PLANTATION GONE, NIGGARS GONE; ALL GONE BUT HONAH, SIR, HONAH, SIR!—THE STUMPING GROUND OF OLD HICKORY, DAVY CROCKETT, ANDY JOHNSON AND PARSON BROWNLOW—BANKING IN THE SOUTH—ANOTHER SAINTLY SAVINGS BANK CASHIER PUTS \$70,000 WHERE IT WILL DO THE MOST GOOD—THIRTEEN BURGLARIOUS BOYS CAUGHT THROUGH A QUEER HENRY CLAY FIFTY—LAWRENCE & CO. (?) VICTIMS—MINOR MENTION.

NASHVILLE TENN., Jan. 10, 1880.

JOHN S. DYE, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Since my last from Cincinnati, I have been "doing" the towns of the "cinnamon seeds and sandy bottom" regions of Dixy, and am at present in the Rocky city on the Hill, famous in history as the approximate home of some of the grandest names of modern times. In this city in the early days of its existence, "by the eternal" was a well-known expression and a never-failing harbinger of a desired result. When the recalcitrant prisoner defied the sheriff and his posse and Jackson left the Court House with the expression "by the eternal I'll arrest him," it was already done. The prisoner saw the fire in the old hero's eye and surrendered.

This, too, was the home of Davy Crockett, who, after heroically pushing civilization into the heart of the red-skin's stamping ground, serving his country honorably in Congress, and being feted in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, offered up his life for the independence of Texas. He died at his post in the fated Alamo, from whence not one of the noble band of patriots escaped the wholesale butchery.

The achievements of Andy Johnson and Parson Brownlow are still fresh in memory. But, while many noble and chivalrous men still have an abiding place in the south, it is a lamentable fact, that many drivers and have-beens, whose weather gage is wind, instead of mercury, give the impression to strangers of a degenerated race. This because they are always to the front and always blaring about what they have been, and what they are now, all gone, slaves gone, plantations gone, everything but honah, sir, but honah, sir! by G—, sir!

Nashville is a live business city, and a delightful place to live in, out side of

its hotels, which, with one exception, are the worst in the Union. In my peregrinations from the beleaguered Maine to Ute ridden Colorado, I thought I had struck the bed rock strata of queer hotels, but Nashville takes the delapidated linen off the shrubbery. Imagine colored waiters with dirty shirts and in their shirt sleeves, no neck ties or collars, just as though they had come in from the field, waiting on you, ugh! But the people are highly social and easily dealt with in business matters, even the bankers are disposed to talk, which to a man who has mingled as much with bankers of the north as I have seems something of a rarity. The bankers here are not so nervous or fidgety as they are in the north, and they are all the more stable for it. Impulsive men are more liable to err and less likely to discover the error in time than the men who think first and then act. But bankers are not as slow to act here, as they are in Baltimore and in some parts of Pennsylvania and Ohio, where they want a week to decide any trifling issue and at the end of the week are as far from a solution as at the start.

All things of a small nature with these people, are called "tricks." What we would call a "thing-um-bob" or a "what do-you-call-it," they call a trick, so then "tricks" are not vain, although it would be vain to try to find out what a trick is. It is something like a women's whet-stone and that the devil has never yet discovered, much less Dundreary.

The Nashville savings company, has a Henry Clay Fifty with a history. It was the means of bringing thirteen embryo-burglars to law in this way. The boys robbed a store and among the spoils was this Fifty. As soon as the bank opened in the morning one of the boys offered the bill for change. It was changed thoughtlessly, and the boy "skipped the gutter." During the day the cashier spotted the bill and remembered the boy of whom he got it. The boy was arrested and "peached" on the other boys, but the bank never recovered but sixteen out of the fifty dollars.

Another instance of ways that are dark has been going on in the courts for some time. A conductor named House, of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railway, had a ten dollar bill put on him by a man who a lady had heard remark that he was going to beat the conductor. The man was arrested, the guilty knowledge thus brought home to him, and found guilty. The case was appealed and the Supreme Court became satisfied that the bill was genuine and the prisoner was discharged; now he is going to sue the conductor for slander, etc.

How much better for every one to take

DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, and save all this trouble. Here is a case where all the bank experts in town, save one, swore that a genuine bill was a counterfeit and on their testimony the court convicted an innocent man.

