

575 (a)

65  
Hôtel de By-Land  
In Constantinople  
1. March 1876

Dear Doctor Schlemmer,

I take the first  
opportunity to thank you for  
the copy of your most interes-  
ting "Rapport sur les fouilles  
de Troie," which reached me  
a few days since. I commenced  
reading it at once & I assure  
you that until I finished the  
"introduction" I could not put  
it down. I am sorry that  
I did not examine your  
collection at Athens after,  
rather than before, reading

575 (8)

Command me at any time.

Believe me  
Sincerely yours,

Chas. K. Tuckerman

your descriptive paper, but  
I hope some day to be  
able to revisit Athens &  
then in that case ask  
the favour to look over the  
objects again with particular  
attention.

I hope to hear soon that  
our difficulties are removed  
in the way of a firm & that  
you are at work again, disentan-  
gling the shades, — for are not  
these delusive ventanous shades? —  
of old Diana's Caprine.

If I can be of the least  
use to you we pray

1876

Chas. K. Tuckerman.

Carroll 1 March

R 3 Ho

Москва 1 Марта 1876

509 (α)

66

Милый возлюбленный папа!

Только что получил твое любезное письмо Твое отъ 29 Февр. слышу Тебе неслыханно отвекать. Мне крайне прискорбно, любезный папа, слышать, что Ты думаешь, будто-бы я Тебе пишу въ молитвешках. Заверяю Тебя кешето, что все писанное было ни больше ни меньше как истинным отголоском моей любви къ Тебѣ. Неужели же Ты думаешь, что если я Тебѣ писалъ про пользу принесенную наукой Твоими вычислениями, то я въ души думаю противное? Въ годъ не листили же Тебѣ ни слова, которые въ журналахъ описывались о Тебѣ съ похвалою и уваженіемъ. Напротивъ того они говорили исключительно правду и въ души саркастично

1876

Срочное Уведомление

Москва 1 Марта

77 14 Апр

и купившие вали моего самого, кто  
и писали. Почему же в таком  
случае, если посторонние люди  
могли проникнуть уваренный  
к Тебе. ~~Мой~~ думаю, кто-то  
сним Твой мой пытаю к  
Тебе, как к своему любимому  
о тебе еще кажда болем  
уварен. Это же касается моего  
милки и убожен, то опять  
таки, мобунай чаша; я отсюда  
никогда не старался ур лесни  
Тебе вокариване убожене  
прошивное моему, которая у  
меня есть и если в посты не  
милки моему я воссоздать убожене,  
вполне согласен с Твоими,  
то это никак не ур лесни Тебе,  
а оне полн ишея случаемо сии,  
в силу которая мой личная  
убожене вполне согласен с  
Твоими. Притом же ур <sup>висте</sup> пред  
будущий мой писем Мой лесно  
у мой убожене, кто я вель мой

убожене и мои не воссоздавал  
Тебе с наибольшей открытостью  
и хотя мне бывало не приятно  
милки иногда несогласие с Твоими  
убожене, но я тем не менее  
никогда не срывал его от Тебя  
и всегда открыто воссоздавал.  
Над тем, кто носил всего сарафанного  
Мой лесно убожене, мобунай чаша  
кто я никогда не урвинил ур  
Тобю в таком кнуска моему  
как в лести.

Весьма приятно мне слышать,  
кто оло Твое относительно  
фирма Блужиня к концу и кто  
офицает Благодать моему результату.  
Очень благодарю Тебя за Твой  
подарок. Заинтересован  
Тебе всего наилучшего желаю  
Многочисленны Тебе сии  
Е. Ш. Ш. Ш.

Въ наиболее свободное время  
нашему Тебе Благодать моему

1876

L. Carti

Però 1. Marzo

R. 3. Gio.

Costantinopoli, li 1. Marzo  
1876. 67

7 (α)

Gentilissimo Signore

Mi giuncano la sua  
corrispondenza del 22. Febbraio  
ed il suo libro sugli  
scavi di Troja. L'apicuro  
in poche cose potevano  
rinunciarmi tanto grate, quanto  
questa distinguimi da parte  
d'una persona di benemerita  
della storia, della poesia,  
dell'arte, ed il mio incontro

7(8)

con lei ed il prezioso  
dono saranno me delle  
più preziose ricordanze  
del mio soggiorno in Oriente.  
Dio voglia che possa  
contribuire per quel poco  
che da me dipende al  
compimento dell'impresa  
da lei sì generosamente  
e con tanto amore intrapresa.  
Disponga pure di me  
ogniquando creda che

le possa essere di qualche  
utilità. E quando mi  
verrà fatto di vedere il  
S. Gargiulo gli darò  
le stesse spiegazioni,  
e sempre mi crederà  
quel mi professo colle  
più distinte considerazioni

Il suo devoto servitore  
L. Corti

1876

R. Kograpchos

Const & Mars

A. G. M.

594(a)

ἐν Περὰ ἐν 2 Μαρτίου 76. 68

Περὶ τῆς ἀπορίας ἐξ ἑκείνης ἀνερ,

Ἐὐχαριστῶ ὑμῶν ἀπὸ καρδίας  
 διὰ τὴν ἀποστολὴν τοῦ ἀγιογράφου ἑυχρησ-  
 τώτατος ἐστί, τοῦ ὁποῦτος ἀναγνώσει  
 μ' ἐναρξάντα νὰ διαπραγματεύσῃ ὑμῶν ἰδιωτικῶς  
 οὐ μόνον διὰ τὴν ἐπιμελέειαν, ἀλλὰ ὅπως  
 ἄριστον ἐστὶ τῆς ἐπιμελέειας ἀρχαιοχρονίας,  
 καὶ ὡς ἀπορῶ ἐπὶ αὐτῶν ἔχοντες ἀντιλήψεις  
 οἱ ἐπιμετέοντες, ἀλλὰ ἡ διὰ τὸ ἀντι-  
 στήριξαι τὴν ἐπιμελέειαν κατὰ τὴν  
 ἐπιμελέειαν ἐπιμελέειαν, καὶ ὡς τοσοῦτος  
 συσχετισμὸς ἔχει νὰ καταβαλεῖται ὅσον  
 διὰ τὴν ἐπιμελέειαν διακοσμοῦ, ἡ ὅπως δια-  
 μορίου ἐπιμελέειας ἐστὶν καταπορεύσει ἡ  
 ἀναδοχὴν γρηγορομαθῆς ἀρίστου ἡ ὅπως  
 νῶν ἀρχαιοχρονίας. Τοιοῦτοι νῶν ἔρχονται  
 ἐπιμελέειαν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐπιμελέειαν ὡς περὶ τὴν ἐπιμελέειαν,  
 οὐ μόνον ἐπὶ τὴν ἐπιμελέειαν τῆς ἐπιμελέειαν

αγαθὰ ἢ κακὰ ἔργα τοῦ ἔθους ἢ τῶν ἀνθρώπων  
καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἁμαρτιῶν καὶ ἁμαρτιῶν  
ἐπιθυμίας ἢ ἐπιθυμίας ἁμαρτιῶν καὶ ἁμαρτιῶν  
ἐπιθυμίας ἁμαρτιῶν καὶ ἁμαρτιῶν

Ὁ Θεὸς τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν τοῦ φησὶ  
ἐπιθυμίας καὶ ἐπιθυμίας τοῦ φησὶ  
καὶ ἐπιθυμίας καὶ ἐπιθυμίας τοῦ φησὶ

Ὁ Θεὸς τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν φησὶ, καὶ φησὶ  
καὶ φησὶ τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν φησὶ, καὶ φησὶ

Ὁ Θεὸς τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν φησὶ, καὶ φησὶ  
καὶ φησὶ τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν φησὶ, καὶ φησὶ  
καὶ φησὶ τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν φησὶ, καὶ φησὶ  
καὶ φησὶ τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν φησὶ, καὶ φησὶ

338 (a)

69

H. B. M<sup>rs</sup> Consulats,  
Chr Piræda, Athens.

March 3<sup>d</sup> 1876.

My dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge  
receipt of yours of the 2<sup>d</sup> instant  
+ a box addressed C. T. N. Schil,  
in conformity with your instructions,  
I shall hold at Mr Nestor's  
disposal.

Very faithfully yours  
C. B. Melin

Dr. W. Schliemann

κ - κ - κ -

Athens

338 (b)

1876

Chs Merlin

Athens 3 March

R. G. L.

472 (a)

London 3 March 1876

70

H. Schliemann Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Athens

Dear Sir.

Confirming our last letter dated  
24 Feb, we are in receipt of yours of  
the same date, contents of which had  
our best attention. — You open a credit  
with us for £ 25. — in favour of Mr.  
John Murray, of which we take note, also  
of your draft on us, for:

£ 100. — at sight of Dendopoulos, to  
your debit.

Enclosed, please find Note of  
encashment of Sundry American coupons,  
amounting to:

£ 194.10. — due 22 Feb. to your credit.

We remain, dear Sir, yours truly

Wm. Child

472 (6)

1876

J. Henry Schröder & Co  
London 3 March

R 26<sup>th</sup>

R 25<sup>th</sup>

Henry Schliemann Esq

6<sup>th</sup>

By encashment in New York of		
17	Galena Chicago Union RR Coupons	\$ 595 "
14	New Jersey Central " "	\$ 490 "
		<hr/>
		\$ 1085 "
	less 1/2% com <sup>n</sup> in N.Y.	" 5 1/2 "
		<hr/>
		\$ 1079 58 "
	@ 113% gold	\$ 955 38 "
Remitted @ 60% on Messrs Dickinson & Co @ 48 1/2		
	per 24 <sup>th</sup> April	\$ 196 15 9 "
	62 days Interest @ 4%	" 1 6 9 "
	per 22 <sup>nd</sup> Feb <sup>y</sup>	\$ 195 9 "
Insurance to New York registration fees postages stamps & duties		" 19 "
	per 22 <sup>nd</sup> Feb <sup>y</sup>	\$ 194 10 "

To  
London 26<sup>th</sup> February 1876.  
Henry Throder of

138 (c)

pour octobre prochain. Il faut une  
attention à une partie au Diminution de  
l'au par au moins sur la base -

Le Commerce Parisien & les affaires.

Il ne vous pas aussi bien que vous le pensez.  
Il y a des boutiques à louer & fermées dans  
toutes les rues. Cependant, les loyers des  
appartements ont un peu épris; mais il  
n'en est pas de même des loyers des  
d'anciens & des magasins.

Le prix général de vos maisons.

Il aurait été ce que j'avais annoncé, si  
les travaux immenses que vous avez ordonnés  
vous même en 1875 n'avaient été obligatoires  
dans chacune de vos maisons.

J'espère que vous serez plus  
heureux cette année.

État des Locations & Recapitulations.

Je vous remets sous ce pli les états des Locations  
de vos 4 maisons au 1<sup>er</sup> Janvier & les Recapitulations.

Et veuillez agréer, Monsieur, la nouvelle  
assurance de mon entier dévouement.

P. Beaurain

P. BEURAIN

RECEVEUR DE RENTES  
SUCC<sup>R</sup> DE M<sup>R</sup> DESTIGNY

Rue de la Chaussée-d'Antin, 25

PARIS

138 (a)

71

Paris 3 Mars 1876.

à Monsieur H. Sphéma, à Athènes (Grèce)

Monsieur,

Je me empresse de répondre à votre lettre du  
19 Février dernier:

Casier. Le casier vous appartient bien. Il vaut  
8 à 10 francs. Il a dû coûter 15 francs environ.  
Gazette des Beaux arts. Vous avez dû recevoir le N<sup>o</sup> de  
Février. Je vous envoie celui de mars.

Moniteur Universel. Je vous demande s'il y a eu de  
nombreux articles de Maxime du Camp. Et de votre  
oeuvre.

M. Lermont. Le Le voici selon vos ordres.

M. Tegner. Les honoraires sont dus. Je vous  
les envoie sous ce pli. Je vous les paye -  
Société de Géographie. Je fais le même

de votre abonnement. Vous m'avez dit, dans votre  
lettre du 2<sup>d</sup> décembre, de ne plus payer votre cotisation  
de la gruyère, qu'il en était le même de l'abonnement.  
Locataires en Audruet & rue de l'Éclair.

Je vous ai données vos instructions précises  
aux deux Concierges; et j'en prends comme note  
ce qui me concerne.

### Les Entrepreneurs.

Il n'y a plus été changé, sauf deux que je  
vais prier M. Praserenna de ne plus employer.

Quant à Chombourg, il ne veut plus faire  
les Chambres pour le même prix. Monsieur Praserenna  
a eu des difficultés avec lui & il a pris un autre  
peintre dont les prix sont très modérés.

### 5 Boulevard St. Michel.

Déjà, je pense avoir eu l'honneur de vous  
expliquer que les gages du concierge sont  
de 200 fr. pour le trimestre de Janvier & de 200 fr.  
pour celui d'Avril & cela depuis que vous  
êtes propriétaire de la maison. Il n'y a pas  
d'autres; en conséquence j'en fais pas de certificats.

La chambre du 1<sup>er</sup> étage est comprise  
dans la location Rivet qui a coûté une  
chambre n<sup>o</sup> 2 comprise dans la location

Chauffe au 4<sup>e</sup> Et à droite aura augmenté de  
De 100 fr. J'ai dû vous en informer.

C'est par économie que les 2 espèces d'eau  
sont employées; celle de l'ourcq ne monte pas  
par aucun étage et dans même Choe.

Les locataires qui ont pris l'eau aux étages  
la paie. La cotisation pour chacun est comprise  
dans le loyer total que vous voyez figuré  
sur les états des loyers de vos maisons;  
lesquels états sont ci-joints.

### 7 Rue Audruet.

J'ai essayé de louer la boutique Krich  
au marchand de vins qui avait paru en  
vendeur; mais il a changé d'avis tout à coup.

### Locaux vacants & loyers perdus.

Sous ce pli, je vous envoie par note  
séparée les réponses à vos questions &  
compris cela concernant le Reconnoiement Reale  
que j'espère opérer prochainement.

### Encore 7, rue Audruet.

J'attends le Conq<sup>t</sup> que j'ai donné  
M. Menard, dit à la fin du mois,

422 (c)

1876  
"Οὐρανὸς Ἐραδίκης"

422 (a)

72

Κυριακὴ 4 Μαρτ. 76.

Παρε' μου.

Κατὰ τὸν ἐξαῖον  
στραγὸν μου τὸν ἐν  
ἐξῆς τὰ γράμματα καὶ αἰών  
ἐξῆς ἑξῆς ἡμερῶν  
οὐκ εἶ ἐν τῷ νόμῳ, ὅτι εἰς  
ἀρχαιογενεῖς μετὰ τὸν  
ναὶ ἐν τῷ εἰς τὸν εἰς  
ἡμεῖς ἀπὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς  
ἐξῆς τῆς κεφαλῆς  
ἐν τῷ εἰς τὸν εἰς τὸν  
ἀναμάρτητος ἐν τῷ εἰς

Εἰς τὸν εἰς τὸν εἰς τὸν  
ἐν τῷ εἰς τὸν εἰς τὸν  
ἐν τῷ εἰς τὸν εἰς τὸν  
ἐν τῷ εἰς τὸν εἰς τὸν

Ἐπιτομή τῆς  
ἱστορίας τῆς  
ἐκείνης

Ἐπιτομή τῆς  
ἐκείνης

422 (b)

αρχαιολογία ἡ ἐν γὰρ  
χειρῶν ἀπορροή οὐ  
σοῦν.

Ἰὰ ἀπορροή

" ὁ ἕως οὐ.

Περὶ τῆς ἀρχαιολογίας

1876

M. J. Garguilo

Conseil d'Etat

P. 6/15

R. 7/10

199 (a)

4 Mars 1876

73

Monsieur le Docteur

C'est à la hâte que  
je vous trace ces deux  
lignes pour vous dire  
que votre affaire est à la  
Porte mais il a fallu  
le diable à corpeser  
pour retrouver ces papiers  
du Conseil d'Etat au  
elles avaient été envoyés  
en dépôt de tout main

199(B)

tenant je travaille  
pour que l'ancien  
decret soit effacé  
et que le Grand Vizer  
Les decrète au Ministre  
des Affaires Etrangères  
ce que j'espère pouvoir  
réussir aujourd'hui  
tous les possible moyen  
notre finance, pour tout  
fait il savoir l'utilité  
cette finance,

Mme Gonzales me prie  
de la rappeler a votre  
bon souvenir en  
attendant Je vous salue  
Votro Affm  
A. A. Gonzales

Thanks for the book

99 (α)

Εἰς τὴν ἐκτέλεσιν τῆς ἀποστολῆς ταύτης

ἔσονται καὶ δεκταὶ ἀποστολῆς ἀποστολῆς  
ἐν πλείονος ἡμῶν, ὡς ἐπισημασθῆναι ἰσχυρῶς  
ἐπισημασθῆναι καὶ ἀποστολῆς ἡμῶν. Διὰ  
ἀποστολῆς καὶ ἐπισημασθῆναι ἡμῶν  
ἐν τῷ τῷ εἰς τὴν ἀποστολῆς. Τῶν ὅλων γὰρ  
εἰς τὸν ὅσον ἡμῶν, ἡμῶν οὐδὲν ἀποστολῆς.  
Διὰ τὴν ἀποστολῆς ἐν τῷ ἀποστολῆς ἐπισημασθῆναι  
ἐν τῷ ἀποστολῆς ἀποστολῆς ἐν τῷ ἀποστολῆς  
ἐν τῷ ἀποστολῆς ἀποστολῆς ἐν τῷ ἀποστολῆς  
ἐν τῷ ἀποστολῆς ἀποστολῆς ἐν τῷ ἀποστολῆς  
ἐν τῷ ἀποστολῆς ἀποστολῆς ἐν τῷ ἀποστολῆς.

ἐπισημασθῆναι ἡμῶν

Ι. Δ. Καραγιάννης

Τὸ ἀποστολῆς ἀποστολῆς  
ἐν τῷ ἀποστολῆς ἀποστολῆς  
ἐν τῷ ἀποστολῆς ἀποστολῆς

99 (2)

1876  
V. A. Hooper  
Keweenaw 157  
Keweenaw

235 (c)

1876

L. von Hoffmann & Co  
N.Y. & Markt

R 24 Apr

235 (a)

New York Mary 7/26. 75

Mr Geller

Herrn Henry Schleinmann

Wien

Ich erlaube mir nachstehend Ihre Waagen aus  
Paris 11 Sept Bonn 8 Oct Meapel 17 Dec 75  
Constantinopel 4 Feb. 76, dann Erfurt in  
alten Thälern sehr baldiget vorwärts in  
Erwartung denselben beziffern mit auf die  
Privatquittung von Herrn A. Decker, deren  
Eingangsnummer, dass mir folgende Punkte von

2%	Cleveland City	108 x 2 1/2
7%	Cincinnati	109 " "
6%	Philadelphia	109 " "
7%	Persey	108 x 1/2
7%	Chicago	105 " "

ausgegeben können. Das Gold New York  
Goldland können sofort in alle in der  
Markt, denselben werden in London & Frankfurt  
gefunden & waren die letzten Verkaufsum  
bis zu 100 Gold & Silber

Gute State Bank als Indiana  
Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, New York



Between # 234 and 235

75a

1876

SUBSCRIPTION  
PRICE, }

AMERICAN

}{ FIVE DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM.

# RAILROAD JOURNAL

AND

## IRON MANUFACTURERS' AND MINING GAZETTE.

A WEEKLY RECORD OF

Commercial, Financial and Industrial Affairs.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1875.

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Second Quarto Series, Vol. XXXI., No. 50.---Whole No. 2068, Vol. XLVIII.

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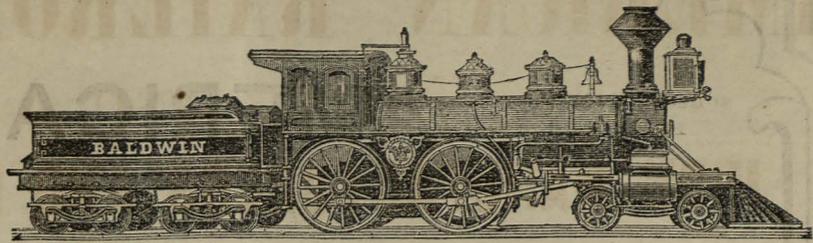
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Or WM. WHARTON, Jr., Sup't,  
Of the Wharton R.R. Switch Co.  
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P. O. BOX, 2353, Phila.

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# AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL

AND

## IRON MANUFACTURERS' AND MINING GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1831.

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### American Railroad Journal.

New York, Saturday, December 11, 1875.

#### The Erie's Guarantee of Bonds.

On the 30th ult. the General Term of the Supreme Court at Albany handed down a decision involving the validity of the guarantee of the Erie Railway Company of the bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, issued in March, 1865. A series of 20,000 of these bonds, for \$1,000 each, payable on Jan. 1, 1900, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, was issued by the company; and on October 8, 1867, the Erie Railway Company, by Horatio N. Otis, its Secretary, guaranteed the payment of the interest on the bonds. In January, 1870, Mr. John Arnot, a holder of 320 of the bonds in question, presented the interest warrants of his bonds, falling due upon that day, at the office of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Company in New York, where they were payable, and demanded payment, which was refused. He afterward presented his interest warrants for the bonds, maturing half yearly, on the proper days during the years 1870, 1871, 1872, and on Jan. 1, 1873, and was also refused payment. He then brought suit against the Erie Railway Company in the following February, in the Supreme Court, in Chemung County,

for the recovery of the amount of interest due, together with interest due on the unpaid amounts of interest from the time they fell due, respectively. In 1874 decision and judgment were entered in favor of the plaintiff, who having died during the prosecution of the suit was represented by his executrix, Harriet Arnot, in the sum of \$96,693 69, damages and costs. In August 1874, the Erie Railway Company appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court from the above, and on the 30th ult. judgment was affirmed upon the opinion of Judge James. The plaintiff was represented by Hon. John Murdoch, of Elmira, and the defendant by Messrs. Barlow, Shipman, Larocque, and MacFarland, of this City. The case was argued at the Schenectady General Term.

#### Cincinnati 7 3-10 Bonds.

Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who marketed the 7 3-10 bonds of the City of Cincinnati have issued a circular so the bondholders in relation to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, from which we quote:

"These bonds were not issued, as many supposed, in aid of any railroad enterprise, but are city bonds, for the construction of an improvement owned by the city, and the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio just made, is that no special tax levy for the payment of the interest on them need be made, but that the general tax levy must include the amount necessary for the payment of interest on all bonds, including these, alike; the court thus reaffirming the validity of the bonds in question, placing them on an entirely equal footing with the other bonded indebtedness of the city."

#### Pittsburg and Northwestern Railroad.

The Pittsburg Chronicle says that the restrictions imposed by the Allegheny City Councils upon the new outlet to the West, has resulted in the securing, by the Pittsburg and Northwestern Railroad management, of a route which makes it altogether independent of Allegheny and her rulers, and then adds:

Last week the purchase of the Evergreen Hamlet Narrow Gauge Railroad was effected. This road is in operation for three miles up Girty's Run. Three miles more up this run its route would intersect that of the Pittsburg and Northwestern at Goode's Summit, where work on the latter road has been begun by contractor Weiss. The securing of this route gives the purchasers a route to

this city two miles shorter than that selected via Bellevue, Woods Run, &c., and saves the sum of \$75,000 or \$100,000 in grading, bridging and trestlework. At all events, the purchase has been made, we are assured, by those fully competent to know.

#### Alabama State Debt.

The commissioners appointed to adjust and liquidate the debt of the State of Alabama have adopted a plan, which they have submitted by circular to the creditors of the State, inviting an early response. The proposition is the issue of a new thirty years' currency bond, principal and interest payable in New York, as follows: For the first five years at the rate of two per cent. per annum; for the next succeeding five years at the rate of three per cent. per annum; for the next succeeding ten years at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and for the remaining ten years at the rate of five per cent. per annum, the new bonds to be exchanged for the old bonds at their face, all past due coupons and such as will mature on or before the 1st of July, 1876, to be surrendered with the bond to which they belong, without being computed as part of the amount to be exchanged for new bonds. All coupons must be surrendered. There are now in circulation \$1,000,000 of State obligations.

#### Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

In the United States Court at Topeka, Kansas, on the 5th inst., a bill on the part of certain stockholders of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, asking for an injunction to restrain collecting along the line of said road, and from levying upon, seizing and selling personal property to pay taxes assessed against property of the company, and also to enjoin certain counties from prosecuting certain suits in the State courts of Missouri for the collection of taxes, was argued before Judge Dillon by James Cun, attorney for the stockholders, and by Attorney General Hockaday, of Missouri, for the State and counties.

The case involves over \$500,000.

The Judge took the matter under advisement till January next, and requested the State Auditor and Attorney General to instruct collectors not to levy or make any seizures of property until he has time to consider the case and deliver his opinion, which they agreed to do.

