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Having made special arrangements with Jay Cooke & Co., correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into Law or 1865.

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ROBINSON BROS.,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 26, 1867.

The New York stock quotations today, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 14½; Eighty-one bonds, 111½; Five Twenties, 1862, 111¾; Five Twenties, 1864 108¾; Five Twenties, 1865, 110¾; 5-20's, Consols, 108¼; Seven Thirties, 107¾; Ten Forties, 103¾. Stocks—Erie Railroad, 69¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 63¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 105¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 85¾; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 83¾; Fort Wayne Railroad, 104¾; Michigan Southern Railroad, 80¾; New York Central, 156; Reading, 101¼; Western Union Telegraph Co., 43¾. Mining shares—Corydon, 1,50; Gregory, 5,00; Quartz Hill, 1,05; Smith & Parmalee, 5,40; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 29¾.

Gold opened at 140¾ but soon advanced to 140¾@141 strong. Cash gold easier, but the stock in the market is small; but, besides the demand for gold for duties, there is no inquiry for specie. The Government is selling its daily receipts. Government securities were strong at the opening of the market, but declined from ¼ to ¼ per cent. as the day advanced. Dealings in Governments are very light, and brokers try to sell as fast they buy, fearing another heavy decline at any moment. Railroad shares opened strong, but declined under a pressure to realize, though there are no signs of a break in the market, and slipe operators try to show much confidence in a prospective rise. Mining shares are unchanged.

Closing New York quotations received by JAMES T. Brady & Co.:

U. S. Sixes, 1881	111¾
" 5-20s, 1865	110¾
" " 1867	109¾
" " 1868	110¾
" 10-40s	104¾
" Consols	108¼
August 7-30s	107¾
June 7-30s	107¾
July 7-30s	107¾
Dec. Compounds, 1864	111¾
Gold	140¾
Silver	133¾

—In noticing the active popular demand in Germany for United States securities, Rev. Dr. Bellows, now in Europe, writes to the *Liberal Christian*, as follows:

American Government stocks are in large and increasing demand in Germany, and they are purchased not on speculation but for investment. The area over which they are popularly spending is already very large. Orders come in to the Frankfort Bourse every day, not only from all parts of Germany and Switzerland, but from Austria, Hungary, and even Moldavia. In short, they seem the favorite investment at this time. The general estimate of the Frankfort bankers of the amount of these stocks now held on the continent, is not less than five hundred millions. So scarce are they that a demand for two hundred thousand a day would raise the market price of them. Probably if they should rise to 80 per cent. some would be sent back to America. The action of them is pretty accurately known by the number of coupons sent to Frankfort, the reserved centre of American securities for collection.

—On the efforts making to obtain a further issue of currency, and thereby defer indefinitely the hope of resuming specie payment, a New York paper has the following observations:

"It is said that a movement will be made by parties now organizing for this purpose, with the object of securing a further inflation of the currency at the early session of Congress. The vast has been expended for congressional votes, and promises of many have been obtained, though the representation that a sufficiently monetary market is needed to enable the western producers to sell their crops to advantage. This is a shrewd sophistry, and will take in many who have no skill in financial problems, and who only look for the first effect of any ostensible remedy. If it be proposed to any sensible man that he should solid himself by the strap of his boots, or lengthen a rope by cutting off a piece from one end to splice on the other, he would see the fallacy of the principle involved. Put when he is asked to dilute the currency so as to make more of it, and thus increase the quantity he is to receive for his products, he often fails to see that his gain, at the best, can be only nominal, and his resulting losses certain when the collapse comes. Many, even of those who admit that inflation is a loss to the whole community, will argue that it must help a man who is in debt, as it enables him to discharge the obligations with a smaller portion of his earnings. If this were all the inflation would be labor for nothing, but it might be true; but there are none so situated as to be relieved from the reacting effects of such a measure, and none but the very reckless would desire it. Inflation is to be quickly felt on the length and breadth of its operations. All producers, including those who are engaged in any kind of toil, must suffer from the inflation. Every dollar wasted under it is an extra tax on their labor, and they cannot by any ingenuity escape the burden."

—A Boston exchange says: "The Calumet, the Pewabic and the South Pewabic copper mines have lately made additional calls for aid—the first for five and the two others each for three dollars per share on twenty thousand shares. Seventeen of the Lake Superior copper mines have this year levied assessments amounting in all to $1,600,000, and the most of this large sum has come out of the pockets of Bostonians. A majority of the mines assessed are owned by Boston men, and they have their stockholders but cases, while others have once so repeatedly since January. Every share of copper is selling at $25@$30 against the average of the last year. The unprofitable nature of mining operations have compelled some of the most productive companies to largely reduce the number of their employees.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, August 24.—The wool market exhibits no new feature; though not quite so demoralized as at some points upon the seaboard. It is still lacking in tone and strength, and buyers continue to hold the advantage. The ruling policy prevails with the majority of holders, especially with such as are carrying stocks too heavy for their pecuniary power of sustaining. But not a few of them, on the other hand, have put down their foot and set their faces firmly against any further attempt to reduce prices.

Clothers who are easy in their pockets, and not in need of immediate remittances, are beginning to grow restive under the sacrifices imposed by pressing their stocks upon a reluctant market. They are not buying, and shipping any more wool owing to relatively high rates in the country, and prefer holding what they have, till it is actually wanted for consumption, when there will be a chance for them to get out whole. In demanding such a conservative change of policy, they have the co-operation of most of our commission merchants, who justly consider it for their own interest to protect the wool buyer and consignor to the utmost of their ability.

Manufacturers are still the main prop of the market, and they are holding firmly to the prices of their products, and refusing to make any concessions to the wool buyer. Manufacturers are not in a position to be the victims of their ability.

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