The First National and Mechanic's National, of this city, have consolidated under the name of the First National Bank of Nashville.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Savings Bank of Louisville, of which J. H. Rohrer, aged seventy years, was cashier, discovered that there was a deficit of some \$67,000 in their cashier's account. The depositors, it is claimed will lose nothing. Mr. Rohrer, allow me to say, was one of those cashiers who are so zealous in the interests of the bank, that he would not spend three dollars of the bank's money for the DETECTOR. Need I say that this over-scrupulousness is often but the stop-thief game to divert attention from some enormous peculation, and to revivify confidence.

I find victims of the Lawrence & Co. swindle all over the country. One man, a grocer, in New Castle, Pa., I think will thank me for exposing their *modus operandi* last April. He was on the eve of sending them a remittance for investment, and asked my opinion about them. If business men must gamble in stocks they should do so only with the advice of their banker.

TRAINOR THE TRAVELLER.

The Three-cent Piece

AND

Smaller Coins.

New York journals complain of excessive numbers of "three-cent pieces." There have been coined \$1,281,850.20 silver and \$856,122.00 in nickel three-cent pieces. They are receivable at the post offices for stamps, envelopes, etc., and like the half-dollar, quarter and smaller coins redeemable at the Sub-Treasury, in sums of twenty dollars. The Sub-Treasury has hoarded a large amount of three-cent pieces, which will doubtless in due time be turned over as bullion to the Mint for re-coinage. In redeeming the three-cent pieces, the Sub-Treasury had to reject a large amount of counterfeits, some of the postmasters suffering loss in the process. There is a scarcity of cents and two-cent pieces for change, though the Mint during

the last eighteen months struck 17,996,500 cents in addition to 533,514,344 cents, and \$912,020.00 in two-cent pieces already issued, and is still coining cents as fast as is allowed by the heavy work on gold and silver shown by the Report we publish monthly on page 21 of this book. In his recent Annual Report H. C. Burchard, Director of the Mint recommends the discontinuance of the three-cent nickel piece and the issue of the two-cent bronze coin.

"Accidents in the Best of Families."

The Washington *Star* tells the singular story of a fifty dollar note on the National Broadway Bank of New York, that was received at the Treasury the other day, the back of which was printed on the plate of a hundred dollar bank note upside down. This was an unusual mistake. Sometimes it happens that a note gets the wrong back printed on it, but this is the first time where a wrong back upside down has been discovered. The note in question had passed all around, as it was considerably worn and no one had noticed the misprint.

The Flood Tide of Paper Money,

AND

Present Circulation.

"An answer to the inquiry of "how much money of all kinds we had in circulation when inflation was at its highest," and also "how many Treasury notes, may be found in the following table:—"

	June 30, 1865.	June 30, 1866.
State Bank Notes.....	\$142,919,638	\$19,996,163
National Bank Notes... 146,137,830		281,479,908
Demand Notes.....	472,603	272,102
Legal Tender Notes.....	432,687,966	400,619,206
Fractional Notes.....	25,005,829	27,070,877
Total Currency....	\$747,223,896	\$729,438,316
One and Two Year Notes	42,338,710	
Compound Interest Notes	193,756,980	159,012,370
All Paper Issues... \$983,318,686		\$801,904,680

When compound interest notes were outstanding, from 1864 to 1866, the paper issues were as stated.

Compound interest notes, however, were not properly money or currency, and the one and two year notes issued in 1863 and 1864 were also issued only for a temporary purpose, and under conditions which caused them to be quickly withdrawn from circulation. The amount of "money of all kinds" in use is greater now than it was in the years of greatest inflation, because an immense amount of gold and silver is now employed. According to the latest official report of the Controller of the Currency, the money now employed amounts to \$1,165,553,493, consisting of \$346,681,016 legal tenders, \$337,181,418 bank notes, and \$481,691,069 in gold and silver.

The Future of United States Bonds.

"What Shall the Harvest Be?"

There will mature in United States Bonds,

December 31, 1880, of the six per cents.	\$18,415,000
May 1, 1881, of the five per cents.....	508,440,350
June 30, 1881, of the six per cents.....	189,321,350
June 30, 1881, of the six per cents.....	75 000,000

Making a total of.....\$791,176,700

Will it not require excellent management to get this vast debt funded at 4 per cent.?

The view which the national banks take of the present prices of the 4 per cent bonds may be estimated from the fact that they recently held \$7,000,000 of the 10-40 bonds on which the interest ceased on the 21st of June, 1879. It was presumed that the banks would immediately buy 4 per cents and substitute for the 10-40s, but they have preferred to lose the interest on \$7,000,000 since June rather than pay the high price for 4 per cents.