**Narrow Gauge Railroad in Tennessee.**

A new narrow gauge railroad has been projected, which is to extend from Pulaski, seventy five miles south of Nashville, in Tennessee, to Memphis, and the people living along the proposed line are subscribing so liberally for the work that no doubt is entertained in regard to raising the money for the undertaking. The distance between the two points named is 190 miles, and the estimated cost of the road \$1,900,000. At Henderson station, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, eighty six miles from Memphis, an arm is to be thrown out to the Tennessee River, in the direction of Nashville. A portion of the road has been graded, and the managers of the enterprise expect to have the whole line under contract next year. This will afford railroad communication to an extensive country, portions of which are rich in mineral resources that only require facilities for cheap transportation to insure their development.

**Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland R. R.**

The earnings of this road for the years ending June 30, 1874 and 1875, were:

	1874.	1875.
From freight .....	\$440,811 33	\$501,744 40
" passengers .....	213,668 41	223,326 76
" express .....	24,052 82	24,862 27
" mail .....	26,263 82	19,200 00
" mileage .....	16,653 19	8,414 60
" rental, etc. ....	4,566 04	4,546 81
" telegraph .....	5,102 10	5,576 61
" 35 per cent net C. & S. Railway..	69,214 23	70,024 29
	<u>\$800,351 44</u>	<u>\$857,695 74</u>

**Expenses, viz:**

Maintenance of way ..	\$122,686 25	\$124,513 71
Motive power .....	161,686 07	166,568 48
Machine shops .....	9,832 22	7,326 52
Maintenance of cars ..	50,059 09	53,002 38
Train expenses .....	42,232 04	62,411 22
Station expenses .....	85,201 89	71,770 20
General expenses .....	61,482 35	76,183 25
	<u>\$533,179 91</u>	<u>\$561,775 76</u>

Net earnings .....	\$267,171 53	\$295,919 98
--------------------	--------------	--------------

Paid for interest on bonds, \$158,961 00

Dividends on preferred stock .....	25,731 00
Sinking fund .....	10,000 00
Rental of Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Railroad .....	80,000 00
	<u>274,692 00</u>

Balance, surplus for the year .....

..... \$21,227 98

Compared with the previous year the gross earnings show an increase of \$57,344 30, with an increase in expenses of \$28,595 85—making an increase in net earnings of \$28,748 45, being a gain of something over seven per cent on the gross and ten per cent on the net earnings of that year. The President in his report says:

This result, although not equal to the expectations formed at the commencement of the year, is nevertheless very gratifying, in view of the extreme depression that has existed in the general business of the country all through the year, and the favorable showing of our business and earnings when compared with those of other western roads, and as demonstrating the capacity and ability of the road to do an enlarged business, with profit (as we trust) to the stockholders, as soon as the improved business of the country, and the returning good sense of the managers of the great East and West lines of railway will admit a return to reasonably enhanced rates of freight.

At the time of the date of our last annual report, the opinion was confidently expressed by the

leading business men of the country, that the worst effects of the financial crisis of September and October, 1873, had been realized, and that a steady improvement in the business and industries of the nation might safely be relied upon to take place at a very early day. Such, however, has not proved to be the fact, nor has the experience of the past year, in any sense, justified the prediction. Certain it is, that never in the history of railroads, have they ever experienced so disastrous a year for business as the one just passed. It is now freely conceded, on every hand, that altogether too superficial a view of the "situation" was taken at that time, and that a much longer period will be required to restore and place business again in a healthy position.

The accompanying tables show that our road has transported during the year, 204,520 tons of way, and 187,744 tons of through freight, a total of 392,264 tons, as against a total of 321,346 tons the previous year, being a gain of 70,918 tons, or 22 per cent in the volume of our freight business.

Had not the rates of freight been so ruinously low, for reasons already adverted to in this, this large increase in the volume of freight would have added materially to our net earnings; even as it is, this large increase is a good basis for hope in the future of the road, when the general business of the country revives.

We have purchased and laid, during the year, 211 tons of steel, and 704 tons of iron rails, and 57,000 ties, and have on hand 4,000 ties and 300 tons of old rails; we have also purchased during the year three new locomotives, and have had built for us two first-class parlor cars—these last specially intended to accommodate the summer pleasure travel between Cincinnati and the islands of "Put-in-Bay," Lake Erie. The road bed, superstructure, and equipment are all now in good order and condition for business.

The burning of our round house at Springfield caused us a good deal of inconvenience for a while, until rebuilt; with the exception of this, and the loss of the locomotives and tenders there in, and the explosion of a locomotive boiler near Sandusky, the road has been remarkably exempt from casualty during the year.

The company have 32 locomotives: 6 burning wood, and 26 burning coal. The mileage of locomotives is as follows: passenger trains, 332,271; freight trains, 481,074; construction and wood trains, 34,671—total, 848,016. Coal burners have run 498,315 miles. Wood burners have run 349,701 miles. The number and classification of cars is as follows: 17 passenger, 2 parlor, 4 smoking and 3 sleeping coaches, 1 baggage and passenger, 2 mail, 2 drovers', 10 baggage, 333 box, 66 stock, 164 flat, 337 coal, and 56 hand and push cars. During the year 2.2 miles of main track have been laid with steel and 7.5 miles with iron rails.

The number of passengers carried over the road during the year was 304,992. Mileage of do., 7,721,502.

**CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET, June 30, 1875.**

Railway, equipment, shops, etc. ....	\$6,168,985 45
Materials on hand .....	42,718 91
Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland R. R. Co., stock, 5,163 shares .....	258,150 00
Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati R. R. Co. stock, 10,115 shares exchanged at par .....	505,750 00
Sinking fund Trustees .....	8,474 18
S. D. and C. sinking fund bonds .....	203,000 00
Notes receivable .....	5,849 08
A. P. Simpson, Rem. account .....	1,545 82
Union Trust Company, N. Y. ....	2,294 22
National Revere Bank, Boston .....	390 00
Due from insurance companies .....	22,015 89
Individual accounts .....	8,172 48
Uncollected earnings .....	56,261 02
Cash on hand .....	6,767 54
	<u>\$7,290,374 59</u>

Capital stock .....	\$4,005,750 00
Preferred stock .....	428,850 00
" scrip .....	187 45
Bonds: Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati .....	990,000 00
" Eastern, (not extended) .....	7,000 00
" Sandusky City and Indiana .....	350,000 00
" Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland .....	1,072,300 00
Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland 7 per cent bond scrip .....	1,212 40
Interest on bonds and dividends, preferred stock .....	74,449 00
Taxes .....	5,008 15
Bills payable .....	133,586 41
Loans and discount .....	136,187 43
Wood and tie certificates .....	3,609 52
Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati R. R. Co., rental account .....	30,656 40
J. L. Gill, (payable in freight) .....	4,460 68
Profit and loss .....	47,117 15
	<u>\$7,290,374 59.</u>

President.—JOHN S. FARLOW.

Vice President.—WM. WILSHIRE.

Directors.—John S. Farlow, Isaac D. Farnsworth, N. W. Pierce, John Atkinson, Boston, Mass.; Wm. Wilshire, Cincinnati, O.; John G. Deshler, Columbus, O.; J. H. Thomas, Springfield, O.; Geo. J. Anderson, J. D. Chamberlin, Sandusky, O.

General Manager.—D. W. C. BROWN.

Secretary & Treasurer.—J. L. MOORE.

Superintendent.—CHAS. HOWARD.

**Transportation Convention.**

The call for the third annual convention of the American Board of Transportation and Commerce (formerly the Cheap Transportation Association,) to take place at Chicago on the 15th inst., says:

Within a few years steam and electricity have greatly extended the boundaries of commerce, and the question of transportation has become all important. The producer, the manufacturer, the merchant, and the consumer are all interested to a greater extent than is generally realized. How important, then, that our transportation system should be thoroughly understood and equitably adjusted. The bringing together of trained minds from every department of commerce and agriculture for the consideration of this great question cannot but result in good. Indeed, the previous conventions which have been held, although considering the question in its preliminary stages, and necessarily in a crude and elementary manner, have inaugurated a work which in its educational features alone is of inestimable value. As it is a subject which particularly interests the producing, commercial, and consuming classes, it is hoped that all organizations representing those interests will be fully represented, and also that each State will send an official representative.

**Erie Railway Suits in England.**

Application was recently made to Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, by Mr. Hugh J. Jewett, receiver of the Erie Railway Company, for an order directing him to transmit \$10,000 to England to enable proceedings to be instituted upon claims in which the company is interested. It was set forth in the application that the majority of the bonds under the mortgage of the Erie Railway now being foreclosed are held in Great Britain; that an association has been formed of the bondholders under these mortgages and of unsecured bondholders in England; that he has been already authorized to recognize them and to pay a moderate amount toward the association's expenses; and further, that that association is now pressing on him to make efforts to collect two claims, one against James McHenry and the other against the London Banking Assoc-

ciation, both exceeding \$1,000,000. It was asked that the \$10,000 be transmitted to John Morris, to enable him to commence proceedings on the two claims referred to. The order asked for was promptly granted by Judge Donohue.

**Memphis City Bonds.**

In the case of the bondholders vs. the City of Memphis, the Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that \$1,000,000 of the bonds issued by Mayor Leftwick in 1868 were legal, but the excess of \$185,000 were illegal, as he was only authorized to issue \$1,000,000; secondly, that though the bonds had been sold at a greater discount than 6 per cent, the transaction was neither illegal nor usurious, and the city can neither plead usury nor scale the bonds; thirdly, that the city is compelled to levy taxes necessary to pay interest on the bonds issued prior to 1875, notwithstanding the new charter limits the amount to be levied.

**Statement of the Public Debt of the United States December 1, 1875.**

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.		
	Amount Outstanding.	Accrued Interest.
5 per cent. bonds, 1858.....	\$260,000 00	\$5,416 67
6 per cent. 1881 bonds, 1861..	18,415,000 00	460,375 00
6 per cent. 1881 bonds, (Oregon), 1861.....	945,000 00	23,625 00
6 per cent. 1881 bonds, 1861..	189,321,350 00	4,738,033 75
6 per cent. 1881 bonds, 1863..	75,000,000 00	1,875,000 00
5 per cent. 10-40 bonds, 1864..	194,566,300 00	2,432,078 75
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds, 1864..	46,891,100 00	234,465 50
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds, 1865..	152,534,250 00	762,671 25
6 per cent. consols, 1865.....	202,663,100 00	5,066,577 50
6 per cent. consols, 1867.....	310,622,750 00	7,765,568 75
6 per cent. consols, 1868.....	37,474,000 00	936,850 00
5 per cent. funded loan of 1881	465,558,450 00	1,935,826 88
Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest.....	\$1,694,251,300 00	\$28,235,479 05
Interest due and unpaid.....		7,990,424 88
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.		
3 per cent. navy pension fund, 1868.....	\$14,000,000 00	\$175,000 00
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.		
	Amount Outstanding.	Interest due and unpaid.
4 to 6 per cent. old debt, 1837	\$57,665 00	\$64,174 81
5 per cent. Mexican indemnity stock, 1846.....	1,104 91	85 74
6 per cent. bonds, 1847.....	1,250 00	22 00
6 per cent. bounty land scrip, 1847.....	3,400 00	216 55
5 per cent. Texas indemnity bonds, 1850.....	21,000 00	3,045 00
5 per cent. bonds, of 1858....	15,000 00	.....
5 per cent. bonds, 1860.....	10,000 00	625 00
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds, called 1862.....	17,063,100 00	361,977 54
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds, called March, 1864.....	249,700 00	2,049 44
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds, called June, 1864.....	4,502,400 00	8,891 30
1-10 to 6 per cent. treasury notes, prior to 1846.....	82,575 35	2,670 76
1-10 to 6 per cent. treasury notes, 1846.....	6,000 00	206 00
6 per cent. treasury notes, 1847.....	950 00	57 00
3 to 6 per cent. treasury notes, 1857.....	1,900 00	105 00
6 per cent. treasury notes, 1861.....	3,150 00	378 00
7 3-10 per cent. 3 years' treasury notes, 1861.....	17,050 00	1,198 43
5 per cent. 1 year notes, 1863.....	64,495 00	3,236 85
5 per cent. 2 year notes, 1863.....	46,400 00	2,883 18
6 per cent. compound interest notes, 1863-64.....	350,520 00	70,508 81
7 3-10 per cent. 3 years' treasury notes, 1864-65.....	190,150 00	13,882 49
6 per cent. certificates of indebtedness, 1862-63.....	5,000 00	313 48
4 to 6 per cent. temporary loan, 1864.....	3,060 00	256 06
3 per cent. certificates called.....	5,000 00	334 31
4 per cent. certificates of indebtedness, 1870.....	110,000 00	2,200 00
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	\$22,430,870 26	\$539,377 75
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
Demand notes, 1861-62.....	\$9,707 50	
Legal tender notes, 1862-63..	372,471,772 00	
Certificates of deposit.....	42,610,000 00	
Fractional currency, 1862-3-4.....	42,356,105 01	
Coin certificates, 1863.....	19,796,500 00	
Unclaimed interest.....		20,234 84
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.....	\$477,304,084 51	\$20,234 84

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest in coin, viz:		
Bonds at 6 per cent.....	\$1,033,866,550 00	
Bonds at 5 per cent.....	660,384,750 00	
	\$1,694,251,300 00	\$34,225,903 95
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, viz:		
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent.	14,000,000 00	175,000 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	22,430,870 26	539,377 75
Debt bearing no interest, viz:		
Old Demand and legal-tender notes.....	\$372,541,479 50	
Certificates of deposit.....	42,610,000 00	
Fractional currency.....	42,356,105 01	
Coin Certificates.....	19,796,500 00	
	\$477,304,084 51	
Unclaimed interest.....		20,234 84
	\$2,207,956,254 77	\$34,960,516 52
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due and unpaid.....		\$2,242,946,771 29
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.		
Coin.....	\$70,404,676 38	
Currency.....	12,014,962 34	
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law...	42,610,000 00	
	\$125,029,638 72	
Debt, less amount in Treasury, Dec 1, 1875.....	\$2,117,917,132 57	
Debt, less amount in Treasury, on the 1st ult.	2,118,397,211 40	
Decrease of debt during the past month..	\$480,078 82	
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1875.....	10,771,593 75	

BONDS ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.		
	Amount Outstanding.	Accrued Interest not paid.
Central Pacific bonds, 1862-64	\$25,885,120 00	\$647,128 00
Kansas Pacific bonds, 1862-64	6,308,000 00	157,576 00
Union Pacific bonds, 1862-64.	27,236,512 00	680,912 80
Central Branch Union Pacific bonds, 1862-64.....	1,600,000 00	40,000 00
Western Pacific bonds, 1862-4	1,970,560 00	49,264 00
Sioux City and Pacific bonds, 1862-64.....	1,623,320 00	40,708 00
Totals.....	\$64,623,512 00	\$1,615,587 80
Interest paid by United States, \$23,202,807 70; interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c., \$6,575,854 15; balance of interest paid by United States, \$21,626,953 55.		

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, November 30, 1875.

B. H. BRISTOW,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

**Union Pacific Railroad.**

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company against the United States was delivered on the 29th ult. by Associate Justice Davis, as follows:

This is an appeal from the Court of Claims. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, conceding the right of the Government to retain one-half of the compensation due it for the transportation of the mails and military and Indian supplies, and to apply the same to reimburse the Government for interest paid by it on the bonds issued to the corporation to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line, seeks to establish by this suit its right to the other moiety. The United States, on the other hand, having paid interest on these bonds in excess of the sums credited to the company for services rendered by it, insists on its right to withhold payment altogether. The ground on which the right of retention is sought to be maintained is the general right of set-off. It is true this right, as a general principle, exists in the Government, and is commonly exercised by it when settling with those having claims against it. But manifestly the rules applicable to ordinary claims for services rendered to the United States do not apply to this controversy. The bonds in question were issued by the United States in pursuance of a scheme to aid in the construction of a great national highway. In

themselves, they do not impute any obligation on the part of the corporation to pay them; and whether, when the United States has paid interest on them, an obligation arises on the part of the corporation to refund it, depends wholly on the condition on which the bonds were delivered to the corporation and received by it. These conditions are embodied in the legislation of Congress on the subject, and if on a fair interpretation of this legislation the corporation is found to be now debtor to the United States the deduction of interest paid on bonds can be lawfully made; but if the converse proposition is ascertained to be true, the Government cannot rightfully withhold from the corporation half of its earnings. In construing an act of Congress we are not at liberty to recur to the views of individual members in debate, nor the consideration of the motives which influenced them to vote for or against its passage. The act itself speaks the will of Congress, and this is to be ascertained from the language used. But courts may, with propriety, in construing a statute, recur to the incidents of the time when it was passed, and this is frequently necessary in order to ascertain the reason as well as the meaning of particular provisions in it. Many of the provisions in the original act of 1862 are outside of the usual course of legislative action concerning grants to railroads, and cannot properly be construed without reference to the circumstances which surrounded Congress when the act was passed.

The war of the rebellion was in progress, and the country had become alarmed for the safety of the Pacific States, owing to complications with England. In case these complications resulted in open rupture, the loss of our Pacific possessions was feared. But even if this fear was groundless, it was quite apparent that we were quite unable to furnish that degree of protection to the people inhabiting them which every Government owes to its citizens. It is true the threatened danger was happily averted, but there still remained the necessity of making suitable provision for the future, which could be done in no better way than by the construction of a railroad across the continent. Such a road would bind together the widely separated parts of our common country, and furnish a cheap and expeditious mode of transportation for troops and supplies, and if it did nothing more than afford the requisite protection to the Pacific States it was felt that the Government, in the execution of its plain duty, could not justly ignore the necessity of building this road. So strong and pervading was this opinion that it was by no means certain that the people would not have sanctioned the action by Congress if it had departed from the traditional policy of the country regarding works of internal improvement, and had charged the Government itself with the direct execution of the enterprise. This enterprise was viewed as a national undertaking for national purposes, and the public mind was directed to the end to be accomplished, rather than to the particular means employed for the purpose.

Although this road was a military necessity, there were other reasons, active at the time, in favor of its completion, besides the protection of an exposed frontier. There was a vast unpopulated territory, lying between the Missouri and the Sacramento Rivers, which was practically worthless without the facilities afforded by a railroad for the transportation of persons and property. With its construction the agricultural and mineral resources of the territory could be developed, settlements made where settlements were possible, and

thereby the wealth and power of the United States essentially increased. There was also a pressing need, in time of peace even, for an improved and cheaper method of transportation of the mails and supplies for the Army and Indians. It was in the presence of these facts that Congress undertook to deal with the subject of this railway. The difficulties in the way of building it were great, and were by many intelligent persons considered insurmountable, although a free people, when it resolves on a course of action, can accomplish great results. The scheme of building a railroad 2,000 miles in length over deserts, across mountains, and through a country inhabited by Indians jealous of intrusion on their rights, was universally esteemed at the time to be a bold and hazardous undertaking. It is nothing to the purpose to say that the difficulties in the way of the undertaking disappeared in a great measure after trial, and that the road was constructed at less cost of time and money than was considered possible. No argument can be drawn from wisdom which comes after the fact. Congress acted with reference to a state of things supposed to exist at the time, and no idea can be derived in the construction of legislation from the consideration that the theory on which it proceeded turned out not to be correct. The project for building the road was not conceived for private ends, and the prevalent opinion was that it could not be worked out by private capital alone. It was a national work, originating in a national necessity and requiring national assistance. The policy of the Government, to say nothing of the supposed want of power, stood in the way of the United States taking the work into its own hands. Even if that was not so, reasons of economy suggested that it was better to enlist private capital and individual enterprise. This Congress undertook to do, and it was believed that the inducements held out were such as would secure the necessary capital and enterprise; but the purpose was to promote the operation of the work, which was deemed essential to the security of great public interests. It is true the scheme contemplated profit to individuals; for without a reasonable expectation of that, capital could not be obtained, nor the requisite skill and enterprise. But this consideration does not in itself change the relation of the parties to this suit. This might have been so if the Government had incorporated a company to advance private interests, and had agreed to aid it on account of supposed incidental advantages, which would accrue to the public from the completion of the enterprise; but the Government proceeded on a wholly different theory; it sustained the enterprise to advance its own interests, and it endeavored to enlist private capital as a means to the end of securing the building of a road which was to be used for Governmental purposes.

Whatever obligation, therefore, rested on our company must depend upon the true meaning of the enactment itself viewed in the light of contemporaneous history. It has been observed by this court that the title of an act, especially in Congressional legislation, furnishes little aid in the construction of it, because the body of an act in so many cases has no reference to the matter specified in the title. This is true, and we have no disposition to depart from that rule. But the title even in the original act of 1862, incorporating the company, seems to have been a subject of especial consideration by Congress, and in terms declares the general purposes of the act. It is "an act to aid in the construction of a railroad

and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific ocean; and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes." That there should, however, be no doubt of the national character of the work which Congress proposed to aid, the body of the act contains the expression that its object is to promote the public interests and welfare, and to secure to the Government at all times, but particularly in time of war, the use and benefit of the same for postal, military, and other purposes.

Indeed, the whole act contains unmistakable evidence that if Congress was put to the necessity of accomplishing this great public enterprise through the instrumentality of private corporations, it took care that there should be no misunderstanding either as to the objects to be accomplished or as to the motives which influenced its course in the matter. If this bill had been equally explicit in relation to the bonds, there would have been no occasion for this suit. But even in that particular, looking at the motives which led to the act, we do not think there is any serious difficulty in getting at the true meaning of Congress. The act itself was an experiment, and should be considered in the nature of a proposal for inducing men to engage in the work, for there was no certainty that the capital, with the untried obstacles in the way, could be enlisted. If enlisted at all, it could be only on conditions which would insure, in case of success, remuneration proportioned to the risk incurred. It proffered that inducement in the way of lands and interest-bearing bonds of the United States. There is no controversy about the terms on which the lands were granted, and the only point on which there is any, relates to the nature and extent of the obligations imposed on the company to pay these bonds. It is not doubted the Government is to be reimbursed, both principal and interest, but the precise question for decision is whether the company is required to pay the interest before the maturity of the principal. The solution of the question depends upon the meaning of the fifth and sixth sections of the original act of 1862, and of the sixth section of the amendatory act of 1864. The fifth section of the original act contains the undertaking on the part of the Government, and the sixth section defines the objects of the company, [quoting the fifth section.] The manifest purpose of the fifth section is to take a lien of the property of the company for the ultimate redemption of the bonds, principal and interest, but the way and time are left to further provisions. That the Government was expected in the first instance to pay the interest is clear enough, for the mortgage was taken to secure the repayment of the loans, together with all the interest thereon paid by the United States, and this phrase implies a prior payment by the United States, whatever might be the duty of the corporation in regard to its repayment.

Besides this, when repayment is spoken of, it is understood that something advanced by the United States is to be paid back.

Apart from that, had it been the intention of Congress that the corporation itself should pay interest on the bonds as it fell due, phraseology appropriate to such a purpose would have been used; but when and how the reimbursement was to be made was to be in conformity with the terms prescribed in another portion of the act. In the latter part of the fifth section, the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to declare a forfeiture and to take possession of the road on the failure of the corporation to redeem said bonds. The obligations imposed on the company, as assumed by it in reference to the repayment of the bonds,

are set forth entire in the sixth section, (quoting it at length.) Leaving out of consideration the parts of the section which do not pertain to the present inquiry, there are three things, and three only, which the corporation is required to do concerning the bonds in controversy: First, to pay said bonds at maturity; second, to allow the Government to retain the compensation due to the corporation for services rendered, and to apply the same to the payment of the bonds and interest; and third, to pay over to the Government after the road has been completed five per cent. of the net earnings of the road, to be applied to the payment of bonds and interest.

If we take the language used in its natural and obvious sense there can be no difficulty in arriving at the meaning of the condition "to pay said bonds at maturity." As commonly understood, the word "maturity," in its application to bonds and other similar instruments, applies to the time fixed for payment, which is the termination of the time they have to run. The bonds in question were bonds of the United States. This obligation the Government was requested to perform, and as the bonds were issued and delivered the corporation to be sold for the purpose of raising money to carry on the work, it is insisted that Congress must have intended to impose a corresponding obligation on the corporation.

