

Crawford 1385.

Recently-issued Postage Stamps.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



SERVIA.



SPAIN.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



BOLIVAR.



SPAIN.



CUBA.



JAPAN.



BARBADOS.



JAPAN.



BRAZIL.



CURACAO.



NEW ZEALAND.



GREAT BRITAIN.



SURINAM.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



BELGIUM



UNITED STATES.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

PAPERS

OF PATENTISTS.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

LONDON:

R. AND J. WALKER,

BRIGHTON:

J. COLEMAN, 10, BRIGHTON PLACE.

Recently-issued Postage Stamps.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC



ARMENIA



SPAIN



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC



BOLIVAR



SPAIN



CUBA



JAPAN



BARBADOS



JAPAN



BRAZIL



COSTA RICA



NEW ZEALAND



TIBET, CHINA



ECUADOR



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC



BELGIUM



CAIRO STATES



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

PAPERS

FOR

PHILATELISTS:

Being a Re-issue of Nos. 1 to 6 of

"THE PHILATELIST."

ILLUSTRATED.

London:

MARLBOROUGH & CO., AVE MARIA LANE.

Brighton:

STAFFORD SMITH & CO., ROYAL COLONNADE.

MDCCCLXXIV.

TABLE

CONTENTS



INDEX.

NOTE.—Where only the name of a country is given, its stamps are intended to be indicated.

- Adhesive Compounds for Mounting Stamps, 96
Adhesive Stamps of Ceylon, 49
American Bank Note Company, 69
American Philatelic Literature, 90
Antigua, 60
Argentine Confederation, 5, 7, 32, 38
Austria, 26, 46; local, 73

Baden, 26, 28
Bahamas, 38, 60
Barbados, 38, 60
Bavaria, 10, 20, 24, 30, 58, 72
Belgium, 20, 24, 33, 89
Bergedorf, 33
Bermuda, 38
Bolivia, 40
Brazil, 16, 33, 38, 56, 74, 84
Brazilian Postage Stamps, 74, 84
Bremen, 34
Breslau Locals, 73
British Columbia, 37
—Guiana, 34, 41, 43, 54, 57, 59, 60
Brunswick, 34
Buenos Ayres, 55

Cashmere, 8, 19, 23
Ceylon, 23, 29, 41, 49, 58, 73, 80
—the Adhesive Stamps of, 49
Chili, 38, 66
Choice of Stamps for a Collection (On the), 28
Confederate States, 37; locals, 37, 85
Constantinople, 22
Correspondence, 16, 31, 47, 64, 79, 95. Where
is St. Thomas, 16; The Whereabouts of
St. Thomas, 31; The History of the First
English Philatelic Periodical, 31; On the
New "Old" Argentine, 32; The Monetary
Inscription on the Servian Stamps, 47;
Newly-Discovered Watermarked Victorian,
47; The Victorian Stamps, 47; A Black
Sixpenny Tasmanian Stamp, 64; The New
Threepenny Stamps of Victoria, 64;
Private Firm Stamps, 64, 79, 95; The
Stamps of Tasmania, 79; The Stamps of
Ceylon, 80; The Tasmanian Devil, 80;
Suspension of the Local Post-Office at
Constantinople, 95; The 18 cent Hong
Kong, 95; A History of the Introduction
of Postage Stamps, 95; 4d. and 1s.

Costa Rica, 87
Cuba, 38, 57

Danish West Indies, 73
Danubian Steam Navigation Company, 20
Denmark, 20, 87
Dutch Indies, 87

East Indies, 9, 15, 23, 58, 89
Ecuador, 39
Editor's Letter-Box, 16, 32, 48, 64, 80, 96
Egypt, 22, 57
English Railway Stamps, 21

Fenian Republic, 20
Field-post Envelopes, 21
Finland, 20, 57, 72, 81
—Notes on the first Issue of the Stamps of,
81
Forged Stamps and how to Detect Them, 3, 26,
33, 54, 85
France, 15, 20, 41, 46, 57, 76, 87, 89

Great Britain, 10, 20, 32, 42, 46, 57, 80, 82, 90
Greece, 70
Grenada, 42, 60
Guatemala, 9

Hamburg, 21, 30, 74
Hanover, 17, 40
Helsingfors, 20
Holland, essays 21
Holstein, 21, 58, 65
How the French Stamps are Printed, 15

India, 9, 15, 23, 58, 89
Italy, 41, 56, 80

Jamaica, 60

Large Figure Argentine, 5, 7, 32
Levant, 21
Liverpool Local, 59
London Circular Stamps, 21
Lubeck, 21
Luxembourg, 21, 26

Mauritius, 22
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10, 21

- Memphis, 85
 Mexico, 8, 38, 80
 Mobile, 86
 Monte-Video, 10, 23, 39, 94
 Moresnet, 88

 Nashville, 86
 Natal, 46
 Nevis, 40, 60, 74
 New Caledonia, 88
 Newfoundland, 37
 New Granada, 39, 58, 72
 New Orleans, 86
 New South Wales, 15, 23, 79
 New Zealand, 23, 42
 Norway, 21
 Notes on the First Issue of the Stamps of
 Finland, 81
 Notices of Philatelic Publications, 13, 30, 45, 62

 Oldenburg, 21

 Paper Coins and Medals, 34, 61, 65
 Paraguay Essays, 39
 Perforations, 82
 Persia, 16
 Peru, 9, 25, 39, 58
 Philatelic Literature—American, 90
 Philately, from its earliest age to the present
 time, 1
 —as it is, 17
 Poisoned Postage Stamp, 92
 Portugal, 10, 22, 40, 58, 73
 Postal Scraps, 15, 30, 46, 63, 79, 94
 Post-office Incident (a), 78
 —Mishaps, 6
 Prince Edward Island, 25
 Prussia, 10, 21, 25, 59; locals, 73

 Queensland, 41

 Recent and Undescribed Emissions, 7, 23, 40, 56,
 72, 88
 Reminiscences of the Provisional Stamps of
 British Guiana, 43
 Retrospective and Prospective, 18, 37
 Rigi Kaltbad, 22

 Roumania, 22
 Russia, 15, 22

 St. Domingo, 10, 38, 56, 73
 St. Kitts, 38
 St. Thomas, 73
 St. Vincent, 38, 60
 Salvador, 40
 Sandwich Islands, 23, 30, 95
 Saxony, 22, 89
 Schleswig, 65
 Scotch Locals, 21, 26
 Serbia, 8, 22, 24, 47, 50, 73, 89
 Shanghai, 23, 40
 Sketches of the Less-known Stamp Countries—
 Serbia, 50
 Some Account of an Interloper, 49
 South Australia, 9, 23, 74, 89
 Spain, 9, 22, 32, 41, 48
 Stamps of Greece, 70
 —of New Zealand, 42
 —of Tasmania, 53
 —of Western Australia, 77
 Sweden, 22
 Switzerland, 11, 41, 59, 74, 89

 Tammerfors, 20
 Tasmania, 53, 64, 73, 79
 —The Stamps of, 53
 Thurn and Taxis, North and South, 22, 26, 7
 Trinidad, 38, 60
 Turkey, 22
 Tuscany, 22, 96

 United States, 38, 89
 —Locals, 38
 Uruguay, 10, 23, 39, 94

 Venetia, 22
 Venezuela, 39
 Victoria, 11, 23, 25
 Virgin Islands, 25, 48, 59, 89

 Watermarked Stamps of Victoria, 11
 Western Australia, The Stamps of, 77
 West Indian Postmarks, 59
 Wurtemberg, 22, 25, 58

THE PHILATELIST.

PHILATELY :

FROM ITS EARLIEST AGE TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

BY HERBERT CAMOENS.

"Close be your language, let your sense be clear,
Nor with a weight of words fatigue the ear."
—HORACE.

THE great secret of the happiness of youth is having no retrospection. All is before them. The "past eternity," as Byron calls bygone years, has never belonged to them. On the other hand, the great secret of the blunders of youth is their inexperience.

This is applicable to philately. Every collector has passed through his probationary state in forming a collection of postage stamps, blundering because of inexperience, and inexperienced because young in the pursuit. Time was, when what has since proved most egregiously wrong in arrangement or classification, seemed perfectly satisfactory to the ardent novice. And when forgeries first dropped up, who is there who can say he has not once or twice, if not often, wasted his money in securing one or other of these worthless candidates for his credulity ?

Postage-stamp collecting (for it did not for some years acquire a distinctive appellation) is traditionally said to have originated in a boys' school at Paris, where one of the tutors encouraged the boys to mount any stamps they could obtain, in their atlases on the back of the map of each country to which the stamp belonged, in order to render the study of geography more interesting. Be that as it may, school-boys were certainly its earliest supporters, and it is an undeniable fact, that some of the rarest stamps in large collections, have

been drafted from the school boy's discarded album.

Unfortunately the date of the earliest collection, like the name of the inventor of those indispensable household comforts, lucifer matches, is lost in hopeless obscurity. Mons. Moens professes to have been a collector since 1855, and as Belgium has always had a name for first-rate collections, possibly the mania first became strongly developed in that country. In England it does not seem to have become general till about 1860. Slowly but steadily it gained converts in all ranks of life.

Soon it became evident to the enterprising portion of the community, that stamps might be made saleable, and become a source of profitable investment. Hence arose numerous firms for the sale and exchange of postage stamps. This created another want, viz., an easy medium of advertisement, and of communication between collectors. The daily journals were too expensive, and too crowded with general wants and general information, to be available for the purpose ; therefore, on the unerring principle that the demand creates the supply, which is indeed one of the chief causes of the wealth of nations, there arose not only in England, but in other stamp-collecting countries also, various unpretending periodicals, of which those that have survived their infancy, have vigorously taken root in public opinion, gradually increasing not only in size, but in useful and authentic information. Thus, from 1863, this branch of study or amusement began to have a literature of its own, and an enthusiastic bookseller or stationer at the West End, assisted its

progress by advertising in 1864, that all magazines and works on postage stamps, might be borrowed at his circulating library.

Having struggled through the ordeal and difficulties common to all recreative pursuits when first introduced to public notice, stamp collecting began to assume an acknowledged position and a name among all classes of the community. The little urchin learning the elements of shop-keeping, was sure to ask if you had a "klektion," while the belle of the season was equally proud of her stamp album, embellished, or, to speak more correctly obscured, by a profusion of illuminated flags and arms, or arranged in devices which obliged the stamps to be sideways or topsy-turvy—in fact, any way but the right way, a barbarism happily long since exploded.

Having secured a position, a suitable name of title next became indispensable. Timbromania was its first designation; but this being suggestive of madness, and as no one likes to be thought mad, it soon became unpopular. Timbrophily and Timbrology next had a short reign as a technical term, till PHILATELY, having the double charm of being very euphonious as well as slightly incomprehensible to all but the learned, has proved to be the right word in the right place.

It is an admitted fact that articles of *virtu* are not invariably associated with virtue, at least not with the virtue of honesty, and the minute and elegant engravings called postage stamps are no exception to the rule. The gullibility of the public was first tested by the creation of imaginary stamps, such as the Caprera, the Jerusalem, and the Iceland. But the real character of these impostors being soon detected, they were quickly consigned to oblivion.

But a more dangerous and subtle foe threatened the peace of philately. Exquisitely-executed forgeries competed with genuine specimens, and, for a time, commanded high prices.

Some (for instance, the blue half tornese arms of Naples, and the 5 centavos large figure Argentine) are equal to and even surpass the originals; the only possible objection to them being, that they are spurious. *Messieurs les contrefacteurs* however (as the French style them), emboldened probably by success, by degrees became careless in the execution of their false dies, a circumstance most favourable to real philatelists, inasmuch as it rendered detection so much more easy; and genuine forgery, if there be such a paradox, becoming a losing, if not a dangerous game, gradually dwindled into desuetude.

It was feared that Messrs. Lewes and Pemberton's work on *Forged Stamps: How to Detect Them*, would have stimulated rather than have suppressed the supply of well-executed forgeries; but, contrary to expectation, it had entirely the opposite effect. *Messieurs les contrefacteurs* finding concealment hopeless, began to think that open confession was good for the soul, and accordingly with one consent openly sold their productions under the mild and refined name of fac-similes. If the word fac-simile were printed on the back of each of these pretenders, philately would gain rather than lose by their circulation; but, unfortunately, this is not the case, consequently philately is still haunted by their unwelcome presence, even in good collections.

There is another class of stamps which have puzzled collectors. They are not *bonbon* labels, neither are they intentional forgeries. To this class belongs the celebrated 50 centimes French, which Mount Brown in his preface so unconditionally rejects, one of which, now in an English collection, freed a letter from Versailles to England. Then there is the less known 40 centesimi *green* Sardinian, resembling the 1851 issue, and the 10 centesimi blue provisional Parma. These have no just claim to be postage stamps, although their antecedents are unknown. The five shilling hand-stamped New South Wales, with its miniature postmark,

may perhaps be included in this category.

Stamps that are so rare as to preclude the idea of forgery, yet which cannot be proved to have been issued, or even proposed as essays, constitute another separate class. The half-anna Indian, the 10 cents Dutch Guiana, and the tenpenny Van Diemen's Land, belong to this division of study, which has been productive of much discussion, and hitherto little information, the result being much the same as before it commenced, viz., that those who possess these rarities firmly believe in them, while those who have them not, as perniciouly doubt them.

To collect proofs of stamps actually used for postage, seems an orthodox branch of philately, but the admission of essays, whether qualified (by having been sought by and proposed to any government) or unqualified, is still a moot point, best decided in the negative.

Another stumbling-block to philatelists is perforation. Till it was found to be indicative of the date of issue, it was voted a necessary evil, intended only to facilitate the speedy division of stamps for general use, but on no account to be retained in albums. Now, its real value is almost unanimously acknowledged. Then, as to the definition itself. Is perforated, or denticulated, the correct word? That is, as Lord Dundreary says, what no fellow can understand. When together, stamps are certainly perforated, not denticulated. When separate, denticulated, decidedly not perforated. Therefore, a word is still needed which shall comprehend the aggregate and separate state.

The assistance which philately derives from the study of watermarks has hitherto been very much underrated. Mr. T. W. Kitt was the first who recommended it to English philatelists, but till foreigners set about it in good earnest, it was sadly neglected in England. Mr. Kitt also recommended or suggested, that stamps be further classified according to the sort of paper on

which they are printed. Although the nature of the paper employed is of very secondary importance, because it can be so easily imitated, still it is occasionally desirable to note it, as decisive of the date of issue, when combined with other tests.

In tracing philately from infancy to maturity, it is observable that its capability of exercising the intellect and improving the mind, has been progressively developed, exactly in proportion as it became better understood. Few who have taken it up, as a mere toy, perhaps, or as the present writer did, to ascertain if there were anything in it beyond the fashion of a day, could have imagined what ramifications of information and interesting research are connected with it. And though the foregoing remarks present but a superficial view of its rise, progress, and present position, yet sufficient has been said to prove what interesting results may be derived from small beginnings, how amusement may be blended with instruction, and how study may be enlivened by amusement.

"Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum."
—HOR., *Eplst.* vi.

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM.

(Second Edition.)

BY EDWARD L. PEMBERTON.

"FORGED Stamps, How to Detect Them," appeared originally in the *Stamp Collector's Review*, perhaps the first magazine devoted entirely to postage stamps; the second edition of the same is now contributed to the pages of the latest candidate for public favour, and we trust may be as favourably received as were the original papers, a joint work, as most of our readers will be aware.

The two works appear at very different times, and under very different circumstances. At the time the first edition was written, there was indeed a great necessity for such a work; the

only one — *The Falsifications* — made that want even more apparent. Forgeries were rife, and philately (we had not the word then, or indeed, any but one connected with lunacy) was in its infancy; we were then but as little children, or as those groping in the dark. We knew nothing in common — those who had acquired knowledge or information had it as the fruits of their own toil and industry; and the *Stamp Collector's Review* was nearly the only source through which ideas could be exchanged or information obtained. It was not long alone; and how we have gone on, gradually unfolding the history of the postal movement, now in England, now in America, and then again in the "uttermost parts of the earth," is too well known to need any exposition at our hands; but a few words are due to those pioneers who have done so much to render clear what was formerly obscure, and to throw light where only darkness was before.

As the publisher of the first catalogue, editor of the first valuable paper on the Continent, and one of the first writers who treated his subject (of postage stamps) in a scientific or thoughtful way, M. Moens must always stand pre-eminent. Mount Brown, as the author of the first English catalogue (and one which deservedly met with success), is not to be overlooked; but it is in the names of Moens, Regnard, Herpin, and Magnus, that we find our chiefest writers. Compared to these, no English writer can be mentioned, though we have many of great merit, as the pages of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* will amply prove (we must hope, too, that the pages of the *Philatelist* may be irradiated as those of the Bath paper have been). Dr. Magnus, although last mentioned, has perhaps done more towards making the study of postage stamps into a science than any other writer. To him we are indebted for ample and complete investigations of watermarks, which, since he called our attention to them, we are fully alive to the importance of studying. It is in

his admirable series of papers, *Sur les filigranes*, that we find the clue to many obscure issues, and the reason for many slight changes in stamps, which, unless the watermarks be studied, seem to be simply changes attributable to accident, but are proved by Dr. Magnus to be the result of design, and not accident or a printer's caprice.

We have thus far enlarged on the writings of others that we may say a few words on our own. Our path, the study of forgeries, leads us more to a negative view of stamps (showing what forgeries are *not*); but from the very fact of having to make minute comparison, it has been often impossible to overlook differences in genuine stamps, which, in themselves slight, might never have been noticed, were it not for the habit of minute investigation, formed by the study of forgeries. No one can ever become a judge of stamps who does not study them; and whilst on this subject we may appropriately give a few words of advice to young collectors. If a collector is anxious to acquire this habit of study, the best thing he can do to form the habit, is, in our opinion, to form a set of Victorias of the fourth, fifth, and sixth series, arranging the same by watermarks, paper, and perforation. As these stamps are on paper — wove, laid, or with four distinct watermarks, and either unperforated, perforated by the roulette, or by the ordinary machine, we think when a tolerable series has been obtained, our collector will have engendered such habits of close study as will fit him for more difficult undertakings. We would feel great pleasure in giving our assistance and advice to any one who might be tempted to collect a series of these stamps from our recommendation.

In connection with forgeries, facsimiles, and such like, we must enumerate reprints, the bane of every true collector. When we first wrote upon postage stamps, reprints were unknown, now unhappily they are legion, and have indeed, to some extent, superseded forgeries, the lesser evil of the two certain-

y, but a system so shamefully abused as to have become as great a nuisance as forging. The first who re-issued obsolete stamps did so in colours approximating to the original shades of the stamps re-produced; but seeing the avidity with which these were purchased, they commenced inventing stamps, *i.e.*, striking from the old plates in colours never previously dreamed of by the wildest philatelist, calling these impressions *proofs*, proofs struck when the *issued* stamps had long been things of the past. The proofs of the reprinting epochs are simply inventions, not even reprints; so few ever having had any original existence, are *worthless impressions*, which, because they are not even imitations of any existing types, are of less value than forgeries, since the latter counterfeits something, but the reprint proof pretends to what never had an existence. We imagine, however, this is now pretty well accepted by collectors; so seeing that reprints are another species of forged stamps, they will be included under each country after we have described the forgeries.