The bill introduced by Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, Chairman in Congress of the Committee of Ways and Means, seeks to restrict the interest on the new issues of the U. S. Bonds to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per centum. Another bill, offered by Hon. Mr. Garfield and said to be approved by

Secretary Sherman, provides for the redemption of the maturing bonds in advance, by new 4 per centum. U. S. Bonds to be sold at the best obtainable premium, rapidly as may be. Here is a chance for statesmanship and financiering of the practical kind!

The Wall Street Game of See-saw.

Permanent Investments.

The break in the Stock market in the earlier part of December, 1879, involved outside operators who had invested in Wall Street, New York, speculation in a loss of about \$6,000,000. Corresponding amounts were lost elsewhere. The taste for gambling survives admonition and is not cured by bitter experience.

One of the oldest firms of brokers in Philadelphia have posted up over the principal desk a clipping from the *New York Post*, placed there a quarter of a century ago, which reads:—"That man that is not satisfied with legitimate business and the legal rate of interest for his money, but make haste to get rich by embarking in hazardous enterprises, is a dangerous man to the community.

Dan Rice, the Preaching Clown.

AND

HIS WAY OF REDEEMING COUNTERFEITS.

One of the most athletic, ambitious, audacious, brave, brilliant, bewildering, cool, courteous, courageous sons of genius of this century, is the famous showman Dan Rice; as able and well known as P. T. Barnum, only lacking the half of Barnum's luck, to have been a millionaire this minute. It is singular Dan does not publish his full biography, the countless episodes of his career as a peaceable circus clown whose fate it was to incontinently fight his way against all comers, successfully across the continent, would be rich reading.

He has been ruined more than

once financially, if reports are true; but came up smiling after every disaster, and with dauntless pluck, and infinite address, set himself again on the road to fortune and to fame. At the close of the war, Rice planned a southern route of travel for his circus; somehow the report had been circulated that the popular clown had commanded a body of colored troops in the Federal Army, and some of the southern bushwhackers swore they would shoot him on sight, and word was sent him to keep out of the Confederacy; to these well meant cautions, the circus manager merely returned answers in his posters; "I AM COMING!" He confronted his would be assassins at every turn, and actually made patrons and friends of them all, and kept his body free from lead. On one occasion a drunken patriot of the antique secesh type came to his ticket office and shot point blank at him with a rifle; the ball passed through Rice's clothes, "Oh! put that up," exclaimed the imperturbable funny man, "we are used to that sort of business here. Tickets! Tickets!" The bushwacker retired, swearing his intended victim "too brave a man to be shot."

Some years ago the well-known clown, remitted, in settlement of an account to the publisher of a paper in the West, a three-dollar bill which was returned with the brief remark: "This note is counterfeit, please send another." It was two months before he heard from Dan again, when he apologized for the delay, saying that he had been unable till now to find *another counterfeit three-dollar bill*, but he hoped the one now enclosed would suit, professing at the same time, his inability to discover what the objection was to the other which he thought as good a counterfeit as he ever saw. It must be admitted that Dan swept the board.

After various long continued adventures, our hero has at last as he affirms, become religious. Into his spiritual developments however he takes the smell of tan bark and the stable concomitants and sensational

reminiscences of the circus ring. Unused to such accessories of piety, brother Moody inclines to the opinion that Dan is not really converted. The ex-circus clown and manager uses letter headings on which a clown is gaudily pictured on a skeleton horse, and in red letters are the words "Dan Rice's New Departure--A Jump from the Ring to the Rostrum." We are not prepared to say true piety is inconsistent with an original style of letter head, lest we condemn our own *stationary*, much admired by business friends; but certainly aside from his peculiar way of redeeming counterfeits, Dan Rice has many admirable qualities favorable to success, and if his erratic genius can be tamed down to the ministry, we can only hope he may be as good and useful as he has been comical and entertaining.

THE VOLTAIC PENCIL.

There is at the present time scarcely a single branch of industry to which electricity is not lending its aid. Art, however, has thus far received but little benefit from this source, if we except the application of electricity to electro-metallurgy. We are pleased to learn, then, that an important discovery has just been made at Paris by M. Bellet, whose invention consists of a voltaic pencil, by the use of which designers and draughtsman will be enabled to dispense entirely with the aid of the engraver. The editors of *Electricite* state that they have examined beautiful proofs of lithographs and etchings obtained, without the use of the graver, by the effect of a voltaic arc produced at the point of an ordinary lead pencil. Encouraged by his success the inventor has taken out patents in various countries, and a company has been formed to carry out the process, which will soon be placed before the public. At present there are being prepared models of a series of apparatuses which will allow a y artist however ignorant of the misteries of electricity, to repro-

duce immediately, and without the aid of any artisan, the most delicate and complicated drawings; and this too, by a very simple process and at a very moderate price. By a slight modification of the system there may be produced: (1) Stencils analogous to those produced by the Edison pen; (2) lithographs; (3) etchings; (4) stereotypes for typographical work. The initiators of this discovery are confident that an entire revolution will take place in the process of illustrating papers by means of their electrography. This and other applications of science to art, are giving concern to experts, they indicate the certainty of the production soon of a new species of counterfeit bills of the most dangerous character.

CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

THE FINALE

From a report recently published by the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank, it appears that the total debts of that unfortunate undertaking amounted to more than twelve millions, nine millions and a half of which have been paid from realized assets and calls upon contributories in about equal proportions. The greater number of the latter are utterly ruined, but the liquidators expect, nevertheless, to make good the deficiency, and principally from assets in hand, so that the further calls upon still solvent shareholders will not, it is hoped, be very large.

On October 1st, 1879, five of the City of Glasgow Bank directors, convicted of uttering false abstracts of balance-sheets and sentenced on February 1st, to eight months' imprisonment, were released amid the hootings of a crowd. Their names are John Stewart, Robert Salmond, William Taylor, Henry Inglis and John Innis Wright. The other directors, Robert Sumner Stronach and Lewis Potter, convicted at the same time of fraud, theft and embezzle-

ment, have still ten months' imprisonment to serve.

Such an exceedingly light punishment for having fraudulently caused a disaster of such magnitude, seems a mockery of justice, and has created much bitterness of feeling among those whose financial ruin has been due the criminal mismanagement of the famous bank. At the same time it is well to remember that continued success would probably have made these ex-convicts as popular as they are now disreputable.

FAILURE OF THE THALER.

An important disclosure has been vouchsafed by the Bavarian Finance Minister to the Munich Chamber. The attempt of the German Government to restore silver thalers to circulation has failed, the old coin finding its way back to the bank as soon as it was reissued. This accounts for the altered intentions of the German Government respecting the adoption of a mixed standard. The increase of the silver coin proving impracticable, an additional thousand pounds weight of gold is to be issued in ten and twenty mark pieces.

RAILWAY FOR CLOSURES 1879.

MORE SALES THAN IN ANY PREVIOUS YEAR—A
TABULATED LIST OF THE ROADS SOLD.

From the Railway Age (Chicago), January 8th.

We hoped, a year ago, that the record for 1879 would show a decrease in the number of sales of railroads as well as in the amounts involved. The list for 1878 had shown a decrease in the number of sales from 1877, although the total amount involved had been swallowed by the enormous figures of the Erie, Chesapeake and Ohio, and some other important roads, so as to represent an aggregate of \$312,000,000, against \$199,000,000 in 1877. The year 1879, however, proves to have witnessed the winding up of more railway companies than any previous year, and more than twice as many as the record showed for 1876. The following is the list as fully as we can now give it. We must add, as usual, that later investigations may possibly show a few more sales, and that also absolute accuracy as to the capital represented is impossible—as, for instance, the interest unpaid on the bonds is very often not stated. In a few cases, where statements of the bonded debt and capital stock were refused or not attainable, we have given our own estimates:—

RAILWAYS SOLD UNDER FORECLOSURE DURING 1879.