In support of that construction it is sought to give to the word "maturity" a double signification, applying it to each payment of interest as it falls due, as well as to the principal; but this is extending the application of the word beyond its natural and obvious meaning, and it is contrary to all legal rules. Courts cannot supply deficiencies in legislation, nor afford relief because deficiencies are supposed. (On this point Justice Davis quotes from Lord Chief Baron Ireland, to the effect that, as a general rule, respecting interpretation of deeds, all latitude of construction must be restricted merely to the interpretation of the words, and that, if courts step beyond that, they no longer construe men's deeds, but make deeds for them.) This rule is as applicable to the language of a statute as it is to the language of a deed. The phrase "to pay bonds at maturity," does not bear the sense sought to be attributed to it. It applies obviously to the obligation to pay both principal and interest, but it does not imply the obligation to pay the interests as they accrue, and the principal when due. It is one thing to be required to pay principal and interest when the bonds attain maturity, and it is quite another thing to pay the interest every six months, and the principal at the end of thirty years. The obligations are so different that they could not both grow directly out of the words employed, and it is necessary to superadd other words in order to extend the condition so as to include the payment of semi annual interest as it falls due. Neither in principle nor in form is such a plain departure from the express letter of the statute warranted, and especially so when the construction leads to so great an extension of the conditions as would defeat the grant. The failure to perform the conditions is declared a forfeiture, and if the natural meaning is adopted for the phrase "maturity," there can be no forfeiture until the bonds themselves mature. On the contrary, if the construction sought for on the part of the United States be allowed, it subjects the company to forfeiture on every occasion when six months' interest falls due and is not paid. Besides this, when Congress imposed those conditions it well knew that the undertaking of the Government bound it to pay to the holder of any bond the interest every six months, and the principal at the time the bond matured. With that knowledge, dealing as it did with the relations which the company must bear to the Government, if it had intended to exact from the company the payment of the interest before the maturity of the bonds, Congress would have declared its purpose in language, about which there could be no misunderstanding, but, if the words "to pay said bonds at maturity" did not give notice that that exaction was intended, neither do the other pro-

visions of the sixth section. They create no obligations to keep down the interest, nor were they so intended. The right to retain the amount due to the company for services rendered, and to apply it to toward the indebtedness of the company cannot be construed into a requirement that the company was to pay the interest from time to time, and the principal when due. It was within the discretion of Congress to make this requirement, and then, as collateral, provide a special fund or funds out of which the principal of the obligations could be discharged. But Congress did not choose to do it, but remained satisfied with the property of the company for the ultimate payment. The company, for obvious reasons, might be very willing to accept the bonds of the Government on these terms and might be very unwilling to come under absolute promise to pay the current interest as it accrued. If the company was obliged to raise money every six months to pay interest when all its available means were necessary for the prosecution of the work, the burden might be very heavy. Congress did not see fit to impose this burden and to put the company in a position to risk the forfeiture of all its grants. Besides it is fair to infer that Congress supposed that the service to be rendered by the road to the Government would equal the interest to be paid, and that this was not an unreasonable expectation the published statistics of the vast cost of transporting military and naval stores to the Pacific by the ancient method abundantly shows. Local business as a source of profit could not be expected, and whether, when considered as an investment, it would prove valuable, was a question for time to determine. But vast as the work was, the growing wants of the country, as well as the existing military necessity of the Government, demanded that it should be completed. Under the stimulus of these considerations Congress acted. It did not act for the benefit of private persons, but for an object deemed essential to the security, as well as to the prosperity, of the country, compelled as it was to incorporate a private company to accomplish the object. It proffered the terms on which it would lend its aid, which, if deemed too liberal now, were then considered, with the lights before it, not too liberal for the purpose of engaging the attention of enterprising men, who, if not themselves capitalists, were in a position to command the use of capital. These terms looked to ultimate security rather than to immediate reimbursement, and for the obvious reason that the corporation would require all its available means for construction, and that to exact an obligation to keep down the interest would tend to cripple the enterprise at a time when the primary object of Congress was to advance it. In addition to all that has been said, there is enough in the scheme of the act and in the purpose contemplated by it to show that Congress never intended to impose on the company the obligation to pay current interest.

The act was passed in the midst of war, when the public mind was alive to the necessity of binding the Pacific States to those of the Atlantic. Confessedly the undertaking was outside of the ability of private capital, and only by the helping hand of Congress could the problem, difficult of solution under the most favorable circumstances, be worked out. Notwithstanding the favorable terms offered, the road languished, and the effect of that was the amendatory act of 1864. By that the grant of land was doubled, the Government lien was made a second instead of a first mortgage, and a provision was inserted that only one-half of the amount due by the Government for transportation should be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the Government in aid of the construction of the road. This amendment was without doubt intended merely to modify the provisions of the original act so as to allow the Government to retain only one-half of the compensation due for services rendered, instead of all of it, though the provision is that the compensation shall be applied to the payment of bonds, while in the former act it applies it to bonds and interest. Yet it cannot be

supposed that Congress intended to relinquish the right of the Government in the former act. The change was a very material one and intended as a favor, but on the principle contended for in behalf of the Government, it would be of no value. Of what possible advantage could it be to this company to receive payment of one half of the compensation due to it for services to the Government, if it were subjected to a suit to recover it back as soon as it was paid; and yet this is the effect of the provision, on the theory that the company was debtor to the Government on every semi-annual payment. In view of the circumstances under which the act of 1862 was passed and of the purpose to be accomplished by it, appearing as they do in the title as well as in the body of the act, and constituting as they do the public history of this legislation, this question seems to present fairly in its scope and effect views that are inconsistent with the position asserted by the appellants. If the Government consents to the diminution of its security, so that this half of the earnings should be applied to the payment of the bonds, what is to become of the other half? There is no implication that the Government is to retain it, and if not, who is to get it? It is very clear that the Congress of 1864 did not suppose that, in making this concession, it would be barren of results. But it is unnecessary to pursue the subject further. The practice of the Government, for a series of years, was in conformity with the views we have taken, until the Secretary of the Treasury arrested the payment of the money and directed it to be withheld.

This action of the Secretary brought the subject to the attention of Congress, and the act of March 3, 1871, was passed, directing that one-half of the money due to the Pacific roads for services rendered, either heretofore or hereafter, be paid, leaving out of the question the ultimate rate, for legal decision. After that another act was passed by virtue of which this suit was instituted by the appellants in the Court of Claims. It is contended that the purpose of that act is to replace the present charter of the Union Pacific Railroad Company concerning the provisions we have discussed, but manifestly the purpose was very different. It authorized suit to be brought, and in such suit the rights of the company are to be determined, and also the rights of the United States. This means nothing more nor less than the remission to the judicial tribunals of the country of the question whether this company, and others similarly instanced, have the right to recover from the Government half of what they earned by transportation, which question is to be determined on its merits. The merits of such a question are necessarily determined when the effect of the charter is determined. It is hardly necessary to say that it would be idle to authorize suit to be brought if it was the intention of Congress to repeal the provisions on which the suit could alone be prosecuted. We cannot go into an argument on the consequences which follow our decision. Consequences are not an argument to be considered in the determination of questions. Whether an act of incorporation is less beneficial to the Government than was supposed, or whether an act of Congress is more or less politic and wise, it is not our province to determine when we have declared the meaning of it. If there be no power to pass it, our duty in connection with it is ended.

The judgment of the Court of Claims is affirmed.

Articles of association of the Brazil, Worthington and Bloomfield Railway Company have been filed at Indianapolis. The length of the contemplated line of road is 45 miles; capital stock, \$1,000,000. The company propose to construct a narrow gauge coal road from Indianapolis to the Clay County coal fields.

In eight months from the present time it is stated Los Angeles will be connected by rail with San Francisco.

#### The Coal Trade.

The anthracite coal trade for the week ending on the 27th ult., from all sources, is stated by the Philadelphia Ledger at 591,566 tons, and for the year at 22,605,768 tons, against 22,380,250 tons to corresponding date last year, a increase of 225,518 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 90,083 tons, and for the year 3,621,020 tons, making a total of all kinds for the week of 681,649 tons, and for the year 26,226,788 tons, against 25,762,221 to corresponding date last year, an increase of 464,567 tons. At Port Richmond for the week ending the 4th instant there were receipts of 60,500 tons of coal and shipments of 45,500 tons, leaving 178,000 tons on hand. The quantity of coke and coal transported over the Pennsylvania Railroad for the last week was 102,386 tons, and for the year 3,961,413 tons, of which 3,247,827 was coal and 626,392 coke. This embraces all the coal carried both east and west. The receipts of coal at Perth Amboy for the week ending on the 29th ultimo were 17,476 tons; total received during the season, 335,654 tons; shipments for the week, 11,086 tons; total shipments for the season, 293,163 tons; leaving on hand 46,966 tons.

At a consultation of the municipal authorities of Providence, R. I., on the 3d inst. concerning the payment of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad bonds secured by mortgage, it appeared that two parties claimed the right to pay the bonds and redeem the mortgage, namely, the New York and New England Railroad Company and the old stockholders of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, who deny the validity of the transfer of the road to the New England Co. No decision was reached. The feeling there is averse to the surrender of the mortgage until the title is judicially settled.

Messrs. Shanly and Plunkett, of Montreal, Ca., have made arrangements with the Directors of the Western Counties Railway of Nova Scotia, (whose line connects Yarmouth with Annapolis) for the completion of this road, which will bring Halifax in communication with other parts of the Province. The contractors have taken hold of the work vigorously, and intend to complete the line as early as possible.

Mr. N. G. White, President of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, has filed at the office of the Secretary of State of Massachusetts, a petition asking for the passage of an act authorizing the Boston and Maine Railroad Company to purchase the railroad and franchise of the Danvers Railroad Company, and also of the Newburyport Railroad Company.

A certificate of incorporation of the Railway Speed Recording Company, of Kent, capital stock \$250,000, in shares of \$100 each, by J. B. Miller and others, was filed on the 29th ult. with the Secretary of State of Ohio.

Contractors have commenced work all along the line of the Springfield, Jackson, and Pomeroy Railroad from Waverly to Jackson, Ohio, a distance of twenty four miles.

The extension of the James River and Kanawha canal to Clifton Forge is urged by the Governor of Virginia in his recent message.

RAILROAD AND CANAL DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Showing the amount of Stock Outstanding, the Dividend Periods and the date of last Dividend.

Table with columns: Marked thus (\*) are leased roads, Stock outstanding, Dividend Periods, Last Dividend Payable, and company names. The table lists numerous railroad and canal companies, including Albany and Susq., Allegheny Valley, and various regional lines, along with their financial details and dividend information.

RAILROAD EARNINGS—MONTHLY.

Table with columns for months (January to December) and Total. Rows are organized by railroad system: Atlantic & Pacific, Central Pacific, Chicago and Alton, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind., Erie, Illinois Central, Kansas Pacific, Lake Shore & Mich. South'n, Marietta & Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Mo., Kan. & Texas, Ohio and Mississippi, Philadelphia and Reading, St. Louis, I. Mt. & South'n, Toledo, Wab. & Western, Union Pacific.

NATIONAL AND STATE SECURITIES.

Table with columns: National Securities, Dec. 1, 1875; Amounts outstanding; Interest; Payable; WHEN PAY-ABLE; Market Price; Massachusetts; Amounts outstanding; Interest; Payable; WHEN PAY-ABLE; Market Price.



AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL
AMERICAN RAILROAD BOND LIST.

An Asterisk (\*) affixed to rate of interest signifies "Payable in Coin."

Table with columns: Description of Bonds, Amount, Rate, Interest Payable (When, Where), Due, Price. Includes entries for Cedar Rapids & Mo. Riv., Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska, and various other railroad bonds.

AMERICAN RAILROAD BOND LIST.

Asterisk (\*) affixed to rate of interest signifies "Payable in Coin."

Table with columns: Description of Bonds, Amount, Rate, Interest Payable (When, Where), Due, Price. It lists various railroad bonds such as Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit & Bay City, and many others, including their respective amounts, interest rates, and maturity dates.

AMERICAN RAILROAD BOND LIST.

An Asterick (\*) affixed to rate of interest signifies "Payable in Coin."

Table with columns: Description of Bonds, Amount, Rate, Interest Payable (When, Where), Due, Price. The table is split into two main sections, each containing a list of various railroad bonds from different states and regions, including Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and others.

AMERICAN RAILROAD BOND LIST.

An Asterisk (\*) fixed to rate of interest signifies "Payable in Coin."

Table with columns: Description of Bonds, Amount, Rate, Interest Payable (When, Where), Due, Price. It lists various railroad bonds from companies like Kansas Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, and many others, detailing their terms and interest rates.

AMERICAN RAILROAD BOND LIST.

An Asterisk (\*) affixed to rate of interest signifies "Payable in Coin."

Table with columns: Description of Bonds, Amount, Rate, Interest Payable (When, Where), Due, Price, Description of Bonds, Amount, Rate, Interest Payable (When, Where), Due, Price. The table lists various railroad bonds from companies like Minneapolis & St. L., Missouri Pacific, and others, detailing their terms and interest structures.

AMERICAN RAILROAD BOND LIST.

An Asterisk (\*) affixed to rate of interest signifies "Payable in Coin."

Table with columns: Description of Bonds, Amount, Rate, Interest Payable (When, Where), Due, Price. The table lists various railroad bonds from Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore to New Improvement Mort. Loan, including details on interest rates and maturity dates.

AMERICAN RAILROAD BOND LIST.

An Asterick (\*) affixed to rate of interest signifies "Payable in Coin."

Table with columns: Description of Bonds, Amount, Rate, Interest Payable (When, Where), Due, Price, Description of Bonds, Amount, Interest Payable (When, Where), Due, Price. Lists various railroad bonds such as Saginaw Valley and St. Louis, St. Joseph and Denver City, etc.

AMERICAN RAILROAD BOND LIST.

The Letter (c) affixed to Rate of Interest Signifies "Payable in Gold."

Table with columns: Description of Bonds, Amount, Rate, Interest Payable (When, Where), Due, Price, and Interest Payable (When, Where), Due, Price. The table lists various railroad bonds from Troy & Bennington to Western Union Telegraph, including details on amounts, interest rates, and maturity dates.



Main table with multiple columns containing financial data, company names, and dates. Includes entries for Chester Valley (P. & R.), Chicago and Alton, Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore, etc.

Summary table with columns for '1874', '1875', '1876', '1877', '1878', '1879', '1880', '1881', '1882', '1883', '1884', '1885', '1886', '1887', '1888', '1889', '1890', '1891', '1892', '1893', '1894', '1895', '1896', '1897', '1898', '1899', '1900'.

RAILROAD SHARE LIST, including Mileage, Rolling Stock, Debts, Income, Dividends, &c., &c.

Abstract of General Balance Sheet. The column headed "Rolling Stock" signifies that the cost thereof is included, in that headed "Railroad." A dash (-) across the column signifies "nil," and running dots (.....) signify "not ascertainable."

Table with columns for Years ending, Railroad, Rolling Stock, Property and Assets, Liabilities, Railroad Operated, Operations, Earnings, and Value of Shares. Rows list various railroads such as Illinois Central, Grand Rapids and Indiana, and Lake Erie and Western.

un- Dec. 31, 1874 (356) 5.8

Main table with multiple columns containing financial and operational data for various railroad companies, including names like 'Maine', 'N.H. & Mass.', 'Pa.', etc., and numerical values.

Summary table at the bottom of the page, likely containing totals or averages for the data presented above.

RAILROAD SHARE LIST, INCLUDING MILEAGE, ROLLING STOCK, DEBTS, INCOME, DIVIDENDS, &c., &c.

Rolling Stock occurring in the column headed "Rolling Stock" signifies that the cost thereof is included, in that headed "Railroad" A dash (-) across the column signifies "nil," and running dots (....) signify "not ascertained."

Land Grant Railroads are printed in "Italics." State-aid Railroads are distinguished by a "1."

Abstract of General Balance Sheet.

Table with columns: Years ending, Railroad, Rolling Stock, Branch Line, Main Line, Railroad in progress, Engines, Freight, Property and Assets, Liabilities, Railroad Operated, Trains Moved, Passengers, Freight, Earnings (Gross, Net), Dividends, Market, Value of Shares. Rows list various railroads like Pennsylvania, New York, etc.

Table with multiple columns containing financial and operational data for various railroads. Columns include dates, company names, and numerical values. The table is organized into sections by date and company name.

PREFERRED & GUARANTEED STOCKS

(Marked thus (\*) are guaranteed by Lessees; and thus (†) have equal dividends with Lessees' own stock.)

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Amount of stock issued, Div's (Rate, Paid, Market Price), and p. c. Lists various railroad stocks like Atlantic and Great Western, Erie, etc.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Amount of stock issued, Div's, and p. c. Lists canal stocks like Delaware Division, Morris, etc.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Table listing prices for various commodities including Iron-Duty, Pig, Scotch-Cottiness, Gartsheerie, Summerlee, Cambro, Langloan, Gleggarnock, Eglington, Pig, American, No. 1, etc.

Table listing prices for STEEL-DUTY, NAILS-DUTY, and TIN-DUTY. Includes items like Bars and Ingots, Cut, Wrought, and American Cast Steel.

Table listing prices for PETROLEUM-DUTY, including Crude and Refined petroleum products.

Table listing prices for COPPER-DUTY, including Pig, Bar, and Ingots, and various copper sheathing and bolts.

Table listing prices for COAL-DUTY, including Bituminous, Anthracite, and Domestic coal.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Actual Sale Prices for the week ending Dec. 7.

Table showing stock prices for various companies and bonds on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, including Allegheny, Camden, Catawissa, and various mortgage bonds.

Baltimore Stock Exchange.

Actual Sale Prices for the week ending Dec. 7.

Table showing stock prices for various companies and bonds on the Baltimore Stock Exchange, including Baltimore City, Green and Coates, and various mortgage bonds.

New York Stock Exchange.

Actual Sale Prices for the week ending Dec. 8.

Table listing New York Stock Exchange prices for various stocks and bonds, including Adams Express, Albany and Susq., American Express, and various municipal and corporate bonds.

New York Stock Exchange.

Actual Sale Prices for the week ending Dec. 8.

Table listing New York Stock Exchange prices for various stocks and bonds, including New Jersey, N.Y., N. Haven & Hart, North Missouri 1st M., and various municipal and corporate bonds.

New York Stock Exchange.

Actual Sale Prices for the week ending Dec. 8.

Table listing New York Stock Exchange prices for Federal Stocks, including U.S. 6s, 10-40s, reg., U.S. 5s, 1881, reg., and various other government and corporate securities.

London Stock Exchange.

Closing Prices.

Table listing London Stock Exchange prices for various international stocks and bonds, including Atlantic & Gt. W. 1st mort., Do. 2d mort., and various other foreign securities.

Boston Stock Exchange.

Actual Sale Prices for the week ending Dec. 8.

Table listing Boston Stock Exchange prices for various stocks and bonds, including Atch., Top. and San. Fe., 1st mortgage, Land Grant 7s, and various other regional securities.

American Railroad Journal.

Saturday, December 11, 1875.

Financial and Commercial Affairs.

The increased activity at the Stock and Gold Boards, and the preparations in progress for the January interest and dividend disbursements, served to strengthen the Money market, and to stimulate the demand for accommodation, especially in a temporary form.

a currency balance of \$41,183,949 against \$43,496,608, the preceding week; and a coin hoard of \$42,524,780 against \$42,546,225, on the previous return. The City bank exchanges in currency reached \$450,564,564, or a daily average of \$76,760,761. The customs revenue of the port, during the week, was \$1,558,000. The City banks reported their average of gold last week at \$15,157,500, and their greenback average, at \$45,680,200. Their deposits stood at \$210,663,300. The loan item was \$271,006,500. The circulation was \$18,750,600.

The City Bank net reserve of specie and legal tender notes now shows an excess, over the legal requirement of reserve to liabilities, of \$8,174,875.

The aggregate of the outstanding U. S. currency, of all denominations, December 1st was \$415,361,899. The outstanding amount of legal tender notes is \$372,471,72. The National bank circulation is now \$345,166,596, including \$2,191,850 of national gold bank notes.

The specie shipments from San Francisco, January 1, to November 25, were \$41,511,953, against \$27,802,720 same time in 1874.

On Wednesday of this week the cash balances of the Treasury Department at Washington were: of Currency \$9,927,922; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$43,460,000; Coin, \$58,583,930; Coin certificates \$21,121,900.

The week's import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New York were \$8,447,126, including \$1,446,661 of Dry Goods.

The income of the Government from internal revenues in the current fiscal year, commencing with July 1, 1875, has been about 51 millions; and from Customs, 71 millions.

Gold has been less active, and though opening buoyantly, it closed much weaker, under a less confident speculative movement, a smaller drain for customs, and a reduced export business. The extremes of the price during the week have been 113 $\frac{3}{4}$ @115 $\frac{1}{4}$ , closing on Wednesday at 114 $\frac{1}{4}$  as against 115 $\frac{1}{4}$ , on Wednesday of the preceding week. The specie outflow last week was only \$351,696 against \$706,564 the previous week. The specie at this port last week were \$308,230 (of which were \$457,040 in silver coin from Vera Cruz, and \$332,000 in gold coin from Havana) and since Jan. 1, have been \$12,259,464, against \$5,998,691 same time last year. The customs demand for gold last week averaged \$259,667 per day. Foreign Exchange has been in rather better request and held with more firmness toward the close. Bankers' sixty day bills on London closed on Wednesday at \$4 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ @\$4 84; sight bills on London at \$4 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @\$4 88 to the £ sterling. The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of \$5,166,801. The week's imports of Dry Goods and general merchandise were to the specie value of \$8,447,126, as against \$5,517,736 the corresponding week of last year.

Government Securities have been less freely dealt in, and have been quoted a shade easier in price; influenced in part by the decline of 1 per cent in Gold. The offerings, however, of most issues have been on a restricted scale at the ruling figures. The amount of U. S. bonds held by

the Treasurer of the United States, as security for the National Bank circulation, is \$365,631,412.

U. S. sixes of 1881 closed on Wednesday of this week at 123 $\frac{5}{8}$ @123 $\frac{7}{8}$ ; U. S. Five-Twenties of 1864, at 114 $\frac{3}{4}$ @115; U. S. Five-Twenties of 1865, 115 $\frac{3}{4}$ @116; U. S. Five-Twenties of 1865, consolidated, 120 $\frac{1}{4}$ @120 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; U. S. Five-Twenties of 1867, 122 $\frac{3}{8}$ @122 $\frac{5}{8}$ ; U. S. Five-Twenties of 1868, 122 $\frac{3}{8}$ @122 $\frac{5}{8}$ ; U. S. Ten-forties at 117 $\frac{3}{4}$ @118; U. S. Fives of 1881, (Funding Loan) 117 $\frac{1}{4}$ @117 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Six per cent. currency Sixes, 122 $\frac{1}{4}$ @122 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

State and Railway bonds have been in fair demand for investment purposes, at generally stronger prices, closing firmly. And in the line of Railway and Miscellaneous share property, business has been fairly active with values, however, quoted quite variable, closing more steadily, and rather buoyantly.

The last public debt statement indicated a further liquidation of \$480,079 in November, bringing the aggregate indebtedness, less the cash in the Treasury, on Dec. 1, down to \$2,117,717,133, as against \$2,118,397,211 on the 1st of November 1875.

General business has shown more animation in the line of domestic produce, particularly in Flour, Wheat, Corn, Barley, Oats and Cotton, which closed more firmly, as a rule. The export purchases of Flour, Wheat and Cotton have been more liberal. Petroleum, Naval Stores, Provisions, Tobacco, Wool, Leather and Lumber have been moderately sought after at irregular prices. Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods and Earthenware have been inactive at about late quotations for staple goods. Metals have been moderately dealt in, as a rule. American Pig Iron has shown most animation, but at low prices. Eglinton Pig Iron quoted here at \$29 50@\$30; Glengarnock \$32; Coltness \$33; No. 1 American Pig at \$23@\$24; No. 2 do. at \$21@\$22; Forge, \$15@\$19; English Rails (in bond) \$35@\$36 gold; American Rails at works, \$45@\$48; Old Rails, \$22 50@\$23 50. Wrought Scrap, \$30@\$31. Ocean freights have been quite brisk at former rates, with room for Grain, Flour, Cotton, Provisions, Petroleum, and Tobacco in generally very good request. Accommodation for early use offered much less freely.