We purpose taking each country in its alphabetical order, and describing minutely not only the forgeries and reprints, but the stamps themselves. The study of the real stamps is the best help to the detection of forged stamps, better than a dozen works on the subject, and it will therefore be our endeavour to lead the collector's notice to the peculiarities incident to nearly every stamp, points which if once known are of great help, inasmuch as they are with difficulty imitated. With these prefatory remarks, we will commence our task, trusting our readers may find our work as useful as we shall endeavour to make it.

Argentine Confederation.

These stamps, from their simplicity and crudeness of design, gave the forgers the first opportunity of exercising their skill, but, so little were stamps known in the detail of their design, that the

first forgery which appeared omitted to give the pole and cap of Liberty.

TYPE I. *Issued April, 1858.*

Design: Arms (rising sun above a transverse oval, which contains two hands clasping a pole, surmounted by a cap of Liberty), within a narrow Greek border, lettering, CONF^{ON}. ARGENTINA above, value below. Impressed in colour on white unwatermarked paper. Upright, block impression.

5 centav. vermilion.

TYPE II. *Issued end of 1858.*

Design: Arms and lettering as I., but within a larger Greek border, numerals of value smaller. Impressed in colour on white unwatermarked paper. Upright, block impressions.

5 c., vermilion red; 10 c., green; 15 c. blue.

TYPE III. *Issued about middle of 1862.*

Design: Arms (as before, but smaller, and supported by two branches), in a beaded circle, rayed ground beyond the circle, arched corners of crossed lines; lettering, REPUBLICA ARGENTINA within the circle; numeral with CENTAVOS in block letter on the rays forming the ground. On unwatermarked paper. Impressed in colour, upright.

5 c., dull red, rose red, rose; 10 c., green, emerald green; 15c., blue, light blue.

The first two types are those mostly forged; III. has only been very badly imitated by a lithograph, so poor that it could deceive none but the merest tyro.

TYPE I.

<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Forged.</i>
There is a full stop after figure 5, and after word CENTAV.	Stop after CENTAV is wanting.

TYPE II.

<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Forged.</i>
1.	1. In old forgeries, the staff and cap are wanting, and colours very vivid.
2. The oval containing the hands and staff touches the Greek border on each side.	2. This oval does not touch the frame on either side.

There is a 15 c., lilac, given by Bel-

lars and Davie, which does not seem to exist duly authenticated. There are, doubtless, other forgeries than these we describe, but the following digest of the stamps will enable the collector to guard against most that are offered. A thorough study and knowledge of the stamps themselves is the only guide to the detection of forgeries, and in accordance with this principle we enter minutely into these stamps to shew how they should be examined, though we should not deem it necessary or advisable to be so profuse in every instance.

I. The first type, which has but one stamp, far exceeds the type which follows it in execution. In this stamp the rays round the sun are composed of very minute dots, and are not very thick at the "roots." In the hands which clasp the staff, the fingers may be seen and counted; the oval containing the hands, &c., does not touch the frame of the stamp; there is a full stop after figure 5 and after word CENTAV.; there are eleven loops in the border both at top and bottom; there are sixteen on the left side, but only fourteen on the right.

II. The rays of the sun are composed of larger dots than in Type I; the border has seven loops at top and bottom, and nine on each side (*i. e.*, only counting those which are well defined and perfect, this applies to the last variety); the oval containing hands, &c., touches the frame on both sides; the hands have no fingers, but two gigantic thumbs are very distinct, the whole execution coarser than Type I. The ends of the rays are quite square, coming to a uniform length close to the name above them. The 5 c. has always either one or two stops after the numeral, but not the 10 or 15 c. Colour of this 5 c. is not so rich as that of the 5 c. of Type I.

These two types are on wove paper, generally slightly tinged by yellow; or, perhaps, more correctly speaking, they are never on a very purely white paper.

III. These being so badly forged, do not require much description. Many varieties will be found of these; some

(from a worn plate) have the background quite white. The earliest ones are very clear impressions, seeming almost as if a differently engraved stamp to the latter ones. Some have REPUBLICA spelt with, others without, an accent over the U.

IV. The current issue with the heads of Rivadavia, bear a watermark in the paper, A. R. We have not met with any forgeries of these.

(To be continued.)

POST-OFFICE MISHAPS.

ONE of the most curious things connected with the Post Office (says a London journal), is the constant demand made upon the officials for the exercise of patience and ingenuity. No one would, beforehand, have expected such gross carelessness on the part of the public as is now known to be exhibited. The successive annual reports of the Postmaster-General show in how many different ways this carelessness makes itself felt. Sometimes there is inadvertency at the Post Office itself. For instance, on a particular day in 1861, five hundred bankers' parcels, containing bills, notes, drafts, and other kinds of monetary paper, were not forthcoming at the proper hour; the postman did not bring them, and Lombard-street was in consternation. Messages and telegrams were despatched hither and thither without avail; when lo! the five hundred packets were found safely reposing in a basket, which had inadvertently been pushed under a table out of sight in one of the rooms at St. Martin's-le-Grand. This one peccadillo, however, is small compared with those which the public are every day perpetrating.

Among the incidents connected with the postal system, those which have given the greatest trouble and annoyance to the authorities relate to the *non-delivery of letters*. If A B writes to C D, and posts the letter, the Postmaster-general is accountable for its safe delivery, and is required to investigate the cause of any mishap. In some dis-

pressing cases, letter-carriers have been found guilty of purloining ; in others, robbery has been committed by persons unconnected with the Post-office. In others, again, vexing though not distressing delays have occurred at some or other of the offices. But many of the cases which have had to be investigated have resulted in proof, after great trouble to the authorities, of absurd blunders committed by the senders and receivers of letters. The Annual Reports of the Postmaster-general are full of curiosities of this kind. A gentleman at Westmeath complained that a letter containing notes and bills for £400 had not been duly delivered ; after a world of trouble and anxiety to the Westmeath postmaster, the letter was found safe in a drawer belonging to the person to whom it was sent. A gentleman made complaint that a certain letter had not been delivered to him ; on investigation, it was found in his letter-box, which had not been looked into for several days. A firm ought to have received a letter containing half of a £10 note, and remonstrated at the non-delivery ; it was found that one of the partners had received it, locked it in his drawer, and forgotten all about it.

An important letter having miscarried, a clerk was examined as to whether he had posted it ; he solemnly averred he had, and honestly believed what he had said ; but happening to put his hand in his pocket while he was speaking, there was the letter ! A check for twelve pounds not forthcoming at the proper time, was found (after much anxiety and waste of time on the part of the postal authorities) to have been innocently sold among scraps of waste paper to a *papier mache* manufacturer to make into tea-trays. A letter containing halves of two ten-pound notes was dropped on its way to the Post Office and lost ; but the finder, happening to be honest, transmitted it to the proper owner. Another letter, delivered at a music-shop, was heedlessly wrapped up by a lady in a roll and carried away, a

fact which was not ascertained until the Post Office had been much worried and pestered about it.

Many letters, of which non-delivery was made matter for complaint, have been found peacefully lying in street-door letter-boxes. In one case, where the letter-box was out of order, fifteen letters, one as much as nine years old, were found between the box and the door. A bank agent sent his son to the post-office to receive a letter containing valuable enclosures ; the boy did so ; but father and son were wonderfully forgetful, seeing that the letter with enclosures valued at £1,500 found its way to school, and there remained unnoticed till the next holidays.

Lord Chancellor Cranworth on one occasion complained to Sir Rowland (then Mr Rowland) Hill that a letter of great importance had not reached him ; he afterwards found it buried under a heap of papers on his own table. A £10 note was put into a letter placed beside it ; each letter was put into the envelope intended for the other, and an honest postmaster, with fifty years' good service to back him, was driven nearly wild with anxiety at the confusion this blunder on the part of the sender occasioned.

We might greatly extend the examples of non-delivery of letters, through blunders on the part of the writer or the receiver ; but the above will suffice.

RECENT AND UNDESCRIBED EMISSIONS.

THE first number of our venture upon the patronage of the philatelic world appearing at the fag end of the year, a large array of novelties cannot be reasonably expected, because the earlier months are usually chosen for new issues ; we propose, therefore, to make up by multiplicity of represented individuals for the comparative paucity of first appearances.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Io triumphe! Something like a resuscitation ! The long solitary 5

centavos of the Argentine first emission has met with its kindred, and the trio is complete. We have the 10 centavos green, and 15 c. blue, before us unused; and are assured beyond all possibility of contradiction that they are veritable. Such being the case, the perfect set will rank high among postal rarities. No doubt, they will soon exercise the ingenuity of the Hamburg fac-simile makers, alias forgers; and collectors must be wary purchasers. After such a lucky windfall as this for philatelists, we need not despair of a full set of Hanoverians, type similar to that of the 3 pfennige, or the $\frac{1}{2}$ groschen; a three-penny and sixpenny, like the Nova Scotian penny; and, as a *ne plus ultra*, a twopenny V. R.!

SERVIA.

The impostor (as we understand it to be from "information received")



here represented, is one of a set, values and colours respectively; 1 para green; 2 p. brown; 10 p. yellow; 20 p. rose; 40 p. blue, purporting to be an emanation from the principality of Serbia, and bearing

the profile of Prince Michael the Third.

CASHMEER.

We are pleased at being able to offer those of our readers who have not yet met with these Eastern novelties, a good representation of one of them. It will be found on inspection "not so black as it was painted." Considering the state of the typographic art in that distant locality,



it is by no means a despicable production; and, for our own part, we would prefer such a native product to one imported from Western civilization, bearing as it does a local individuality.

The stamp has been described as square; the central and surrounding compartments as round! So much for hearsay evidence; the eye will correct the blunder. In fact, the description hitherto published of these exotics would seem to have been almost guesswork, and the engraving given by a continental contemporary, as the editor of another foreign journal aptly remarks, to have been taken from the impression of a thumb dipped in ink. There are two individuals known as yet; one black, the other, blue: printed on yellowish, unwatermarked paper; and, as may be naturally expected, destitute of perforations. The queer-looking round oddities are described as black, red, and blue. Are they two distinct emissions from the East?

MEXICO.

The latter months of the emperor Maximilian's reign will be signalled by a postal series, one of



which is here represented. We cannot say much in favour thereof; the design, poor in itself, is very poorly executed. We decidedly prefer all the previous

issues of the country: the earlier, if quaint and semi-barbaric, were quite in accordance with the wild and troublous regions they represented; and those just superseded formed an agreeable variety, differing as they did from the common herd of heads and arms. The essays bearing the emperor's head, as well as those with the representation of Juarez, are decidedly preferable. The specimen before us, engraved above, is printed orange yellow, showing the profile and lettering in white; value 25 centavos. Another, of similar device, worth double, being marked 50 c., is of a rich green colour. There are, moreover, two lower values, a 7 c., brown; and a 13c., blue; besides which, in all reasonable probability, the set will be completed by a 1 peso, printed in red.

PERU.

We know little of the three new appearances represented below, other than is denoted by



the inscription, impressed value, and emblems. We do not deem the diminution in size, and relegation of the Peruvian armorial insignia to the four corners, an improvement

on the earlier designs of the country. The great prominence given

to figures of value in stamps is more useful than ornamental; but postage stamps not having certainly been originally designed to ornament postage



albums, such an arrangement cannot be found fault with on that score. We confess to ignorance respecting the double date so conspicuously prominent.



It will be noticed that the dentilations are unusually wide apart, rendering it, we should imagine, very difficult to separate the individuals without risk of tearing. The values are 10 centavos, green; 25c., blue; and 1 sol., pale brown.

We understand there are three others belonging to the set, and that they are productions of the American Bank Note Company; but their elegance of design, and excellence of execution, would sufficiently evidence this fact. Amateurs need not hurry too eagerly after these beautiful impressions, it being just possible they are not postal, but commercial stamps; the absence of the word *Correos*, and the high price of the brown one, equivalent to a dollar, seeming to favour the latter supposition.

EAST INDIES.

There possibly is or probably will be an East Indian complete set of the type annexed, the original of which is green. That colour having been used for the still (?) current two annas, we may reasonably expect another hue chosen for that denomination.



It is finely engraved, as are all De La Rue's productions, but partakes of the undecided appearance common to the same. The hideous post mark adopted by India—equalled only by that formerly used by Belgium, and the one current in Newfoundland—renders unused copies, *desirable* in all cases, *indispensable* here.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Congress of Deputies formerly employed a stamp, of which the appended cut is a fac-simile. We have seen such dated so long since as June 22nd, 1859. Agreeably with the second adjective of our title we shall note all productions falling under our notice that have not hitherto been chronicled, inclusive of such as the one before us, with proofs and essays, leaving our readers the option of acceptance or rejection.



SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The South Australian ninepenny, superseded as far as regards value, and printed orange yellow like the shilling of St. Lucia, now does duty as a provisional tenpenny, having its actual currency stamped in blue ink conformably to the plan adopted for the St. Helena labels.



GUATEMALA.

In another part of this magazine, we

took occasion to express a doubt concerning the reported manufacture of postage stamps for this country. The *on dit*, however, is not a *canard*; and another page must really be added to our already overflowing albums.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Two Circular Delivery local stamps for the metropolis have recently made their appearance, one of which is annexed. It is mauve coloured. The companion is blue; design precisely alike; value of course excepted, being one farthing. They are very neatly lithographed.

We have here the pleasure of announcing on what we may term good authority, that postal changes



involving new issues are contemplated in our own country by "the powers that be." The appended cut tells its own tale, and adds another recruit to the now respectable assortment of catalogued local railway carriage labels. The colour is green; there is also a penny one in blue.



ST. DOMINGO.

A postage emanation for the republic of St. Domingo, formed out of the eastern or Spanish portion of the island of Hispaniola, has been known for some months; but we find that an issue existed so long ago as 1862, very much resembling one of those individuals hitherto known to collectors. The sole difference consists in the words *UN REAL* in the specimen before us being in



italics, whereas the later stamp has the same in Roman letters.

PRUSSIA.

The subjoined cut figures one of the field-post stamps issued for the use of the Prussian soldiery during the late continental war. By using an envelope, the stamp on which the annexed figure duly pictures, letters were gratuitously transmitted homewards from the army.

It is to be presumed that the royal (soon to be imperial) eagle and upper inscription was ever the same, the lower words being hand-stamped according to requirement.



BAVARIA.

One of the rarest stamps in the early days of collecting was what bore the name of the Wurtemberg returned-letter stamp, which a contemporary writer denies to be such. Be that as it may, in addition to an impression of similar nature used for Munich exclusively, the ancient city of Bamberg affords us one of which the annexed is a fac-simile.



MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

An envelope and corresponding adhesive have recently appeared for this little territory. The type remains unvaried. Value 2 schilling; colour, violet.

MONTE VIDEO.

The quartette of labels at present current in this country are now perforated.

PORTUGAL.

Another addition to the new series has entered an appearance; the 5 reis, which, under its present type, is black.

SWITZERLAND.

A lilac stamp of the current type, value 50 centimes, is announced for the 1st January next; and also a set of envelopes, most probably corresponding with the colours, &c., of the adhesive issue.

THE WATERMARKED STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

BY EDWARD L. PEMBERTON.

FEW stamps show the necessity of the study of papers, watermarks, and perforations, as the only way of classifying the contents of an album, to the extent that the Victorians bearing the Queen's head do. The differences first noted by the French and Belgian amateurs, seemed at the outset to be immaterial, trifling, and oftentimes somewhat absurd; a study, however, of these most interesting stamps, shows us that each variety, howsoever trifling in paper or perforation, has an analogous change in colour, and we further learn that such variation is an arbitrary one, and that in a dozen copies of the same paper and perforation we shall find a distinctive style running through all, so much so, that an experienced philatelist will tell you at a glance what paper, or what watermark you will find in a stamp, the face only of which you show to him.

There being no published list in which every stamp may be vouched for, it is not surprising that the arrangement of Victorias, as they arrange themselves (watermarks and perforations), has found little favour in England; but we trust the appended list may awaken the desires of those who have hitherto arranged by the appearances alone of their stamps, to have their Victorian series classified with accuracy and discrimination.

That every stamp herein given exists, we can positively vouch, as they are, with few exceptions, in our own collection, and we had ocular proof of all the other varieties.

I. Diademed head of Queen to left, in oval, lettered VICTORIA with full value, emblems in each angle, (cows, ship, &c), rose, shamrock and thistle on each side within the oval; impressed in colour on various papers as below.

§ First impression.

Star watermark, not perforated.

1p., dull yellow green; 4p., vermilion, vermilion red, flesh red.

Star watermark, perforated by roulette

4p., flesh red.

Star watermark, perforated by machine.

1p., dull yellow green.

Of the stamps star watermarked, there is no stamp of the value of two-pence, the 2p., Queen on Throne, being used until this lot was exhausted.

§ Second impression.

Woven unwatermarked paper, not perforated.

1p., pale emerald green; 2p., pale lilac; 4p., pale rose.

Wove paper; perforated by roulette.

1p., pale emerald; 4p., pale rose.

Wove paper, perforated by machine.

1p., yellow green, dull emerald green; 2p., mauve, lilac slate; 4p., pale rose, bright rose.

It seems to us, from analogy of colour, that the 1p. machine perforated was the first issued of this set, the yellow green being identical (or nearly so) with the 1p. star. The unperforated set is distinguished by the beauty of the colours, which are very pale pure tints, and the impressions are very clear. The rouletted series are uniform with it in colour, the 4p., perhaps, being a shade brighter than the unperforated one; the machine perforated series again being as different in shade as light from darkness, especially in the 2p. There is a variety of the 1p., machine, which is upon thin paper rather glazed, the colour deep dull yellow green.

§ Third impression.

On laid paper, perforated by roulette.

2p., mauve, dull mauve, dull lilac, and brown lilac.

4p., flesh, pale rose.

On laid paper, perforated by machine.

1p., dull green, green; 4p., rose, deep rose.

§ Fourth impression.

On paper watermarked with a thin figure of the value of the stamp; machine perforated.

2p., lilac to mauve, every intermediate shade, and violet, violet slate, various shades.

§ Fifth impression.



On paper watermarked with the value of the stamp in full.

1p., green, light green.

2p., lilac, pale violet, slate, and intermediate.

Error of watermark, THREEPENCE.

2p., pale violet, lilac, pale lilac.

II. Diademed head to left in beaded oval, with lettering outside the beads in white, with ornamental corners; value in white in small oval on each side.

§ Thin numeral of value watermarked; roulette perforated.

4p., rose.

Thin numeral of value watermarked; machine perforated.

4p., pale rose, rose.

§ Wove paper, not watermarked, machine.

4p., dull deep rose, thin surfaced paper; thicker yellow, and thin blue tinted paper.

§ Laid paper, machine perforated.

3p., deep blue, blue (there is no pale blue).

§ Watermark value in full, machine perforated.

3p., sky blue, blue, deep dull blue, 3p., lake.

4p., rose, deep rose.

6p., yellow, orange, black.

Error of watermark, FIVE SHILLINGS.

4p., deep rose.

The 4p. error has the watermark usually placed diagonally on the paper, more rarely it shows horizontally, like the usual watermark. It occurs on all stamps on the sheet, and not on the end stamp of a row as has been sometimes stated. Our own copy shows a second one below it, and another we know shows parts of four watermarks on the stamp, a certain proof that the adjoining impressions were also so watermarked.

III. Head as last, but in plain oval; lettering black in colour; machine perforated.

1st. Watermark value in full.

6p., grey black.

2nd. Watermark, thin numeral of value.

6p., grey, jet black.