Roads.	Miles.	Bond and Debt.	Capital Stock.
Atlantic & Gulf.....	350	\$5,898,000	\$4,475,000
Bradford & Foster Brook	6	25,000	---
Bucksport & Bangor....	18½	490,280	282,538
Cherokee.....	23	287,500	287,500
Chicago & Pacific.....	88	1,360,000	345,500
Chic. & Lake Hur. F. D.	66	1,540,000	1,500,000
Chic. & Lake Hur. W. D.	108	4,721,000	1,995,000
Chic. & L. H. in Ind....	58	1,800,000	1,684,000
Chic., Pekin & South-w.	94	1,263,000	826,000
Col., Was. & Cin. (N.G.)	18	180,000	150,000
Central of Long Island.	24	1,537,000	298,000
Chic., M. & W. (N. G.)	11	75,000	---
Cin., Wabash & Mich..	110	2,000,000	1,450,000
Cov., Col. & B.H. (N.G.)	26	300,000	500,000
Delaware Shore.....	20	200,000	200,000
Des. M., Wint. & So'th-w.	26	620,000	520,000
Eastern Shore.....	38	5,850,000	295,000
Florida Central.....	59	346,000	---
Ft. W. Jack. & Saginaw.	100	2,000,000	1,150,000
Gull, Colora. & Santa Fe.	60	600,000	300,000
Galena & S. Wis. (N.G.)	40	290,000	174,000
Georgetown.....	10	32,000	20,800
Ind., Bloom. & West Ext.	131	6,000,000	2,000,000
Indiana North & South.	13	157,000	180,000
Interna. & Gt. Northern.	519	16,132,000	5,500,000
Jack., Pen ac & Mobile.	150	4,000,000	6,000,000
Kan. City, Burl. & Sa. Fe.	32	720,000	600,000
Kansas Central (N. G.)	84	504,000	504,000
LaFay., Munc. & Bloom.	120	3,039,000	3,000,000
Lake View & Colamer..	10	100,000	---
Logport, Cr'ville & S. W.	93	2,000,000	1,500,000
L. Huron & S. W. (N.G.)	13	100,000	---
Lewisburg, Centro and Spruce Creek.....	43	1,888,000	277,900
Mo. River, Ft. Scott & Gulf.....	160	6,947,000	2,750,000
Montgomery & Eufaula	80	1,900,000	1,150,000
Manhattan & North-w'n	7	240,000	---
Mercer & Somerset....	22½	506,000	273,300
New York West Shore & Chicago.....	---	5,320,000	45,000
New Jersey Southern..	128	4,170,000	5,000,000
Newtown & Monroe....	17	---	85,000
N. Y. & Oswego Mid'l'd.	344	23,500,000	6,800,500
Pemberton & N. Y.....	18	525,000	350,000
Painesville & Youngs- town (N. G.).....	62	1,418,000	2,000,000
Paris & Danville.....	103	2,600,000	1,612,000
Penn. & Delaware.....	41½	1,622,000	900,000
Pittsburg, Newcastle & Lake Erie (N. G.)....	30	202,000	180,000
Peoria, Pekin & Jack- sonville.....	83	2,000,000	1,239,700
Ridgefield Park.....	12	600,000	200,000
Reading & Lehigh.....	42	1,754,000	200,000
Somerset & Mineral Pit.	9	145,000	6,300
St. Louis & South-east- ern, Tenn. Division...	37	1,000,000	2,000,000
St. Louis & South-east- ern, Kentucky, Div'n.	98	1,300,000	2,750,000
St. Paul & Pacific Br'ch.	77	3,675,000	1,468,000
Springf'd, Athol & N.E.	48½	871,000	817,000
South'n of Long Island.	68	3,191,000	291,600
St. Paul & Pacific, First Division.....	207	6,945,000	5,000,000
St. Paul & Pacific, Main Line.....	150	3,000,000	3,000,000
St. Paul & Pacific, St. Vincent Extension....	75	15,000,000	---
St. Louis, Keosauqua & St. Paul (N. G.).....	4	20,000	---
Solma & Gulf.....	40	640,000	1,000,000
Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy (N. G.).....	113	900,000	575,200
Titusv. & Petr. Cent.*..	---	200,000	---
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas.....	73	1,000,000	4,122,000
Warwick.....	9	384,000	39,200
Wilmington, Col. and Aug.....	189	5,250,000	300,000
Total, 65 roads.....	4,909	162,822,780	80,465,038
Total capital invested.....			\$243,288,810.

*Partly graded. No track laid.

It will be seen, therefore that at least 65 roads representing a nominal investment—beside a large amount of unpaid interest and debts which in many cases above are not included—of \$243,000,000 have been sold under foreclosure during 1879. About one-third of this represents capital stock which in most cases has been entirely wiped out by this process while the bonded debt has undergone a very severe scaling down. Large as is the number of these sales, however, the average amount involved is only about \$3,750,000 per road, against nearly \$6,500,000 in 1878, which indicates that it is mainly the smaller companies that have been passing through the fire of late. The following summary gives a comparative view of the annual work of foreclosure since 1876, the year when we commenced the compilation:

SUMMARY OF SALES UNDER FORECLOSURE.