The following quotations of sales of Railway and other securities are in addition to those given elsewhere in our columns:—

New York.—Boston and New York Air Line 1st mort., 102 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre 7s, conv., 96; Boston, Harford and Erie 7s, guar., 20; Canada Southern 1st mort., with int. cer., 60; Galena and Chicago 1st mort., 105; Dubuque and Sioux City 2d div., 107; Chesapeake and Ohio 1st mort., ex coupon, 26; do. coupon on, 32; East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia 1st mort., 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Delaware and Hudson Canal reg. 7s, 1877, 103; Buffalo, New York and Erie 1st mort., 86; Chicago and Northwestern Interest bonds, 100; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western 1st mort., 28; do. 2d mort., 18; Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw 2d mort., 35; do. 7s, consol, 32; Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R., 8; New Jersey Southern R. R., 1; Spring Mt. Coal, 60; Pennsylvania Coal, 277 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Tennessee 6s, old, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do. new, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Missouri 6s, long bonds, 102 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Virginia

6s, consol, ex-mat. coup., 70; Louisiana 6s, Levee bonds, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; North Carolina 6s, special tax, 1st class, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do. 3d class, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Alabama 8s, 1886, 30; Georgia 7s, gold bonds, 100; Brooklyn 6s, W. L., 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The latest quotations are: Pacific Mail 41@41 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Western Union Telegraph, 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ @77; Atlantic and Pacific Tel., 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ @20 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Quick-silver Mining, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @18; do. pref., 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ @23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Mariposa Land and Mining, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9; do. pref., 9@10; Adams Exp., 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ @103; American Exp., 60 $\frac{3}{8}$ @60 $\frac{5}{8}$ ; U. S. Express, 57@58; Wells-Fargo Express, 82 $\frac{1}{8}$ @83 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chicago and Alton, 97@97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90@90 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chicago and Northwestern, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ @39 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; do. pref., 56 $\frac{1}{8}$ @56 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chicago Rock Island and Pacific, 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ @104 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 36 $\frac{1}{8}$ @36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; do. pref., 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ @66 $\frac{5}{8}$ ; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ @58; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 4@4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 120@120 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Erie, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @16 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 21 $\frac{1}{8}$ @21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do., pref., 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ @27; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ @61 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; Michigan Central, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ @61 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; New York and Harlem, 132 $\frac{3}{4}$ @133 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 105 $\frac{3}{4}$ @106; Central of New Jersey, 106@105 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ohio and Miss., 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ @17 $\frac{7}{8}$ ; Panama, 125@126 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 47 $\frac{1}{8}$ @5 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Pacific R. R. of Missouri, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13; Union Pacific, 79@79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do. 1st mort., 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ @104 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do. 7s, land grant, 100 $\frac{1}{8}$ @100 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; do. sinking fund 8s, 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ @94 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Central Pacific 6s, gold, 106 $\frac{3}{8}$ @106 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Boston.—Vermont Central 1st mort., 12; do. Income and Extension 8s, 50; Eastern R. R. 7s, 1883, 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Boston and Maine 7s, 1894, 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Cin., Sand. and Clev. 7s, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do. 2d mort., 37; Cape Cod R. R. 7s, 1881, 104; Boston and Lowell 7s, 1894, 100 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Jackson, Lausing and Saginaw 8s, 1891, 80; Mansfield and Framingham R. R., 28; do. 7s, 95 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg 7s, 92; Nashua and Lowell 6s, gold, 101; Erie St. and N. Toledo 1st mort. 8s, 1880, 100; Old Colony 7s, 1894, 111; Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers R. R. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do. 7s, 1876, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Summit Branch R. R., 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Rutland scrip No. 4, 50; do. Nos. 6&7, 38; do. 7s, 1880, Equip. 45; Portland, Saco and Portsmouth R. R., 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg R. R., 69; Metropolitan R. R., 57; Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska R. R., 110; Burlington and Missouri River R. R. in Nebraska, 39; do. 8s, 1883, 90; New Bedford R. R., 114 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; do. 7s, 1894, 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Cambridge Horse R. R., 105; Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain R. R., 35; Concord R. R. 79 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Boston Land, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chicago 7s, 104 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; do. 6s, 1880, 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Boston 5s, 1905, gold, 111; do. 6s, 1895, 108; do. 6s, 1904, 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do. 1880, 109 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; St. Louis city 6s, 100; St. Louis County 7s, 1885, 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Providence 5s, 1900, gold, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Portsmouth (N. H.) 6s, 1893, 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Portland 6s, 1907, 100 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; Cook Co., Ills., 7s, 1889, 104 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; Bath 6s, 1891, 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Cleveland 7s, 1879, 102; Fall River 5s, 1894, gold, 102 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; Topeka, Kansas, 7s, 1892, 65.

Philadelphia.—Perkiomen R. R. 6s, 92; West Jersey R. R. 7s, 106; Lehigh Valley consol. mort. 6s, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Pennsylvania and New York 7s, 107; Pittsburg, Cin. and St. Louis 7s, 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Northern Pacific 7-30s, 16; Belvidere Delaware

3d mort. 6s, 94; Lehigh Nav. consol. mort. 7s, 102; Huntingdon and Broad Top Mt. 1st mort., 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron debent. bonds, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Wilmington and Reading 1st mort., 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Shamokin Valley and Pottsville 7s, 95; Sunbury and Erie 7s, 101; Germantown Passenger R. R., 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Philadelphia, Wilm. and Baltimore R. R., 61 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Nesquehoning Valley R. R., 55; Schuylkill Navigation dividend scrip, 95. The latest quotations are: City 6s, 105@105 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; do. free of tax, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ @106 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; Pennsylvania State 6s, 2d series, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ @106; do. 3d series, 113@114; Philadelphia and Reading, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ @55 $\frac{5}{8}$ ; do. Gen'l mort. 7s, coup., 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ @106; do. reg., 105@106; do. mort. 6s, 1880, 105@—; do. 7s, new conv., 109@109 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do. 7s, 1893, 108@—; United New Jersey R. R. and Canal Co., 134@134 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Camden and Amboy mort. 6s, 1889, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ @104; Pennsylvania R. R., 51@51 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; do. 1st mort., 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ @—; do. general mort. coupon, 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ @102 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; do. reg., 101 $\frac{3}{4}$ @102; Little Schuylkill R. R., 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ @51 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Morris Canal, 52@—; do. pref., 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ @135; do. 6s, 100@—; Susq. Canal, 8@—; do. 6s, 77@78; Schuylkill Nav., 7@—; do. pref., 15@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do. 6s, 1882, 82@83; do. 1872, 95@96; do. 6s, Imp., 91@—; Elmira and Williamsport pref., 38@—; do. 7s, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ @104; do. 5s, 63@—; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 50@50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do. 6s, 1884, 103@—; do. R. R. Loan 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ @—; do. Gold Loan, 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ @—; North Pennsylvania, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ @53; do. 6s, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ @106; do. 7s, 105@106; do. Gen'l mort. 7s, 104 $\frac{3}{8}$ @105; Philadelphia and Erie, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ @19 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; do. 6s, 100@—; do. 7s, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ @88 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Minehill, 54@54 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Catawissa, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ @18 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; do. pref., 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ @44; do. new pref., 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ @42 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; do. 7s, 1900, 106@—; Lehigh Valley, 62 $\frac{3}{8}$ @62 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; do. 6s, new coupon, 103@—; do. reg., 103@—; do. 7s, 111@111; do. 6s., consol. mort., 97 $\frac{3}{8}$ @97 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; Fifth and Sixth streets (horse), 63@66; Second and Third, 79@81; Thirteenth and Fifteenth, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @—; Spruce and Pine, 33@34; Green and Coates, 57@57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chestnut and Walnut, 94@95; Hestonville, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ @29 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Germantown, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ @68.

**Baltimore.**—Virginia and Tennessee 8s, 75; Cincinnati and Baltimore R. R. 7s, 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Union R. R. 1st mort. guar., 97; Baltimore and Ohio R. R. pref., 105; Maryland Defense 6s, 111 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Virginia peelers, 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Baltimore 6s, 1875, 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Cincinnati 7-30s, 105 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Norfolk Water bonds, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Atlantic Coal, 255; Santa Clara bonds, 43. The latest quotations are: Wilmington and Weldon 7s, 96@—; Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta 7s, 42@45; Richmond and Danville 1st mort., 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ @71; Pittsburg and Connellville 7s, 1898, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ @104 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Baltimore and Ohio 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ @175; do. 6s, 1880, 107@—; do., 1885, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ @108; Washington Branch, 120@—; Northern Central, 33@33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do. 6s, 1877, 100@—; do. 6s, 1885, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ @105; do. 6s, 1900, 98@100; do. 6s, 1900, gold, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ @100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; N. W. Va. 3d mort. 1885, 100@—; Marietta and Cincinnati 1st mort. 7s, 1892, 107 $\frac{3}{8}$ @108; do. 2d mort. 7s, 96@96 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; do. 3d mort. 8s, 80@80 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Central Ohio, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ @42; do. 1st mort., 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ @100; Western Maryland, 5@6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do. 1st mort. 6s, 1890, 90@91; do. 1st mort. guar., 106@106 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do. 2d mort. guar., 106@—; do. 3d mort. guar., 106@106 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do. 2d mort. pref., 90@91; do. 2d mort. guar., by Washington Co., 95@99; Virginia and

Tennessee 2d mort. 6s, 72@78; do. 3d mort. 8s, 72@75; Orange and Alexandria 1st mort. 6s, 80@85; do. 2d mort. 6s, 70@74; do. 3d mort. 8s, 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ @73; do. 4th mort. 8s, 55 $\frac{5}{8}$ @55 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Orange, Alex. and Manassas 7s, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ @82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Baltimore 6s, 1875, 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ @105; do. 1884, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ @—; do. 1886, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ @—; do. 1890, 107 $\frac{1}{4}$ @107 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do. 1900, 107@107 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do. 1902, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ @107; do. 6s, exempt, 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ @—; do. 5s, 80@90; Memphis City 6s, —@40; Maryland Defense 6s, 1883, 111@111 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; do. 6s, 1890, 104@—; do. 6s, exempt, 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ @111 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; do. 5s, 80@—; Virginia coupon 6s, old, 38@41; do. new, 38@41; do. consol. 6s, 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ @70 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; Virginia coupons, 87@87 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; West Virginia def. certif., 9@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; City Passenger R. R., 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ @33; George's Creek Coal, 144@—; Atlantic Coal, 2.55@2.65; Am. Gas Coal, 20@30; Canton Co., 38@45.

**Railroad Companies Liable for Damages by Sparks from Locomotives.**

The Supreme Court of Iowa recently rendered a decision which is of importance to railroad companies as well as to individuals. In 1873, Andrew Rodemacher, a farmer in Floyd County, owned a farm situated near the line of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. From the sparks from the locomotive of a passenger train going West the grass along the track took fire. The flames spread across the prairie nearly a mile, and Rodemacher's fence was destroyed. He brought an action against the railroad company for damages, and obtained judgment in the court below for \$125. The company appealed to the Supreme Court and set up the unconstitutionality of the law under which the action was brought, section 1,289 of the code of 1873, in that it impairs the contract existing between the State and corporation under which its charter is conferred. The Supreme Court, however, Judge Cole dissenting, affirmed the decision of the court below, holding the law under which suit was brought to be constitutional. All railroads are, therefore, liable for damages by sparks from locomotives in that State.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Providence and Springfield Railroad Company in Providence, R. I., on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: William Tinkham, Albert L. Sayles, Edward Pearce, Amos N. Beckwith, Moses B. J. Goddard, Horace A. Kimball, James O. Inman, Sidney Dillon and John L. Ross. The road is 23 miles in length, extending from Providence to Pascoag. The income the past year was \$87,952, and the operating expenses \$42,886.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company was held in Richmond on the 30th ult. The gross receipts for the year ending September 30 were shown to have been \$164,935 34, and the expenses \$86,684 31, leaving a net income of \$78, 251 03; a net increase of \$25,000 over last year.

Mr. George MacLeod, an engineer of experience and a well known railroad man, has been appointed receiver of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Short Line Railroad, to succeed Mr. Samuel Gill, who is now suffering mental aberration caused by brain fever.

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The shipments of Cumberland coal for the week ending November 27 amounted to 49,119 tons 15 cwt., an increase compared with the corresponding week of last year of 8,373 tons 19 cwt. For the year to that date 2,154,277 tons 9 cwt. were shipped, showing a decrease of 62,338 tons 4 cwt., compared with the like period of 1874. Of the shipments to above date 1,149,772 tons 6 cwt. were by Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; 858,934 tons 12 cwt. by Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and 145,520 tons 11 cwt. by Pennsylvania Railroad.

The town of Marlborough, N. H., has voted a gratuity of two per cent. of valuation, amounting to about ten thousand dollars, to the Manchester and Keene Railroad. The building of the road is under contract, and work will be immediately begun.

The citizens of North Brookfield, Mass., at a town meeting recently held, voted to instruct the Selectmen to lease the North Brookfield Railroad to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company on the best possible terms, for a period of ten years.

The Buffalo Express says that a corps of engineers have begun the work of surveying the proposed route of a railroad between Alton and Wilcox, which is destined to connect the Buffalo and Jamestown Railway with other lines in a

CITY PASSENGER RAILROAD SHARE AND BOND LISTS

Table with columns: Years ending, Length tracks, Horses and Drivers, Cars, COMPANIES, Cost of Road and Equipment, Share Capital, Indebtedness (Bonded Debt, Floating Debt), Earnings (Gross, Net), Dividends on paid Capital, Value of Shares (Par, Paid, Market).

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Amount outstanding, Rate, Interest, Payable, Principal Payable, Price.

direct route to the Reynoldsville coal district. The new road referred to will be twenty and one half miles in length.

**Finances of the United States.**

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The moneys received and covered into the Treasury by warrants during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, were as follows:

From Customs.....	\$157,167,722 35
From internal revenue.....	110,007,493 58
From sales of public lands.....	1,418,640 17
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks.....	7,268,379 16
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies.....	882,274 91
From customs' fines, penalties, &c.....	228,870 23
From labor, drayage, storage, &c.....	1,112,500 53
From sales of Indian trust lands.....	243,671 66
From fees—Consular, letters patent and land.....	1,818,884 29
From proceeds of sales of Government property.....	1,278,693 87
From Marine Hospital tax.....	338,893 78
From steam boat fee.....	260,944 75
From profits on coinage, &c.....	452,657 40
From tax on seal skins.....	317,494 75
From miscellaneous sources.....	1,228,649 98

Total ordinary receipts.....\$284,020,771 41  
Premium on sales of coin..... 3,979,279 69

Total net receipts, exclusive of loans.....\$288,000,051 10  
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1874, including deposits of coin and United States notes represented by certificates outstanding..... 150,731,694 63

Total available cash.....\$438,731,745 73

The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were:

For civil expenses.....	\$17,346,929 53
For foreign intercourse.....	1,265,418 23
For Indians.....	8,384,656 82
For pensions.....	29,456,216 22
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements and arsenals.....	41,120,645 98
For naval establishment including vessels, and machinery and improvements at navy yards.....	21,497,626 27
For miscellaneous, including public buildings, light houses, and collecting the revenues.....	50,528,536 22
For interest on the public debt, including interest on bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies.....	103,093,544 57
For payment of award to British claimants.....	1,929,819 00

Total net expenditures.....\$274,623,392 84  
Redemption of the public debt... 19,405,936 48

Total net disbursements.....\$294,029,329 32  
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1875 144,702,416 41

Total.....\$438,731,745 73

This statement shows that the net revenues for the fiscal year were \$288,000,051 10 and the ordinary expenses, (including the award to British claimants, \$1,929,819)..... 274,623,392 84

Leaving a surplus revenue, exclusive of provision for the sinking fund..... \$13,376,658 26

By reference to the last annual report, page 6, it will be observed that the estimate then made was that the revenues for this fiscal year would reach the sum of \$284,318,285 99, and that the expenditures would amount to \$275,315,489 42.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1876.

The receipts during the first quarter were:

From Customs.....	\$44,233,626 25
From internal revenue.....	28,199,723 50
From sales of public lands.....	308,641 73
From tax on circulation, &c., of national banks.....	3,626,033 83
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railways.....	262,212 87
From Customs' fines, &c.....	18,521 75
From consular, patent, and other fees.....	510,427 19
From proceeds of sales of Government property.....	104,273 65
From miscellaneous sources.....	1,722,408 90

Net ordinary receipts.....\$78,995,869 67  
Premiums on sales of coin..... 2,160,275 47

Total net ordinary receipts...\$81,156,145 14  
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1875 144,702,416 41

Total available.....\$225,858,561 55

The expenditures during the same period were:

For civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, light houses, and collecting the revenues.....	\$18,673,072 68
For Indians.....	2,660,474 38
For pensions.....	8,845,927 64
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals.....	11,391,476 26
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at naval yards.....	7,959,037 99
For interest on the public debt, including Pacific Railway bonds.....	34,517,554 81

Total ordinary expenditures...\$34,047,543 76  
Redemption of the public debt... 6,838,999 66  
Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1875 134,972,018 13

Total.....\$225,858,561 55

For the remaining three quarters it is estimated that the receipts will be:

From Customs.....	\$112,000,000 00
From internal revenue.....	92,000,000 00
From sales of public lands.....	1,100,000 00
From tax on national banks.....	3,650,000 00
From reimbursement by Pacific Railways.....	350,000 00
From Customs' fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	100,000 00
From consular, patent, and other fees.....	1,300,000 00
From proceeds of sales of public property.....	600,000 00
From miscellaneous sources, including premium on coin.....	5,200,000 00

Total net receipts.....\$216,300,000 00

For the same period it is estimated that the expenditures will be:

For civil miscellaneous, including public buildings.....	\$49,500,000 00
For Indians.....	4,400,000 00
For pensions.....	21,000,000 00
For military establishment.....	30,000,000 00
For naval establishment.....	12,000,000 00
For interest on the public debt.....	67,500,000 00

Total ordinary expenditures...\$184,400,000 00

From the foregoing statement of actual receipts and expenditures for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, and the estimates of the same for the remaining three quarters, based upon appropriations already made, and also on the assumption that Congress will not increase the expenditures by deficiency or other appropriations, it will be seen that, in the judgment of the department the revenue will reach the sum of \$297,456,145 14, and that the ordinary expenditures will amount to \$268,447,543 76. This exhibit

gives a surplus revenue of \$29,008,601 38. Under existing laws it is estimated that \$32,293,692 32 will be required to be provided for the sinking fund for this year. If the statement, as here submitted, shall prove to be approximately correct, the revenues will fall short by the amount of \$3,285,090 94 of providing for the appropriations made by Congress.

It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, will be:

From Customs.....	\$165,000,000
From internal revenue.....	120,000,000
From sales of public lands.....	1,500,000
From tax on circulation of national banks.....	7,200,000
From reimbursement of interest by Pacific Railway Companies.....	500,000
From Customs' fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	100,000
From consular, letters patent, and other fees.....	1,900,000
From proceeds of sales of Government property.....	800,000
From miscellaneous sources.....	7,000,000

Total ordinary receipts.....\$304,000,000

It is estimated that the ordinary expenditures for the same period will be:

For civil expenses.....	\$17,500,000
For foreign intercourse.....	1,353,000
For Indians.....	7,000,000
For pensions.....	29,534,000
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals.....	40,000,000
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy yards.....	21,000,000
For civil miscellaneous, including public buildings and light-houses, collecting revenues, mail steam-ship service, deficiency in postal revenues, public printing, etc.....	52,000,000
For interest on public debt.....	97,000,000
For interest on Pacific Railway bonds.....	3,878,000

Total estimated expenditures, exclusive of the sinking fund account and principal of the public debt...\$269,265,000

It is expected that for this fiscal year the surplus revenues of the Government will amount to \$34,735,000. The estimated amount to be provided for the sinking fund is \$34,063,377 40. There is reason to hope, therefore, that the income of the Government for this year will amply provide for all its obligations, including the sinking fund.

The estimates received from the several Executive Departments are as follows:

Legislative establishment.....	\$2,865,378 50
Executive establishment.....	18,717,045 40
Judicial establishment.....	3,403,450 00
Foreign intercourse.....	1,352,485 00
Military establishment.....	33,697,178 50
Naval establishment.....	20,871,666 40
Indian affairs.....	5,787,795 64
Pensions.....	29,533,500 00

Public works:

Treasury Dept.....	\$6,152,846 86
War Department.....	19,888,238 44
Navy Department.....	1,725,000 00
Interior Dept.....	800,500 00
Department of Agriculture.....	21,825 00
Department of Justice.....	3,000 00

.....	28,591,410 30
Postal service.....	9,281,602 19
Miscellaneous.....	13,881,185 79
Permanent appropriations, (including \$34,063,377 40 for sinking fund).....	146,629,910 76

Total.....\$314,612,608 48

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

By the monthly statement of the public debt issued June 30, 1875, the reduction of the debt

during the year was shown to be \$14,399,514 84, viz:

Principal of the debt July 1, 1874.....\$2,251,690,468 43  
Interest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date..... 38,939,087 47

Total debt.....\$2,290,627,555 90  
Cash in the Treasury..... 147,541,314 74

Debt, less cash in the Treasury..\$2,143,088,241 16  
Principal of debt July 1, 1875..\$2,232,284,531 95  
Interest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date..... 38,647,556 19

Total debt.....\$2,260,932,088 14  
Cash in the Treasury..... 142,243,861 82

Debt, less cash in the Treasury..\$2,128,688,226 32

Showing a reduction, as above stated, of..... \$14,399,514 84

It will be observed that the surplus revenues, exclusive of provisions for the sinking fund, as shown in the statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, were \$13,376,658 26, or \$1,022,856 58 less than the amount of the reduction of the debt as shown by the monthly statement of the same.

The difference between these two statements arises from the difference of dates at which they are made up, as will be seen by a comparison of them as regards the cash in the Treasury at the commencement and close of the fiscal year, and of the item of "interest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date," which, in the monthly debt statement, is treated as a liability of the Government, precisely as is the principal of the debt, but which is not so considered in the statement of receipts and expenditures.

The cash in the Treasury July 1, 1874, as shown by the monthly debt statement of that date, and which embraced only the moneys officially reported to the department at the time of its issue, was.....\$147,541,314 74

The cash in the Treasury July 1, 1875, as shown by the account of receipts and expenditures, (the books from which it is prepared usually being kept open for a period of forty-five days so as to include at the date of closing the account all the revenues deposited at the different places of deposit throughout the country within the period covered by the same, and which are unascertained at the time of the issue of the monthly statement,) was..... 150,731,694 68

Showing a difference of..... \$3,190,379 89

The cash in the Treasury July 1, 1875, as shown by the monthly debt statement of that date, was.....\$142,243,361 82

And as shown by the statement of the receipts and expenditures of same date..... 144,702,416 41

Showing a difference of..... \$2,459,054 59

The difference in these two statements of cash reported to the Treasury, as appears by the monthly statement, and as ascertained by the statement of receipts and expenditures at the commencement and close of the fiscal year, it will be seen, is... \$731,325 30

which add the reduction in the item of "Interest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date"..... 291,531 28

Making the sum of ..... \$1,022,856 58

It will, therefore, be perceived that no difference exists in these two accounts, other than that which grows out of the manner of their preparation.

The Junction Railroad, connecting the Savannah and Charleston Railroad with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, was completed on the 1st inst., and trains passed over it. The completion of this line gives a through rail line connection from the North to Florida and Southern Georgia, via Savannah, and also another rail line to Atlanta, via Augusta.

The route for a railroad to Berkeley Springs from Hancock Station, Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has been surveyed within the past two months, and it is said that the road will be built next year. The distance is six miles, with very heavy grade.

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Manufactory at Kingston, N. Y.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENT, having facilities for manufacturing 600 barrels daily, are now prepared to furnish, on the most reasonable terms, Rosendale Hydraulic (Diamond A) Cement of a fine and superior quality, all of which is by ourselves manufactured at the works, located on the West bank of the Hudson River, near Rondout, N. Y., from a superior selected quality Cement Stone, quarried exclusively from our (lately Hudson River Cement Co., Jersey City, N. J.) celebrated and extensive quarries, situated at Creek Locks, town of Rosendale, Ulster County, N. Y. Our Cement having been extensively used the last twenty years, and meeting the approval of the most eminent Builders, U. S. and other Engineers, we have authority for declaring our brand, (Diamond A) Cement, the American Standard Hydraulic Cement, all of which is put up in good shipping order, in new, tight, well-made (at the Manufactory) and papered barrels. The largest class vessels can come to our works without extra towing or delay. Cement deliverable at the Works or in New York City. Our barrels will be branded, "Hudson River Cement Works, Rosendale (Diamond A) Cement, Office, No. 95 Liberty Street, New York."

M. Brigham, J. H. Butts, Ag't, KINGSTON, N. Y. 95 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

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J. B. JAMES, President.  
W. G. JAMES, Treasurer.  
41 Dey Street, New York.

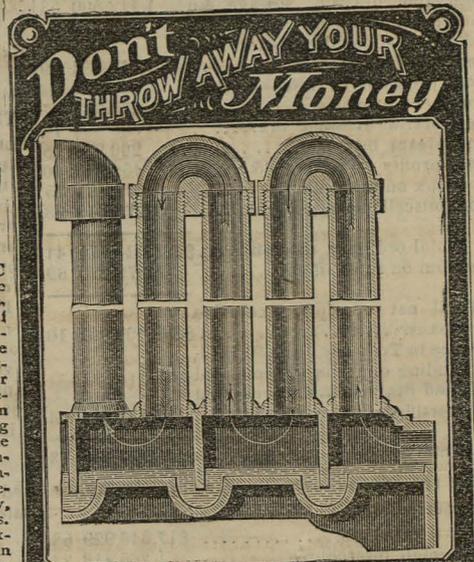
## LAWRENCEVILLE CEMENT COMPANY.

### ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

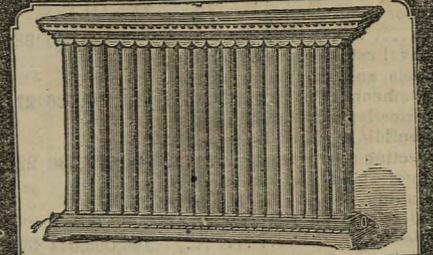
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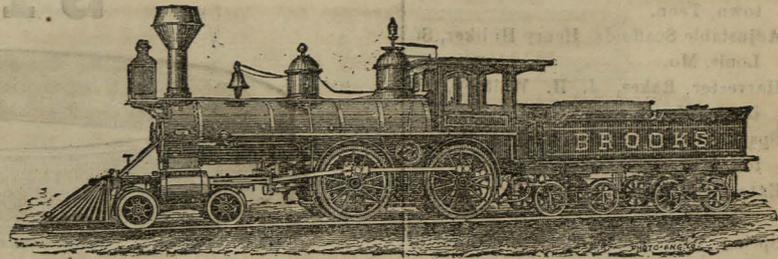
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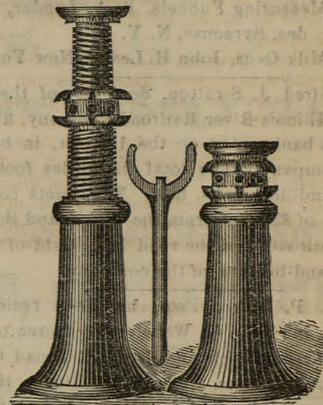
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Official List of Patents Issued by the United States Patent-Office.

[FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 3, 1875.]

MECHANICAL AND RAILROAD.

- 169,891. Car Couplings, Thos. T. Corson, Morristown, Tenn.
- 169,904. Adjustable Scaffolds, Henry Hilliker, St. Louis, Mo.
- 169,936. Harvester Rakes, J. H. Whitney, St. Louis, Mo.
- 169,964. Spark Conveyers, C. K. Cullers, Bunec-ton, Mo.
- 169,997. Extension Tables, A. D. Jones, Kirks-ville, Ky.
- 170,077. Spring Bed Bottoms, Wm. Goforth, Windsor, Mo.

MINING.

- 170,095. Ore Roasting Furnaces, Wm. McCall, San Francisco, Cal.
- 170,142. Coal and Ore Separators, John B. Wil-ford, Philadelphia, Penn.

SHEET METAL.

- 170,093. Measuring Funnels, R. A. Lander, Ged-des, Syracuse, N. Y.
- 170,094. Milk Cans, John H. Lester, New York.

Alfred J. Stratton, Secretary of the Chi-cago and Illinois River Railroad Company, filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 1st inst. in behalf of said company. The total liabilities foot up about a million and a half. The assets consist of a claim of \$20,000 from the Pekin and South-western railroad, and the road bed, right of way, ties, iron and bridges of the company.

A. P. Blake, Esq., has been reelected President, and John G. Webster Treasurer of the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad Com-pany. The directors are: A. P. Blake, Henry S. Washburn, John B. Alley, Henry Breed, Char-les A. White, John N. Brown, John G. Webster, Charles W. Slack, S. A. Bradbury, T. B. Dix, T. W. Porter, David Loring.

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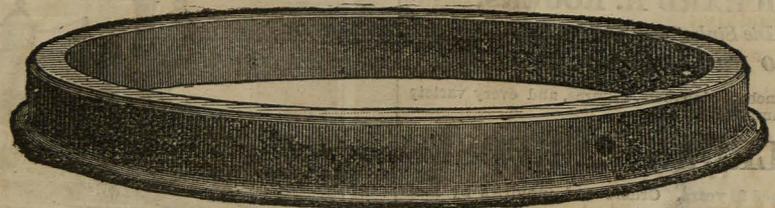
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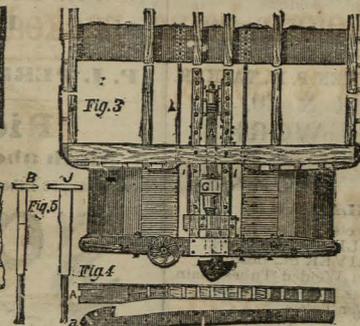
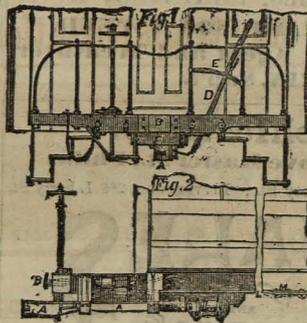
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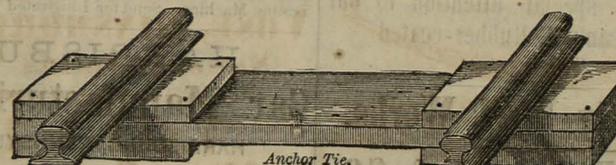


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WITH or WITHOUT  
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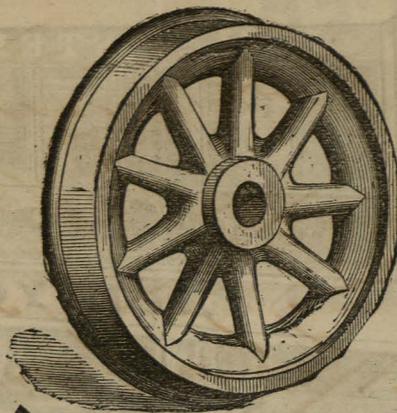
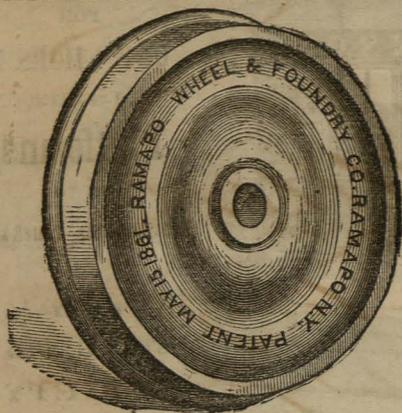
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 AND  
**DYNAMOMETERS.**

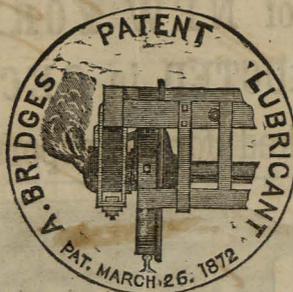
**W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y.**  
 MANUFACTURERS of Engineers' and Surveyors' Instruments. Descriptive and priced catalogue gratis.

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 MANUFACTURERS of Engineering and Telegraphic Instruments, 716 Chestnut St., Phila. (Two premiums awarded.)

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.  
 GEO. G. LOBDELL, Pres't.  
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**Lobdell Car Wheel Co.,**  
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By the Use of



For Railroad Car Journals and other Bearings.

In presenting this Lubricant to the notice of Railroad and Steamboat Managers and operators in Machinery generally, I do so with a practical knowledge of its merits, and with confidence that it will be found to possess invaluable qualities as a

Lubricator and Counteractor of Friction.  
 It has been in use, during the past two years, on a number of Railroads and Steamers, and is highly approved of. Parties wishing to make a practical test of the Lubricant will be furnished with sample on application.

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 Old Rails Re-Rolled & Exchanged for New.  
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 Old Railroad and Scrap Iron.  
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OF

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**Locomotive & Machine**  
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No. 24 Columbia St., New-York,  
 Maker and Patentee of

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and

**PUNCHES,**

Roller Tube Expanders

and Direct-Acting

**STEAM HAMMERS.**

Communications by

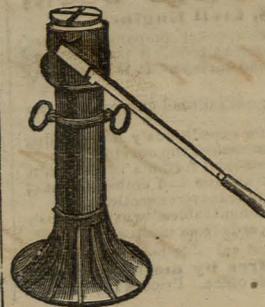
letter will receive

prompt attention.

Jacks for Pressing

on Car Wheels or

Crank Pins,  
 MADE TO ORDER.



P. O. Box 2922.

OFFICE OF VON HOFFMANN & CO.,

No. 50 Wall Street,

New York,

76 236 (a)

76 236

Handwritten initials and date: *Handwritten* 1876

Chang of 1876

*Handwritten text (left page):*

Handwritten text describing financial matters, including references to "Schwamm", "Europa", and "Bonds".

Handwritten text describing financial matters, including references to "Bonds", "100 zu kaufen", and "110%".

*Handwritten text (right page):*

Handwritten text describing financial matters, including references to "Geld", "Bonds", and "Lohn".

Handwritten text describing financial matters, including references to "Lohn", "Bonds", and "Lohn".

erworfen sind mit 109  
und letztere mit 106  
Wohlt.

Kaufes subversus Gesellschaft  
von Pennsylvania  
City und State Bonds  
ausgegeben der beliebigen  
Lageranlagen sind für  
immer 1<sup>er</sup> Klotz gegen 7<sup>er</sup> Bonds  
gekauft worden und  
New York Baltimore und  
Philadelphia sind  
jeden Kupfer sind  
aber für 1/2 Preis und  
ausgegeben 115-120  
erfüllt: Für die  
größere amokausse  
Kauf sind in den letzten  
Jahren und getändel  
auf dem Markt gekommen

und da für 7<sup>er</sup> Bonds  
immer leicht mit Gewinn  
aufzukaufen und  
für einen Gewinn  
werden sie durch  
Besonderung für  
mitunter auf  
zu realisieren  
es ist jetzt das  
Michigan und Lake  
Hore Hore verkauft  
haben sehr  
zu empfangen  
erhalten.  
Bestehen sie  
am durch  
bleiben  
gewinnbringend  
H. Decker

wife # 236

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS, NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, March 8, 1876.

NOTE.—The Bonds embraced by the brackets are leased to the Company first named.

Table with columns for Bid, Askd, and various bond categories including Gov. Securities, State Securities, Rail Road Bonds, and a Free List. The table contains numerous entries with numerical values and descriptive text for each security.

1876

A. Kuhse

Dillenburg 8 März

27 April

270 (a)

77 Dillenburg  
d. 8/3 76.

Mein innig geliebtes Kindes!

Du yanzam Juggen Kinde isch Des  
 fies dat yroße jefüen Goldyaffand,  
 wann Du mit jefam zindes wafand.  
 Länke isch Des foch noch nimmal  
 fuch die fuf fuchdas jand, fies  
 all dat wiala Gute, unch Des mit  
 jefam im Laben fo wieflich wiefich  
 Gef kann mich Gafch hiltan, ab Des zu  
 lofene id fief zu jefüene id zu jefü  
 man, unch Des noch wiefich, mit fies  
 was liden fwan - unch was guten  
 Pfandtas, die fo trace liltan, unch Du  
 lagimeft, mit Des fchilt! - Du yane  
 fältan mich jefam länge nimmal fies  
 lene nun fuf Liden - faden mit  
 jefam fo liden id unch wieflich das  
 was yafand, fies oft fo fies fies  
 fies unch was fies fies fies  
 unch mit alleid Gafand, du  
 mich Kindes Liden mit liden fies  
 uf id dat wiefich, mit fo! Abas wief  
 unch. Du fies mit unch liden, mit  
 fies unch liden fies unch fies  
 fies unch fies id unch Des id unch  
 liden fies nimmal nich liden



Den 8ten May  
1876

271 (a)

Mein geliebter Bruder!

Mein ganzem innigen  
 Glauben habe ich Dir ausgesagt,  
 für das schön Geldge-  
 spende, wofür wir die besten  
 unserer Gesundheit an die  
 nächsten wollen; Deine große  
 Güte gegen mich, loben Dir Gott  
 reichlich!! - Aber vergebens  
 seit lange schmerzhaft und  
 immer tiefer von Dir  
 verabschiedet mit D bitten dich  
 das baldige mal, um recht  
 baldige Antwort - da für mich  
 ganzlich förmlich beunruhigt.  
 Auf mit Love; der dich D  
 verabschiedet

herzlich grüßt, & was noch,  
 wünscht, wünscht herzlich gut  
 Miinergesfelle & wünscht mir  
 viel von Deiner lieben Frau  
 & Antonette, die so kurze Zeit  
 in Paris war, zufließen. Ich was  
 mir eine große Freude, dich  
 so glücklich & gesund zu empfangen,  
 grüßt sie herzlich besorgt von  
 mir. Hoffentlich wird er wieder  
 wohl. Wo du immer willst  
 die wieder Aufgebungen vor,  
 wünsche. Die Klagen sind in den  
 Klättern lauter so verschieden  
 darüber, & unser Freude ist  
 groß, die Maßzeit zu erfahren.  
 Du bist mit ja die Klagen auf  
 der Welt, & das Leben (mir so  
 kurz). — So liebe dich, dich und  
 deine süßen Kinder recht wohl  
 meine Gesundheit & betrefft herzlich  
 mich bald mit einem längeren Brief.  
 Gott sei immer mit dir! So liebe dich, dich  
 Lieb, bin ich mit warmer Liebe & Dankbarkeit  
 Deiner geliebten Schwester Blieb.

1876

Fon Weckerlin

Cannes 10 Mars

R. Staud

590 (a)

79.  
Cannes: den 10<sup>ten</sup> März 1876.

Ihr Hochwohlgeboren,

habe ich, im allerhöchsten Auftrag  
Ihrer Majestät der Königin, zu danken für  
die freundliche Leihen vom 2<sup>ten</sup> J. M. aus  
Athen.

Mit grossem Vergnügen wird Ihre Majestät  
Ihre schönen Tanagra-Figuren, etc. empfangen  
in Sicht der Königin diese Bitternank  
Sendung mit Ungeduld entgegen.  
Selbstverständlich hat es jedoch damit  
durchaus keine Eile.

Da die Königin Ende dieses Monats  
wieder in Haag eintrifft, so wird die Kiste wohl

am besten

Herrn Dr. J. Schliemann.

Hochwohlgeboren

Athen.

direct nach Walland gehen.

Im Falle Sie Schwererפקten in der  
Verwendung hätten, ~~oder~~ oder überhaupt  
Ihnen der Niederländische General  
Comit in Athen dabei behülflich  
sein könnte, so bitte ich um dieses  
Herr. van Lennep. in Namen der  
Königin mit Vorzeigung meines Karte,  
um seinen Beistand zu fragen: -

Ohne Zweifel wird diese schmerzliche  
Ueberr. jede Gelegenheit benutzen, Ihnen  
behülflich, in des Königs nützlich zu  
sein.

Der Zustand Ihrer Majestät ist  
in der Hauptstadt gut, gedenke ich viel  
günstiger als bei der Abreise, Anfang 76.  
von Haag.

Wergspüklichkeit sind Sie, hochverehrte  
Ueberr. einen so schönen in <sup>der</sup> Wissenschaft  
Werkungskreis gefunden zu haben! -  
Ich hoffe unsere Wege kreuzen sich noch  
Ofters in <sup>der</sup> Zukunft: wie denn immer  
in Zürich.

Genehungen. In der Versammlung  
ausgedrücktesten Hochachtung,  
Euer dankwörderigster ergebener

Fern Wackerbar

Secret. Ihre Majestät  
Archiv der Medaillen

Traduction d'une lettre, adressée en Turc  
par le D<sup>r</sup> Schliemann à S. de Aristarchi,  
le 10 mars 1876.

" Mon Beg.

" Obligé de me mettre en route dans deux  
jours, j'ai été chez vous vous exprimer  
ma reconnaissance.

" L'ajet Pacha a signé mon firman, et  
il l'a envoyé à la Sublime Porte pour être  
revêtu de la signature du grand Visir.

" Je vous prie de faire votre possible, afin  
que le firman d'excavation soit prêt  
cette semaine; car le temps presse: il me  
faut recommencer à ouvrir des tranchées.  
Si vous ne pouvez pas y parvenir dès à  
présent, ensuite ce serait trop tard.

" Je vous suis reconnaissant à jamais; et  
dans mon prochain livre sur Troia, j'y élèverai  
votre nom jusqu'aux cieux, et je le rendrai immortel.  
votre serviteur  
Henry Schliemann."

471 (α)

London 11 March 1876

81

H. Schlimann Esq:  
Athens

Dear Sir,

We confirm our letter of the 3<sup>d</sup> inst & are in receipt of yours dated 5<sup>th</sup> same month, contents of which had our best attention -

Until now, we have not yet received the annual report for 1875 of the Matanzas & Sabanilla RR<sup>y</sup>; but, as soon as we are in possession of same, we shall not fail sending you a copy.

Meanwhile, we remain, dear Sir,  
yours truly,

J. H. Schlimann

We are buying 1/2 of the Bond 7%  
at: 100: 100: 100: 88 1/2 !!

471 (B)

1876

J. Henry Schröder & Co  
London 11 March

R 7 April  
R 25/2

1876

John Murray

London 11 March

R 31 March

346

50A. Albemarle Street, London. W.

82

March 11 1876.

Dear Sir,

We beg to enclose the  
Parcel Ticket for the five  
copies of "Troy" sent  
to you. Carrriage paid  
we have sent also paid  
a copy to M. Wunderly  
of Paris.

Yours faithfully.

John Murray

J. C. F.

D. H. Schlemmer.

1876

Doris Petrowsky

Röbel 12 März

R 31 A<sub>o</sub>

398 (a)

Röbel den 12 März 1876

83

Mein lieber Bruder!

Durch Freundschaft aber die von die sehr  
 guten Schröder & Co in Hamburg erhalten  
 von 900 Mark zur Beheizung des in Carls-  
 bad wie groß, da wir nicht weißt Goppeck  
 nicht erwartet hatte, und daher auch die  
 für das Jahr auf geschätzt. Mir werden  
 gegen Ende April auf die Reise gehen, da  
 mit wir am 1 Mai die Eisenbahn beginnen können  
 von welcher wir nicht ein wenig Goppeck  
 vorzuziehen, als nach allgemeinen Meinung  
 eine Minderleistung der Eisenbahn in Carlsbad  
 wirksam sei soll, wie das erste Mal  
 und so wir mit dem ersten Goppeck gehen  
 da waren, so hoffen wir, daß durch  
 die einmal eine weitausgehende Genesung  
 von ihnen tief eingewurzelt sein  
 der zu erwarteten Jahren wird. Die ich  
 dem auch jetzt schon Maß, wie die  
 überführt zu werden soll mit der  
 großen Geduld und Geduld getragen  
 ist. Aber ich denke das Liebe zu  
 die für die ersten Opfer, welche die ich zu

ihre

ihres Trauerung beisteh, & unabhreiblich  
 mit uns bei der unsel. Seel. Dankbar  
 sein, & eines Gottes mit uns stellen,  
 eines Gottes für die Töchter  
 zu kräftigen und uns von einem  
 auftragenden Gottes zu helfen.

Wohr eines jährl. Mischbarkeit ist  
 ein nicht bekannt geworden; wir lassen  
 uns immer in der Zeit, daß ob  
 die uns gelunges sei, die Töchter zu  
 Trauerung weiteren Grabunges bei  
 Trost zu bestimmen - Es wird ein  
 Jahr vorüber, wenn es nicht bald eine  
 Nachfrist von der uns eines Jährlich geben  
 weißt uns ob wir in dieser Zeit  
 eine so sehr veranlassen. So ist mit  
 einem Jahr zu erwarten geben.

Mit den besten Wünschen an  
 eines liebe Frau und Tochter bei uns  
 steht

dein

dein  
 H. Krowitz

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΣ ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΟΣ

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΝ ΕΣΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ

ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΩΝ

206 (α)

ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΗΜΑ

84

Εκ

Tar demille

Δια

ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ

Μην

Αριθμός τηλεγραφήματος	Τάξις	Αριθμός λέξεων	Χρονολογία παραδόσεως				Παρατηρήσεις
			Ημ.	Ωρα	Δ.	Π.Μ.	
1028		201	13	12	55	VCh	

Ελήφθη εκ του τηλεγραφ.

τῆ 15/12 18

ώρα 3 Λ. Μ.

Ο παραλαβών

Αριθμός αφίξεως

Περαιτέρω μεταβίβασις

του τηλεγραφήματος

Είς τῆ 18

ώρα Λ. Μ.

ο μεταβιβάσας

Docteur Henri Schliemann a Athènes

Ordine vostro non arrivato pacche non lascia legname prendere pero serano pronti nella loro casse. Nicola

Υπόδειγμα τηλ. εντύπου ΣΤ'

Διακπεραιώθη υπό

τῆ

ώρα

Π.

Μ.

ΑΝΘΡΩΠΙΝΟΝ

206 (b)

1876  
 Nicholas Laphyros

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟΝ  
 ΤΩΝ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΩΝ  
 ΤΗΣ ΕΤΕΡΗΣ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗΣ

Παρατηρήσεις	Χρονολογία εκδόσεως				Αριθμός τόμων	Αριθμός σελίδων	Τύπος	Παράρτημα
	Μ	Η	Ε	Σ				

*[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

ΑΝΘΡΩΠΙΝΟΝ

Εκδόσεις  
 1876  
 Α  
 Ο κατάλογος

Εκδόσεις  
 1876  
 Α  
 Ο κατάλογος

1876

Dr Jackson

Canak 13 March

226 So

35 (a)

85

Constantinople March 13

1876

Dear Dr. Schliemann

Allow me to thank you very much  
for your Book entitled "Antiquités Troiennes"  
& for the Photographic illustrations of it, you  
were so good as to send me. I read your  
work with great interest. As far as I am  
able to judge, I am convinced of the truth  
of your arguments about the existence, & site  
of Homer's Troy. I was, moreover, particularly  
struck with the Asiatic character of the

objects you dug up there. The shape of some of the pots, & goblets, is exactly similar to what I have seen in my peregrinations in Asiatic Turkey - & such as you even now meet with in the houses of the poorer classes of Turks in Constantinople.

I wish you every success - with all my heart - & had I the power to give it, you would not have to wait long for the most liberal Firman, with the fullest powers to carry out your interesting, & useful researches.

Yours very truly

Edw Dickson

Nantes - 15 Mars 1876

Loire inférieure. 3 rue Regnard, place Goussin

Monsieur Schliemann -  
Londres -

Monsieur.

En vous adressant mon tribut d'admiration pour vos remarquables travaux dans la recherche de l'Ilion chantée par Homère, j'ose prendre la liberté grande de vous transmettre copie de quelques mots que j'ai trouvés dans une vieille édition de Plutarque (vie de Sertorius)

D'après l'illustre historien, il aurait réellement existé trois villes de Troie, et, d'après lui, tout semble donner à penser que les trois villes successivement détruites, à des espaces de temps infini, comme dit notre auteur, avaient été réédifiées l'une sur l'autre.

La légende concernant l'intervention trois fois répétée dans la destinée des trois célèbres cités ajoute encore à l'intérêt immense qui s'y rattache, et que vous avez si puissamment agrandi par vos précieuses et innombrables découvertes.

Je serai bien heureux, Monsieur, si l'extrait que j'ai l'honneur de vous remettre, sous ce pli, peut avoir quelque prix à vos yeux.

Sans cet espoir, je vous prie,  
Monsieur,

d'agréer l'expression de ma considération la plus distinguée.

J. LeVillé de Paulac

You may answer in English.

319 (8)

1876

P. Leveillé de Baulac

Nantes 13 Mars

R 7 Avril

Plutarque. Tome premier. page 1125.

Edition Amyot, année 1559.

Vis de Sulpicius.

Je n'est, à l'aventure, pas chose dont on  
je doive émerveiller qu'en espace de temps  
infini, ainsi que la fortune tourne et  
varie diversement, il arrive souvent, par  
casuelle rencontre, des accidents du tout  
semblables les uns aux autres.

L'auteur cite les deux Attilis tués par un  
Vanglier.

Suis les deux Actéons ... leur mort tragique.

Les deux Scipions ... les parthoquinis -  
premierement vaincus par l'un, et depuis  
entièrement ruinés par l'autre.

Il ajoute, que la Ville de Troie fut  
" la première fois, ruinée par Hercule, pour  
" les chevaux que Laomedon lui avait pris;

" La deuxième fois, par Agamemnon,  
" rayonnant le grand cheval de bois;  
" La troisième fois, par Chérièsmeus,  
" à l'occasion d'un cheval qui tomba  
" dans la porte et engarda que les Troyens  
" ne la pussent fermer."

1876

Martin Pechel

Dargun 14 März

27 April

87

387 (a)

Dargun, d. 14. März  
1876.

Geliebter Bruder!

Da fast nur wieder durch ein großes Gussstück  
deiner brüderlichen Liebe so sehr erfreut sind  
in sie beglückt. Langst danken wir dir für  
dasselbe und wünschen, daß du kein Dankwörter  
den großen Gabe mögest einem kleinen Spiel  
den Freude empfunden haben, die uns kein  
Festung das selbe beglückt. Leider kann  
Liese dir diesmal kein freilich Dank  
sich selber abgeben. Du bist von mehreren  
Morgen das Beglückteste, mit ihnen linken  
Lüpfen singen wir, so muß sie auf Anord-  
nung des Arztes liegen, damit die an-  
gestellten Geliebten wieder dir alle  
Begrüßung bekommen. Liese sendet dir  
diesem feinen Ding mit ihren langst  
Dank.

Du bist ein süßes und nettes Geschöpf  
 magst du es nicht möglich, guten Länders,  
 daß wir in unsern Kindern einen besseren Auf-  
 bildung geben können, als es sonst möglich  
 sein würde, und darum sind wir dir so be-  
 sonders dankbar.

Professors Tochter Käthe ist  
 seit ein und neunzig Jahren in Kosteln  
 und wird dort zur Fräulein ausgebildet.  
 Sie ist jetzt Professorin der 1. Klasse und  
 kann sehr schön Klavierspiel und Piano  
 spielen, sie ist nun um 2 Jahren im Haas-  
 haus zu sein. Prof. Zinsing ist  
 Oberlehrer auf dem Semmering Gym-  
 nasium. Wir erwarten, daß er Klavierspiel  
 und Secunda nachfolgt sind. Dies  
 alles, lieber Länders, ist das Werk deiner  
 großen Güte. Zinsing und Käthe sollen  
 Professoren bestätigt werden. Darum  
 haben wir schon 2 unversessene Länders.