IV. As above, but with a white ring within the lettered oval.

Watermark, thin numeral of value.

The figure 6 in these two last is generally very indistinct, and is frequently not to be noticed. Still, such stamps are not unwatermarked.

V. Diademed head in oval lettered as I., block letters, netted corners, no emblems, a star on each side of the head in the oval. Impressed in colour; machine perforated.

1st. Watermark, thick numeral of value (numeral of double lines).

1p., green, pale green.

2nd. Watermark, value in full.

1p., green.

3rd. Watermark, thin numeral of value (numeral a single line).

1p., green.

VI. Laureated head of Queen to left in circle, VICTORIA in straight label above, value in full below, a leaf in each spandril, impressed in colour, all machine perforated.

1st. Watermark, thick numeral of value (double lines).

4p., deep rose, pink, dirty rose.

2nd. Watermark, a single line figure.

1p., pale green, green, deep green ;
2p., violet, lilac ; 4p., pink, deep
rose, rose ; 8p., orange.

VII. and VIII. We come to the present 6p. blue, and 10p., slate on white, brown lake on pink, watermarked with outline numeral of value. The slate 10p. is invariably found watermarked 8. The 6p. Victoria POSTAGE STAMP in black has the watermarked value in full. The yellow stamps issued previously to the black are as follows :

- 1st. 6p., brown orange, yellow, and pale yellow.
- 2nd. Perforated by roulette.
6p., yellow.
- 3rd. Perforated by machine.
6p., yellow.

Many of these stamps are of the greatest rarity. The following list comprises the unattainable, of which very few copies are known :—

- 1p., star, machine.
- 2p., wove, machine.
- 4p., wove, unperforated.
- 4p., beaded oval, thin figure, roulette.
- 6p. POSTAGE STAMP, yellow, machine.
- 4p., beaded oval. Error, FIVE SHILLINGS.

NOTICES OF PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.

Postage-Stamp Album and Catalogue of British and Foreign Postage Stamps. Revised, corrected, and brought up to the present time, by Dr. Viner. (Forming the Ninth Edition of Oppen's Album and Catalogue).
London: William Stevens.

THIS is the second edition published under the present editorship, less than a twelvemonth having sufficed for the exhaustion of the previous issue. Those who know Oppen's Album and Catalogue from the earlier editions alone, will scarcely recognise the work under the improved appearance of these last two editions. A summary of the mani-

fold alterations and additions will sufficiently evidence the superiority of the publication in the form before us.

The latest of the preceding editions contained but 160 pages in the Album department; the eighth received an additional 40, and the one under review has been further increased by 16 more. These additional pages are partly assigned to such countries as Mecklenberg-Strelitz, the Bermudas, Egypt, British Honduras, Shanghai, and others that had but recently emitted stamps; partly to Spain, Portugal, France, British Guiana, New Granada, Hamburg, &c. : places which had been very insufficiently provided with room; and to the United States and other locals, which, though quoted in the catalogue, had no room provided for their appearance in the Album.

Besides the vast supplementary space thus afforded for specimens, a further supply was obtained by three several contrivances, without increasing the bulk of the volume. Firstly, the descriptions of stamps in the Album portion were omitted, these being superfluous *with*, and insufficient *without* the Catalogue. Again, Nicaragua, Corrientes, Malta, Antigua, and others had been allowed no fewer than twelve squares for the insertion of from two to four individuals. To such is now apportioned a half page only in lieu of a whole one. Thirdly, the mention of essays and all forgeries is omitted, with the exception of a few of the former, for reasons assigned in the preface. Loose leaves ruled in accordance with the Album can be obtained from the publisher, in case of additional room being requisite.

Other improvements have been made in the latest two editions. Finland, Poland, the Ionian Isles, Bergedorf, and the French, Spanish, Danish, and Dutch Colonies are now allotted proper compartments in their own quarters of the world, instead of being inconveniently and inconsistently crowded and confused among the Russian, Greek, and Hamburg stamps, or

their respective parent territories. Until the eighth edition, the issues of Naples and Sicily, totally unlike as they are, were muddled together under one heading, and Schleswig and Holstein, whose joint and several emanations want but one more to make a couple of dozen, were lumped with Denmark and her colonials in a most heterogeneous mass of confusion.

During the course of the current year, besides the Egyptian and other entirely novel recruits, Newfoundland, the Brazils, &c., have largely contributed to the multiplication of postal emissions, and the necessary space has been consequently assigned them; the Danubian and Levant locals are also housed in the present edition, and the first four issues, hitherto wrongfully included under the heading of Italy, three of which never served for Italy at all, appropriately figure under their rightful denomination of Sardinian.

Notwithstanding these multifarious improvements, there will be something to necessitate revisal in a future edition. Perfection, if ever attainable, is seldom attained; and a publication devoted to such mercurial matters as postage stamps, can scarcely be expected to keep up with their eccentricities. A reliable account of the emissions of Cashmere only reached the editor in time for a slight mention in the Catalogue, and consequently are excluded from admission into the Album. Those of the principality of Servia, respecting which there seems some doubt, are in the same predicament. A twelve-month's probation will certainly afford these a satisfactory settlement, but the Persian set, which were known from essays alone, have not entered an appearance, and we are informed by one of Her Majesty's Consuls for that country, that nothing of the kind is expected, as far as he is aware.

Considerable additions have been made to the number of armorials previously described; but British Guiana, New Zealand, some of the West India Islands, others of our colonial posses-

sions, Liberia, Réunion, &c., are still deficient; though we trust that the next edition will render them complete in such respect.

The volume before us is further enriched by the names of the various South American and other presidential as far, we suppose, as is ascertainable from the frequent revolutionary turmoils in some of those distant regions. The statistic information has moreover been revised; and the astounding political changes, bearing, as they do, in a measure, on postal arrangements, are duly noticed. Finally, we may congratulate the purchasers of the current edition on the printer's non-employment of the dull and unsightly brown ink last used; and with best wishes for the general acceptance and speedy exhaustion of the edition, commend it to the patronage of the philatelic public.

Descriptive Catalogue of all Postage Stamps issued from 1840 to 1866, with their dates of emission, values, colours, and varieties, as well as the prices at which they may be procured at A. Maury's, 23, rue Le Peletier, Paris. Second edition. Paris: A. Maury.

THE above translation of the title page of M. Maury's useful little publication expresses, and most accurately, its purpose and nature; but does not say how very neatly and carefully it is printed, and elegantly got up. The covers, embellished with engravings of stamps, printed in inks of three different colours, add to its attractive appearance. No fewer than a hundred and ninety of the choicest postage stamps figure in its pages, including most of the recent emissions.

The trifling price of the little work (1 franc) would place it within reach of the humblest collector; but there is a *bonus* annexed to its purchase—being no less than the addition of a twelve-months' freesubscription to the talented author's *Postage Stamp Collector's Magazine*, published in Paris on the 15th of each month!

The Illustrated Album and Catalogue of British, Colonial, and Foreign Postage Stamps. By H. STAFFORD SMITH. London: Hall and Co. Brighton: Stafford Smith and Co.

UNDER the above quoted title is just ready a Postage-Stamp Album, after a totally new plan, equally ingenious and novel. The semi-geographical, semi-alphabetical combined arrangement, now general in the best albums and catalogues, is followed, which, in conjunction with the simplicity of method, whereby a number corresponding with the catalogued specimen, points out its true place in each page, renders this well-got-up work peculiarly appropriate for juvenile collectors, and appearing at the present festive season, will form an acceptable and instructive Christmas box.

To meet all purses, the volume is published in four several styles, the price being in accordance with paper, binding, ornamentation, &c. The cheapest edition is 4s. 6d.; the next, more expensively printed on better paper, is 6s. 6d.; the same in morocco, 10s. 6d.; and still more *recherché*, 15s. It must be understood that the letter-press of all, even the cheapest edition, is precisely the same.

The work is intended for the use of foreign as well as home philatelists, and with that purpose, a preface is prefixed in French and German. By way of frontispiece, some two-dozen rejected essays figure, some of which decidedly bear the palm over the emissions of the engravers chosen by the various governments.

POSTAL SCRAPS.

THE CURRENT INDIAN STAMPS are water-marked with an elephant's head.

THE FRANKFORT POST ZEITUNG, founded in 1816, by the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, and continued by the Princes of that House as hereditary postmasters-general of the Office until the late break up of Austria, Thurn and Taxis and its postal convention, has ceased to exist.

THE SIXPENNY NEW SOUTH WALES.—The last mail has brought us a fresh error of watermark, the 6d. mauve on the 5d. paper, i.e., with a watermark figure 5. The specimen before us came side by side with an ordinary 6d. stamp.

A LUCRATIVE POST.—A short time since the head porter of Trinity College, Cambridge, died, and it has since turned out that he had amassed between £15,000 and £20,000 during the period in which he had held office. According to the regulations in force, he was entitled to make a charge of one half-penny for every letter which was delivered through the post-office to him for the under-graduates, and the receipts from this source must have amounted to no inconsiderable sum in a society which musters some 600 resident students. The authorities of the college propose to pay the new porter a fixed salary of £250 per annum. There are upwards of forty candidates for the vacant post.

A POSTAGE-STAMP SWINDLER.—A provincial town of France was visited in the course of the present summer by a member of the above-mentioned worthy fraternity, who entered a tobacconist's shop, which in most continental towns is a sale-place for stamps, postal or otherwise. He then looked out a hundred of the higher value, which he stated were to be sent to a friend in payment of a debt, produced an envelope from his pocket, deposited the stamps therein, asked for a pen, and wrote a direction on the enclosure. So far, so good. But he then adroitly contrives to substitute another envelope for the one containing the stamps, pulls out his purse, which is not sufficiently provided with coin for payment; says he will return speedily with the necessary sum, bolts with the postage stamps, enters no re-appearance, and the done shopkeeper finds the exchanged envelope filled with bits of paper!

FOUR TO POST A LETTER.—A continental journal gravely recounts the following apocryphal statement of the superabundant carefulness of the canny Scottish Highlanders, that the delicate operation of posting a letter requires the combined exertions of no fewer than four individuals. One brings the missive to the post carefully wrapped in paper, another enters the office to purchase a stamp, which he hands to the third, who carefully moistens and affixes the same. The last of the quartette then regards the hole of admission suspiciously, and jerks the letter therewith all his might: and the onerous transaction is then completed by the anxious successive glances of all four into the box for assurance of its safe reception!

RUSSIAN STAMPS.—All these stamps are found perforated with the exception of the 5kop., of which the earlier specimens are unperforated; this, in addition to its unfinished state, is distinguishable from the other perforated stamps of 5kop. by being of a very dark brown. The first complete perforated set—1, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 30kop.—have 10 by 14 dents. These have been superseded by another set very recently, printed in aniline colours, and presenting a glazy appearance; the perforation of these is small, the dents being 12 by 17 in number.

HOW THE FRENCH STAMPS ARE PRINTED.—The manufacture of these valuable little bits of paper is a Government monopoly in France as well as everywhere else, but is farmed out to a private contractor, who has his workshops in a back court of the Hôtel des Monnaies, or Mint, where a million and a half of postage stamps are daily produced at a cost to the Government of 90c. per 1,000, so that in the case of the lowest description of stamps, of the value of 1c., the Government profit is 910c., or 9f. 10c. per 1,000. The same workshops also

produce the postage stamps for the French colonies, the kingdom of Greece, the Republic of Guatemala, and any other foreign countries that choose to apply. The sheets used in this manufacture are first subjected to a preliminary process—viz., that of covering the whole surface with a sort of white transparent ink, an operation which is performed by means of cylinders. The object of this process is to prevent forgery, for were any one to attempt transferring the design to a lithographic stone, both the inks, the white and the coloured one, would stick to the stone, and nothing but a uniform coloured impression could be obtained. The composition of the white ink is a secret. In the press room 12 powerful presses are constantly at work, the men having a number of colours spread out before them on marble slabs. But there is a portion of the operation which, after printing, is entirely effected by the hand; this consists in laying on certain specks of colour with a brush. The last operation consists in pricking holes all round each stamp; this is done by machinery in the following way:—The sheets when printed are taken to another workshop, where they are cut into half sheets, each containing 150 stamps. Five of these half-sheets are laid one upon the other, and strongly pressed together in a frame, an operation performed by two boys; the frame then passes under the pricking apparatus, and is thence brought back to the workman's hands by a combination of pulleys. The bad stamps are now picked out, and the remainder sent to the General Post office.—*Galignani*. [The above is the first information we have received respecting an emission of Guatemala. We are inclined to think the word a misprint, or the report a *canard*.]

A QUEER POSTAL ALARM.—In the Paris Exhibition of paintings, engravings, sculpture, &c., of the present year, was an oil picture by M. Pasini, one of the most noteworthy in the saloon, both from novelty of its subject and excellence of design and execution. Amidst a dreary Persian landscape dimly visible in the twilight, lay extended on the ground a sleeping courier, whose sole clothing was a white tunic confined by a red morocco girdle; a small leather bag hanging from his neck, and iron-shod staff in his right hand. A string passing between the toes is rolled round his right leg, which, apparently saturated with some inflammable but not too quickly consuming matter, is slowly burning; in due time the flame is supposed to reach the foot and awaken the sleeper! This queer and unpleasant alarm is not confined to the use of Persian couriers alone. A friend of ours in Paris received from India the model of an Indian of the same fraternity in terracotta, dressed, or rather undressed, in precisely the same style as the Persian in the painting; but the despatch bag was banging at his right side, and his staff garnished with rattling copper lozenge-shaped ornaments, both to announce his arrival as did the horns of our western postmen, and to scare the wild beasts in his rapid transit of three miles in five minutes! So fast do the supple limbs and light frames of these Eastern couriers allow them to go. Like his Persian representative, the Indian puppet has a small cord round his waist, which he fastens to his leg at the due hour of repose, lights it, and lays down. It is said that the power of habit is such that the man scarcely ever fails to awake an instant or two before the fire would scorch his skin.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHERE IS ST. THOMAS?

To the Editor of 'THE PHILATELIST.'

SIR,—Will any one kindly enlighten me as to the whereabouts St. Thomas or San Tomas mentioned on the local La Guaira stamps? I had always supposed the locality was identical with the St. Thomas situated on the Orinoco on the confines of British Guiana. The *Timbre Postal* (vol. ii., page 67) states that it is in the Gulf of Honduras, whilst from a private source I am told it is identical with the Island of St. Thomas belonging to Denmark, which island lies many hundred miles to the east of Honduras, and is not far from Antigua.

Yours obediently,
H. CAMOENS.

Johannisville.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER-BOX.

P. Z., Sydenham.—The Servian stamps are described in the present number of our magazine. In the absence of positive information on the subject, they must be taken for the present *cum grano salis*.

ENQUIRER, Dalston.—The Persian stamps are not yet issued, and, as you will perceive from a remark in another part of this number, it is by no means certain they ever will be. Strange that the country which was the first institutor of posts, should be one of the last to adopt the modern improvements thereat.

PHILATELIST, York.—Your remark is a natural one, but, though bearing so decidedly on postal matters, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, we decline giving an opinion.

EMMA, Bath.—Our magazine is by no means to be understood as starting in opposition to your native favourite. We believe that modicum of the vast world, denominated in technical parlance the philatelic community, counts a sufficient population to justify the publication of two magazines of similar nature. We do not wish to sport such a placard as may be seen in some out-of-the-way neighbourhoods, "No connection with the shop over the way."

W. M. C.—Your article is received, but does not sufficiently bear upon postal issues to render its insertion acceptable to our subscribers.

A. C., Norwich.—By the continental philatelists both portraits on the newly-issued Brazilians are considered to represent the reigning Emperor; those on the 20r and 200r having been taken from a bust, and the others from a portrait.

E. HAMILTON.—Thanks for your information. You will find the stamp described in our article on Recent Emissions.

FOREIGN STAMPS.—The first stamp you describe is the current 4 skilling of Denmark; and the other is one of three composing the first issue for the principality of Roumania, or Moldavia and Wallachia united; generally known in Western Europe as Moldo-Wallachia, or the Danubian Principalities. They were superseded by the set bearing the head of the dethroned Prince Couza, which in their turn have ceded to the representatives of the present Hospodar, Prince Charles of Hohenzollern.

PHILATELY, AS IT IS.

BY HERBERT CAMOENS.

"Till old age and experience hand in hand,
Lead him to death, and make him understand,
After a search so painful and so long,
That all his life he has been in the wrong."
—Anon.

ABOUT twenty years ago, an advertisement appeared in the *Times*, offering a guinea reward to any one who could tell who was the author of this precious piece of sour sentiment, which Gœthe quotes in his Autobiography. Whether the guinea was earned is not recorded. Applicable as this quotation may be to some pursuits, it is to be hoped that neither philately nor its followers will ever succumb to such a melancholy discovery. On the contrary, there is every reason to anticipate that age and experience will but demonstrate more convincingly, that notwithstanding occasional errors in judgment, this pursuit, which a leading journal once stigmatized as "the most puerile of all manias," is not only sound at the core, but is cultivated by its true followers on sound principles, and for a legitimate and praiseworthy end, namely, the encouragement of intellectual amusement. Of course there are many who collect merely for the sake of occupation, or because it is the fashion; but this, far from being an objection, is an encouragement rather than a hindrance to the "right sort."

How does philately stand at the present time?

Having already glanced at its antecedents, a few words on its present position, its difficulties and deficiencies, with, perhaps, a rough guess at its prospects, may not be out of place.

It has served, as it were, a seven years' apprenticeship to that most capricious of all masters—public opinion, and is now out of its time; dependent still, it is true, to a certain degree, on its former influential protector, but, nevertheless, having a status and independence of its own, which it had not, and could not have in the days of its minority.

Among its difficulties, it has still to

combat the hydra-headed monster, Ridicule. "Those abominable stamps, what can you see in them to induce you to waste so much time and money over them?" is no uncommon sample of the sort of discouragement to be met with from the uninitiated. Yet these same carping individuals do not scruple to spend a guinea on an evening's amusement, or on a short railway trip, which lasts but a few hours, and often leaves no better reminiscence than a bad headache, or an uneven temper, which stamps never do! To such persons, ignorance may be bliss for a time. Let them enjoy it for a while to their hearts' content. Philately has more than one Hercules in its ranks, who can successfully combat this monster Ridicule, so intimidating to some, so tiresome to all.

Among the difficulties still undecided are those specimens of stamps originally issued of a green colour, which are occasionally met with quite *blue*. The most important of these is undoubtedly the 1 guten groschen 1st issue of Hanover. More than one leading authority has affirmed that it is neither more nor less than the green stamp chemically changed. This, however, may at once be disproved by the fact that all greens are on watermarked paper, while all blues are on plain paper. The most probable surmise is, that the stock of watermarked paper being in those early and less experienced days temporarily exhausted, a few sheets were struck off on plain paper to meet the emergency, the colour also being changed to prove they were not forged, but officially issued. That some Hanoverian post-office official has ignored them, is a very small matter. They were probably in use but a very short time, and designed only to meet a temporary emergency, quite excusable in a first issue, when the executive could scarcely be well up in calculating for demand and supply.

The 12½ cents Canada, and the 10 cents, old issue, United States, *blue*, are possibly "chemicals" or sea-water

hybrids. Their appearing perfectly green by candlelight suggests, though it does not prove, that they are so. Yet, if really changelings, why should not the 7½d. green of Canada, and the present 10 cents United States, be met with of the same hue? A similar question may be asked with regard to the 3 neu groschen grey of Saxony, head to the right, generally yellow. If it be a changeling, why is not the 3 n. g. of the next issue also found grey? The 9 kr. *white* of Baden and of Wurtemberg, generally pink, have been equally condemned, while the 3 kr. blue, and 3 kr. green, of the former Grand Duchy, though quite as unnecessary and unaccountable, have neither of them been disputed.