Years	No. of Roads.	Mileage.	Capital Invested.
1876.....	30	3,846	\$217,848,000
1877.....	54	3,875	198,954,000
1878.....	48	3,902	311,631,000
1879.....	65	4,909	243,288,000
Total in 4 years.....	197	16,532	\$671,752,000

In the last four years, therefore, about one-fifth of the entire railway mileage and capital of the United States has been compelled to change ownership by forced sale. There is, however, a hopeful side to this gloomy picture of bankruptcy and ruin. This list of sales may be considered as almost the "clearing up shower" of the storm. During the year 1880 a considerable number of roads will be sold—notably the Atlantic and Great Western, representing about \$105,000,000 alone—but very few new foreclosures suits have been commenced, and the greatly improved conditions of business give reason to hope that railway investments will hereafter be reasonably remunerative. That the era of bankruptcy has passed is shown by the very small number of roads for which Receivers were appointed last year. We have been able to learn only of the following:

RECEIVERS APPOINTED DURING 1879.

Roads.	Mileage.	Capital Invested.
Bellair and St. Clairsville, (not graded).....	6	\$160,000
Cincinnati Eastern, (not graded).....	48	200,000
Denver & Rio Grande ".....	330	1,550,000
Milwaukee and Northern.....	129	4,215,000
Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy, (not graded).....	108	1,275,000
Willamette Valley.....	36	850,000
Total, six roads.....	657	\$22,200,000

A portion of this investment is estimated.

The remarkable decrease in the number of Receiverships is shown by the following table:

SUMMARY OF RECEIVERSHIPS APPOINTED

Years.	No. of Roads.	Mileage.	Capital Invested.
1876.....	42	6,662	\$467,000,000
1877.....	38	3,637	220,294,000
1878.....	27	2,320	92,385,000
1879.....	6	657	22,200,000
Total in four years.....	113	13,276	\$801,879,000

It is, therefore, evident that the occupation of the Receivers is well-nigh gone, with all its loss to the railways, and that a new era of prosperity has begun.

THE OPINION OF A BUSINESS JOURNAL.

From The New York Mercantile Review of December 20th, 1879.

“COUNTERFEIT MONEY

How Business Men May Guard Against Receiving It.

Some recent trials of noted counterfeiters have served to open the eyes of many business men to the danger they daily incur of loss through taking in counterfeit money unawares. Millions of dollars' worth of spurious notes and coin are in circulation, and everyone who is in the way of taking in money over the counter or at the desk is liable to be taken in by it unless they adopt some means of keeping posted as to what is good money and what is bad. We know of nothing that can be so beneficially consulted on this subject as the famous periodical known as “Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector,” which is published monthly at Philadelphia. Mr. John S. Dye, the celebrated treasury expert, being editor and proprietor.

This publication was established in 1850, and is the oldest of its kind, and, indeed, the only one of any note. It is in a manner a Government publication, being compiled with great care from Treasury records by the official assistance of the Chief of the Secret Service Division, United States Treasury. Its editor is the greatest living authority upon the matters treated of, and the work the standard reference in all the leading banks in the country. Its circulation is very large and extends all over the United States and Canada and amongst all bankers and brokers in Europe who handle American securities. The leading railroads of the country take regularly from 100 to 1000 copies per month for the use of their employees. Mr. Dye also furnishes complete lists of all stolen bonds, regarding which he is consulted frequently by the authorities.

At his office, No. 1338 Chestnut street, opposite United States Mint, he has a large number of autograph letters that he has received at various times from some of the most daring and successful counterfeiters in the world. The place is, indeed, a perfect museum of curiosities. There is a unique collection of old and new counterfeit coins and notes of this and other countries, it being Mr. Dye's custom to pay his subscribers the face value of all new counterfeits not noticed in the “Detector,” to date of its issue. No other private individual in the world has such a collection, and to no other are such sources of information open. Business men everywhere would do well to subscribe for the “Detector.” Its cost is only \$3 per annum, and it may save them that amount a hundred times over by putting them on their guard. By its aid anyone can tell which is a good note and which is a bad one.”

)For further information see page 3 of cover.)

THE GOVERNMENT BLUE BOOK.

PREFACE

AND

INTRODUCTION.