Professors Tochter Elise besuchst eine Privat-  
 schule in Ost. und die beiden jüngsten  
 sind noch klein, 8 und 4 Jahre alt.

Wir hoffen es sind aber die, guten  
 Länders, dessen lieben Sohn und Tochter  
 ganz schön wie auf einem neuen Garten  
 zu sein! Wenn du es nicht in Aufbruch  
 genommen ist es dir nicht unbekannt,  
 das wir schon mit dir einige Briefe.

Luise und ich grüßen dich und deine  
 liebe Anna herzlich und senden dir unser  
 herzlichsten Wunsch für dein Wohlergehen.

In deiner Liebe bin ich immer

Dein

Dankbarer Länders

Martin.

226 (α) 3 88  
S. Petersburg le 3 Mars 1856

Monsieur Henri Schliemann  
aux soins de Monsieur Menicoffsky  
Wäpkes

Je vous confirme ma lettre  
du 4/6 p<sup>o</sup> et vous débite de  
R<sup>u</sup> 166: 67 payant à M<sup>r</sup> Serge Schliemann  
" 333: 33 " " M<sup>me</sup> C. Schliemann  
R<sup>u</sup> 511: - Valeur 1 et

Agréz, Monsieur, mes salutations  
les plus

impressé  
PP<sup>ON</sup> J. E. GUNZBURG  
s. Dubu.

226 (8)

1876

J. E. Gänkeburg

L. P. 15 Märk

R 7 April

243 (α) Couple 16: March 1876

H. Schliemann Esq

Athens

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your favor of the 7: Just enclosing credit of Messrs Schroeder & Co in Athens for \$100 @ 3 mtd which has been negotiated to your credit @ 1/10 in \$110.

We retain the credit & note your instructions respecting payment to Mr. D. Gargiulo, We remain

Dear Sir  
Yours faithfully  
Chas. Drexler

*[Faint handwritten notes on the left side of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]*

243 (8)

1876

Chs Hanson & Co

Cont 16 March

*[Faint, illegible handwritten notes and signatures, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

234 (a)

New York März 17/96

Herrn Wesser

Herrn Henry Schliemann

Mittheilung

Bezugnehmend auf mein Eigenthumsnamens Schreiben aus Boston erlaube ich mir, Sie zu versichern, dass sowohl die Chic. Cl. & Dub. als auch die Ch. D. & Minnesota Bonds unvollständig zu 23% zu verkaufen waren.

Die collectierten Div. auf Ihre 290 x 1/2	
Chic Bond & g. st. x	1450.-
Comm. etc	8.-
	<hr/>
	1442.-

Prämien davon 561 66

L. 256. 14/9 <sup>aus dem</sup> an die H. Henry Schroder & Co  
London für Ihre Rechnung  
Comptroller und Agent, Zeichner

Attestung  
H. H. Schroder  
A. H. Meyer

234 (b)

1876

L. von Hoffmann  
New York 17 März

R 27 Apr

90

225 (a) 91  
H. Petersen & Co. Copenhagen

Monsieur Henri Schieman  
aux soins de Monsieur Mercieroff & Co  
Naples

Je vous confirme ma lettre  
du 2/15 et et vous débite de  
10 35 - votre traite par moi  
de Kerge Schieman  
Avec mes remerciements  
très agréables

impressif

PP<sup>ON</sup> J. E. GUNZBURG

a. Kube.

225 (B)

1876

J. E. Günzburg

St. Petersburg

27 April

470 (a)

London 18 March 1876

92

H. Schlimann Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Athens

Dear Sir,

Confirming our last letter dated 11 inst. we beg to own receipt of yours of the 12 d<sup>o</sup>, advising your drafts on us for:

£ 100. --- 3 m<sup>o</sup>d. due 15 June and  
" 100. --- dem<sup>d</sup> G. P. Dendopoulos  
of which we have taken due note to your debit.

We also have debited you of:  
£ 10. --- £ 7 inst. your cheque on  
ourselves. G. John Gacker

We remain, dear Sir,

yours truly  
H. Schlimann

470 (b)

1876  
J. H. Schröder & Co  
London 18 Mars

R 7 April  

---

R 25/10





1876

Nicolas de Bogushevsky

Pskov 19 March

R 7 April

70 (a)

94

7  
19 March  
1876.

Most honoured & learned Doctor!

With what feelings I have  
perused yr biography - prefixed to  
yr most erudite & voluminous  
work "Tray & its remains" - I cannot  
express, admiration & veneration are  
not adequate expressions for my  
sentiments, to one so noble & yet  
so kind & simple in his <sup>glorious</sup> deeds! The  
work itself, to say nothing more  
is monumental & will serve as  
an everlasting monument to you  
far in after ages. Is it an  
indiscretion to ask, which of the  
great European Repositories of  
Treasure, will have the glory  
to receive within its walls the

Treasures of Priam? (I hope  
these treasures will remain  
yet at least half a century in  
the hands of their glorious  
discoverer) -

The people here are wilful  
blauderers & it is wonderful  
how they try to imitate Mr. Comeney  
in his wonderful Deductions!  
Envy is truly a great enemy of  
manhood & stifles all the better  
feelings of Men. I hope You will  
not refuse to inform our Soc<sup>y</sup> &  
my poor self of Your late research  
& of the time when You will resume  
Your excavations in Troy - as I should  
like to inform the Pupils of this fact  
because I know our Dear Redactors

are not the persons to give the  
public any news about Your  
valuable Researches, but  
such as may be construed  
into "hey-darn"! For instance  
Mr. Kohn says that the Turks  
have positively & for ever  
refused to grant You a firm  
for the continuation of Your  
excavations at Troy! I have  
denied his assertions in the "Zurich".

Our Spring weather is very bad  
indeed - & I have caught a very  
bad cold yesterday & wrote in bed.  
Will this serve as an excuse for this  
miserable scrawl? for which I  
certainly deserve to be censured -  
my hands tremble with fever.

Hoping that You enjoy  
Yourself in the warm sunshine of  
the South & host in the suite of  
the Gods of Olympus I remain  
most honored & respected Sir  
ever Your most respectful, obedient  
& obliged servant  
N. For Delbrück

469 (a)

London 21 March 1876

95

H. Schliemann Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Athens

Dear Sir

Confirming our last respects  
of the 18 inst, we beg to inform  
you that the Right. Hon. W. E. Gladstone,  
M.P. has forwarded to us to be  
sent to you, (as of enclosed address)  
a copy of his recently published  
book on "Homeric Synchronism", which  
we have had much pleasure in  
forwarding to Athens, by Book Post,  
mail leaving London, on the 23<sup>d</sup> inst.

We remain, dear Sir,

yours truly  
Wm. Christie & Co

469 (b)

1876

J. Henry Schröder & Co

London 21 March

R 7 April  
R 25/11

*[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. Some words like "London" and "April" are faintly visible.]*

80 (α)

Paris, 21 mars 1846. 96  
128 boult. du Mont Parnasse.

Cher monsieur, voici ce que j'ai pu obtenir jusqu'à présent de mémoires et de lettres que vous redemandez.

Votre lettre ou article envoyé en Décembre à M. Ravaisson m'a été rendu; je vais essayer de l'insérer dans un journal de Paris, dans un des plus répandus. —

L'article de M. Déthier paraîtra dans la Revue archéologique; je l'ai donc laissé entre les mains de ces Messieurs. — M. Ravaisson n'a changé ni d'idée ni de sentiments: il nous est toujours dévoué. Quand il a eu votre article et celui de M. Déthier, il est allé à la Revue le proposer: on lui a répondu que l'on publierait ce dernier; mais que le votre n'apportant aucun fait nouveau, la Revue n'avait pas assez de place pour l'insérer. Cela a vivement contrarié M. Ravaisson: mais M. Perrot est à la tête de la Revue et comme il a écrit avec Gustave d'Eichthal quelque chose de contraire à vos idées sur Croix, il n'est pas très désireux de publier ce qui peut démontrer son erreur. Donc nous ferons cette publication ailleurs.

ma  
Mars  
P 7 Avril

Emi  
Pa.

80 (B)

J'ai aussi redemandé les dessins de Mycènes et le mémoire. Ils avaient été communiqués à l'Institut par M. Ravaisson, et on les y connaissait bien, comme j'ai pu m'en assurer l'été dernier. — Je me suis adressé au Secrétariat de l'Institut; ils avaient été remis à M. Alex. Bertrand, Directeur du Musée de S. Germain. M. Bertrand, qui a été mon camarade d'école, est tout à fait dans nos idées (vous voyez que nous sommes plus de deux en France, qui les partageons): il a maintenant dans son musée un assez grand nombre d'objets qui peuvent jeter du jour sur les antiquités de Santorin et de Crois. M. Bertrand m'a remis les dessins de Mycènes et le mémoire; j'ai l'un et l'autre entre mes mains; nous devons les garder et les utiliser dans la future publication troienne.

Quand vous aurez le firman, prévenez moi de suite. — Nous avons maintenant un ministère libéral, qui, je l'espère, réparera les maux que le cléricat Wallon nous a faits. Je vous avertirai

de mon côté de ce qui aura été fait à Paris pour mon voyage de Troade et de l'époque où je pourrai partir. Nos hommages à Madame Sophie et bien de amitié à vous

M. Ravaisson ne m'a pas encore rendu la lettre de M. Falk; il doit me la faire parvenir par la poste. — Il a traduit ce que vous lui avez envoyé en allemand, de Muz. Müll. etc. Il avait préparé en votre honneur un travail assez important, qu'il tiendra à votre disposition, quand nous publierons nous même quelque chose de nouveau.

EB

M. Ravaisson m'a dit que vos idées sur Crois font leur chemin en France et que chaque jour quelque nouveau savant les adopte. Bounar bachi ne peut presque plus trouver de défenseur. Quant à Enormant, il ne jouit d'aucune autorité, parceque sa loyauté est suspecte pour beaucoup de personnes.

536 (α) 97  
Herrn Herrn. Schimidt's Postbox S. Petersburg 22 März 1876

Frauen Dr. Heinrich Schliemann

So eben kam ich mit Freunden Frau Gortzag über  
Troia nach 17 Aug. a. p. - Von 2 1/2 Jahren fort ist in Davos  
quard wegen Speis sofort an Frau Leonidas Bulgari  
in Argos (Syringonofon nach Dr. Crusein in Athen &  
Syringonofon nach Dr. Crusein in Chios, - der Sie magablin  
für Mycene unterfuchen. - Ich war drei Mal in der  
Turkey Syrienland Sabina ist als Babakländer  
nach die Gagnemant (Wain, Kaligion, Mepik) zu  
kayst, haben das Athen Mycene mein Gagnemant  
nach die fragelassen: Hat Ben Akiba nicht mehr  
kayst, als Darwin? Es fast nur nach der Barab, das  
die Madara, ein die Balkan, dem Kayst etc.  
Sammeln! - - Oben freundlich haben die die Gagnemant  
aufkaystak Goppa ist, das die die darüber unter  
Nürnberg etc. äußeren werden bedienung unter  
Sobalan ein Druckbarns fast finden.

Ich füge noch zwei Adressen bei, die Frau miltair  
die Gagnemant diana können bedienung die familiär  
auspeldignus, an die diese Gagnemant nicht.  
Ich bin selbst seit einigen Jahren in England &  
manche bedienung in England & Tripel oft geftört.

Kaystungsmak für Gagnemant  
O. H. Beckhüler

Abraham Yusuf. Mitschri in Odessa (Karaimen)  
Garabet Hazarian in Constantinopel (Armenier)  
Bohdja Kapou

536 (B)

1876

Steinkühler

L. P. 22 März

R 12. Nr.

Herrn Dr. Heinrich Schlemmer

Athen  
(Griechenland).

STEINKÜHLER & CO.  
ST. PETERSBURG

ΥΠΕΡ ΤΗΣ  
ΓΥΝΑΙΚΕΙΑΣ ΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΕΩΣ  
ΣΥΛΛΟΓΟΣ  
ΕΝ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥΠΟΛΕΙ.

554

98

1876

Σύλλογος

Πρόσβον Κύριον  
Ερ. Εμίλιαν  
Ενλαύδα

Ἀξιότιμε Κυριε

Τῇ προσεχει πέμπτη, 25 μαρτίου ε. ε. και ὥρα  
2 μ. μ. τελεσθήσεται ἐν τῷ καταστήματι τοῦ Ἑλ-  
ληνικοῦ Φιλολογικοῦ Συλλόγου ἢ ἐπέτειος ἐορτῇ  
τοῦ ἐν Κωνσταντινουπόλει ὑπὲρ τῆς γυναικείας  
παιδεύσεως Συλλόγου, καθ' ἣν ὀμιλήσουσιν ὁ τε  
πρόεδρος αὐτοῦ κ. Ἡρ. Βασιάδης και ὁ ἐπὶ τούτῳ  
ὀρισθεὶς ῥήτωρ κ. Σ. Ι. Βουτυράς. Διὸ παρακαλεῖ-  
σθε ἵνα διὰ τῆς παρουσίας ὑμῶν τιμήσητε τὴν  
πνευματικὴν ταύτην παρήγγυον.

Ἐν Κων/πόλει, τῇ 22 μαρτίου 1876.



Ὁ Γεν. Γραμματεὺς

Δ. ΜΑΛΙΑΔΗΣ.

Cher Monsieur Heiman

Le porteur de ma présente  
 s'addreant un recueil très  
 curieux de lettres turques  
 qu'il dit être très anciennes  
 desire vous les faire voir  
 bien probablement dans  
 l'espoir que cela vous  
 intéressera

Mercredi

22 Mars 1876.

Tout à vous

A. Harpigny

H/2  
 1/11  
 1/11  
 1/11

200 (b)

1876

A. Gargiulo

*[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]*

200 (b)

Frau H. Schlemmer  
Athens.

560 (a)

100

Hamburg, 24 März 1876.

Bitte gelangen meine Zeit in den Augen  
meiner Briefe über gewisse Zeiten von  
20 Pap. , deren Befehl mir dankend anerkannt  
indem mir die conformen Notizen der St. C.  
Saldo von 4. S. zum Verkauf. - Die mit  
auftragener kleinen Ziffern von

300. —	an Frau Doris Petrowsky in Rabel
100. —	„ Louise Pechel „ Dargun
200. —	„ Wlth. Kirsch „ Dillenburg
	(wovon 100 Pf für Hl. Elise Schlemmer)
<u>600. —</u>	

an H. 1800. —

haben mir zugesandt und bitten Sie, mir  
dafür 4/6 D. zu remittieren. Dagegen eradi-  
tieren mir Ihre eine kleine Remissa der  
Frau L. v. Hoffmann H. in New York gegen  
auszahlung

\$70. —	Galena & Chicago Union R. R. Gruppe
70. —	City of Cleveland d.
<u>\$140. —</u>	
1. —	Commission Hygiene
<u>Bay \$139. —</u>	

110/4 2/4 ell mit  
ell 504-30 2/4 23/24 D.

wovon Sie conformen Notiz empfangen werden.  
Für Bewahrung zu einem allezeitigen, gewissen  
mit Freundschaft und Gemüthlichkeit

J. H. Schroder & Co.

560 (6)

100 a

J. H. SCHRÖDER & CO.

Hamburg, the 4<sup>th</sup> March 1876

London, . . . . .	3 months	20,35	20,28
do. . . . .	short	20,52	20,44
Paris, . . . . .	3 months	80,80	80,20
Antwerp, . . . . .	do.	90,70	90,35
Amsterdam, . . . . .	do.	166,40	167,60
St. Petersburg, . . . . .	do.	261,3	260,25
Lisbon, . . . . .	do.	4,46	4,42
Oporto, . . . . .	do.	5	5
Vienna, . . . . .	do.	175	173
Frankfurt <sup>o./M.</sup> , . . . . .	do.	—	—
Berlin, . . . . .	do.	—	—
Bremen, . . . . .	do.	—	—

560 (c)

1876

J. H. Schröder & Co

Hamburg 24 März

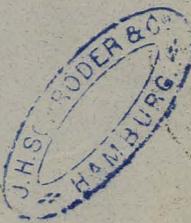
14 April



Spann Gang Schlimmer

Athen.

Paris



69(c)

home-made energy, such firmness  
of character & such credence,  
as you possess so fully!

Excuse this uninteresting  
letter & believe me most  
honoured Doctor ever.

Your most obedient  
and obliged servant

M. de Bogousschewsky

At the home spring here  
but it is very cold & the  
various kinds of fever  
are in full glory among the  
wretched populace. I help  
them as I can with large doses  
of Quinine.

Ms Stephens & still more myself  
would be glad if you would find time  
to express however briefly your opinion  
about the conclusions on Greek subjects  
contained in the recension at his book.

101

69(a)

Pskov,  
Russia: 13<sup>th</sup> March  
1876.

Most honoured Doctor

By this day's post (sans  
caudex) I venture to send for your  
perusal two newspapers cuttings  
(taken from N. N. 60 & 61 of Mr  
Morin's generally useless journal  
de St. Peterabourg, which are not  
entirely devoid of interest. The one is  
about the recent discoveries made by  
the Archaeological Commission of St  
Petersburg (of which I have the honor to be a  
member) & the other paper, - reporting  
various discoveries made in the newly  
conquered Bokharian steps by my  
Cousin General Lamakine - the parts  
about the <sup>discovery</sup> of Mastorian is rather  
worth reading & somebody really  
knowing all about the history of these  
countries ought to make researches there.  
Also the news about the Greek  
Colonies in the South of Russia are

1876  
M. de Bogousschewsky  
Pskov 26. March  
1874. two

under the same type & only the one about the Russian news found.

not entirely devoid of interest.  
 It proper, I should very  
 much like for time to time  
 to be able to offer you some  
 books published here either  
 w. very concernment or such  
 books as are really interesting  
 from an archaeological point de vue.  
 As there is no possibility to send  
 them direct to you as they are  
 sure to get stolen by our  
 worthy post-officials on the  
 way. - I would you not have  
 the kindness to indicate any  
 bookseller or friend in London  
 or Edinburgh or in St. Petersburg or in Berlin  
 to whom I could get books  
 sent for your acceptance  
 without their standing much  
 chance as 1-100 to get stolen  
 by the post or lost by the  
 negligence of the person to whom  
 they are delivered? I would

feel truly obliged.

I have received from M.  
 Mellier bookseller in  
 Petersburg a copy of  
 your valuable work *Ithaque*  
 le polygone et son rivage.  
 I have read it with the most  
 profound attention. It is  
 in every respect a book that  
 is a fit companion & a preface  
 to your most magnificent &  
 voluminous & erudite book  
 "Tray & itremans". There is  
 not a page in it that is not  
 a masterpiece of illustrations  
 to Homer's *Odyssey*. - The description  
 of scenery at Ithaque are  
 of the most thrilling interest. Your  
 knowledge (aye a perfect knowledge  
 of so many languages is truly  
 marvellous. Had I too the  
 part of your knowledge & what  
 more of your perseverance  
 I would give my fortune to

1876

D. Mandely

Paris 26 Mars

R 14. Avril

586 (a)

Paris le 26 Mars 76

102



Mon très savant et cher Monsieur  
Schliemann

Je m'en vais pas à vous remer-  
cier de votre délicate surprise -  
Vous continuez à me gêner et à  
me mettre sans l'impossibilité de  
prendre ma revanche - Votre  
"Crayon des Romaines" qui m'a  
été envoyé à Berlin, m'est un  
gage précieux de votre amitié -  
L'ouvrage, écrit avec tant de soins,  
en un si court temps qui était mon plus  
précieux livre bibliographique, sert  
à mes réunions d'amis de jeudi, aux-  
quelles M. Piot assiste régulièrement

à propos du Sénateur et à  
faire l'usage de l'ami absent -  
Merci

Je viens de tomber dans le journal  
officiel <sup>de</sup> l'article ci inclus qui vous  
concernent. Me souvenez chez Madette  
pour prendre la brochure en question  
n'était que l'affaire d'un moment  
seulement, mais l'ouvrage, n'étant  
pas dans le commerce, est inconnu  
à Madette. - Si vous désirez en  
obtenir cette brochure, signée  
Max. Ducamp, dites le moi, j'en  
fais faire une épreuve pour  
lui et peut être vous en  
avoir un exemplaire  
En attendant je suis heureux

à voir que vous avez des ad-  
mirateurs secrets et que tout le  
monde n'est pas rongé à la  
jalousie.

Faites suivre votre lettre  
de 12 Mars bientôt par une  
autre, rappelez moi au tout  
venir à M. de Schlemmer  
et recevez mes amitiés les  
plus sincères

Doué W. Wunderly

468 (c)

1876

J. H. Schröder & Co

London 28 March

R 14 Apr

R 25 1/2

103

468 (a) London 28 March 1876

H Schlimann Esq  
Athens

Dear Sir,

We confirm our last letter dated 21 March & are in receipt of your favour of the 17<sup>th</sup>, contents of which had our best attention.

Due note has been taken of your order to sell your £ 5000. - Argentine 6% 1868 at 85 or even 80, advising you of the sale & telegraph. (to Athens, we understand)

However at present, said prices are not obtainable to day quotation being 65.67 - -

As regards the article of the Times on the financial condition of the Argentine,

468 (2)  
2781 South St

Republic, the said statements are, no doubt, grossly exaggerated, tho' they may contain an element of truth; financial people well informed about the state of affairs find, it is true, that the expenditures of the Republic are very heavy; however, they are of opinion that a rally in the funds will in time take place.

The Chilean 6% 1867 has fallen only in sympathy with the other South American securities - Today's quotation is 97-100

We remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly  
I. H. C. (Signature)  
The County is very...  
a... of an industrial class -  
so the... internal...  
fail to...  
development...  
of the stock...  
bordering...  
most...  
more...  
failure...  
at the...  
consequently...  
any...  
depressed

*[Faint, illegible handwriting on the reverse side of the page]*

# J. HENRY SCHRÖDER & Co.

LONDON, 28th March, 1876.

AMSTERDAM, 3 months	... ..	12.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	to	12.04 $\frac{3}{4}$
ANTWERP	" ... ..	25.45	"	25.50
HAMBURG	"			
BERLIN	" } ... ..	20.68	"	20.70
FRANKFORT o/M	" }			
PARIS	" ... ..	25.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	25.47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	short ... ..	25.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	25.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
MARSEILLES, 3 months	... ..	25.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	25.47 $\frac{1}{2}$
ST. PETERSBURG	" ... ..	30 $\frac{3}{8}$	"	30 $\frac{3}{4}$
VIENNA	" ... ..	11.95	"	12.0
TRIESTE	" ... ..	11.95	"	12.0
ITALY	" ... ..	27.70	"	27.75
LISBON	" ... ..	51 $\frac{5}{8}$	"	51 $\frac{7}{8}$
Oporto	" ... ..	51 $\frac{5}{8}$	"	51 $\frac{7}{8}$

---

3 % CONSOLS	... ..	94 $\frac{1}{8}$	to	94 $\frac{3}{8}$
5 % RUSSIAN, 1862	... ..	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 % " 1870	... ..	101	"	102
5 % " 1871	... ..	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 % " 1872	... ..	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 % " 1873	... ..	98	"	99
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % " 1875	... ..	92	"	93
4 % " (NICOLAI)	... ..	83	"	84
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % " Land Mortgage	... ..	90	"	92
5 % CHARK : KREMENTSCHUG	... ..	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 % " AZOV	... ..	94	"	95
DUNABURG-VITEPSK SHARES	... ..	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	19
UNITED STATES' FUNDED, @ 4/	... ..	106	"	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
SPANISH, 3 %	... ..	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
6 % PERUVIAN, 1870	... ..	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	27
5 % " 1872	... ..	20	"	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 % FRENCH	... ..	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	103 $\frac{3}{4}$

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE OF DISCOUNT ... .. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

O'obowdjos des in de Regardes Publi'ska, après  
 de l'Annuaire

~~Le~~ Pendant deux ans j'ai eu à Athènes  
 huit ouvriers pour recomposer les vases  
 Troiens avec les morceaux recueillis.  
 Recueillis

G. P. m. J. P. °

96 (a)

N<sup>o</sup> du dépôt:                      Nombre de mots:  
Indications de service.

2873

---

Reçu de *Yenik*                      Fil n<sup>o</sup>  
*dar*  
 L'Employé,

 **TÉLÉGRAMME**

Administration Impériale

des **TÉLÉGRAPHES.**



Bureau de .....