The black or brown penny Victoria occurring only on the 1862 issue, green without emblems, may reasonably be accounted for by the supposition, that the vessel conveying them suffered shipwreck, and that the mail bags were consequently submerged for a time. The blue black 4d. Cape, and 6d Victoria will not bear investigation. If soaked in hard water, the original blue soon begins to peep through. The red-brown Mauritius is equally apocryphal; but the rare red-brown sixpenny Barbados, unperforated, appears more worthy of credit, yet is not altogether above suspicion.

The reprehensible custom of striking off so many proofs in a variety of colours, though now well understood, will hereafter be confusing to future collectors, if such specimens be placed, without note or comment, among acknowledged postage stamps.

The demand for rare obsolete stamps is already greater than the supply, and unless collectors will be satisfied in general to collect only stamps in use from 1861 onwards,—which will give them quite enough to do to fill a handsome album,—they will offer a stimulus to forgery and reprints, injurious to the cause of philately, and ultimately unsatisfactory to themselves.

Passing on to deficiencies, it may be

observed, that hitherto no one seems to have turned their attention to enquiring about the period at which stamps became admissible for the prepayment of letters to the colonies and dependencies of the several parent states. That stamps when first 'decreed' did duty only in the country by which they were issued, is certain with regard to Great Britain, and is most probable with regard both to the British Colonies and European states. The discrepancy in the asserted dates of issue of the 1d, 2d., and 3d. "View of Sydney" stamps, (the latter probably the earliest,) is perhaps attributable to the non-observance of this point. It would form a most interesting branch of study and enquiry of itself, as well as throw considerable light on some still obscure questions.

The future of philately, if we may judge from appearances, looks bright and promising. In the course of time it will doubtless cease to be the fashion; and firms now flourishing by promoting its progress, will have to run with the stream, and turn their attention into newer and perhaps as yet undeveloped channels. But even then, philately will have its quiet friends and adherents, still proud of, and deserving the name of philatelists.

RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.

BY DR. C. W. VINER.

THE prophetic year 1867 is scarcely yet existent. Who shall imagine its twelvemonths' programme? Its predecessor was one of the most eventful in modern history, pregnant with "wars and rumours of wars;" and, if we may be allowed *parvis componere magna*—stamps and rumours of stamps. Among the latter were reported emanations from Abyssinia, Persia, and Siam. The former is still *in nubibus*; but we have seen a pair of essays, one of which is not unknown to general collectors, for the second; and a proposed type for the last, that must by

this time have arrived at Bangkok for approval. We understand the Persian government has not fully decided upon an issue; which is the more singular, since that country is universally acknowledged to have been the pioneer of postal transmissions.

En revanche, we have had most unexpectedly two very uncouth sets of apparitions, both purporting to proceed from Cashmeer. The longest known, the round series, we believe to be well authenticated; the rectangular, though more legitimate in appearance, we confess viewing with suspicion. Some of the lower characters are undoubtedly Arabic; one of the upper is Greek; another is an Arabic numeral (our own figure 6.) There are also visible, a sign of the Zodiac, the well-known fig or pine so universal on the Cashmere shawls, and a few Indian letters. The central oval appears provided with a rudely represented supply of elephants, goats, and sheep. In effect, the stamp has every appearance of having been ingeniously got up for sale. Time will show.

A change in the fiscal arrangements of the Austrian post-office was rumoured, a general fee of 5 kreuzer having been proposed for all inland letters; but that unfortunate empire has found more highly momentous affairs to occupy its attention. A similar reason we presume, holds good, to account for the non-appearance of the expected and prepared elegant series of new stamps for Bavaria; though scarcely for the deferment of the 2 centimes Belgian, and by no means for that of the long-announced lower values of Holland, the latter country being, for the present, unscathed by the acicular hurricane.

Few years, if any, have been so fertile in postal novelties as the past. These, moreover, are distinguishable for beauty and variety. The set of Newfoundland stamps will immediately occur to our reader's mind. To these may be added the elegantly-designed Brazilians by the same engravers, and the 15 cents

of the United States. Spain, Finland, &c., have also enriched our albums with complete new sets; while Honolulu, the East Indies, St. Vincent, Victoria, Sweden, and other countries present us each with one or more individuals, either as additions to former, or instalments towards new series.

Egypt, British Honduras, Servia, the local authorities of some northern cities, and the Danubian Steam Navigation Company, have started up to recruit the ranks of philately. The railroad impressions of Great Britain and the local Londoners contribute their quota to our list, which is further swelled by a resuscitation from St. Domingo, and the equally unexpected and welcome pair of primitive Argentines.

The philatelic losses may be separated into two categories, the actual and the probable. Among the former may be enumerated the stamps of Hanover, extinct since the 1st of October. The pages in collectors' albums devoted to that country can now be fully completed and finally arranged, being the only ones susceptible of such a "consummation devoutly to be wished." All its issues, including varieties in colour, perforation, &c., are fully known; and no specimen (except, perhaps, the 1 gutegroschen, *blue*, still an object for doubt with some) is rare enough to be unattainable, even in an unused state, at a comparative low figure. Among the "has-beens" ranks too, the South-Australian ninepenny, now doing temporary duty under another denomination; and we understand that the fourpenny Cape of Good Hope, with our own ninepenny, are, or soon will be, defunct.

When we spoke above of *losses*, we, of course, meant to imply such as we have just enumerated—lost as far as any chance remains of successors, not the simply superseded issues of Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, Peru, &c., from whose ashes, like the Phoenix, rise sets with renovated strength and beauty. The probable retirements from active service will be the majority, if

not all of the Thurn and Taxis stamps, the Holsteiners, and perchance, other German states, ere the year closes. The current issue of Spain will very possibly give place to successors; and if report errs not, serious political changes, resulting in the abdication of her Christian Majesty will for ever close the varied assemblage of portraits of the Queen of Spain. Here it may not be *mal a propos* to remark, that the *Stamp Collector's* and other illustrated magazines are actually purchased by non-postal amateurs, expressly for the sake of the heads and profiles of sovereigns and others there represented, unprocureable in any other way!

The advisability of presenting the above noted facts in a tabular view, for greater convenience of reference, occurs to us. We therefore, append a list of all postage stamps that have made appearance, or rather, that have been for the first time chronicled during the past year, inclusive of such as have been eliminated from obscurity like the Argentines, &c., concluding with a list of the honoured dead, and of our probable expectancies.

It will be noticed that the majority of recruits are local; for instance, the emissions from the two Finland towns, the Danubian Company, Dresden, Shanghai, London, &c. Egypt, Cashmeer, British Honduras, and Servia, being the only additional postage-stamp producing countries. With such exceptions, in fact, Europe may now be considered fully represented in postal issues, unless we get a fresh series of impressions superseding the current Prussians, and doing duty for the expected German Empire. If Siam, Persia, Abyssinia, China, Japan, Paraguay, and a few minor West Indian Islands join the ranks, postage-stamp albums may be finally arranged to meet all requirements; and now return we to our—sheep.

Europe.

BELGIUM.

June 1, 1 centime, grey (Belgian arms).

June 1, 10 centimes, grey (king's head).
 " 20 " blue (" "
 " 40 " rose (" "
 Sept. 1, 5 " brown (Belgian arms)

BAVARIA.

For Returned Letters.

(1865) Black impression for Munich.
 (1866) " " for Bamberg

DANUBIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

July, 17 soldi, rose.
 Sept., 10 " violet.

DENMARK.

Large stamp for railway parcels,
 8 skillings, blue.
 12 " light brown.

FENIAN REPUBLIC.

Green impression, 24 cents, inscribed
 REPUBLIC OF IRELAND.

This essay, preserved in our postage stamp album, will prove a tangible record, or "paper medal," for distant ages, of one mad phase of the current history of 1865.

FINLAND.

January, 5 penni, brown on lilac.
 " 10 " black on buff.
 " 20 " blue on blue.
 " 40 " carmine on pink.

Local for Helsingfors.

Impression partly green, partly red on white, 10 pennia.

Local for Tammerfors.

Light green and blue on white,
 12 penni.

FRANCE.

Essays of Envelopes.

Black, brown, blue, green, yellow, red, and various shades of colours, on envelopes of different sizes and forms; thick, thin, plain, and fancy papers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ninepence, yellow brown; large letters at the angles.

Private impression of Smith, Elder, and Co.

March, rose pink, 3d. (wrapper).

London.

London Circular and Pamphlet Delivery Company.

October, one farthing, blue ;
 " one halfpenny, mauve.

English Railways.

North Eastern PREPAID NEWSPAPER PARCELS, black impression ; three ar-morial shields, value not specified ; 3, 6, 9, 12, 24, and 48 lbs.

Midland.—PREPAID PARCEL ON CORN OR COAL BUSINESS, green.

Midland.—PREPAID NEWSPAPER PAR-CEL, 3LBS., orange.

Great Eastern.—ONE NEWSPAPER, ½d., green and black.

Great Northern.—PREPAID NEWS-PAPER PARCEL, green and black ; 3lbs., 2d. ; 6lbs., 3d. ; 12lbs., 4d. ; — lbs., 6d.

ONE NEWSPAPER, ½d., vermilion.

Bristol and Exeter.—NEWSPAPER PAR-CEL, black, 1d.

Scotch Local Stamps.

Edinburgh and Leith Parcel Delivery Company :—

One farthing, green, mauve.

Two pence, yellow.

Three pence, red, brown.

Clark and Co., Circular and Parcel Deliverers, blue impression.

These are scarcely a tithe of the railway and local labels of Great Britain, more of which may, perhaps, have been issued during the past year. In addition, should be enumerated the Cattle Census circulars, which bore two *impressed* penny stamps, for franking to and fro.

HAMBURG.

2½ skilling, light (previously dark) green.

1½ skilling, pink.

1¼ " (similar type to that of the preceding, but with the corners filled in).

This last-mentioned label is figured and described by Moens, and in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*. Of the original patterned 1¼ sk., we have no fewer than four distinct colours, one of

which only, we believe, is an essay or proof.

Envelopes.

Type resembling the 1½ sk. label, black inscription.

- ¼ skilling, black.
- 1¼ " violet-mauve.
- 1½ " rose-pink.
- 2 " orange-vermilion.
- 3 " azure.
- 4 " light green.
- 7 " rose-mauve.

HOLLAND.

Series of essays in fifteen different colours and two values, 5 cents, and 10 cents, on variously tinted papers, forming 700 varieties.

HOLSTEIN.

1¼ schilling, brown-mauve.

LEVANT.

10 paras, red on blue lattice-work.

2 piastres, blue on red "

LUBECK.

1½ skilling, violet-mauve (label).

" lilac-mauve (envelope).

LUXEMBOURG.

1 centime, brown.

10 " lilac.

25 " blue.

These three and the 12½c. are now perforated.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

2 schilling, lilac (both label and envelope).

NORWAY.

3 skilling, lilac.

Local for Thronhjen's (Drontheim).

1 skilling, brown.

OLDENBURG.

Field Post Envelope.

PRUSSIA.

For Registered Letters.

10 silbergroschen, rose.

30 " blue.

Field Post.

Black inscription (used by civilians for correspondence with friends in the army).

Eagle bearing sceptre and sword (used by soldiers for correspondence with friends at home).

PORTUGAL.

25 reis, blue (variety, network simple).
5 " black (new series).
20 " tawny "
80 " orange "
120 " blue "

RIGI KALTBAD.

15 centimes, red.

This Swiss local was known previously, but its use and genuine character not ascertained till last year.

ROUMANIA.

Head of Prince Charles.
2 parale, yellow, lemon.
5 " blue.
20 " red, pink.

RUSSIA.

The stamps of this country are now printed in aniline colours, which renders the shades brighter than formerly.

SAXONY.

Dresden Express Company.

$\frac{1}{2}$ neugroschen, yellow.
1 " pink.
2 " lilac.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ " pink.
3 " salmon.
5 " green.

Field Post.

Envelope bearing royal arms.
Black inscriptions on green.

SERVIA.

1 para, green.
2 " brown.
10 " yellow.
20 " pink.
40 " blue.

SPAIN.

January, 2 cuartos, pink.
" 4 " blue.
" 12 " orange.
" 19 " brown.
10 cent. de escudo (1 real), green.
20 " (2 "), lilac.
20 centesimos (1866), type of 1864, lilac.

Official.

CONGRESO DE LOS DIPUTADOS, royal arms in black.

SWEDEN.

17 öre, mauve.
20 " scarlet.

THURN AND TAXIS, NORTH.

$\frac{1}{4}$ silbergroschen, black (envelope).

THURN AND TAXIS, SOUTH.

1 kreuzer, green (envelope).

TUSCANY.

BOLLO STRAORDINARIO, 2 soldi, black.

TURKEY.

Locals for Constantinople and Suburbs.

January 13, 5 paras, blue.
" 20 " green.
" 40 " rose.

Local for Newspapers.

Round impression, $3\frac{1}{2}$ paras, black.
" *Poste Locale—Service Mixte.*"

10 paras, black on yellow.
20 " black on rose.
1 piastre, scarlet on white.
2 " blue on white.

VENETIA.

Type of 1861, Printed, but never employed.

2 soldi, yellow.
3 " green.
15 " blue.

WÜRTEMBERG.

Varieties of Envelopes.

1 kreuzer, green, no inscription.
3 " rose, reverse impression coloured.
3 " narrow oblong.

Africa.

EGYPT.

January, 5 paras, pale slate.
" 10 " light brown.
" 20 " blue.
" 1 piastre, lilac.
" 2 " yellow.
" 5 " pink.
" 10 " grey.

MAURITIUS.

6d., light green (watermark, crown and C. C.)

Asia.

CASHMEEP.

Round impression, black, blue, red.
Nearly square, black on yellowish paper.

Ceylon.

1s. 9d., green, perforated variety.

INDIA.

Bill stamp provisional, 6 annas, lilac.
New series, 4 annas, light green.

SHANGHAI.

Large stamp, nearly square.

- 1 candareen, blue.
- 2 " black.
- 3 " chocolate.
- 4 " dark and bright yellow.
- 6 " chocolate.
- 8 " bright and dull green.
- 12 " chocolate.
- 16 " dull red, crimson.

Smaller stamps, rectangular.

- 2 cents, pink.
- 4 " lilac.
- 8 " blue.
- 16 " green.

Oceania.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Variety of brown on blue, 6d. (laurelled), NEW SOUTH WALLS.

Queen's head to left in circle, CAMBRIA NOVA AUSTRALIS. POSTAGE, ONE SOVEREIGN, chocolate.

This stamps needs confirmation.

NEW ZEALAND.

4 pence, yellow.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

- 1st issue, 1852, 2 cents, black.
- " 5 " "
- " 13 " "

The last value had been chronicled the year preceding, but we include it here to complete the set.

Uniform with the large figure series, 13 cents, blue.

Portrait of reigning king, 5 cents, azure.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Provisional (?) 10 pence, orange yellow; value, black. Made from the superseded ninepenny.

VICTORIA.

- 10 pence, pale slate (new type.)
- 6 " blue (type of the preceding).
- 10 " brown on rose (same type as before).
- 3 " dull rose (type of 1862).
- 3 " dull rose (new type).

(To be continued.)

RECENT AND UNDESCRIBED EMISSIONS.

OUR remarks on novelties in another part of this number, preclude the necessity of any preamble here, so we may plunge at once *in medias res*, and introduce our first illustration, representing in all respects, colour included, the new denomination for the

REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.

Unlike its congeners, which it closely resembles in general character, this stamp, which is printed on unwatermarked paper, and destitute of perforations, is devoid of the word MONTEVIDEO, the place of which is supplied by CORREOS. Telling its own tale, further description is



unnecessary, but we may note the engraving as graceful and effective, and creditable to the designer, whoever he may be. The pair of stamps figured below are, we presume, official only, like some employed by the authorities of our own post offices, and like them bearing the impression on the flap of the envelopes. The upright oval has the arms embossed in white, the ground of the inscribed frame being pale blue. The oblong oval is in white relief,



on red. The former has the words SERVICIO OFICIAL above, and ADMINISTRACION GENERAL DE CORREOS below, on the face



of the envelope ; the latter bears **SERVICIO DEL ESTADO** above, and **ADMINISTRACION DE CORREOS** below.

BAVARIA.

Following the example of Munich, the capital, and Bamberg, that fine cathedral city of Bavaria; the ancient natal place of watches, thence called "Nuremberg eggs," specimens of which may still be seen, in shape closely approaching their name, has issued a returned letter stamp, similar in design to those of Munich and Bamberg. A similar production serves the old city of Augsburg, where the cellar of the Three Moors is reported to contain bottles of every sort of known wine ; and Ratisbon, with most of the other Bavarian cities, are said to be about to supply us with specimens of their own.

BELGIUM.

"Long expected, come at last."

As far as the engraving vouches, we think the 2 centimes Belgian blue, here depicted, and which is expected on the nominal date of this number's appearance, will prove a better specimen of engraving than its pair of predecessors, and will form a neat New Year's gift to juvenile collectors.



SERVIA.

In our first number, describing the representatives of this Turkish province, under what we deemed competent authority, we designated them *impostors*, which word our Belgian contemporary amusingly mistranslated as *impost* or tax-stamps, politely enrolling us among the alarmist geese of the capitol.

In another part of his article on novelties, he impugns the authenticity of the resuscitated Argentines, saying he will believe in them only at the sight of a cancelled specimen. Had he carefully perused their history, detailed so circumstantially in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, he would have seen they were never used, and lie con-

sequently in a like category with the recently discovered Venetians. Employing therefore his own test, we shall not be fully satisfied with the Servians until we meet with some authentically cancelled individuals.*

Newspapers of a late date mention the chance of a rise among the Servians to attain their independence of the Turkish empire. That would partially account for the appearance of these stamps as essays, and also for the K, which we suppose stands for Royal, to which title the Prince at present cannot certainly lay claim. Be that as it may, we have now, according to our rule, to chronicle the appearance of an

extra pair of the two lower values, one of which is here depicted. In lieu of Prince Michael's profile they bear the Servian arms; which are reminders of those distinguishing the Tuscan provisional, owing to the conspicuous white cross. We may add that our cut is much better executed than the label it represents. The 1 para of this emission is printed in light or dark green on pale or deep rose ; the 2 p. is dark or light brown on lilac or mauve. This latter offers a similar peculiarity with that noticeable on the individual of the portrait corresponding with it in value, viz., the monetary inscription, which read 2 PARE, whereas the three higher denominations are 10, 20, and 40, PARA respectively. We should like to know what this anomaly signifies ?

Besides these apparently supererogatory interlopers, the 10 paras comes forth printed on very thin paper and of a deeper orange than before, accompanied by a 20 p., also on thin paper,

* At the moment of going to press, we have received information from Her Majesty's Consul in Belgrade, finally settling the perfectly genuine character of the Servian stamps. "To err is human;" the doubt did not originate with ourselves, but with one of our largest and most acute collectors.—Ed.



in a slightly but distinctly varying shade of blue.

VICTORIA.

