PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities, Gold, Silver, And Coupons,
Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

ALL SERIES 7 3-10 BONDS
Converted into 5-20's, 1865,
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
Bankers,
Cor. Fourth & Wood Streets.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.
Having made special arrangements with Jay Cooke & Co., our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into 5-20's of 1865.
Bonds on Hand for Delivery.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Bankers,
CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED INTO
5-20 BONDS, 1865,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
Stocks bought and sold on commission in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.
ROBINSON BROS.,
No. 75 FOURTH STREET.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 140¾; Eighty-one bonds, 106½; Five Twenties, 1862, 111¾; Five Twenties, 1864, 109¼; Five Twenties, 1865, 109¼; ditto new, 106; Seven Thirties, 107⅝@107⅞; Ten Forties, 104; Stocks—Erie Railroad, 73¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 87¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 98¼; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 79½; Chicago and Northwestern common, 49¾; Chicago and Milwaukee, 70½; Fort Wayne Railroad, 103½; Michigan Southern Railroad, 89¾; New York Central, 194½; Hudson River, 161½.

Quoted quotations received by James T. Brady:

U. S. Sixes, 1881	110½
" 5-20s, 1867	111¾
" " 1864	109½
" " 1865	109½
" " 1867	109½
" 10-40s	102
Coupons	108
August 7-30s	105½
June 7-30s	105½
July 7-30s	105½
Dec. Compounds, 1864	140
Gold	140
Silver	134

—The following stocks were sold Tuesday evening, July 16th, on second floor of Commercial Saleroom, 74 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Allegheny National Bank	85.00
Lawrenceville Savings Bank	97.00

—The fact that some of the National banks propose to borrow money at 4 per cent. by paying the interest to depositors, attracts attention, as hitherto it has been the practice for banks to loan money and not to borrow it. The Chicago *Times*, in commenting upon this practice, says:

"This matter of paying interests on deposits is one of the loose customs into which some of our banks are falling, and the public have a right interest in correcting such a custom, which endangers the safety of the banks and plunges them into wild speculation with the money on which they are made custodians. The intimation of the *Herald* that it is a custom into which other banks will be forced to fall, shows the dangerous tendencies of countenancing such a custom. It 'cannot be popular with depositors,' is a matter over which nobody cares, unless for a mere trifling consideration, they will lend their money to an association of stockgold or produce gamblers, instead of depositing it with safe and legitimate institutions."

The movement made by the New York Park Bank, limiting the payment of interest on deposits to 2 per cent., it is stated, will probably be followed by the other banks of that city, and we may soon expect to see the paying of interest on deposits entirely discontinued. At no distant day, instead of the payment of interest inviting deposits, with an evidence of insecurity, have the effect of driving the depositors away.

—The immediate cause of the trouble suddenly sprung upon the stock market of New York on Friday was as we have heretofore stated a rumor of National bank suspensions, particularly that of a large institution on Broadway. *Financial Chronicle* says it was speedily contradicted. It took its origin from the fact that the president of the bank is said to be a special partner in one of the dry goods firms reported at present in difficulties. The bank itself, however, is conservative and strong.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 15th says: Not a few of our readers will retain pleased to know that the members of the firm of Henrys, Smith & Co., including the well-known firm of Henrys, Smith & Townsend have been released from personal liability by all of their creditors. The estate, we learn, has already paid six dividends of ten per cent. each, which will be further continued as fast as the assets can be realized."

—Every right thinking man, having regard for the credit and reputation of the country, will be glad to learn that the committee appointed by Secretary Boutwell, to count the funds in the vaults of the Treasury Department, have completed their investigations, and the result of the count shows a few dollars in the Treasury over the amount that the books call for. The amount of National funds which has passed through the Treasury boards since March, 1861, is about $14,000,000,000. The committee state in their report that the Secretary "We found in money on hand at the close of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June last, to three in every particular with the balance shown on the accounts. The cash at that time was 18,350 cts 17."