Ignorance of evil is the snare of innocence, the pitfall in the path of good intent. For want of knowledge the unthinking are deluded into vice, the well-meaning fall into crime, social disorders multiply and thousands sink to ruin in the hopeless depths of felonious degradation. Of some offences, "the least said the soonest mended," but the counterfeiter is a bandit against whose robberies, intelligence is the only safeguard. The welfare of the public, demands a complete exposure of the professional secrets of the lives of all the great counterfeiters, criminal engravers and plate printers, with full details of their operations and a complete account of all the plates for printing counterfeits made or worked by each of them. This and much other important information, the reader will find in the GOVERNMENT BLUE BOOK. This unique publication, being carefully compiled from official documents in the archives of the Secret Service Division of the United States Treasury Department, collated from other authentic records, and derived from the reminiscences of a celebrated Treasury Expert, of more than thirty years' experience, has all the character and value of a complete text-book to the money expert. That it should be of thrilling and romantic interest, as well as full of varied and instructive details, to the general reader, is inevitable from the character of the individuals whose extraordinary biographies are given and from the nature of the exciting circumstances naturally involved. While careful, for the sake of truth and the credit of human nature, to award to each of the offenders of whom he has written, whatever good traits and qualities they may personally have possessed, the author has not concealed the true nature of crime by specious phrase or morbid sentiment. True to the facts of history, these narratives of felonious adventure are moral beacon-lights along the coast of life, they show that indeed the way of the transgressor is hard and in his final dreary prison fate, give most effective warning of the wreck, ruin and despair, certain to all those, who, whatever their abilities, attempt in future to follow a similar career.

Counterfeiting is a crime as ancient as the use of money, a practice in vogue, for almost five thousand years and probably of pre-historic origin. Kings, Statesmen, Warriors and great Commercial magnates have been guilty of this offence, like other criminals of all ranks of social distinction or degradation. Governments have debased their own overrated currency, thus robbing the already swindled people. Statesmen as a matter of hostile or belligerent policy, have imitated the currency of nations rivals to their own and circulated the counterfeits freely, to the great loss of those they were anxious to injure. Mighty Conquerors have not hesitated to make counterfeit money the sinews of war, while venerable and vast Corporations have foisted upon the world immense sums in pretentious representative fraudulent currency, and great Merchants have not scorned to profit by similar practices. Of parties less distinguished, from the wealthy, able "capitalist" and "outside man," down; the artistic engraver, the plate printer, the wholesale dealer, the jobber, the peddler, the bundle carrier and the shover who passes the queer, all those celebrated in the calendar of crime, or even now engaged in filling the channels of trade with worthless stuff in the likeness of coin or notes, their name is Legion and the miracle of casting them completely out, has been above the faith of the men of a former age and is beyond the power of even the astute Operatives of the present generation. The great obstacle in the way of official success in the prevention of counterfeiting, is the unfortunate fact, that among the immense majority of the public counted honest and respectable, the average person is not only careless about ignorantly accepting counterfeit money, but more reprehensible still determined to pass the same away, whenever accidentally found in his possession! To such moral stolidity, apparently insensible to ethical distinctions, the sharp penalty of the law will be a proper and deserved application. Let the amateur and the professional shover of counterfeits, suffer a corresponding penalty, as they share a common guilt, and the sphere of felony will speedily be diminished. It is impossible, all who handle money should become competent Treasury Experts; really "good judges of money" are and must remain, fellows of rare achievements, but, for all that, any person of fair intelligence, may by reference to DYE'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, discriminate conclusively in every case, so being saved from loss themselves and from the temptation to inflict loss upon others.

Under the administration of Lord Castlereigh, the Government of England was accused of counterfeiting the *assignats* of the French Republic, and putting the false issue in circulation through paid agents, thus debauching the currency and breaking down the credit of France. The Continental money of the American Revolution it is said, was counterfeited by the same power, in the same manner, for the same purpose, with like results. The Great Napoleon Bonaparte is reported to have made use of counterfeit notes of the Bank of Austria, in Hungary and other parts of

Europe, where his purveyors and commissaries passed them in payment for horses and other military supplies; like cases are historical, but need not be mentioned in this article. As to the character of the counterfeit and the estimation in which he is held, the miscreant and wretch who seeks the life of his enemies by poisoning the wells and streams of water, is held in universal execration and horror as the most detestable of murderers. Money is the blood of business, the stream which feeds the veins of commerce, the motive-power of progress. The counterfeit vitiates the life-current of civilization, he is the nefarious assassin of credit and deservedly held to be of all public enemies and social parasites the most dangerous. The pursuits of the counterfeit, especially those of the capitalist, manager and engraver, demand uncommon talent, even genius, to secure success. He is not in general of brutal instincts, his occupation compels refined habits to a certain degree, and he seldom finds occasion for violence; his brain, his eye, his steady nerve, his almost preternatural acuteness, either of wit or of touch, these are his capital, and these he prostitutes to the service of crime in a wonderful style, pursuing his career even into the shadow of prison walls and seldom effecting a reformation though severely and repeatedly punished.