The blue threepenny labels of this colony doing duty in another colour for the last twelve months or so provisionally, are now replaced by a type of which the representation is subjoined. It resembles those of the current sixpenny and tenpenny "with a difference," which ocular comparison will readily show. The colour is rose-lilac; the watermark an 8 (single lined figure).



PERU.

It seems our supposition respecting the three stamps of this country figured last month was correct, and that they are not post but impost. The other three are 5 soles, vermilion; 25 soles, rose and bronze; and 50 s. (£10 English!)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

For a long time past there have been reports respecting the emission of a new set of stamps for this island. The annexed illustration represents a specimen lately received by our foreign contemporary, but without information as to its being a veritable existent issue or essay only. It is printed black on yellow paper, imperforate and unwatermarked.



VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Conformably with the old saw which we have had occasion to quote before, that "we must go abroad to hear news of home" affairs, (and the above islands being British territory, they may surely be considered home appurtenances,) we learn from



our talented *confrère* at Brussels that Nissen and Parker have just engraved a pair of proofs for those hitherto postally unrepresented West Indian islands, of which the appended cuts are fac-similes. The 1 penny is green, the 6 penny carmine.

The Belgian editor thinks the portrayed virgin, who, by the bye, is dressed after the fashion of a stage Venus, except that she wears the conventional saintly aureole and lily-branch, is one of the wise or foolish virgins commemorated in the gospels. This conclusion he derives from the antique lamps, one of which she holds in her hand. But why twelve, when there were but ten virgins? We have our own opinion on the subject, which we will one day give—if it turns out to be correct.



PRUSSIA.

Another specimen of the field post envelope stamps, used during the late war, is here given. On comparing it with the one figured in our December number, specific but non-generic differences will be observable. In the one before us the eagle bears an orb in addition to a sword, and has the letter R on his breast. M. Moens has just received official information from Berlin that the 10s. gr. and 30s. gr. stamps of Prussia appeared on the 15th ult. A specimen of each was, moreover, sent him, with permission to engrave them for his magazine, the writer evidently unaware he had done so without leave or license in the month of May last.



WÜRTEMBERG.

With due respect to the hypercritical non-approvers of minor varieties, we think it due to those readers who do

collect them, to remark that the flap of the Würtemberg envelopes formerly stamped with a conventional rose, now bears a post horn; and that a similar alteration has taken place in most of, if not all those for

THURN AND TAXIS, NORTH AND SOUTH.

Some collectors may not be aware that varieties of the envelopes of this office exist of a very large size, both of the rare earlier and current sets. We lately experienced a collector's rare luck on enquiring for stamps in an obscure town of the latter district, to be shown some of the obsolete 6 kreuzer and 9 k. labels and envelopes; all which, to the great surprise of the official, we purchased there and then, that being the third post office whose stock we exhausted during a recent continental tour; for which exploit a similar retribution was exacted from ourselves by the tables of Spa, Homburg, and Wiesbaden.

SCOTLAND.

The Edinburgh and Leith Circular Delivery Company, either from the destruction of the dies hitherto employed for their labels by wear and tear, or from some other cause, have issued a couple of new stamps. It is to be remarked that the size is smaller than the preceding; the colours are—one farthing, mauve; and, one half-penny, green.

LUXEMBOURG.

We are informed that the 37½ centimes of this province has been changed from green to pale brown; that

THURN AND TAXIS

Completes its perforated sets both in the North and South, the former by the 5 and 10 silbergroschen, the latter by the 15 and 30 kreuzer; and that

BADEN

Now prints its 9 kreuzer stamp of a darker brown than before.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—In consequence of a system of plunder found to have existed in the General Post Office of this colony, the Postmaster-General has been deprived of his office, without any imputation, however, on his character.

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM.

SECOND EDITION.

BY EDWARD L. PEMBERTON.

(Continued from Page 6.)

Austria.

WE treated the stamps of the Argentine Confederation very fully in the last number, to give our readers some idea how stamps must be studied before a thorough acquaintance can be said to be made with them. These verbose descriptions, if followed out through each country, would far exceed the space to which we ought to limit ourselves, consequently Austria and all countries following must be treated concisely and not too fully; the publication of the minutiae of each stamp has the disadvantage of showing the forgers what points to be most careful in imitating, although drawing the attention of amateurs to the same points.

NEWSPAPER LABELS.

I. Head of Mercury to left, within square frame, lettered K. K. ZEITUNGS POST STAMPEL, a rosette in each corner; wood engraved, impressed in colour upon white.

Pale rose, yellow, blue.

With the exception of the red half-anna India, no stamp has called forth so many imitations, or created so much discussion and doubt, as the pale rose stamp of this type. All Mercuries are from the same die, the reprints are poppy red (ponceau), ochre yellow, and darker blue, and are (of course) from one die. The number of forgeries and these reprints, have produced the impression that rose and yellow Mercuries are far from uncommon, whilst instead of this being the case, it is harder to obtain genuine rose and yellow than any other European stamps.

A blue Mercury prepaid a single paper; a yellow franked a packet of ten; whilst the rose was for packets of fifty. The covers of these latter were of course torn off and destroyed, hence

their rarity is easily accounted for: firstly, they were seldom in requisition; secondly, the certainty of their being destroyed with the wrappers of the papers.

We are recently told by *Der Briefmarken Sammler*, several remarkable facts connected with rose and yellow Mercuries, and amongst others, laziness is given as the reason that yellow Mercuries are found so frequently unpostmarked. We are seriously told that the officials at the Post Offices, whilst postmarking the blues, most persistently neglected to obliterate either red or yellow stamps. These strange freaks of obliterating clerks seem to find favour with some, but we account for so many yellow Mercuries being unused to the fact of their being made from blue ones, which were they postmarked ones doctored, would not become a good colour, hence unused are indispensable for this branch of forging.

Der Briefmarken Sammler tells us that there was a deep red (or ponceau) stamp made, and from a fresh die, to pass current as the yellow which was suppressed. We firmly believe the ponceau from a different die to be invariably a forgery, whilst that ponceau from the same die is a reprint, of which but a limited number seems to have been circulated.

There are a great many forgeries of these Mercuries, mostly very poor, and mostly lithographed. There is, however, one very old forgery of these stamps, one which is seldom met with except in old collections: the yellow is a very bright shade, and the rose is a deep rose (the genuine, it will be remembered, are pale yellow and pale rose). The imitation is excellent, going into the minutiae of the stamp well; it is lithographed in common with the other inferior and more recent imitations.

The lettering on all genuine Mercuries is peculiar, very uneven and poor. z of ZEITUNGS is very broad in the down stroke, and every letter in STAMPEL is on a different level, either above

or below its predecessor. There is one peculiar stroke, or shape formed, in the maze-work of the background in the upper right-hand angle, the which is easily remembered if once noticed, but this we leave to our readers.

I. Arms within a square plain frame, lettered KAIS KON ZEITUNGS STAMPEL, square, impressed on white paper.

1 kreuzer, black; 2 k., vermilion; 4 k., brown.

1 k., blue; 2 k., brown; 4 k., vermilion.

II. As above, but corners different, lettering rather larger, and arms differing in minute points.

2 kreuzer, green, light and dark.

As all are from one die excepting the green 2 k., of which we have seen no forgery, the best thing a young collector can do is to buy the blue 1 k., or brown 2 k., either of which can be purchased at a cheap rate from the publishers of this magazine; study it well, and remember that the other values must resemble it in every minute particular; any deviation from it, however slight, proves a forgery. An examination of this kind will do the young collector more good than a page of our descriptions.

There are numberless forgeries of these stamps, either woodcuts or bad lithographs. The originals are very fine wood (?) engravings. The 1 kr., black, was only used for Venetia, and postmarked, is of great rarity. This value has, however, been reprinted in black, the backs coated with the usual peculiar mucilagenous gum, and sold as originals. Until these appeared it ranked in rarity with the Bergedorf, of October, 1861, hence the number of its imitators. The reprint has, of course, lessened its value very much. The 1k., black, 2, vermilion, and 4, vermilion, are those met with forged. Of the stamps used for letters we have never come across any forgeries.

The only other labels emanating from Austria which need any mention here, are those termed Complementary

Labels, *i.e.*, labels designed with the simple intention of filling up the proper number, or complement of stamps on a sheet, which being printed a certain number to a sheet, leave many spaces unoccupied, and it is these crosses which are used to make the sheet up to its proper size. They are fully catalogued in the first edition of *Forged Stamps: How to Detect Them*, page 32.

Baden.

Many vagaries were formerly noticed amongst the earliest set of these stamps, such for instance as a pink 6, or 9 yellow, blue, or green. These are owing to the centres being carefully cut out and reversed, making the 9 into a 6, and vice versa. Another imposition was the making of the 1kr. figure, fawn, from the common white one, by soaking in coffee. There is a forged 1kr., the glazed appearance of which (it is lithographed) denounces it at once. The originals are finely engraved from a steel die, and a different die for each value.

TYPE III. 1862.

Arms on white ground, within square frame, lettered FREIMARKE BADEN POST VEREIN and value. Square, impressed in colour, on white paper.

18 k., green ; 30, orange.

These are the only two that are of sufficient value to forge. Originals are invariably perforated by machine, 12 by 12 dents. The 3 k., rose, was issued at the same time with this perforation. The 1860 series (arms on a lined ground) were first perforated 16 by 16, then in 1861, 1 k., black, 6 blue, 9 bistre, were issued 12 by 12, after then the series with white ground was issued all perforated 12 by 12. The 18 and 30 k. are identical with the 1 k. black of the same type, which is very common, and may be taken by the tyro as a type in the same manner as we have recommended with the Austrian newspaper labels. The dotting of the shield is where the forgeries principally fail.

TYPE IV.—UNPAID LABELS.

1. Numeral of value, with LAND POST above, PORTO MARKE below, both curved, within a square scroll border, perforated 12 by 12.

1 k., 3 k., black on yellow.

2. As above, LAND POST, straight border, but details different, perforated 12 by 12.

12 k., black, on yellow.

The lettering of the forgeries is irregular, and the hyphen is below the centre of the P of POST. The originals are good woodcuts, the forgeries lithographs, and of course rather glazy in consequence.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

Only one value of this stamp has been forged, the DREI (3) KREUZER blue ; the imitation is good, but the embossing is not clear or deep enough ; it seems as if embossed from a stone instead of a plate. There is no visible parting to the king's hair, and the engine turned border is not nearly equal to that of the original.

(To be continued.)

ON THE CHOICE OF STAMPS FOR A COLLECTION.

THE heading of our paper implies that some opportunity of selection is possible : for the term *choice* involves approval of one object rather than another.

We propose to make a few practical remarks on this, so far as we know, untried ground.

It is obvious that the choice may be among specimens (A) entirely new ; or (B) entirely used, or (C) a mixture of used and unused. We will take these in their order.

(A.)—Where all stamps are unused, the first thing to be looked for is the fineness and beauty of the impression from the die, shewing the design clearly, and in all its details ; next, the completeness of the specimen in its margin, a large margin, if possible shewing the edge of the adjoining

stamps all round being very desirable, especially in the case of unperforated varieties. Some collectors take as their selected specimens, the middle one of nine stamps, ranged in three rows, and cut a small way into all the eight exterior stamps : these latter being afterwards available for use in postage ; but of course this plan is not susceptible of wide adoption.

Next, the clearness and completeness of the watermark should be secured : and the regularity and perfection of the dentilation may be considered : and in some cases, as the Austrian and Danish, the perfect condition of the original gum at the back should be looked to.

Lastly we place colour, the one first requisite and guide in most person's eyes. As to which the best rule our experience dictates, is always to choose a deep-coloured or *foncé* specimen. It always stands better, and time usually produces a slight modification of the tones of colour.

(B).—Where all stamps are used, the general rules above given apply ; and this further item must be attended to, viz., to choose stamps where the main or leading features of the design are as little obliterated as possible by the defacing mark. Take for example the English series ; pick those copies where the face of the Queen is untouched, and the cancelling mark is above, or below, or at the edges. Similarly, in those terribly inked views of Sydney, select copies where the group in the foreground and the perspective behind are as little touched as may be, not regarding too much a little blot of ink in the angles or other comparatively unimportant parts of the stamp.

(C).—Partly new and partly used stamps are to be dealt with to our mode of thought by invariably taking the former, though a used original is always better than any reprint. Occasionally a very fine copy just touched by the obliteration may be secured, which presents features rendering it a desirable acquisition, and we by no means regard the presence of a few used copies of

fine, and undoubted types, detrimental to the appearance, and they certainly enhance the value of an album.

Lastly.—In general, we would say no rule so exacting but it has some exceptions ; and these, judgment and experience must leave each to determine for himself, but too much care cannot be used in selecting the best and finest specimens at hand. Let our friends remember that the value of an entire collection, is the value of its component parts summed together, and if in each of these parts there is a perfect, clear, and bright copy, nothing is left to desire.

With respect to envelopes. We by all means counsel collecting them entire. The various sizes of many continental envelopes are evidenced by changes in shade, of which we may instance the scarce octagonal series of Prussia, silk threads in the paper, which are found in two sizes, and two sets of shades of the colours. No foreign collection admits cut envelopes, and it is quite apparent to the most casual observer that if the mere impressions of the dies be cut out, in most cases all traces, whether it was on the left or right side of the complete envelope, all verification by the paper used, by similarity in size, in seal, or the like, are destroyed.

Several envelopes (so called) have crept into our catalogues which never existed as entire envelopes, and the non-existence of which has been proved by the practice of collecting the entire envelope, *e. g.*, United States of America 3 cents, pink on blue laid paper ; the small oval (head) 6 cents, on white and on yellow paper of the same country, and others we could mention.

In taking envelopes for the collection, we would select the cleanest, brightest, and most perfect specimens ; regarding the general rules above laid down as to stamps so far as they are applicable.

WATERMARKED CEYLON STAMPS.—Within the last month or so the 5d. stamp has come over on paper watermarked C C over crown, colour clarified. Of this series the 10d., 1s., and 1s. 9d., are the only values not yet issued.

NOTICES OF PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.

Principes Heraldiques. Paris: A. Lenégre.

This is an elementary heraldic *brochure* published by Justin Lallier, the well-known author of a French postage-stamp album. It is presented by way of *bonus* to the subscribers for M. Mahe's *Timbrophile*, and though not primarily entitled to our notice as a philatelic publication, has a secondary claim in consequence of its use as explanatory of the armorial bearings described in Oppen's, and represented in Moens' albums.

It consists of four pages of uniform size with the author's album, two of which are devoted to well-executed heraldic shields, amounting to thirty, and the other two are concisely but aptly descriptive of the same. M. Mahe's monthly periodical will be found advertised in our December number; all purchasers of which for the past year, receive a copy of the useful and ornamental work now under notice.

The Postman's Knock, November 1, 1866. St. John, New Brunswick: F. A. Hunter.

Notwithstanding the pretentious *excelsior*, conspicuous under the Royal arms, this small affair of four pages is but a humble imitation of its eastern prototypes. We have seen the number now reviewed only; but it seems the pages have been more numerous, and that the loss of some extensive advertising patronage has compelled its reduction to the present modicum.

From those advertisements inserted therein, we should conclude our transatlantic kindred to be postage-stamp collectors in no inconsiderable way. We trust to receive another time an enlarged number of this publication, betokening the spread of philately among our North American colonial brethren.

The Boys' Telegram, No. 1.—London: Froud and Musgrave, Sept. 1866.

This publication of 16 pages professes to be a "Journal devoted to the In-

struction and Amusement of Youth in all parts of the World." It is neither primarily nor secondarily a postage-stamp publication; but devoting one eighth of its space to a notice of new emissions, and moreover more than a page to postal advertising, claims notice at our hands.

We understand this affair never exceeded one number, for which we are sorry. The very low price—one half-penny per month—we should imagine ought to have ensured a very large sale amongst the juveniles it was designed for. It is, however, not unlikely that its withdrawal was the deed of the proprietors themselves, the goodness of the paper, and style of printing, altogether warranting the supposition that so small a subscription could not be made remunerative.

POSTAL SCRAPS.

THE TWO-CENT SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We are informed by the Postmaster-General of the Sandwich Islands that "a new two-cent stamp, bearing the bust of his present Majesty King Kamehameha V., is not likely to be issued for some time to come."

POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.—1. Letters may be sent under Cover of night, but the clerks are not to be Enveloped in darkness. 2. Postmasters must have the Stamp of respectability about them. 3. The Postmaster-General is not to accept any Foreign Orders.—*Punch's Almanack.*

BAVARIAN INSTRUCTION STAMPS.—These stamps are impressions in black ink, struck from the dies of the postage stamps in ordinary use. They are printed upon the large envelopes containing stamps sent to postmasters for sale, to enable them to see at a glance the contents of the package.—*Gray's Catalogue.*

HAMBURG PRIVATE POSTS.—There exists in Hamburg four institutions, whose object it is to take charge of the local correspondence, the transport of packets, furniture, &c. To facilitate these duties, the institutions in question station messengers in every street in an easily recognizable uniform. By employing stamps, letters sent to the central office cost $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch., which would be the messenger's charge.—*Moens' Illustrated Catalogue.*

THE PRUSSIAN POSTAL CONFERENCE.—Prussia intends to present the following propositions to the Postal Conference which is shortly to meet at Carlsruhe.—1st, Postage stamps common to the entire postal territory, comprising Germany and the Austrian Empire, and the centralisation of the post office; 2nd, reduction of the charge for packets; 3rd, a tariff of post office money orders as in Prussia; 4th and 5th, reduction of the postage on printed papers sent in open covers; reduction of the postage on letters.

A POSTAL MISHAP.—Some time since a money letter was sent from one part of Ireland to another, but being fastened with very soft wax, it stuck to a letter directed to Nova Scotia, and made a double voyage across the Atlantic before it reached the hands of the proper person.

WHY LETTERS SOMETIMES MISCARRY.—The following is taken from one of the Annual Reports of the Postmaster-General:—"A postmaster in Scotland accidentally discovered a boy opening a letter which he had been sent to post, and taking from it a draft. It did not, however, appear that the boy had any dishonest intention; but his fancy had been attracted by an engraving on the draft, which he thought would be a pretty book-mark for one of his school-books."

ORIGIN OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SYSTEM.—The postal system projected in 1692 was not put in operation till 1710, when the states were still a British colony. By an act of the English Parliament, the Postmaster-General was to have his principal office in New York, and secondary offices in one or more convenient localities in the other provinces. In 1753 Benjamin Franklin was appointed to that dignity with a minimum income of £600 a year for himself and a secretary. He soon introduced some useful improvements during his administration, which considerably augmented the revenues of the post office. In 1760 he proposed to start a mail coach for carrying despatches between Philadelphia and Boston, to set off once a week from each of those towns. Franklin, having become an object of suspicion on account of his sympathy for the aggrieved colonists, was superseded in 1774.—*Moens' Illustrated Catalogue.*

A LETTER OF "VITAL IMPORTANCE."—When the Earl of Elgin was Postmaster-General in 1860, he gave the following as a proof that, in the estimation of some people, "vital importance" is valued at something less than five shillings. A gentleman called at the Post-office respecting a letter which he had posted, declaring that it was of "vital importance" that his application should be granted. He was told that such an application involved much trouble, and a great departure from the ordinary rules; but that, under the special circumstances, it would be granted on his paying the clerk who would have to make the examination a gratuity of five shillings. No sooner, however, was this condition named, than the "vital importance" and the applicant at once disappeared.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF ST. THOMAS.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

SIR,—As a correspondent desires enlightenment as to the whereabouts of San Tomas, mentioned on the stamps of La Guaira, perhaps you will allow me space in your next number to indicate its position to him. The place in question is identical with the Island of St. Thomas belonging to Denmark, and is not far from the Spanish possession of Porto Rico.