—That there are a very great number of houses and stores to let in this city at the present time is easily seen by any one who takes the trouble to look around, as the many vacant lots in most of the large cities prove neither here nor elsewhere, do we hear that the places which are vacant, and many of which have remained vacant for months, are being offered at much reduced rates as would be befitting the present times. Agents and owners hold on to the high prices of last year, though there is no prospect of their being realized for this year, at all events. It would seem to be not unwise, at least for those who have no immediate necessities, to invest their unoccupied houses on favorable terms, than somewhat in their present shape.—*Philo. Ledger.*

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

The supply of cattle was more than double that of last week, reaching about 600 head, but the market, notwithstanding, was a good one, and there were some left over unsold. There were but comparatively few good cattle in market, and, as a consequence, the best retailing grades sold readily at full prices, while common and inferior, if anything, ruled a fraction lower; the former sold at from 8@8½c, and the latter at 4½@6—stockers may be quoted at from 6@6½c. There were but few eastern buyers in attendance, but the butchers, not being able to get what they wanted last week, owing to the very meagre supply, bought pretty freely this week, and about all the Cattle offered suitable for slaughtering were the offered suitable for slaughtering were picked up by this class of buyers, and, that, too, at full prices.

SHEEP.

The supply of Sheep and Lambs was large this week and considerably in excess of the demand, and the market was a very hard one for the drovers. Compared with last week, prices have still further declined, the best retailing Sheep selling at from 5@5¾c and good at 4@5½. E. Whittlesey sold "Boss" Ackley a small bunch of extra Western Reserve Sheep, averaging 101 pounds, at 5½c. Lambs, also, were plenty and dull, and, if anything, a shade lower, ranging from 12@8 per head—John H. Glass sold a small lot of extra at $4—an extreme price, and cannot be taken as a criterion of the market.

HOGS

The demand for this class of stock continues very light, though the market is steady, and prices are well maintained, ranging from 7@7¼c in a retail way, for fair to prime heavy averages.

REPORTED SALES OF CATTLE.

Glass & Lafferty sold 27 head for Holmes & Pfl fer, at 6@7.10; 41 head cows and steers for Charles Freech, at 6; 20 head steers, stags and cows for Tatum, at 5½@6¼c; also 10 head common cows at 5. E. Whittlesey sold 14 head of good Western Reserve Cattle, averaging 1250, at 7½. S. Hudson sold John Kerwin 25 head of big, fat, rough Green Co. (Penna.) Cattle at 7¾—and John after working hard himself and assisted by several of his friends, succeeded in retailing them out again, though he suffered a small loss in the end. R. M. Funk sold Rothschilds & Byers 18 head of good Ohio cattle at 7¾. McAllister sold McCurray 20 head of fairish cattle at 6@. Shomaker sold Marks & Townsend a car load—f. fairish Ohio cattle at 8@8¼c. Rotchilds & Byer sold 46 head at 8½@8¾. Verner 40 head at 4½@7. Katz & Bro. 29 head at 6½c. Marks & Trautman 108 head at 8½@8¾. Myers & Needy 16 head to A. Ashley; 16 head to Greenwald & Kahn, and 16 retailed 41 head at 6@8¾. Greenwald & Kahn retailed 68 head; Kraus & Haas 37; L. Rothschilds 21—did not get prices.

New York Dry Goods Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, July 16—The market remains quiet for most kinds of textile fabrics, and quiet for most kinds of textile fabrics, and quotations are quite firm, as 18 for bolders generally are quite firm, as 18 for bolders generally and Irish Lead Sheetings; 17 for Lawrence C; 17 for Sark A; 16½ Augusta and Mount Mord; 15½ Bates and Lonsdale; 11¾ for Amoskeag, Naumkeag and Lodi; 11¾ for Nanukeag; 14 for Satteen. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 16½; Wiuthrop, 11½; Wankeag and Pequot, 11½; Glenlyn 11½; Wankeag and Pequot, 11½; Glenlyn 11½ for Masonville. Paper Cambrics—13½ for 88 & 80's; 14@15 for Hamprics—13½@16 for 88 & 80's; 14@15 for Hamprics—13½@16 for 88 & 80's; 14@15 for Hamprics—13½@16