History shows that severe penalties have in all countries been powerless to prevent counterfeiting. In England during the earlier part of the eighteenth century, cruel torture, life-long imprisonment and even death, was inflicted upon false coiners, forgers and counterfeiters. By sentence of an English Court, Barbara Spence for "making a few shillings," was doomed to be burned; the authorities modified the order of the court, so that the woman was first strangled at the stake and then her body consumed. Brutal punishments of this kind were relied upon for some time, but the more severe the punishment, the greater the increase of crime. A more successful method of prevention was found at a later date. The peculiar character of the paper used and the artistic yet plain devices, printed in the most workman-like manner upon them, with the particular management of the bank regarding their circulation—no note being issued a second time—have made the imitation of Bank of England notes so difficult, that very few counterfeits of them have ever been manufactured. The Bank of France has not been quite so fortunate, and the bills of banks in the United States have been extensively counterfeited, as have the former issues of the United States Treasury Notes. The last series of these Treasury Notes are superior in design and finish, and almost free from imitation.

It is not complex and elaborate design, or the amount of ordinary engraving or combination of florid colors on a bill, which effectually checks the counterfeit; but the very best and most artistic work, in reasonable display, on special, distinctive paper. This, with proper management of the currency and frequent redemption with issues of clean bills, is all that can be done in this direction. At present, more is to be apprehended from the camera and the chemical laboratory, than from the pencil and burin of the engraver. To meet the exigencies of the future in this direction, will tax the unceasing vigilance of the officers of the Treasury; to the skill and fidelity of such men as Geo. W. Casilear of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, must be added the attainments of experts in chemistry, photography and kindred arts; the people must through a reliable periodical be constantly informed and enabled to discriminate; finally the penalties for counterfeiting, severe but not barbarous, must be made certain and unvarying. To this last named end the Secret Service Division of the United States Treasury Department, which under the superintendence of Chief James J. Brooks has been such a terror to evil doers, must be maintained in the highest state of efficiency. There is no room for false economy in this connection. By reference to statistics, we find that preachers cost the people of the United States about \$12,000,000 annually, criminals about \$40,000,000, lawyers about \$70,000,000, beside these vast amounts, the few thousands doled out to the Secret Service for its wide spread, varied and necessary work show as a contemptible pittance. In the faithful performance of their dangerous duties, many brave Secret Service Operatives have lost their lives or received painful disabling wounds, in all such cases, a liberal and certain pension should be allowed.

On the pages of the Government Blue Book, the reader will find original views of the great government edifices, the Federal Capitol, the Treasury Building and that erected for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, all photographed as they stand in Washington D. C. by official artists and engraved especially for this work. In addition, there is presented a fine view of the United States Mint at Philadelphia. In the Capitol originate the laws which govern the Treasury. From the Treasury Building issue the immense disbursements of the Nation and the orders of Hon. John Sherman the Secretary, which regulate the vast multiform and successful financial operations of the Republic of the United States. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing supplies the Treasury and Banks with bills and notes, while the Mint at Philadelphia coins most of the gold, silver and other coins circulated in the country. Devoted as these structures are to such distinguished practical uses, illustrations of them form a fitting embellishment to the pages of this volume dedicated to the honor of the law and the cause of popular education in that which pertains to the important and necessary matter of honest money.—That every reader of the book may have of this last a convenient share, with the intelligence to know its character and wisdom to make good use of every dollar, is to all the respectful wish of the author.

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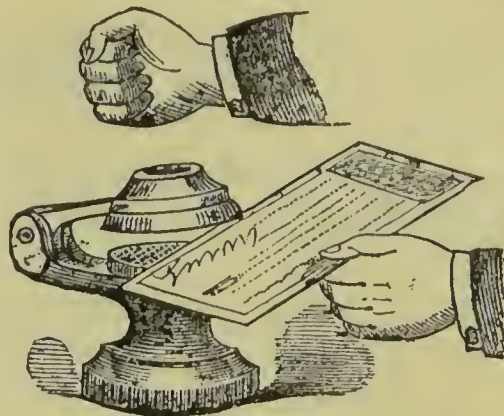
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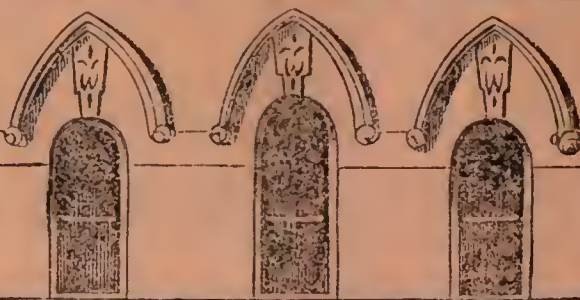
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