I do not know how many knots an hour the "Robert Todd," as the steamer is called, can go, but it makes the passage from St. Thomas to La Guaira, the seaport of Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, in about sixty hours. It stays there

a day, and then proceeds to Puerto Cabello; its next resting-place is Curacoa, if there are any passengers for that town, and then it steams away for St. Thomas, where a steamer, which leaves for Europe the same day, is in readiness to receive the mails.

Yours truly,
REPANDUNEUSIS.

London.

THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST ENGLISH PHILATELIC PERIODICAL.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

SIR,—In reply to the letter of Mr Camoens, in the first number of your interesting magazine, may I inform him, through you, that the "St. Thomas or San Tomas mentioned on the local La Guaira stamps," is really the Danish West Indian island of that name.

I must at the same time thank Mr Camoens for the grateful tribute he has paid to my game in his able opening article, as being the first who recommended the study of postage stamp water-marks and paper to English philatelists. Now that stamp collecting has assumed (to use Mr. Camoens' own words) "an acknowledged position, and a name among all classes of the community," I can look back with pride upon what little I have done for the benefit of its votaries. It was to a great extent through my efforts that the first philatelic periodical was started. The facts are simply these.

Towards the middle of the year 1862, when philately was becoming very popular, appearances led me to conclude that a periodical entirely devoted to that subject would prove a great boon to collectors, and also a lucrative investment to its proprietors. Accordingly, in the summer of the year named, I inserted an advertisement in the *Boy's Own Magazine*, requesting any gentlemen who were of a similar opinion to join me in the undertaking. This advertisement was productive of innumerable replies, requesting further information, but not so many as half-a-dozen of them spoke favourably of my scheme. In order to "leave not a stone unturned" for the attainment of the end in view, I had personal interviews with many of the leading English collectors residing in or near London, and in consequence of its being "Exhibition year," I was also enabled to meet several from the country, but "public opinion" seemed so much against me, that I reluctantly abandoned the enterprise, thinking it folly to undertake what my superiors in the knowledge of philately thought so unpromising. My voluminous correspondence on the subject, and earnest endeavours to bring about the consummation of my wishes, were however, rewarded with success, for Mr A. Perris, of Liverpool, (one of the few gentlemen who thought favourably of my plans,) entered warmly into the matter, but from reasons above stated, I declined rendering him any pecuniary assistance, although I placed my pen at his service, of which he availed himself. However, *finis coronat opus*—on December 15th, 1862, the harbinger of a new style of literature made its appearance, in the shape of the *Monthly Advertiser*, afterwards known as the *Stamp Collector's Review*. This publication, after having proved of great service to philatelists, and as an investment tolerably successful, died out in 1864, the last number having been issued on June 15th of that year. Such is the history

of the first philatelic periodical published in England, and of which I must, with pride, claim to be the primary originator.

Wishing your magazine every success, and with many apologies for trespassing on your space,

Believe me to be, Sir,
Yours very truly,

London. THOMAS WILLIAM KITT.

ON THE NEW "OLD" ARGENTINE, &c.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

SIR,—In your opening number of the *Philatelist*, you rather impugn the validity of these stamps "purporting to be an emanation from the principality of Servia." Having received direct my set as described by you, together with three rare varieties of them, I feel rather jealous of the slur cast upon their character, as I am convinced myself that their authenticity is such as to be beyond the shadow of a doubt.

The sense of the indignity cast on my proteges is increased by the flaming accounts of these newly discovered Argentines with the large figures, in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, and your own.

I recollect the "Prince Consort Essays," and other little matters of a like tendency, and should like to prevent collectors being bitten by these new *old* Argentines, as I have been by "Consort Essays."

If Argentine stamps be looked at, as known to us for the last four years, we ought to consider this; the large figure 5c. stamp is catalogued as the first one issued, this, though rare is by no means uncommon. Had stamps of a higher value been issued and used, some must have found their way to England or France upon letters, in the same way that the higher values of the next series have so repeatedly done. Therefore these can be hardly termed postage stamps.

Let us examine the whole case clearly, and take a matter-of-fact view of it.

First we have a 5c. large figure positively issued and used, and, according to the recent discovery, a 10 and 15c. made, but never issued. This constitutes these said 10 and 15c. as essays by your own showing. The 5c. is worn out, we suppose, and a new die made of workmanship inferior in every respect to replace it, and a 10 and 15c. then being wanted, they are issued to match this inferior die of the 5c. A 10 and 15c. being wanted when the 5c. large was replaced by an inferior stamp, would not the 5c. large figure have been re-engraved, (to use up the 10 and 15c. then lying idle), rather than make another complete and very inferior set of three stamps? All things considered, I think the recently discovered 10 and 15c. large figures, although obtained direct from the country to which they claim to belong, are more likely to prove the speculation of some person, or persons, unknown, than the authentic though never issued stamps of by-gone years. It really does not seem probable that 10 and 15c. large figures should be engraved, never used, and then inferior stamps issued, though I must acknowledge that it might occur, and has occurred to the 5c.; but with the latter it would be a case of necessity, for the plate was probably worn, and a new 5c. being required, the opportunity was taken of issuing a 10 and 15c. with it, yet I do not think a new series—it is not likely—would be made

whilst dies existed for two values out of three wanted.

I know I shall be in the minority, in my opinion of these stamps, and I may perhaps be alone in the following hypothesis, which none but an unbeliever would venture to assert. Taking everything into consideration, calmly viewing the matter from the points set forth above, and taking many other trifles into account (such as the extensive scale upon which reprinted Argentine of the second series can be obtained direct, &c.) I think the Argentine Post Office, seeing a lucrative source opened by reprinting, have either altered the 5c. die to to the 10 and 15c. values, or, more probably—as I take it—have caused dies to be made for the values of 10 and 15c.

Although so sceptical, I am open to conviction, and if any of your readers can advance anything not known to us in favour of these resuscitations, I should feel obliged, as it is not pleasant to be in a state of doubt on any subject to which there is an explanation.

Dublin.

Yours truly,
NISUS.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER-BOX.

CELESTINA, Clifton.—You will see that the plural form *CORREOS* is used alone on some of the Spanish stamps, the singular *CORREO*, in combination with *OFICIAL*, on the current officials.

MUGBY, Newcastle.—We believe all our colonies have their own peculiar receipt stamps, which, of course, it is imperative on them to use.

TIPPETY TWITCH, Penzance.—Unfortunately we have no 3 lire Tuscan to which we can refer. You ask the meaning of the letters which follow the specified value. No doubt they refer to the proper destination of the stamp which, we believe, was for heavy home or foreign postage. Perhaps some philatelist will favour us with an opinion.

B. R., Islington.—We believe in your Austrian Mercury and Vaud stamps, the N. American local may be all right, but the others are worthless duffers.

A. W., Norwich.—You will see the stamp you notice figured and described in the present number.

A SUBSCRIBER.—How can you expect 60 good stamps for sixpence.

DUBIUS, Huxtable.—We have not seen the stamps you allude to exposed for sale lately. We understand they have been reprinted, in which case the specimens in question may be considered genuine if of that nature. The originals have long been almost unattainable.

S. C. R., Kensington.—The sheets of note paper alluded to in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of May, 1865, as stamped with the penny envelope stamp, for use when the post-mark on a letter should be required for legal evidence, were in use for a short time only. One or two may be had at Garrett's music shop, near Westminster Abbey, for "a consideration."

S. S. H., Bury St. Edmund's.—The 2d. English stamp you send is a well-known result from the common blue, produced by inserting in strong acid. The operations with acids and alkali solutions are very rife just now. The 8d. New South Wales, large square stamp, was lately offered us in *red*, produced by chemical manipulations, for £2 12s. 6d. We made half a dozen directly we saw the stamp.

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM.

SECOND EDITION.

BY EDWARD L. PEMBERTON.

(Continued from Page 28.)

Bergedorf.

Arms in circle, on a ground of waved oblique lines, within a square frame. Spandrils lettered L.H.P.A. (Lubeck, Hamburg, Post Amt). Lettering BERGEDORF POSTE MARKE, with value in full, and numerals in corners. Square stamps increasing in size with the value.

(1) Black on colour.

Oct. 10, 1861, $\frac{1}{2}$, pale rosy-violet; 3, rose.

Nov. 14, 1861. $\frac{1}{2}$, deep-blue; 1, white; 1, yellow; 4, flesh-brown.

(2) Colour on colour.

3, violet on rose.

The stamps of Oct. 10 being in use only for so short a time, are of the highest rarity. We have very good forgeries of them offered as long as three and a half years ago, and of which the following is a short description:—

Genuine.

$\frac{1}{2}$ schilling (EIN HALBER). Number of rings composing the circle round arms, 56, small and clear, and they touch the border line on each of the four sides, though only just upon the left side.

E of POSTMARKE seems abruptly stopped, and the horn always touches the tail of the eagle.

Shading at back clear and unbroken.

3 schilling (DREI). Rings in circle, 55; summits of towers in arms do not touch; background very much waved.

Forged.

46, and the circle does not touch on the left side.

E is complete, and horn does not touch.

Not so; and size of stamp a trifle larger.

52, and not very clear; summits touch; background not enough waved; and the lines by the head and tip of wing are rather closer than elsewhere.

The forgeries of the commonest set have the lettering "lanky" and wide apart; the genuine have the lettering thicker, and almost touching one another.

Belgium.

Of the 1849 series, there are no forgeries known to us, but there is a very old and rare reprint of the 10 and 20 c. They may be distinguished from them, however, by the absence of watermark in the paper: the 1849 series bear as a watermark two letters L., interlaced and placed sideways on the stamp. These are fully as rare as unused originals now.

Brazil.

TYPE I. July, 1843.

Upright ornamental numeral; value in centre on an engine-turned ground. No lettering, large transverse oval, die printed, black impression.

30, 60, 90,

These stamps are printed on unwatermarked paper, either a thick yellowish white, or a thinner paper just tinged with blue, scarcely enough to be perceptible. Forgeries are on pure white paper, lithographed. All real ones have a fine line around the shaded parts of the figures, between this line and the figure the engine-turned lines of the back ground are clearly discernible. These forgeries do show an outline to the figure, but the space between the outline and figure is perfectly white. In the genuine, again, the black-looking shading is formed of a network of fine crossed oblique lines, imitated in the lithographs by a solid black shadow. The engine-turning is singularly beautiful in the originals (which cannot be said of the forgeries), it is fine and clear, with three lighter ovals worked into the ground. The other types do not seem to have been forged. The issues run as follows:—

- July 1, 1843. Large 30, 60, 90.
- " 1844. Italic 30, 60, 90.
- " 1845. " 10, 180, 300, 600.
- " 1850. The Roman figures.
- " 1854. Blue ditto 10, 30.
- " 1861. 280 verm., 430 orange.

Of the 1850 issue there are many varieties, the oldest are pale iron-grey impressions, very clear, the later ones are

black, and the engine-turning of the ground is often an indistinguishable smudge.

Bremen.

1855. Various designs, 3, 5, 7, 10 grote, 5 silb. gr., and 1863, 2 grote.

These forgeries are very good, but have the new appearance and shining postmarks, which cannot deceive the experienced collector. The following points occur in the 5 s. gr. forgery. The colour is too light, G. of S. G. R. is badly formed, the top half being too small and the bottom half too broad; the top of the figure 5 inclines upwards very strangely, and the dot after the S. G. R. is rather an oblong one, instead of a rounded square. The ornamental work over numeral V. in lower angle is, on the left side, thinner than it is on the right side.

The colour of the forged 2 grote is too deep, and there is no stop after grote.

The lettering of the 3 will not bear examination, the shapes of the corner figures differ, and the A of STADT is quite unlike that in AMT. In the 5 and 7 grote we have this difference, above FRANCO MARKE there are only four rows of zigzags, whereas the originals possess five rows of zigzags. The imitation 10 grote is very close, but the first and second E in BREMEN are unlike each other.

British Guiana.

Type II. 1850-51.

Arms (a ship sailing from land), in central shield, value above, name BRITISH GUIANA at sides, motto DAMUS PATIMUS QUE VICISSIM below; upright black impression.

1c., magenta; 4c., intense blue.

We have met with no forgeries of these stamps, but reprints are abundant; they were struck in Sept., 1864, and we have reason to believe the plate was then broken. Some reprints are perforated.

Type III. 1853.

The large oblong stamps, 4c., magenta and blue, in use for a very short

period, and the rarest pair of stamps which any of our colonies possess have never been reprinted. We believe the plate to have been destroyed in 1854.

TYPE IV. Sept., 1853.

Arms (a sailing ship), in an oval lettered DAMUS PETIMUS QUE VICISSIM, within an ornamental frame, lettered BRITISH POSTAGE, GUIANA, with full value below. Upright, coloured impression, not perforated.

1c., bright-red, dull brown-red; 4c., blue.

These stamps have never been forged as far as our experience goes, but they have been reprinted, at the same time with the 1 and 4c. "patimus" Thereprints are perforated!

Brunswick.

TYPE I. Jan. 1852.

Arms (horse and crown), in transverse oval, with numeral in small oval on each side, lettered BRAUNSCHWEIG in label above, full value below; oblong, coloured impression.

EIN silb. gr. pink. ZWEI silb. gr., blue.

DREI silb. gr., orange-red.

These stamps are forged in a very inferior manner, the engraving is blotchy and indistinct; the crown especially is bad, and does not nearly touch the horse's head, which our readers will observe is not so with the genuine, in which the crown always touches the head of the horse.

(To be continued.)

PAPER COINS AND MEDALS.

FROM THE "BOY'S JOURNAL," BY PERMISSION.

OUR young readers will most likely "open the great eyes," as the French say, *Anglice*, stare at the apparent inconsistency and incompatible juxtaposition of terms in our title; but we trust we shall prove satisfactorily its perfect correctness.

The material employed for the majority of useful articles, if not always necessarily the same, should usually be

of similar nature. For example, tables, chairs, and other articles of furniture may be fashioned out of mahogany, rosewood, and other still more costly vegetable productions; or beech, birch, and the still more homely deal may be used without detriment to the durability and utility of the handiwork.

But—and here comes the *sine qua non*—of necessity the piece of furniture must be formed from some substance possessing the requisites of strength and solidity, and able to bear, what is styled in legal parlance, all reasonable wear and tear.

In like manner ships and boats may be built up from various combinations of wood and metals, teak, oak, pine, and iron or copper being called into requisition; but here, again, endurance and resistance are imperative qualities, or the structure is worse than useless.

“Stop!” says one of our sharp young readers, “I can make paper boats and tables, and paint them, too, like wood; and I have a pretty little glass vessel with all the masts and sails complete.”

Taking leave to interrupt the interrupter, we would remark that he possesses the model or imitation of a ship, table, &c., but not the thing itself; such model being totally incompetent to perform the duty of that article for which it is simply a representative substitute.

Reasoning from a like analogy, it might be presumed that all known coins and medals, from the earliest age to the present day, having been cast out of gold, silver, and bronze, and other imperishable materials, a perishable coin or a perishable medal would be a thing of naught—a *paper* coin or a *paper* medal a worthless product. It will be our business, in the earlier portion of this article, to unravel the seeming paradox, and afterwards to discourse more generally on the interesting topic we have undertaken to illustrate.

The same, or an equally precocious critic as before, will perhaps here start up with “I know what you mean—bank notes—they are paper money.”

We mean no such thing, young phi-

losopher. Bank notes are not money—they are merely promises to pay coin or money; and, moreover, were that our meaning, it is inapplicable to medals; there are no bank medals or promises to pay medals. By paper coins and medals we wish you to understand neither more nor less than those pretty squares, triangles, ovals, circles, octagons, and rectangles, with which you amuse yourself, by neatly arranging in one of Moen's or Oppen's albums, and style your collection of British and Foreign Postage Stamps.

And stationed there, they please the eye
In all a strange variety;
From many a distant land they come
To meet their congeners at home;
Brightly the vivid pages glow,
And every stamp, in every row,
That strikes the eye may strike a chord
On memory's harp, and all that's stored
In memory's chambers bring to light,
In full perfection at its sight.

Guiana's ship, if silent, sings
Of all the products that it brings;
The swimming fish of Newfoundland
Tells of the staple of its strand;
Australia's swan, to those who know it,
The *rara avis* of the poet.
The kings and queens of countless peoples
Are plain as vanes upon our steeples;
Arms and device of distant nations
Appear correct in proper stations;
While portraits with correct intent,
Portray the heads they represent;
Affording an epitome
Of history and geography!

Now, for the matter on hand, to prove the appropriateness of our paradoxical title. At first blush there seems some shadow of reason, and our juvenile critic may well be excused his idea in naming bank notes the *alias* of paper coin, totally ignoring their *representative* character. It must be borne in mind, however, that a postage stamp or paper coin, take for instance one of our shilling, sixpenny, penny, or other labels, is not a *promise* of the payment of the sum inscribed thereon, but a legal tender to the full value thereof.

This applies, nevertheless, more particularly though not exclusively, to the postage stamps of our own country, which are conveniently available for the transmission of small sums, or the fraction of larger ones, by post. Again, many a penny is saved, and consequent-

ly, according to the old proverb, gained, since a penny stamp has attained the legitimate rank of a substitute for its equivalent copper coin, it not being considered *infra dig* to receive one or two queen's heads, when the vulgar metal would have been rejected. This world of conventionalities is replete with such distinctions without a difference.

A strange instance of this, and peculiarly characteristic of a certain class in society, is the fact that many old ladies of both sexes, suffering from tender consciences, will not play cards for money, but have no objection to give or take postage stamps for their lost or won rubber points! We were much amused at the observation of a lady whom we recently met in one of the gambling towns on the Continent, who exclaimed with horror against every species of gaming, but owning to a great hankering after a sober hand at whist, qualified her admission by the assertion that she never played cards for money, *not even* for postage stamps!

In many money-changers' windows in the City and elsewhere may be observed a notification that French and Belgian postage stamps are bought and sold. This is evidently to suit the convenience of those inhabitants of France and Belgium who have occasion to forward trifling amounts to their friends or creditors abroad, or *vice versa*, those who have received such payments here. This arrangement, perhaps, strictly considered, is a private one, not tantamount to the universal practice prevailing in England, so that the remark we made to that effect may almost stand unmodified.

It is true that what is termed a postage currency, was in use in the United States during the fiscal confusion consequent on their internal wars. But this by no means corresponded with the custom alluded to, the engraved slips being, in point of fact, government bank notes for small sums, and having little in common with postage stamps other than their necessary appellation. Similar substitutes for small change

were rendered necessary in Italy amidst the recent monetary difficulties.

The first part of our title may be now dismissed, the little proof of its propriety required being exhaustive of the subject; we will now therefore proceed to the consideration of the second portion, which will need a very much more extensive and discursive amount of argument.

We have no Johnson at hand for reference to the learned lexicographer's definition of a medal, but no doubt it is somewhat to the effect of its being "a reminder of contemporary occurrences." Such was the idea prevailing in the mind of the talented geologist, Dr. Gideon Mantell, when he so elegantly designated fossils as the *Medals of Creation*.