N<sup>o</sup> d'arrivée: *6379*  
 Expédié

à domicile à *7* h. *15* m. du  
 au bureau de                      Fil n<sup>o</sup>

à h. *7* m. du  
 Le *28/7* 18*77*  
 L'Employé, *[Signature]*

CPLÉ YENIKEÛI 218 20 28 7 30 S MR SCHLEIMANI PERMISSIRI -

VEUILLEZ M EXCUSER APRÈS DE MADAME SI J AI DU RENTREIR CE SOIR A YENIKEÛI - LOGOTHETE

**AVIS IMPORTANT.**

Les bandes appliquées sur la présente feuille ont été imprimées par l'appareil télégraphique. — Les indications relatives au lieu d'origine de la dépêche, à la date et à l'heure de son dépôt, qui sont transmises gratuitement, figurent en tête de la dépêche, suivant une formule abrégée telle que celle-ci: Constantinople de Paris 854 15 4 4, 50 S, qui doit être interprétée comme suit: Dépêche de Paris pour Constantinople, du 4 du mois courant, déposée à 4 heures 50 minutes du soir. Le premier nombre, après la nom du lieu d'origine, est un numéro d'ordre; le second indique le nombre de mots taxés. — La signature est précédée de deux traits (==).

96(8)

1876

Logothete Aristarchis

No. de l'adresse Adresse de l'expéditeur No. de l'adresse Adresse de l'expéditeur	No. de l'adresse Adresse de l'expéditeur No. de l'adresse Adresse de l'expéditeur
--	--

LE TELEGRAMME


  
 Constantinople

No. de l'adresse Adresse de l'expéditeur No. de l'adresse Adresse de l'expéditeur	No. de l'adresse Adresse de l'expéditeur No. de l'adresse Adresse de l'expéditeur
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(The text in this column is extremely faint and mostly illegible, appearing to be a list or a set of instructions related to the telegram service.)

1876

L. Luge

Paris 29 Mars

R 14, tard

105 (a)

105  
Le 29 Mars 1876.

Monsieur,

J'ai bien vous remercie de l'autorisation que  
vous avez obligeamment donnée à M. Gromme et  
à moi de faire une eau-forte d'après l'une des  
planches de votre livre. Cette eau-forte est faite  
maintenant (une générale de la plaine et d'Hissarlik),  
ce n'est pas une copie, mais une imitation approxi-  
mative.

Si vous attendez encore votre firmen (les livres ne  
sont jamais pressés), M. Burnouf attend encore sa  
mission. Mais j'espère que l'un et l'autre vous pour-  
rez bientôt reprendre le chemin d'Ilion. Vous y ferez  
sans doute de curieuses trouvailles. Je passe nous ré-

105 (6) pond de l'avenir. Ce sera certainement en des plus  
grands événements archéologiques du siècle que cette  
exhumation de Troie. Homère nous a dit le drame,  
vous nous rendez le théâtre.

Dans une quinzaine de jours je passerai à Athènes  
me rendant à Rhodes. Sans aucun doute je me pré-  
senterai chez vous; heureux si je puis serrer la main  
d'un homme pour qui je professe les sentiments les  
plus profonds d'estime et d'admiration.

L. Olingo  
Gentilhomme

Wilk # 625

Jan

Als die telegraphische Verbindung mit Europa glücklich hergestellt wurde, feierten beide Hemisphären diesen Triumph der Wissenschaft.

Betrachten wir indessen die Resultate, welche die Telegraphen bis jetzt in dem internationalen Handel herbeigeführt haben, so finden wir fast nur Klagen und Verluste, — nicht bloss in den respectablen Klassen, die der guten alten Zeit huldigen.

auch das gegenseitige Vertrauen — die Basis aller Geschäfte — zu untergraben drohen.

Dann diese Zustände (mit Zoll-Defraudationen, Fälschungen von Gewichten, Marken, Qualitäten, mit Kniffen und Chicanen aller Art) nicht von langer Dauer sein können, liegt auf der Hand.

Befinden wir uns aber auch mit dem Telegraphen in einer Uebergangsperiode, so unterliegt es wol keinem Zweifel, dass sich mit dem geistigen Zusammenstürzen der entferntesten Welttheile eine allgemeine commerciale Revolution vollzieht.

Das Kapital hat in den letzten Jahren durch "Gründungen" auf zu engen Gebieten genug gelitten und sehnt sich mehr als je nach legitimer Beschäftigung.

Unsere Ansicht nach wird auch das Telegraphen-Netz sich für die Menschheit segensreich erweisen, sobald das Kapital und die legitime Arbeit sich für den internationalen Handel in practischer Weise enger verbinden.

Table with 3 columns: Gold, Paris, Holland, Antwerpen, Reichsmark. Includes exchange rates for various locations.

BAUMWOLLE. Unsere "Bulls" haben in den letzten Wochen die Liverpool "futures" 1/2 d. in die Höhe getrieben und auch hier sind Preise in Folge davon neuerdings 1/2 c. gestiegen.

Die Bewegung drüben ist durch die Verzögerung und event. Verminderung der Indischen Zufuhren begünstigt worden, und hat sich um so leichter ausführen lassen, als Liverpool in den Lieferungscontracten ohne Einschluss arbeitet.

Hier am Platze, wo bei einem Vorrath von nur 100,000 bis 180,000 B. von October bis März für jeden Termin 400,000 bis 500,000 B., Blanco-Contracte laufen, haben die Bulls den grossen Vortheil, dass sie für jeden Ultimo in den Wintermonaten die Bears in die Enge treiben können.

In Liverpool werden die zum Sommer stets reichlichen und oft sehr drückenden Vorräthe die Idee eines Découvert schwerlich aufkommen lassen, und wenn es sich herausstellen sollte, dass unsere Bulls in dieser Hinsicht die Rechnung ohne den Wirth gemacht haben, so werden viele der kürzlich eingegangenen Weiten drüben gerade zu derselben Zeit verfallen, wo die Spiel-Saison hier aufhört und die jetzt sichtbaren ca. 2,173,000 B. American. Baumwolle diesseits und drüben bona fide Nehmer suchen müssen!

Inzwischen fahren unsere Pflanzler fort — Dank unsern Blanco-Spielern — für ihr Product sehr schöne Preise zu realisiren und, nach den allerseitigen Vorbereitungen zu urtheilen, werden sie uns dafür nächste Saison, bei günstigem Wetter, wieder mit einer wesentlich grösseren Ernte überraschen.

Die Production vermehrt sich rascher als die Consumption. Die letzte Ernte wird hier jetzt vielseitig auf 4,600,000 B. geschätzt. Die Atlantischen Staaten klagen über die Preise, sie werden aber doch ebensoviel pflanzen wie voriges Jahr, denn sie wollen leben und Baumwolle ist hier ihr grosses Stapelproduct.

Für unsere einheimische Industrie will noch immer keine Besserung kommen. Die Preise der meisten Fabrikate sind schlechter als je und kaum die Hälfte von Dem, was producirt wird, findet Käufer.

Nach den letzten Aufmachungen betragen in allen Häfen die

Table with 2 columns: 1876, 1875. Rows for Zufuhren seit 1. Sept., Ausfuhren, Vorräthe 29. März, wovon in New York.

Die Börse ist heute fest, März 13 1/16, April 13 1/32, May 13 27/32, June 14 1/8, July 14 1/16, August 14 1/32, September —, October 13 15/16, November 13 3/8, December 13 3/4.

Table with 7 columns: Liverpool Class, ord., g. ord., low mid., mid., g. mid., m.f., fair. Rows for Uplands, Gulfs, Stained.

Wir empfehlen unseren Freunden, bei ihren Ordres die Wahl des vortheilhaftesten Marktes zur Ausführung (unter Combinirung der Preise und Frachten) unserem besten Ermessen zu überlassen.

Table with 6 columns: Mehl, Weizen, Roggen, Gerste, Hafer, Mais. Rows for Zufuhren, Ausfuhren, Verkäufe, Vorräthe 27. ds.

Wir machen unsere Freunde darauf aufmerksam, dass der Werth-Unterschied der verschiedenen Sorten Weizen hier jetzt sehr bedeutend ist und dass zur Deckung billiger Blanco-Verkäufe nach Europa allerlei Mischungen vorgenommen werden.

Table with 2 columns: Price, Quantity. Rows for Mehl, Süd., Extra State and Western, Weizen, Winter, roth., weiss., Sommer Milwaukee, II., Chicago II., III., Hafer, Kleesaat, noch rar.

TABACK. Kentucky in guter Frage für alte Waare decidirten Characters, wovon die Vorräthe nur noch Kleinigkeiten aufweisen. Neue Tabacke erhalten mit besser werdender Condition mehr Beachtung.

Die Zufuhren im März betragen 6937 Oxb. (incl. 1610 Oxb. von Virginia), gegen 1590 Oxb. (incl. 399 Oxb. von Virginia) in 1875.

Table with 2 columns: Light Grades, Heavy Grades. Rows for com. lngs., good lngs., low leaf., med to good leaf., good to fine, Selections.

PETROLEUM. Die Ausfuhren aller Häfen betragen vom 1. Januar bis 28. ds. 43,426,745 Gls. gegen 31,555,971 Gls. gleichzeitig im vorigen Jahre und in Ladung sind noch 36 Schiffe mit einer Gesamtcapazität von 5,650,000 Gls.

Die Lage des Artikels befestigt sich immer mehr. Die Production bleibt gegen den Consum entschieden zurück und Preise von roh und raffinirt verfolgen ihre steigende Richtung mit einer Sicherheit und Ruhe, die den Blanco-Verkäufem eine heilsame Ruhe einflüstert.

Heutiger Markt: New York 15c., Philadelphia und Baltimore 14 1/2c., Kisten 13 1/2c.

PROVISIONEN sind fest. Wir notiren: Speck, halb long, halb short clear 13@13 1/2c. Bauchstücke, 13c. Rückenstücke, Bostoner 13 1/2@14c. Schmalz, prima Westl. 13 1/2c., Wilcox 14 1/2, Harrison, McFarlane 14 1/2. Talg Prima ausgesuchte Marken 9@9 1/2c.

KAFFEE. Obgleich die statistische Position von Brasil Kaffee in diesem Lande sich allmählig zu bessern fortführt, so sind doch die Vorräthe erster und zweiter Hand in unseren verschiedenen Häfen noch zu ansehnlich, um eine durchgreifende Hauss-Bewegung zu gestatten, besonders wenn der Telegraph von Rio immer wieder grössere Zufuhren und Abladungen meldet.

Unser Markt hob sich vorige Woche 1/2c unter lebhaften Umsätzen, war aber in den letzten Tagen ruhiger und theilweise 1/2c niedriger.

Die Vorräthe von Brasil Kaffee betragen heute in erster Hand 156,278 S. hier, 86,002 S. im Süden, zusammen 242,280 S. In zweiter Hand lagern nach der "Shipping List" noch 163,052 S. (nach anderen Angaben 256,845 S.) in den verschiedenen Häfen, und nach den letzten telegraphischen Daten sind noch 210,697 S. Rio für die Union unterwegs und engagirt.

Von reinschmeckenden Kaffees haben sich die billigen Maracaibo und Savanilla theilweise 1/2c gehoben, Ostindische dagegen sind durch den niedrigen Ablauf der Padang Auction um 1/2@1c gedrückt worden.

ZUCKER. Die neuen Cubas kommen jetzt massenhaft herein, aber auch der Absatz ist betriedigend und die Preise behaupten sich ziemlich fest.

Wir notiren: f. ir. to good ref. Cuba Muscov. 7 1/2@7 3/4c, Brasil 7@7 1/2c, Manila 6 1/2@7 1/4c. Von Batavia wurde eine Ladung Jacatra No. 7-8 zu 17s 7/8 Cwt. engl. cost und freight, acceptirt.

THEE bleibt sehr gedrückt.

REIS ruhig. Von geschältem Rangoon gingen 2000 S. zu 2 1/2c Gold Entr. für Westindien ab.

GEWUERZE flau. FRUECHTE. Pflaumen. Der anhaltende starke Consum-Abzug hat die hiesigen Vorräthe auf ca. 3000 Fass Türkische reducirt und da das schwimmende Quantum durch die inzwischen hereingekommenen Parthien, die durch neue Abladungen nur zum geringen Theile ersetzt wurden, ebenfalls vermindert worden ist, so haben Preise graduell angezogen und der Markt schliesst fest zu 5 1/2@5 3/4c Papier verzollt 90 Tage.

DIVERSE. Harz bei guter Export-Frage höher: A \$1.60, B \$1.75, C \$1.80, D \$1.85, E \$1.90, F \$2.00, G \$2.10, H \$2.20, I \$2.30, K \$2.40, M \$5, N \$6. Terpentinöl 41c. Polische 5@5 1/2c. Schmalz Prima Winter \$1.06@1.07 1/2. Baumwollsaatöl rohes 45@47c, gelbes 55@57c, Winter weiss 60c. Melhaden 47@49c. Thran Nordl. 65c. Südl. 62@63c. Spermoel Winter \$1.80, gebleicht \$1.85. Wallfischbarten Arctic, \$180 Gold.

FARBEOELZER. Blauholz still, da die Vorräthe aber zum grössten Theil sehr geringe Qualität sind, hält man für gute Waare auf feste Preise.

HAEUTE. Rio Plata sind auf 19@20c, je nach Gewicht, gewichen; Rio Grande brachten 18 1/2c. Orinoco 19c. Alles Gold 4 Monate.

WOLLE bleibt vernachlässigt.

METALLE. Kupfer. Der träge Geschäftsgang hier hat uns im Verband mit den früheren Abschlüssen Gelegenheit gegeben, in der letzten Woche noch einen Posten Lake Kupfer zu einer der Londoner Baisse entsprechenden Reduction für unsere Europäischen Freunde loszumachen.

467 (α)

London 30 March 1876

107

H. Schlimann Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Athens

Dear Sir,

Confirming our letter of the 28<sup>th</sup> inst. we beg to advise that Messrs L. von Bloffmann & Co. New York, have remitted us for your acct. £ 256. 14. 9 on demand, London, for which we have credited your account & to-day.

To-day's quotations for:

Argentine	6% 1868	58 - 62
"	6% 1871	46 - 49
Chili	6% 1867	95 - 98

We remain, dear Sir, yours truly

L. von Bloffmann & Co.

467 (B)

1876

J. H. Schröder & Co  
London 30 March

214 Apr  
225 1/2

223(a) St. Petersburg, le 1 Avril 1876

Monsieur Henry Schliemann

Athènes

Monsieur

J'ai l'honneur de vous remettre sous ce pli l'extrait de votre compte-courant arrêté au 31 Décembre 1875 - et présentant un solde en votre faveur de:

Rs 4430. ————— que j'ai reporté à nouveau à votre crédit val 31 Decbr

J'ai également reporté

à nouveau

Rs ————— traites non échus

Rs ————— remises non escomptées.

Veuillez, après examen, me dire si nous sommes d'accord

Agriez, Monsieur, mes salutations distinguées.

PPON J. E. GUNZBURG  
a. Sube.

223 (6)

1876

J. C. Güntzburg  
H. P. 1. April

R. 2. Mai

Doit

Monsieur Henry Schliemann

Athènes

Avoir

Sept 3 Payement  
 ,  
 Novb 10 ,  
 ,  
 Decb 8 ,  
 Hsanoff  
 Payement à Moscou  
 ,  
 31 Balance D. Cap. R. 4380.34  
 Comm. or 1/4% R. 3747.37  
 Port D. lettres etc.  
 Solde

Sept 1 31 155 R. 500 03  
 Sept 1 61 305 500  
 Oct 1 91 455 500  
 Novb 1 121 605 500  
 Decb 1 151 500  
 , 758 } 2  
 Sept 12 72 18 25  
 Decb 13 168 84 50  
 180 7884  
 9 37  
 5 05  
 4430

Juillet 1 Solde  
 Oct 29 £ 500 -  
 Decb 31 Intérêts 4%

Juin 30 Epoque R.F. 3210  
 Oct 30 120 4497 3747 37  
 5767 64 08

10264 R. 7021 45

10264 R. 7021 45

1876  
 Janv 1 Solde

Decb 31 R. 4430

J. E. O.  
 St. Petersburg 31 December 1875.

PPON J. E. GUNZBURG  
 a. M. K.

529 (c)

schaffen werden. Ich habe bereits mir an  
heute, Frau, natürlich Frau von Gumpel  
welche ich freigeistig grüße, einige Nummern  
des Hausschatzes, welche mir von mir und  
dem Hofschloß übergeben worden, die  
gehörig aufstellen. Die Legation ist mit  
Kindern auf die jetzige trübste Winter  
zeit zubereitet in der Hoffnung auf den  
Gumpel meine Überzeugung gründlich zu be-  
währen.

Grüße sind an drei Tische, und ich meine  
Vergessenheit nicht, welche nach der besten  
Lage der Dinge meine Liebe ist in. bleibe  
nicht - das wird ich Frau von Gumpel  
sein.

Mit ansehnlicher Verehrung  
Ih.

gebührt  
Ih.

1876  
Schells

Regensburg 2 April  
R 27/4

529 (a)

München 2. April 1876

109

Hochverehrter Herr Dr. Schliekmann!

Es ist mir lieb zu der Zeit, daß ich Ihre  
freundlichen Zeilen vom 4. Juli. empfangen  
mochte.

Ich habe die Briefkasten über Sie in  
der Kasse angekommen und besichtigt  
und glaube Ihnen, daß ich zu der  
Aufsicht kommen möchte, daß Sie  
für die Wissenschaft so viel unangenehm  
hört, die Ausgrabungen auf Flissalick  
beendet sind zu vollenden, um Ihnen  
für die Arbeit der Liebe und  
willkürlich auf die Leistungen zu sprechen ist.  
Die Tugend der Wissenschaft ist die auf  
Königliche in. Liebe zu bedauern, und

ich glaube mich sicher, daß Sie demselben sehr wohl  
 münden können sein, daß Ihnen auf so  
 schnelle Weise die Kunde gekommen wird,  
 daß gerade heute Blut zu liegen. Nun mag  
 Sie nicht - vielleicht werden Sie die  
 Kunde zum Tode. Aber begünstigt Sie mich,  
 wo Sie jetzt Ihren Namen, die Wissenschaft  
 mit der Kunst aller Heilung zu befehlen,  
 befehlen werden. Ohne sofortige  
 Ausgrabungen zu unterhalten können Sie  
 nicht sein.

Ich sage Ihnen alles, was Sie wissen,  
 was mein letztes Buch, allein - -

Sie haben alle auf dem Lande, der  
 ich mich Palermo in die Reise. Und  
 mag das allgemeine Wissen Sie und  
 die Wissenschaften zu geben. Sie haben mich  
 mich nicht getrennt. Sie ist der Herr

nobel Welt.

Ich in meine Familie befinden und wohl.  
 Ich bin in mich auf Sie in London, das  
 Sie mich zu dem Monat June wird.  
 Mein ganzes Zeit bezieht sich viel auf, mich  
 in der letzten Abreise Rückkehr zu  
 nehmen. Was ich Ihnen schreiben wird Sie:  
 die Abreise ist. Ich in meine Land  
 mich mich das gleiche Gute in die  
 Sie hat das nicht, befehlen und  
 abschließend, aber meine Land  
 mich freigegeben, wenn ich mich be  
 finden in London wird.

Sie mich nicht für die gleiche Freiheit  
 in die Abreise in Abreise mich die  
 magend. Sie mich die Abreise  
 will mich zu nicht Abreise mich.

Ich werde in meine, das Sie Sie  
 Sie und Ihre Familie in der Welt

1876

Aug Jenny

Dresden 2 April

R 16 No

248 (a)

Dresden 2 April 1875  
Offen - Allau 30.

Ihre gütliche Frau Dr.!

Hoffend, daß Sie meine Wichtigkeit auch von St.  
Petersburg her, wie Leipzig studieren bemerkt haben werden,  
erlaube ich mir, in Ueberringer dieser Zeilen meine sehr  
lieben Freund, den geistlich-wissenschaftlichen Land-Ingenieur,  
Herrn Dr. phil. Ferd. Julius Schmidt aus Langenhausen  
(Thüringen) in Offen demselben sehr wissenschaftliche  
Lehrbuch zu empfehlen. Sie ganz unbedingt zu billigen,  
meinen wolle, für mich Ihre ungelagertest freigestellen,  
auch auf dessen wissenschaftlicher, von Tübingen und  
der Levante angefangen Reise mit Ihnen gütigen  
Rath nachdrücklich zur Hilfe sein zu wollen.

Ihre zum Voraus für jede meine Bitte freigestellen  
zu vereinigte Gefälligkeit, die ich, wie mir durch  
genau, bekräftigt werden, verbindlich dankend und mich  
pflichtig versichern, daß ich, aus Dank auf beiden  
Angen Liedern, wie im Grunde bin, meine Kräfte  
zu

zu

248 (8)

zu unterschreiben u. dases die Zeilen dictiren  
mußte, grüßt die hochachtungsvoll zugleich im  
Kenne meine jetzt auf die Stelle meines Ansehens  
wiederholend sein.

Hr

ganz ergebener

Aug. Ferry

1876

Ch. H. Tuckerman

Card 3 April

576

111

Noté de By James  
Monday.

My dear Sir,

I have spoken both  
to the Minister & to  
Mr. Guignol about your case  
& represented your claims in  
the strongest language possible.  
Mr. Guignol thinks you will  
get the Permis after a while.

Yours very truly  
Ch. H. Tuckerman

1876

Festa

Const 3 April

577(a)

Winnipeg

112

Erneuerungs

gefälliges Schreiben  
 über meine Bitte um  
 Willkür zu lesen und  
 die entsprechenden Stellen,  
 falls ich zu erfüllen die  
 Ehen erfüllt. Ich bedürfte  
 zunächst dieses Mal nicht  
 in der Lage zu sein, Ihnen  
 entsprechende Einleitung nach  
 kommen zu können und hoffe  
 sehr, es mir bald zu ermöglichen wird

577 (6)

Die zu Gießen angebotenen  
im Juan de los Rios  
Bathen von sehr schön  
sehr zu empfehlen.

Mit herzlichster Empfehlung

ganz ergebener

Peter.

1876

Π. Δ. ενδότησε

Α 267α

163 (α)

Ε. Αθήναι, 6 Αυγ. 1876.

113

Εβασι μου Κίε,.

Προ μνησού ἔβατο ἐπισημῶς  
 τῆς ὑπερβάλλουσας Κεφαλῆς Συζήτου Σας,  
 περὶ τῆς ὁποίας ἐπισημῶς καὶ Σας  
 πληροφορηθῶν κατὰ τὴν ἑκείνην τὴν  
 περιγραφήν καὶ τὴν ἐνὶ τῷ ἔφωτι-  
 σμῶς συρραφῆναι. — Ἐπειδὴ  
 γινώσκω καὶ Σας δῶρον τῆς πληροφο-  
 ρίας ταύτης:

συρράξας 3/μ. ἐνὶ Νοτίου	29.30-29.40
" α' οὐκ "	" 29.60-29.70
" 3/μ. " Ταρσίον	116 1/2 - 116 3/4
" α' οὐκ "	" 117 1/2 - 117 3/4
ὑπογραφίας 25.000.000. (8%)	293
" " " (9%)	303
μυροχαι Ἐδ. Ζαπτιῆ	3310.

~

τὸ παραμυθία, τὸ οὐρανὸν ἔγραψα  
 ὅτι ὑπερήφανοι εἰ μὴ ὅτι τὰ γὰρ  
 μὴν δὲ δὲ ἀγία ὅτι ὑπερήφανοι  
 ἐν τῷ παρόντι. Τὸ χερσὶν ἔγραψα  
 γὰρ ὅτι τὸ ἐν τῷ παρόντι. —

Τὸ ζήτημα περὶ ἀποζητήσεων ἐν  
 κωδικῷ χερσὶν διατεταγμένον οὐκ  
 μὴν δὲ ἀναδεχόμενον τὸ ἐπι-  
 χερσον τῶν ζήτησιν. ἔδωκε ἀπερα-  
 σίως τὰ παλαιότερα μηχανιστὴν τῶν  
 γὰρ ὅτι μὴν δὲ ὅτι κωδικῷ,  
 ἐξελίχθη τὸ μὴν δὲ ὑποβῆκε τὸ  
 γνήσιον τῶν περὶ τῶν ζήτησιν καὶ  
 ἐν τῷ παρόντι τὸ ἀποζητήσεων. Τὸ  
 δὲ, ὅτι γνήσιον ἢ γνήσιον τῶν μη-  
 χανιστῶν, δὲ γνήσιον οὐκ περὶ ἐπι-  
 στήσεων μὴν δὲ. —

Ἐπισημασθέντων γὰρ τῶν κωδικῶν  
 Ἐπισημασθέντων ἐν τῷ παρόντι τῶν

ἔγραψα μὴν δὲ οὐκ ἀγία. ἔδωκε  
 ἔγραψα ἐν τῷ παρόντι τῶν ὅτι  
 μὴν δὲ ἔγραψα μὴν δὲ τῶν  
 ἐπισημασθέντων κωδικῶν τῶν  
 παλαιότερων ἐν τῷ παρόντι τῶν

Ἐπισημασθέντων καὶ παλαιότερων  
 ὅτι ἔγραψα τῶν κωδικῶν  
 τῶν παλαιότερων ὅτι χερσὶν τῶν  
 μὴν δὲ, ἔδωκε ἔγραψα καὶ ἔδωκε  
 τῶν κωδικῶν ἐν τῷ παρόντι τῶν. —

Τὸ παραμυθία καὶ ἀποζητήσεων  
 τῶν κωδικῶν οὐκ ἐν τῷ παρόντι τῶν  
 τῶν κωδικῶν ὅτι ἔγραψα μὴν δὲ  
 τῶν κωδικῶν κωδικῶν ἔγραψα  
 ὅτι ἔγραψα ὅτι ἔγραψα οὐκ ἀγία, διατεταγμένον  
 οὐκ ἀγία κωδικῶν ἔγραψα ἔγραψα  
 ἔγραψα ἔγραψα κωδικῶν.