The devotees to geology, and they alone, can judge how wonderfully appropriate is such a title to these durable memorials of the events they silently commemorate; events which myriads of ages may obscure, but which tens of myriads will be powerless to consign to oblivion, while the *Medals of Creation* exist in countless multitude to stamp with truthful and unmistakeable certainty those marvellous operations of nature!

The valuable services rendered to history by well-accredited medals of the kind usually implied by that term are too universally acknowledged for an enlarged eulogy. How many a doubted occurrence, how many an otherwise forgotten circumstance, how many a nice but disputed point in more or less distant periods, are rendered clear and unmistakeable as the sun at noon-day by the contemplation of commemorative medals!

Births, deaths, marriages, coronations, battles, and victories, are vividly and accurately pictured by their agency; and a complete collection of a country's medals embodies its civil, commercial, and military history, in everlasting type.

Proceed we now after this lengthened but not impertinent preamble, to the

consideration and proof of a postage stamp's right to the denomination of a "Paper Medal."

The sole objection liable to be raised against such an appellation, is the nondurability of paper; the principal and inalienable characteristic of a medal being its permanent quality. How is this indispensable qualification attainable in the case of a delicate postage stamp?

The query, a poser to the non-initiated in "philately," is now readily responded to by the postage-stamp amateur, who triumphantly produces his postage-stamp album. Therein, as we have hinted above, lie geography, history, dates, peculiarities of produce and commerce, emblems, and, though not actually portrayed wars and revolutions, their undoubted consequences accurately and permanently chronicled in due chronological order.

Writing as we are primarily for the benefit of the major or juvenile portion of our readers, we may take occasion to explain a word employed which may possibly be a novelty to some of them, and which they would vainly turn over the pages of any dictionary hitherto published to discover. We trust, however, this existing blank in our dictionaries and cyclopædias will ere long be filled up. We mean the word "Philately."

In the early days of postage-stamp collecting, its amateurs, principally juveniles, were content to bear the unpretending legitimate English appellation. But when the *furor* was approaching its present respectable proportions, and became patronised by maturer age and more scientific minds, its acknowledged dignity demanded a proportionably suitable name. The French adopted at first the name of *Timbromanie*; Anglice, *Timbromania*. The *double entendre* implied in the word gave rise naturally to sarcastic remark from those who had not discrimination enough to discover the real utility of the novel pursuit; and a well-known Parisian collector, now, alas! seceded

from our fraternity, proposed, the word *philatélie*, with its corresponding derivatives.

The Greek words *φίλος* and *ατελής* are the component parts of the term; meaning, respectively *liking* and *untaxed*, or, *exempt from tribute*. This seems the best word obtainable from a classical source, the total impossibility of finding a Greek or Latin equivalent for what the Greeks or Romans never dreamed of—a postage-stamp—precluding a less far-fetched synonym.

The propriety of application to the dead languages for the name of so very recent a fancy is questionable; but the heretofore used French word affording a handle for would-be wits to joke about what they had not sense to understand, and English not being well calculated for compound appellations, what was to be done? For our own part we should have been inclined to call into service the German tongue; more especially as the Germans were among the earlier, if not the earliest, postage-stamp collectors. We question, however, whether such long-winded, crackjaw words as *Poststampel-sammler* or *Postmarkenliebhaber* would have ever fallen into general vogue.

(To be continued.)

RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.

BY DR. C. W. VINER.

(Concluded from page 23.)

North America.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

3 pence, blue.

CONFEDERATE STATES.

(Resuscitated.)

POST OFFICE, MACON, G. A. 5 cents,
black on light green.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA, POST OFFICE,
red on white.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

New issue, devices various.
2 cents, green.

- 5 cents, brown.
- 10 " black.
- 12 " red.
- 13 " orange.
- 24 " blue.

UNITED STATES.

For Newspapers and Periodicals.

- 5 cents, azure.
- 10 " green.
- 25 " red.

Postage Label.

- 15 cents, black.

Envelopes.

New types on white or buff paper.

- 9 cents, yellow.
- 12 " red-brown.
- 18 " scarlet.
- 24 " blue.
- 30 " green.
- 40 " pink.

Local (Resuscitated).

Overton and Co., Letter Express, black on greenish paper.

Central America.

MEXICO.

- Emperor's Head.
- 7 centavos, lilac-brown.
- 13 " dark-blue.
- 25 " shades of yellow.
- 50 " bright and olive-green.

West Indies.

BAHAMAS.

- 1 penny, rose-red variety.
- 6 pence, intense violet variety.

BARBADOS.

- 4 pence, rose-red, as formerly.
- 6 " brick-red variety.

BERMUDAS.

- 2 pence, blue.

CUBA.

- Type of 1864 Spanish.
- 5 centesimos, lilac
- 10 " blue.
- 20 " green.
- 40 " pink.

ST. DOMINGO.

- Issue of 1862. Square, un real, black on green.
- Issue of 1865 ? Square, un real, black on green ; medio real, lighter green.
- Issue of 1866. Upright oblong, un real, lighter green.

ST. KITTS.

Essays.

Queen's head to left, in inscribed oval frame, blue, black, green, brown.

ST. VINCENT.

- 4 pence, blue.
- 1 shilling, dark violet-black.

TRINIDAD.

Varieties of colour.

- 1 penny, paler red.
- 4 pence, light violet-lilac.
- 6 " grass green.
- 1 shilling, mauve (mottled ground.)

South America.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

- Issue of 1858. 10 centavos, blue.
- 15 " green.
- Upright oblong, medio real, yellow-fawn.
- " " un real, indigo.
- " " dos reales, deep-yellow.

This questionable trio is printed black on coloured paper.

BRAZIL.

- New emission. Portraits of the Emperor.
- 10 reis, red.
- 20 " shades of lilac-brown.
- 50 " deep-blue.
- 80 " violet.
- 100 " green.
- 200 " black.
- 500 " orange.

CHILI.

It may not be irrelevant to note here the recognition of the head on the Chilian stamps, so long considered to be that of Columbus ; but which is now unanswerably ascertained to be a port

trait of Ramon Freyre, governor of Concepcion.

ECUADOR.

4 reales pale-red.

MONTE VIDEO.

60 centavos, blue (diligencia) variety(?)

NEW GRANADA.

"*Sobre Porte*" (Additional Postage.)

25 centavos, black on blue.

50 " black on yellow.

1 " black on lilac.

1 peso (type of 1865), scarlet variety.

PARAGUAY.

Essays (2)

1 real, red.

2 " green.

4 " blue.

PERU.

New emission, 5 centavos, green.

URUGUAY.

Series of 1864 provisionally issued for eight days from New Year's Day, the original values being cancelled and altered as follows :

12 centesimos, blue, into 5c.

08 " green, " 10c.

10 " yellow, " 15c.

06 " pink, " 20c.

New current series, both perforated and imperforated.

5 centecimos, black.

10 " green.

15 " yellow.

20 " pink.

1 centesimo black.

This latter was chronicled and figured in our January number.

Envelopes.

Oval impression, 5 centecimos, blue.

" 10 " green.

VENEZUELA.

New emission, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ real, pink.

" " 1 " red.

" " 2 " yellow.

The first appearances, as far as we can yet ascertain, in this first month of

the new year, are the overdue 2 centimes blue of Belgium ; in addition to which we note the issue of Servians with armorial bearings, the 10 cents of Prince Edward Island, and the pair of strangers from the Virgin Islands, and we do so without guarantee.

Our expectants for the current year are possible, probable, or certain. Among the latter we may enumerate the announced 30 centimes, and 5 francs for France ; a 50c. for Switzerland ; a set for Guatemala ; and the 15 cents. envelope for the United States.

The probable issues are a tenpenny for our own use ; the completion of the Portuguese, Swedish, and Danish sets ; the lower values for Holland ; the 20 centesimi for Italy ; a new series for Spain ; the French and the 5c. and 10c. envelopes for Switzerland ; and the long-prepared, but not yet issued, new Bavarians.

Tenpenny labels for New South Wales and Western Australia ; fourpenny and shilling values for Grenada and Antigua ; and, perhaps, the adoption of postage stamps by Paraguay, Persia, China, Japan, and Siam, range among the possibilities. To these may be added a series for general use by the United Provinces of British North America, essays of which in seventeen different colours, on twelve varieties of paper, all bearing the portrait of A. J. Cass, "the Champion of Confederation," are chronicled by an American contemporary.*

* The whole of this article having been written for publication in our January number, allowances must be made for unrealized anticipations, &c., in the latter paragraphs. Our provisions respecting the Portuguese and Spanish alone have been realized. The Italian, though ready, will not be issued for some time. The French and Swiss, cause to us unknown, are deferred for the present. We hear nothing further respecting the series for Guatemala ; have not yet seen the U. S. envelope ; and the other expectancies are still expectant. On the other hand, we get the Queensland, Ceylon, and the new set for Shanghai, also the pair for San Salvador, respecting which we know but little. A foreign contemporary anticipated a half-penny stamp for Great Britain, answering to the 5 centimes charged for *feuilletons* from Belgium hither ; but none seems forthcoming, and the postage for such is anomalously doubled one way !

RECENT AND UNDESCRIBED EMISSIONS.

UNUSUALLY and unavoidably pressed for time this month, we hasten, without note or comment, to introduce our readers to a quartette of cuts, representing a partially changed type, lately issued from the distant port of

SHANGHAI.

This new emission is valued like the first from the same locality, in candareens, not cents.; but the stamps themselves closely favour those bearing the latter denomination. The central conventional dragon of China is not identical with that on the obsolete decimal emission, neither is the ornamentation the same; but the whole set of four being accurately imaged here, and most



of our subscribers probably possessing the others, the several minor differences will be easily recognised by ocular inspection. No further remarks are therefore necessary, except to state that they are all printed in colour, on white, unwater-



marked paper, and are perforated. That the 1 candareen is brown; the 3 c., orange; the 6 c., grey; and the 12 c., very dull green. There are also existent some black proofs.

NEVIS.

The fourpenny rose of this island was always an eyesore to collectors, from its unsatisfactory hue. The postal



officials of the island have (of course, unintentionally) remedied this, by issuing a substitute in vermilion, using the same die as before. This addition to such a much-admired family, will be duly appreciated by philatelists, and more than pay any extra expense incurred by changing the ink.

HANOVER.

Nine months back, it was announced that a change in the Hanoverian stamps was contemplated. The type here figured was prepared, and would have been issued, but fate decreed otherwise; and rose-coloured, azure, and light brown proofs are the sole representatives of what "would have been."



SAN SALVADOR.

Two stamps, purporting to emanate from this place, have been seen by us, but we should require further authentic information about them before we could implicitly admit them. The design is as simple as that of the 1, 2, and 13 c. Sandwich Islands. It is an upright stamp, bearing in centre the value 1 REAL, lettering in frame CORREOS SAN SALVADOR UN REAL. One is printed in black, the other in blue ink, on creamy-white laid paper, neither gummed nor perforated.

BOLIVIA.

Like the preceding impression, the one here figured comes unaccredited. Our duty is to chronicle new appearances, and wait for time to show their worth. The stamp itself is scarcely so well engraved as the copy, and evidently of foreign workmanship, but certainly not an offspring of the American Bank Note Company. It is printed on unwatermarked paper, and imperforate. The colour is red-brown.



PORTUGAL.

The 25 reis of the present emission

has appeared; colour remaining as before.

FRANCE.

The 30 centimes and 5 francs, which were confidently anticipated to appear on New Year's Day, are deferred for the present. Cause unknown.

ITALY.

This is a fac-simile of the forthcoming Italian 20 centesimi label. It was to have been emitted last month, but so many thousands of the abrogated bar-stamps remain in the various post-offices, and a sufficient quantity of the above not being



yet struck off, they are adjourned for a few months.

CEYLON.

No stamp-producing country has favoured us with so many values as the ancient Taprobane. With one omission they range from one halfpenny to sixpence; then from eightpence to tenpence inclusive: besides the shilling, one and ninepenny and two shillings; all except the lowest denomination, both in labels and envelopes. The exception noticed above exists no longer, a threepenny, pink, takes stand with its fellows; among them, but not of them, the type being dissimilar. It much resembles the 5 cents. of Vancouver's Island, being on glazed paper, perforated, and adhesive, but watermarked c c beneath a crown. Diademed head of our Queen to the left in rectangular frame, with inner circle. CEYLON in a curved band, above; THREEPENCE also in a curve, below. We hope to give an engraving of this next month. There will probably be an envelope of similar value, but we have not any information thereof.

SPAIN.

Woe to the luckless individuals who have a surplus of Spanish postage-stamps at the end of the year, if the



report be correct that they become valueless and unexchangeable on the appearance of a new emission. Should the science of philately prove a permanent institution, and Spain continue its annual half-dozens, the country will require one album for its special products. In the representation everything relative to the changed type is told. The face, diadem, and coiffure are much like the 1865 set, but all the fillings in of the framework are different. The stamps are printed in colour, on white unwatermarked paper, and perforated. The values are as before; 2 cuartos, brown; 4c., blue; 12c., orange; 19c., pink; 10 cent. de esc., green; 20 cent. de esc., violet.

We may here mention a blue un real of the 1856 issue on the peculiar rough paper of that date, but with the equally peculiar watermark of the year preceding. More than one of this variety exists in collections; and no doubt a whole sheet of them by mistake or design was worked off.

QUEENSLAND.

A hitherto unused denomination for this colony diversifies its attractive stamps. The type is precisely like that of its predecessors. The paper is thick and unwatermarked. Perforations as before. Colour, lilac; value, fourpence.

SWITZERLAND.

The expected 30 centimes label, also the envelopes of this republic, have not yet made appearance; but we believe that event is only postponed.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The colour of the 8 cents is now lilac, as we are assured by a foreign contemporary. This change was scarcely requisite to distinguish it from the two-shilling stamp, whose size is so much larger. If no other end be served, however, an additional variety will diversify our collections.

GRENADA.

The paucity of this island's productions receives a slight alleviation by the changed colour of its sixpenny, which is at present orange-red.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

We give a broad locality, on which the sun never sets, for the individual we are about to introduce, according to custom, whether for housing or hanging on the "barn-door." The denomination alone is our authority, no name or other clue presenting itself. The stamp is rectangular, printed on good paper, watermarked with small dots, rather coarsely perforated, and unadhesive. On a groundwork composed of an ornamental small pattern, blue on a white ground, fleur de lys at the corners, and with double-lined narrow frame, is a large figure 2, partially obscured by the word PENCE, in what are called Egyptian letters. Can any correspondent enlighten us on this novelty, essay, or impostor?

THE STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND.

BY EDWARD L. PEMBERTON.

AT the first sight, these stamps would seem simply uninteresting, but an attempt to classify their different papers, watermarks, colours, and perforations, produces a confusion in the mind (where the classifier has nothing but the actual stamps to arrange by), to which studying the intricacies of the Victorians will scarcely give an approach. This, of course, is owing to every stamp bearing the same head, and resembling its predecessor in every point of design.

Some compilers of catalogues dispose of these stamps very concisely, especially Dr. Gray, who, since he never notices differences of paper, of course finds little to chronicle beyond a variety or so in colour. Many collectors, in looking over the list we give, and noticing the number of forms in which we find six stamps reproduced (nearly seventy), will be inclined to ridicule the idea of

collecting all these, and may probably term it either childish or ridiculous. To these we would say that we simply give every known variety of these stamps, leaving it to the collector's judgment which are necessary to show the leading forms of these stamps; and we would, in connection with this, remark that since all these varieties exist, they are worth collecting, and are mostly a question of time and patience to secure.

These changes in perforations are followed by further changes in paper and colour, hence in a collection which the owner arranges and classifies after the manner introduced by the French school, all these stamps are admissible, each variety helping to show the gradation from one issue to another. As with the Victorians last month described, there is no thoroughly accurate list extant, but the existence of every variety given by us may be relied upon, and there are some stamps described never previously chronicled.

The following description answers for the face of every stamp on the list, which, when the series is complete, is more monotonous in appearance than any other country.

Full face and bust in ermine of Queen crowned, in central circle of engine-turned lines, background a fine fancy chain-like pattern, upon which NEW ZEALAND is printed on the curve, POSTAGE in straight label below, full value along base, fancy star in lower angles, in upper ones a darker chain pattern.

FIRST SERIES.

Not watermarked.

- (1) On pure blue paper, not perf.
1p., orange; 2p., blue; 1sh., green.
- (2) On thick yellowish paper, not perf.
1p., orange-red; 2p., blue, pale and outremer.
6p., yellow-brown, yellow-bistre, pale-bistre.
1sh., blue-green, yellow-green.
- (3) On pelure paper (*i.e.*, nearly tissue paper), not perf.

1p., vermilion; 2p., outremer-blue.
6p., maroon, black-brown; 1sh., dark-green, yellow-green.

(2a) Perforated by machine.

2p., blue.

(3a) Perforated by roulette.

6p., maroon; 1sh., dark-green.

(3b) Perforated by machine.

2p., outremer-blue; 6p., maroon, black-brown; 1sh., dark-green.

SECOND SERIES.

Watermarked with star.

(1) Not perforated.

1p., orange-red, vermilion, red.

2p., pale-blue, dark-blue.

3p., lilac, dark-lilac.

6p., maroon, black-brown, red-brown.

1sh., green, yellow-green, dark-green.

§ Some of these are on pelure paper, with the star watermark, but they are usually on thickish paper.

(2) Perforated by roulette.

2p., blue; 3p., lilac; 6p., black-brown, red-brown; 1sh., green, yellow-green.

(3) Perforated by machine, 16 by 13 dents.

1p., orange-red, vermilion, red.

2p., pale-blue, dark-blue; 3p., lilac; violet.

4p., rose, yellow; 6p., maroon, pale-brown, red-brown.

1sh., yellow-green, dark and pale-green.

(4) Perforated by machine, 24 by 18 dents.

1p., orange-red; 2p., blue.

§ A very curious serrated perforation.

THIRD SERIES.

Watermarked N.Z.

(1) Not perforated.

1p., red; 2p., blue; 6p., red-brown; 1sh., green.

(2) Perforated by roulette, 1sh., green.

(3) Perforated by machine, 16 by 13 dents.

2p., blue; 6p., red-brown; 1sh., green, yellow-green.

Of these stamps many are very rare:—

First series: (2) 1sh., blue-green.

(3) 1p., vermilion.

(2a and 3a) All very rare.

(3b) 1sh., dark-green.

Second series: (2) All rare.

(4) Are the rarest of the New Zealand series.

The roulette used on these stamps makes a long cut, and stamps so perforated are often difficult to distinguish from unperforated ones.

REMINISCENCES OF THE PROVISIONAL STAMPS OF BRITISH GUIANA.

BY HERBERT CAMOENS.

"Sir, if my judgment you'll allow,

I've seen—and sure I ought to know,"

"No, no," the other quick replies,

"Tis green; I saw it with these eyes."

"I've seen it, sir, as well as you,

And must again affirm it blue."

"Sirs," cried a third, "Pray cease your pother,

The thing is neither one nor t'other.

I marked it well; 't was black as jet;

You stare—but, sirs, I've got it yet,

And can produce it!"

—*"The Chameleon," a Fable, by T. Merrick.*

A DISCUSSION, of a very positive and contradictory character, was carried on some time since in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, respecting the Provisional, or, as they were then called, the Newspaper Stamps of British Guiana.* As the contest served to pioneer the road for truth, it deserves to be recorded in the history of philately; for, as the fable selected for our epigraph goes on to say, "All were right, and all were wrong." It is, therefore, rather instructive to analyse the why and the wherefore of the apparent contradictions (tinctured, it must be owned, with some slight admixture of error), which then appeared so irreconcilable.