1876

P. Beaurain

Paris 7 Avril

R 27<sup>les</sup>

P. BEURAIN

RECEVEUR DE RENTES

SUCC<sup>R</sup> DE M<sup>R</sup> DESTIGNY

Rue de la Chaussée-d'Antin, 25

PARIS

137 ~~af~~

Paris 7 Avril 1876. 114  
à Monsieur Schleinarm,  
à Athènes.

Monsieur,

Je m'empresse de vous répondre que j'ai vu Monsieur Chambourg & qu'après une explication détaillée avec lui j'ai reconnu qu'il s'est fait mécontent de Monsieur Traversaux parce que ce dernier a dû surveiller de près son travail & régler son ménage en conséquence.

Quoiqu'il en soit, Chambourg sur ma demande, consent à continuer de faire les chambres & logements de la rue Subriot à raison de 9 francs.

Je finis, après Monsieur la nouvelle assurance de mon dévouement.

P.S. Je vous envoie à la hâte  
passe que cette lettre écrite  
aujourd'hui.

P. Beaurain

1876

E. Burnouf

Paris 7 Avril

R 1490  
R 226 1/2

79 (α)

Paris le 7 avril 1876.

115

Cher Monsieur,  
J'ai reçu votre lettre en date du  
28 Dernier. Je crains que le refus  
du Conseil d'Etat ne soit un  
point d'appui pour les adversaires  
que vous pourrez avoir au Conseil  
des Ministres; dans tous les cas  
ces retards sont fâcheux parce qu'ils  
vous laisseront à peine le temps  
de finir le travail avant l'arrivée  
des fièvres, et vous forceraient peut-être  
à le reprendre en automne.  
Quant à moi, je serais pour le  
moment hors d'état de me  
mettre en voyage. Une douloureuse  
maladie me retient au lit. Copius  
bientôt deux semaines; il faut

D'abord la guerre, ce que demande  
encore au moins quinze jours. Si  
vous obtenez le firman avant  
cette époque, vous commencerez  
toujours les travaux à Hissarlik  
et j'irai vous retrouver avec  
ma fille quelques jours après.  
En attendant, faites nos sincères  
amitiés à Madame Schlieemann  
et croyez-moi votre dévoué.

Pour mon père

L. Burnouf

1876

Dr. Schiller

Paris 8. Apr

Dr. Schiller

Sehr verehrtes Frau Doctor!

Teräspud drub fia Ison leidra lachra Coriafa u. dia  
droni unghaltunna nitrospantun u. unghollan Mitghiltun  
gan.

Ist Ison das gewuissigste Fiuman zu Ison geworden?  
Oder geseh die nach Delphi? In letztem Falle woher  
Apollon u. Dionysos gewissig sein.

Merina Abgandlung über Troja u. über Ison  
Sungun sein über Ison Leuchtentwurf wird das  
Mein aufgefunden. Die unvordr löst sich gedenkt  
nicht Hercher aufgefunden werden mit  
Ison ist nicht über Ison dort u. Ison ist  
nicht Ison kommen. Ison ist das  
an dem ist aufgeben. De Rossi's  
J. Angew. Allgem. ist wenig  
mit Ison; ist unvordr aber, Ison  
gesehen u. De Rossi u. Ison  
Ison. Ison kommt in Mon nov. Ist  
Ison u. Ison 71: Nuove scoperte nella  
neopoli arraira albana, p. 239-279, ist

Paris 8. April 1876

Ich habe das Augsb. Allgem. Etz, die ich mir freigelegt  
 das betriff. Artikel hat, geschrieben, das ich es  
 wenig gelesen finde, über einen Mann von Herrn  
 Auctoritäten in Nordamerika, selbst dann wenn die  
 Verbreitung in. Nachher nachläßt (wie ich Indianer gelesen  
 können) in diesem Land zu schreiben. Ich bin von de  
 Pross, das ich nicht sein Ton, das ich deutsche Ton.  
 Ich habe den Namen auf ihm geschrieben, so unaufrichtig  
 die aber keinen. Qualen die die nicht können.

Die schreiben mir über eine etwazige archäolog.  
 Untersuchung. Ich drucke Ihnen freiges für die große  
 Interesse, aber so dem alten guten Friedrich. Aber  
 wie die Geschichte liest, wird von dem Land  
 nicht zu merken sein. Das Herr in. Friedrich hat,  
 die jetzt hat. Ich habe dies mit Nebenbemerkungen  
 circa 1600 Jahre gelebt, öfter schon mehr gelesen.  
 also auf gründlicher Verbesserung ist kaum zu hoffen  
 bei einer Veränderung. Dodydem schon ich auf  
 eine Veränderung.

Die Geschichte hat mich nach Schweden befohlen,  
 ihn über Olympia meine Notwendigkeit zu halten: am  
 Tage nach dem. Ich werde in Gießen mit ihm

auf Herrn zu gedachten setzen als unsern werthen  
 in. nachdrücklichem Lande werden. Die die Aufsicht  
 drucke ich Ihnen, an die für sich ist für kein Beitrag  
 zur Identifizierung der Augsb. Arbeit. Wende ich, ob  
 ich nicht drucke werthen laßt.

Meinem besondern Druck sagt ich Ihnen für  
 Ihre Photographie; aber nicht die meine zu.  
 freigegeben die mich Herrn Herrn Gussel die arbeiten  
 können.

Hoffentlich sein ich bald von Ihnen allerlei  
 Guten.

An die Artikel in meine Druck gibt ich auf  
 Mann, (bald ich in Schweden fastig bin; es wird,  
 drucke ich, die in die Aufsicht.

In äußerlicher Aufsicht in. Hoffentlich  
 bin ich in alten Lande

Ich

Wären, 8. April 1876.

Friedr. Lohle.

N<sup>o</sup> du dépôt:            Nombre de mots:  
*10/4*                      *75*  
 Indications de service.  
 Reçu de *Yenik*            Fil n<sup>o</sup>  
 L'Employé,  
*Rosta*

102(a)  
 TÉLÉGRAMME

Administration Impériale

TÉLÉGRAPHES.



Bureau de.....

N<sup>o</sup> d'arrivée: *2225*  
 Expédié  
 à domicile à    h.    m. du  
 au bureau de                      Fil n<sup>o</sup>  
 à    h.                      m. du  
 Le                      *10/4*    18  
 L'Employé,  
*uz*

PERA YENIKEUI 250 20 10 51 55 S - DOCTEUR SCHLIEMANN PPERA:

HOTEL MISIR - MERCI VOS SOUHAITS PAPIERS REMIS GENDRE

JEUDI HOMMAGES MADAME A DEMAIN AVEC AIDE MINERVE = LOGOTHETE .+

AVIS IMPORTANT.

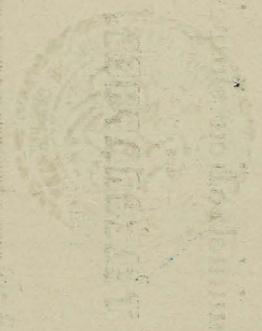
Les bandes appliquées sur la présente feuille ont été imprimées par l'appareil télégraphique. — Les indications relatives au lieu d'origine de la dépêche, à la date et à l'heure de son dépôt, qui sont transmises gratuitement, figurent en tête de la dépêche, suivant une formule abrégée telle que celle-ci: Constantinople de Paris 854 15 4 4, 50 S, qui doit être interprétée comme suit: Dépêche de Paris pour Constantinople, du 4 du mois courant, déposée à 4 heures 50 minutes du soir. Le premier nombre, après la nom du lieu d'origine, est un numéro d'ordre; le second indique le nombre de mots taxés. — La signature est précédée de deux traits (==).

102(6)

1876

Aristarchus Bay

RECEIVED  
 TELEGRAPH  
 OFFICE  
 1876



TELEGRAPH  
 OFFICE

RECEIVED  
 TELEGRAPH  
 OFFICE  
 1876

222 (a) 118  
St. Petersburg le 15 Mars 1874

Monsieur Henri Schliemann  
avec soins de Monsieur Henriques  
Naples

Je vous confirme ma lettre du  
17 Mars et vous débite de  
133: 35 payant à M<sup>me</sup> Schliemann meses  
166: 67 M<sup>r</sup> J. Schliemann  
510: — pour 1 et

Agnez, Monsieur, mes respects  
à tous vos v<sup>rs</sup>

empressez

PP<sup>on</sup> J. E. GUNZBURG  
s. Schli.

222 (b)

1 876

J. C. Günzburg  
St. P. 15 April

R 12 Mai

|

1876  
C. Racine  
Paris 19 April

408 (a)

B. RACINE

Constantinople 19 April 1876.

119

Mon cher Monsieur Leffmann

Je compte quitter Const<sup>ble</sup> dans  
les premiers jours de Mai, à  
moins le cas bien entendu où d'ici  
là vous ayez une solution favora-  
-ble quant aux fouilles que vous  
projetez de faire en Turquie, et  
que vous vouliez bien m'en confier  
le travail.

Je vous informe en même  
temps que si vous desiriez avoir  
une carte à grande échelle des  
lieux où vous ferez exécuter des  
fouilles dans le format de  
celle de la Troïade, et qu'enfin  
elle

ne se trouvât pas, j'aurais occasion  
de vous en faire dresser une  
présentement au Pentographe,  
d'après la carte géologique de  
M<sup>r</sup> de Molke, très avantageusement.

Veuillez recevoir cher Monsieur  
l'assurance des meilleurs sentiments,  
de votre dévoué serviteur.

Ch. Racine

208 Jeni Cherché a côté du Café Des  
Postes - ou à la même Café.

207 (a)

TÉLÉGRAMME



Administration Supérieure

TÉLÉGRAMMES.

Bureau de.....

N° du dépôt:	Nombre de mots:
20/4	122
Indications de service.	
Reçu de <i>galle</i> Fil n°	
L'Employé, <i>me</i>	

N° d'arrivée:	4360	120
Expédié		
à domicile à	12 h. 25 m. du	
au bureau de		Fil n°
à h.	m. du	
Le	20/4	1875
L'Employé, <i>[Signature]</i>		

CPLE D'ARDANELLES 796 2'0 20 10 451 M DOCTEUR SCHLIMENN C.PLE HOTEL D ANGLETERRE - RECU VOTRE  
 LETTRE ENVOYEZ MOI POSTE AUTRICHIEN 200 FRANCS DEMAIN ARRANGER MAISON - NICOLAS ZAFIRI . . .

**AVIS IMPORTANT.** Les bandes appliquées sur la présente feuille ont été imprimées par l'appareil télégraphique. — Les indications relatives au lieu d'origine de la dépêche, à la date et à l'heure de son dépôt, qui sont transmises gratuitement, figurent en tête de la dépêche, suivant une formule abrégée telle que celle-ci: Constantinople de Paris 854 15 4 4, 50 S, qui doit être interprétée comme suit: Dépêche de Paris pour Constantinople, du 4 du mois courant, déposée à 4 heures 50 minutes du soir. Le premier nombre, après la nom du lieu d'origine, est un numéro d'ordre; le second indique le nombre de mots taxés. — La signature est précédée de deux traits (—).

207 (2)

1876  
Pie Zapros



Handwritten scribbles or marks at the bottom left of the page, including a large, stylized character that resembles a '9' or a similar symbol.

Εισπραξας ως εδωκεν τω πατρι τω Γεωργίου  
 Χρησθέντα τας ως ναι τω μεγάλων οντων  
 υπερωστων ερωτηστων, ηγισμενα εφ υπερωστων  
 τας οντως παραναρισμενα εν οντως τας  
 εφ τω Γεωργίου. - Γενικως πιστω εναν  
 υπερωστων παρι ωλων. τας πρωτοτονω δι  
 ου το εφω τω μελλω υπερωστων υπερωστων  
 εφ τω Γεωργίου υπερωστων τας αριστων εφ 754,  
 ηγουν υπερωστων 725  
 απιστων 8 ως υπερωστων  
 717  
 ηγουν υπερωστων 37  
 754 εν οδω. -

η Κυρια Σεπτεμβριου εφδωκεν αοιως εν  
 Αθηναις αοιως, πατρις δι αυτην το ναι τω  
 φησιν Αριστοτελην ανωτα υπηλα. -

Διαγγελω μοι ανωτου παρι υπηλα οντως  
 Οταν επισταση Ουδωτα  
 Γεωργίου

2876

Η. Δελοπόπουλος  
 Αθηναις 20 Αυγ  
 7 Μαΐου

7 Μαΐου

Lebaori μοι κίσει,

Εγώ την άνω 14ηβ Απριλίου εισερχομ. τας.  
 Οι φόροι υπηλ παρι υπηλων τω εφω  
 τω υπηλων, ητοι τω εφω τω, ουδε  
 μιαν οντως τα εφω υπηλων. η  
 εφω, ως υπηλων προτις, εφω εφ  
 παρις τω αφω τω. Εφ οταν μοι παρι  
 παρι, υπηλων ου αφω τα εφω τω  
 τω τω Κωβερνους, υπηλων ου  
 παρι τω εν εφω υπηλων τω αφω  
 σου. η ανω τω Κωβερνους υπηλων  
 ουχι τα εφω υπηλων υπηλων,  
 αλλα τα ζετα, ως η υπηλων εν εφω  
 υπηλων υπηλων ανω τω 1833. η Κωβερνους  
 υπηλων υπηλων τω εφω τω αφω  
 εν εφω τω, αφω τα παρι τω υπηλων,  
 ητοι τα υπηλων αν η υπηλων τω  
 ζετα υπηλων υπηλων ναι τω τω ητοι  
 ναι τω παρι τω. Οταν τω υπηλων



Ο Κισσός Εμπόρευση

λ.

1876	Απριλ. 19	11192. 50	Αρτίμυρος 37 εμπορευμάτων (9%) περί 302.50
"	"	10. 35	Λόγος εμπορευμάτων 4
"	"	28. 45	Αγοράσματα 1/4 το δολ. 11375.
"	"	295. 70	Υπόλοιπον επί εγγράφου μου
		11527. -	

1876	Σεπτ. 28	152. -	Υπόλοιπον εμπορευμάτων Αγορών
"	Απριλ. 16	2240. -	Αρτίμυρος 8 εμπορευμάτων εμπορευμάτων (9%) περί δολ. 280.
"	"	9135. -	" 725 εμπορευμάτων (9%) περί 15 Απριλ. περί 12.60.
		11527. -	

295. 70 Υπόλοιπον επί εγγράφου μου

Ε. Αδριανός, 20 Απριλ. 1876  
Γραμμάτικος

Αθήνας 9/21 Αυγ. 1876

Σεβαστίζου. Γαμπρέ.

Τόσον δε ναυδύμων όσον και δε ενδρασίμων μοι ενθάγγουν να  
Σας άναγγεζω ότι η αιγαιική νήσος Σας Ανδρομάχη ενρίσκει Σας  
εξ αλλαδειαν υπόδουκων ημερών, μεγαληχηρία δε αγόε ως εν άνωσας  
Σας. Περὶ τοῦτου ωςως δὲ ἔγραψα, εἰ δὲν εὐχίαν εὐλοῦμενος μὴ εἶν  
ἀπαμάρτω.

Τὰ τοῦ οἴμου Σας ενρίσκειται ἐν ἰσηρη γὰρ ἐστ, ως καὶ οἴου-  
νος Σας ενρίσκειται εἰς ἀνδραῖν ναυαγίασιν ἔρμα εἰς ἑσυχῆς.

Προσεννήματα ὡς ἔστι ἐν μέρους ἐν μέρους μου γ' αἰώνος  
ἐξ οἰοχηρίας μου.

Διαμίνω μετὰ βαδύ τοῦτου σελασίου  
δ' ἑταίριαστος Σας.

Αἰγαιικός Πάρισηρος

410 (c)

1876

C. Racine

410 (a)

Constantinople 22 Avril 1876.

123

Monsieur Schlieemann,

Deux mots pour vous informer que, m'étant transporté aujourd'hui à Sidar-Pacha tête de ligne du chemin de fer de Smidt, il résulte de mes informations qu'il y a de 300 à 400 tombereaux à vendre sur les bords du golfe de Smidt à 40 kilomètres d'ici.

Ce sont des Camions à 3 hommes dont deux agissant sur la flèche et l'autre poussant par derrière. Ils cubent un petit peu plus qu'un demi-mètre et par conséquent peuvent contenir 7 à 8 brouettes chaque. Quant à leur état je ne sais rien de bien positif ne les ayant pas vus, mais des ouvriers qui s'en sont servis en dernier lieu, m'ont dit aujourd'hui, que ces véhicules étaient déjà vieux et assez dilabrés quoique réparés tant bien que mal. De sorte Monsieur que dans le cas où vous devriez vous en servir plusieurs années, je ne vous les proposerais pas.

ni ne vous engageais en entreprise. il serait alors  
 préférable que vous les commandiez à Marseille,  
 ou ici. Cependant ils supporteraient bien  
 une campagne de 6 à 7 mois au moins, c'est  
 donc à vous Monsieur de voir s'il y a lieu de  
 prendre à Smid. en tous cas je m'offrirais à vous  
 guider dans le choix des meilleurs, ou des moins  
 mauvais, que l'entrepreneur ferait amener après à  
 Constantinople. chaque tonneau ~~de bois~~ coûterait  
 environ trois livres Turq, et s'ils étaient neufs ils  
 vaudraient ici 230 à 240, & au maximum.

L'entrepreneur est M<sup>r</sup> Coratkeino.  
 Il n'habite pas en ville mais il y vient presque  
 tous les jours —

Recevez je vous prie Monsieur  
 mes salutations bien respectueuses.

Ch. Racine &

Constple le 25 Avril 1876.

124

Monsieur Schliemann,

Les assurances que j'ai cherché à vous donner sur mes aptitudes, pourraient se vérifier sûrement, s'il vous restait des Doutes; vous auriez l'obligeance de passer un jour au Ministère des travaux publics. où je suis connu depuis long temps, vous pourriez aussi voir M. Galand qui est Directeur des Ponts et chaussées, et des Chemins de fer, (au 2<sup>e</sup> étage de 2 heures à 5 heures), Mais Monsieur je me ferais un point d'honneur de satisfaire à tous vos intérêts et les appointements que vous m'alloueriez seraient bien utilement employés; Je ferais toutes les concessions qui sont en mon pouvoir, et je serais satisfait d'employer tous mes instants en dehors du travail du chantier, soit à tenir la comptabilité relative à ce travail, soit à des réparations, enfin à relever les lieux pour préparer une carte, de même qu'à relever les parties d'antiquité que vous trouveriez etc etc.

Je suis père de famille (ma famille est au Pirée)  
 J'attends ici depuis plus d'un an pour reprendre l'emploi que j'avais aux chemins de fer, mais vu l'état actuel des affaires longues je n'y compte plus du tout. Seulement j'ai des

intérets en argent, chez un des entrepreneurs de chemins de fer. D'ici  
 qui depuis un an me fait attendre aussi. Malgré toutes les peines  
 qu'il se donne il n'a pu obtenir encore, le paiement de ses travaux ni  
 même le plus petit a-compte, depuis deux années qu'ils ont été suspendus.  
 J'ai perdu une grande année, mais à cause de l'intérêt scientifique  
 qu'offre votre travail, je me croisais heureux et je trouverais une  
 bonne compensation à tous mes malheurs, si vous m'êtes confiez.

Recevez je vous prie Monsieur,  
 mes salutations bien empressées.

Ch. Racine

1876

Racine

P.S. A une heure et demie d'ici il y a un grand choix de Camions petit  
 modèle, c'est-à-dire cubant  $0.33^m$ . (un tiers de mètre) qu'on  
 laisserait à raison 50 frs pièce, appartenant à M. Bastille  
 Entrepreneur à Ortakueil. Si vous voulez les voir vous me  
 le ferez savoir.

P.S. A propos des Camions; Si nous étions un peu en désaccord pour le prix  
 c'est que j'ai appris que ces camions cubaient le double des autres. C'est-à-dire  
 $0.56^m$  au lieu de  $0.33^m$  et que les ferrures seules pesaient 90 Kilos; mais je  
 crois que sous tous rapports les petits camions sont préférables pour  
 la facilité de les manœuvrer, seulement il faut voir si les boîtes en fonte des  
 roues sont en état; car ici cette partie est souvent défectueuse.

293(a)



# TÉLÉGRAMME

Administration Impériale



## TÉLÉGRAPHES.

Bureau de.....

N<sup>o</sup> du dépôt:                      Nombre de mots:  
Indications de service.

Reçu de *Sm*                      Fil n<sup>o</sup> *715*

*Ch*  
 L'Employé,

N<sup>o</sup> d'arrivée: *6253*

Expédié  
 à domicile à *7* h. *20* m. du  
 au bureau de                      Fil n<sup>o</sup>  
 à h. *m.* du  
 Le *27/11/18*  
 L'Employé,

CPLA ATHENES 2251. 18 27 1. S HENRY SCHLEIMANN HOTEL D ANGLETERRE KPLA = ANDROMAQUE EST EN  
 FARFAITE CONVALESCENCE ET BIEN PORTANTE GRACE A DIEU = KASTROMENOS +

AVIS IMPORTANT. { Les bandes appliquées sur la présente feuille ont été imprimées par l'appareil télégraphique. — Les indications relatives au lieu d'origine de la dépêche, à la date et à l'heure de son dépôt, qui sont transmises gratuitement, figurent en tête de la dépêche, suivant une formule abrégée telle que celle-ci: Constantinople de Paris 854 15 4 4, 50 S, qui doit être interprétée comme suit: Dépêche de Paris pour Constantinople, du 4 du mois courant, déposée à 4 heures 50 minutes du soir. Le premier nombre, après la nom du lieu d'origine, est un numéro d'ordre; le second indique le nombre de mots taxés. — La signature est précédée de deux traits (==).

293 (B)

1876

Σ. Καστριμένος

TELEGRAMME



Αθήνα

1876

1876

Βενιζέλος

Εγγυητήριον 27.11.76

89 (α)

Εγγυητήριον Νο 28 Αρ. 1876. 126

Κύριε Εγγύημα!

Διπλάσι εγώ ειναι με' αφοσίωσιν, μη  
 εως' αδυναμίας ημερομηνίας εγγυησίμην,  
 με' εγώ ειναι αιδωμένης αιδουμένης  
 ταυτοειδούς, α' η' εγγυησίμην εγγυη-  
 σίμην με' εγώ ειναι, ε' εγγυησίμην  
 αιδωμένης αιδουμένης α' εγγυησίμην.  
 Ο' εγγυησίμην με' εγγυησίμην με' εγγυησίμην  
 με' εγγυησίμην, εγγυησίμην εγγυησίμην  
 αιδωμένης εγγυησίμην "εγγυησίμην"  
 εγγυησίμην εγγυησίμην α' εγγυησίμην  
 εγγυησίμην εγγυησίμην εγγυησίμην, εγγυησίμην  
 εγγυησίμην εγγυησίμην με' εγγυησίμην  
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 (108) εγγυησίμην εγγυησίμην εγγυησίμην

and to the other of the ...  
... ..

The ... ..  
... ..  
... ..

It is ... ..  
... ..  
... ..

*J. J. ...*

Ἐπιτομὴ τῆς κινήσεως τῆς γῆς.

Μετὰ τὴν ἐκκέντρινσην τῆς γῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ τὴν ἐκκέντρινσην αὐτῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου τοῦ ἡλίου, ὁ οὐρανὸς ἐκκέντρινται ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ τὸ κέντρον αὐτοῦ ἐκκέντρινται ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου τοῦ ἡλίου. Ἐπειδὴ ἡ γῆς ἐκκέντρινται ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ τὸ κέντρον αὐτῆς ἐκκέντρινται ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου τοῦ ἡλίου, ἔστιν ἀναγκαῖον ἐπισημῶσαι τὴν κίνησιν αὐτῆς. Ἡ γῆς ἐκκέντρινται ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ τὸ κέντρον αὐτῆς ἐκκέντρινται ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου τοῦ ἡλίου. Ἐπειδὴ ἡ γῆς ἐκκέντρινται ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ τὸ κέντρον αὐτῆς ἐκκέντρινται ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου τοῦ ἡλίου, ἔστιν ἀναγκαῖον ἐπισημῶσαι τὴν κίνησιν αὐτῆς.

Ἐπιτομὴ τῆς κινήσεως τῆς γῆς.  
 Ἐπιτομὴ τῆς κινήσεως τῆς γῆς.  
 Ἐπιτομὴ τῆς κινήσεως τῆς γῆς.

8 (6)

1876

Χριστοδουλίδης

Προς τον Πρόεδρον του Εθνικού Συμβουλίου

Κ. Β. Βασιλείου