For the sake of brevity, the disputants may be distinguished as O. P. Q.

O. commenced the attack by the really valuable piece of information that he had always received these

* The discussion alluded to may be found in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, vol. 2nd, p. 127, 143, 175, 188.

stamps on letters, while it so happened that he had never found one on a newspaper; hence justly arguing that they could not have been exclusively for newspapers. He also surmised that they were in use but a very short time. The present writer has only met with them post marked OCT. and NOV., 1862. O., however, falls into error, in saying the pearl-bordered stamps only, were genuine. His description of the position of the letters is useless as a test of genuineness. Being type-printed and carelessly executed, no two, though equally genuine, are quite alike. The safest test for all these stamps is the unevenness of the *inner* lines on each side. These, in contradistinction to the top and bottom inner lines, are generally more or less broken, sometimes clearly showing four divisions. The two varieties of 4 c. blue, *without* inner lines, have not been forged. The central signature also has never yet been successfully imitated. It is so cramped, that till lately it was only partially deciphered. Fentonia has recently pronounced the hieroglyphics to be R M. A S B G.

Then, as to the postmarks; A O 3 *without* a full stop after each letter or figure, is undoubtedly the oldest and most common obliteration. It has been found on the "Patimus" stamps, and on all succeeding issues, including the present 6 cents. The same in italics, *with* intervening full stops, first came over about 1864, and now seems the most general mode of obliteration. O. concludes by describing various forged postmarks, denouncing amongst others A O 1.

P. next enters the arena, by denying that the latter postmark is invariably false, protesting that he has it on genuine specimens. And he is quite right, only *a wee bit wrong*. Had he looked a little closer, or availed himself of a magnifying glass, he would have observed that the *apparent* figure 1 is but the right hand stroke of the figure 4, which is seldom met with clearly defined. The present writer has this postmark on a specimen of

1853 issue, and of 1860, both received from Guiana, and (to quote the epigraph), "can produce it."

Q. next has a word to say; and mentions an interesting fact, that he had two yellow stamps, united by roulette perforations, one having the pearl border, the other grapes, thus proving that at least two patterns were printed off on the same sheet. He mentions a *one cent.* dark blue, the genuine nature of which the present writer ventures to doubt. No well authenticated dark blue are known, except four cents, and those are bordered with patterns peculiar to that value only.

Q. then asserts that all genuine provisionals are authenticated by a signature in the centre. O. retorts that all genuine pearl-bordered stamps have no signatures in the centre.

Mr. Pemberton next steps in, with some sensible remarks; adding that there *may* exist a pearl-bordered stamp without a central signature, but that he could match it with a dozen genuine ones having a signature. The fact is, that during the short time these stamps were in use, none seem to have been sold without this precautionary mark, but afterwards a few of the surplus, thrown aside as waste paper, fell into the hands of private individuals, and have gradually crept into collections. Consequently, although a few genuine provisionals are known without central signature unused, yet it is believed that no genuine obliterated specimen exists without it.

The discussion still lingered on, but presents nothing worth recording. At length a very clever and well-digested article appeared in July, 1865, treating of all the stamps of British Guiana, by a writer who has no "known-by" name, who prefers doing good to the cause of philately by stealth, and would perhaps "blush to find it fame." The brief history of the Provisionals is in that article so plainly given, and the six types are so clearly defined, that no one need henceforth plead ignorance on the subject.

In conclusion, the writer of these Reminiscences would add, that in addition to the six types above alluded to, he possesses these stamps in nearly every possible state, viz., without signature, unused; with signature, unused; also with signature and bearing the following postmarks, A O 3 between lines—A O 4 between lines—Circle containing B G and date—Double circle inscribed GEORGE TOWN, B. GUIANA, with date in centre. He also possesses them with the error of the little types forming the border, here and there reversed, or a different one inserted. He also possesses a variety of the 4 c. "fancy pattern" not hitherto described. It is the lower border under the value, being placed the same way upwards, as the border at the top of the stamp, whereas in the usual course of carrying the pattern regularly round the stamp, it generally appears just the reverse of the upper border. It is probable that all these stamps were originally perforated by the roulette.

NOTICES OF PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.

The Stamp-Collector's Monthly Gazette.
St. John, New Brunswick: George Stewart, jun.

The number of magazines partially or wholly dedicated to philately in so many localities, is highly satisfactory to those interested in that now acknowledged science. The one under notice, which is the 19th number of a second volume, contains a dozen well-printed pages of large octavo, and is alike creditable to editor and publisher. It opens with the 9th and closing chapter of a tale, of which the hero appears to be the unfortunate Connell stamp, a copy of which has been lost, but which, when found, appears to have made all things square, and everybody happy in the received fashion. This is followed by some extracts from Mr. Stourton's *Forged Stamps Vade Mecum*; the leading article, with local postal information; a description of the numerous stamps of Victoria; an ac-

count of novel issues; postal chit-chat; advertisements; and answers to correspondents.

In addition to all this, is a prize enigma, ingeniously made up in the manner employed by some of our own weekly publications. It seems the united brains of New Brunswick were not equal to the task of a solution to the last month's enigma, which the editor comments upon with!!! The one before us is too long for insertion here; but we append a couple of transpositions, the letters in which form inscriptions on a postage stamp.

1. Yppppcnnneeeeaagooooosfgdht.
2. Frrrroooooocnnnaeesiit.

For a correct solution of the former, are offered a penny Bahama; a 5 para Egypt; and the 1 groschen envelope of Hanover. For the latter, the 10 p. Egypt; 5 reis Portugal; and $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling Lubeck. All genuine and unused. Perhaps some of our younger readers would like to try their wits; not for the sake of "filthy lucre," the to and fro postage outweighing the monetary value of the prizes; but—think of the honour!

The Postman's Knock. St. John, New Brunswick: F. A. Hunter.

This less pretentious little claimant on our notice, published in the same colonial capital as that just reviewed, and, as noticed in our last month's number, at the marvellously low price of *gratis*, has reached the 8th number of its 1st volume. Of this the publisher reminds his patrons, and states that 8,000 have been circulated. He adds that he has been recommended to ask a subscription price, but invariably declined. He hints, nevertheless, in broad, unmistakable language, an urgent wish to be "remembered;" and that "if every one who receives the paper would send a small present to help him along," he should like the aggregate amount. He remarks that "those who live in the same locality might club together, and send their gratuities in the same letter." He concludes by reminding

his readers of the words of the immortal Cuttle, that "Half a loaf is better than no bread, and the same holds good as to crumbs."

The Stamp-Collector's Magazine, Fourth Volume. London: E. Marlborough and Co. Bath: Alfred Smith and Co.

This long-established favorite, first in rank, if not in time, over all its congeners, demands neither praise nor notice, but simply congratulations from all the philatelic community, on its continued and deserved success. The present volume, both externally and internally, is on a par with the preceding three, whose delicate green binding is now superseded by a rich mauve, the usual ornamental postage stamp being the newly-issued 10 reis, Brazil.

The Stamp-Collector's Record. Boston, United States: Allan Taylor.

The number for November last of this journal is before us. It almost completes the second volume of the publication, and must consequently have found favour in the eyes of our transatlantic brethren. It contains but four 8vo. pages; of which the first and last, and a modicum of the others, are devoted to advertisements.

The work contains an extract from the *Boston Herald*, which we think amusing enough for transcription among our Postal Scraps. We cannot congratulate the editor himself on the general snavity of tone employed in his remarks. He takes occasion, while objecting to the opinion of a contemporary respecting the expressive face of the Hospodar of Roumania, to sneer at the gentleman whom he is pleased to call the "traitor Davis." Speaking of the collapse of a certain "Stamp Scheme Co.," he remarks that "Transgressors of the laws of God's free country will please observe. *Nuf ced.*" This mysterious bit of wit we leave to be deciphered.

NEW STAMP FORGERIES.—Amongst recent stamp forgeries are the one penny V. R., but printed on unwatermarked paper, and the nine-penny embossed Natal.

POSTAL SCRAPS.

THE $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. and 3 sch., first issue of Bergedorf, were in circulation only eleven days.

FRENCH POSTAGE STAMPS.—The production of postage stamps, which in France only amounted in 1842 to 19,000,000, increased in 1865 to 414,000,000, and reached 450,000,000 this year. France is, however, still far from England, which was 800,000,000.

FORTY-EIGHT SQUARE MILES OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—The *New York Scientific American* estimates that 20 tons of postage stamps have been used in the United States during the year—enough to make a ribbon twice the length of the Mississippi River, or to cover a superficial area of 484 square miles.

EXPENSIVE POSTAGE.—The *Times* in 1842 paid upwards of £300 for conveying a letter from Marseilles to London. This contained the news of the massacre in Cabul, which the *Times* was the first to make known. From Marseilles to Paris the conveyance was by carriages especially hired; from Paris to Boulogne by horse; thence to Dover by special steamer, and from Dover to London again by horse.

A VALUABLE LETTER.—Some time since a letter containing negotiable bills for one thousand two hundred pounds was given to a boy to post; he transferred it to another boy, with a penny to buy a stamp; this second boy spent the penny in taffy, and tore up the letter to escape detection, the pieces of paper found in the field being the means of unveiling the young rogue.—*Postmaster-General's Annual Report.*

AUSTRIAN COMPLEMENTARY LABELS.—Oblong pieces of paper bearing a white diagonal cross, have been called "Complementary" labels. These were only the impressions of the woodcut block which were arranged to fill up the frames from which the stamps of the old issues were printed. In a sheet of fifty Austrian stamps there are impressions of four such blocks. When the sheets of stamps were perforated, they were so separated also, as they were of the same size as the stamps, and in line with them. The sheets of stamps of the present issue do not contain any of these labels.—*Gray's Catalogue.*

AN AMERICAN EDITOR ON STAMP COLLECTING.—"The absurd, though innocent mania for collecting postage stamps seems to be on the increase in this country and in England. The fourth edition of an 'Illustrated Catalogue of Postage Stamps,' prepared expressly for the use of collectors, has been issued in London by one 'Dr. Gray,' who probably makes his living out of the mania, and a magazine of goodly size is devoted to the subject. We have a thorough contempt for these 'trifle' manias that sweep over the human race, but the gentle creatures who collect postage stamps will not be likely to disturb the peace. Neither would you expect them to set the river on fire. They would never do a thing so rash. They might cause a few drops to be consumed when pushing zealously for some rare specimen, but that would be excusable. On the whole, perhaps, it is well that there are people in the world so easily pleased with toys."—*Boston Herald.* [The editor of the *Stamp-Collector's Record* remarks on this:—"Just so. There are various manias which from time to time afflict the human race—a mania for office under Andy Johnson being the prevalent one at present, as also a

mania for becoming the people's representative in Congress. Just so. But, in the classic phraseology of Joe Blueskin, give us a stamp-collector before a truckling politician 'hany day—vun's a gentleman; t' other's a sneak.'" For our own part we should have deemed the world-wide celebrity of Dr. Gray as a zoological writer might have prevented the ludicrous supposition of the Boston editor.]

THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT are reprinting all the old issues and offering them in immense quantities, irrespective of facial value. A continental dealer has just been offered a large package for £200. — *Stamp-Collector's Gazette, St. John, N.B.*

SUPPRESSION OF AN AMERICAN STAMP LOTTERY.—That although rogues may prosper for a time, yet that in the end their sins will inevitably find them out is an adage as old as the days of Methuselah. The same adage was never more aptly illustrated than in the case of the late "Stamp Scheme Co.," whose brilliant efforts in the lottery line we noticed in our last number. Since that time, the prospects, financial and otherwise, of the aforesaid Company have undergone a wondrous change. This change was more particularly noticeable one fine morning last week, at which time a vigilant officer of the inland revenue called upon urgent business at the private residence of the "Agent" of the concern, and informed that worthy, in very few words, that lotteries were an illegal contrivance, and that he (the agent) had better stop it forthwith, or his person would be attached as a collateral security for postage stamps. — *Stamp-Collector's Record, Boston, U.S.*

RATHER CUTTING.—We extract the following from a recent number of *The Postman's Knock*, published at St. John, New Brunswick:—"The Stamp Magazines in Europe appear to have 'drank the ocean dry' in reference to matters relating to the stamp business, for they are descending to the most trivial quibbles that ever were dreamed of. The dear knows, it was trivial enough when they restrained their flights of imagination to the great and appalling distinctions known to exist between perforated and unperforated stamps; but when the number of the perforations come to be a matter of vital importance, we think the 'goak' is carried 'a little too far.' Just fancy, there are two distinct issues of Belgium, one perforated 11 by 14 and one 13 by 15. Sad but interesting thought. How many a life is desolate because its possessor owns a 11 by 14 and cannot purchase a 13 by 15. Our advice to such a one is, don't do anything desperate, live in hope, and be resigned to your fate, for we cannot all attain perfection. A new and glorious field of action has been discovered, the new St. Vincent stamps when severed are ragged at the sides. All hail, great discoverer, more to be honoured than Columbus, now will your name be preserved on the 'tablets of everlasting memory.' But, seriously speaking, we think that if such trifling differences are carried out, and we stand on a point of honour as to perforation, denticulation, &c., the sooner stamp collecting dies the better, as this sort of thing is mere child's play, and to the collectors of America we say, 'Don't trouble your minds about such little matters, but press forward to complete your collections by having therein a specimen of every known stamp of every legitimate issue.'"

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MONETARY INSCRIPTION ON THE SERBIAN STAMPS.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

SIR,—Referring to your remark in the January number of *The Philatelist* respecting the Servian 2 pare being written with an *e*, whilst the other values end in *a*, may it not be the case that in the Servian, as in the Greek language, there are three numbers—singular, dual, and plural? If so, the nominative dual would end in *e*, and the nom. sing. and plural in this declension only perhaps in *a*.

London.

Yours truly,

O. T.

NEWLY-DISCOVERED WATERMARKED VICTORIAN.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

DEAR SIR,—I have not only to thank Mr Pemberton for the pleasure afforded me by the perusal of his article on the "Watermarked Stamps of Victoria," but also for the discovery of two rare varieties of these stamps, of which I think few, if any, collectors can boast. They both belong to the issue generally described as having ornaments in the angles, and are both on laid paper. The one is a penny stamp, colour dull yellow green, and with what is called a square roulette perforation; the other is a twopenny stamp, with the common roulette perforation, but of a pale blue colour. I forwarded them both to Mr Pemberton, asking his opinion concerning them, and the following are extracts from his letters in reply: "No. 1 is what is called a square roulette, and is rare. No. 2, laid blue, I never saw before; I should like this stamp very much."

I am still in doubt as to the number of lawful shades between mauve and purple that exist of the fourth impression of the stamps of Victoria, which are on paper watermarked, with thin figure of value. Will some of your readers kindly help me?

With regard to the new old Argentine Confederation, I must declare myself of the same opinion as your correspondent "Nisus," backed as it is by that of Messrs. Pemberton and Moens.

Yours truly,

London.

REPANDUNENSIS.

THE VICTORIAN STAMPS.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

SIR,—In the paper on Victorian Watermarks, in your December number, the writer omits the two shilling blue of the present issue. I believe it first came over unwatermarked, like its predecessor, the green stamp of the same value. One of mine, which left Melbourne, February, 1866, has a decided figure 2, but as the mark is in one corner I cannot say whether the figure stands alone or has a stroke after it to indicate shillings instead of pence.

The present two shilling has, like its predecessor, the letters v. k. minutely introduced at the lower corners of the ornamental scroll, one on each side. The fact was first noticed in a French magazine; but I do not recollect that it, or any other, has pointed out that at the extreme lower

corners may be deciphered the letters A. P., no doubt intended for Prince Albert; the Victorians being determined not to be behind their Canadian fellow subjects in acknowledging the late Prince Consort on one, at least, of their postage stamps. The V. R. also occurs on the black sixpenny as well as on the yellow sixpenny stamp of the same type; but, as far as I know, the A. P. is not found on either of them.

The French magazine wonders at the word FLORIN being inscribed in minute letters on the two shilling stamp, arguing that it is not an English coin. I beg to disabuse the writer's mind on that subject, and to inform him that our first step, taken some ten or twelve years since, towards a decimal currency was to issue a coin of the value of two shillings, on which is engraved ONE FLORIN, THE TENTH OF A POUND.

The only other Victorian stamps that have the V. R. are the Registered and the Too Late, in both of which the letters may be found just under the respective ends of the scroll which bears the inscription in the upper part of the stamps.

I may add, in conclusion, that the two-shilling stamps, both of the old and present issue, the sixpenny yellow, and sixpenny black of the same type, together with the Registered and the Too Late are the only Victorian stamps which have the value repeated in minute characters in addition to the usual legible inscription. Though the latter is only a sixpenny stamp, it is, notwithstanding, inscribed one shilling; the anomaly being accounted for, that the same die did duty for both. The one shilling seems now the only Victorian stamp of the present issue still without a watermark.

Yours truly,
H. CAMOENS.

Johannisville.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER-BOX.

W. A. W., St. Mildred's Court.—The pink stamp you enclosed is the one newly emitted by Ceylon, noticed in our present number. The other we have never before seen or heard of; we therefore give a full description thereof in our article on "Undescribed Emissions," hoping to receive information.

S. H. B., New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.—We had ourselves made a mental memorandum corresponding with your suggestion. Please send the proposed information.

A. E. HART, Derby.—The 5 centesimi MARCA DA BOLLO in your packet is an Italian commercial, not a postage stamp. The 60 reis of Brazil, the 1 real Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the red Sydney, and the green Chili, are duffers. Notwithstanding the well-executed and perhaps genuine postmark on the yellow Buenos Ayres steamer, we do not believe in it; we doubt also the orange Kanton Bern. The dark blue 3 cents U.S. is perhaps an essay; that of Denmark is one of the well-known forgeries. The SOBRE PORTE and R. stamps of New Granada, with the orange Monte Video and yellow Modena, seem all right; and we hope, for your sake, it being a valuable specimen, that the Buenos Ayres cavalier is genuine, though we cannot vouch for it.

A COLLECTOR.—Your collection of 550 stamps may be worth as many farthings, halfpence, pence, shillings, or even more, according to the beauty or rarity of its components.

S. H., Shoreham.—The stamp respecting which you require information is an Austrian commercial.

DOUBTFUL.—Your Parma and Modena stamps are genuine; the Sydney is forged.

X. Y. Z.—We believe Mount Brown has long given up the notion of a 6th edition of his work.

ALICE, M. H.—If you do not object to destroy your old album entirely, the way to remove the stamps without injury is to cut them all out separately, and let them lie in water till the back paper is soaked off. Another, but a tedious method, is to lay pieces of blotting paper of equal size with the stamps on them, wetting the same until the latter become sufficiently loose for removal. Stamps should never be too firmly fixed in an album, as it precludes inferior specimens being changed for better; adhesion by one corner, or slightly by the centre, is the better way of fixing them.

A PHILATELIST.—The Saxon stamps are not yet abolished.—A complete set of Spanish has been estimated at £25, but like other objects of vertu, postage stamps bear an artificial and consequently varying value.—The New Caledonians sell at 5 or 6 francs in Paris.

W. H. YOUNG, Exeter.—The North American Confederation is not yet formed. When it is, no doubt the stamps thereof will not long delay appearance; the more especially as essays exist already.—Oppen's Album has a proper compartment for the Danubian Steam Navigation stamps. In other albums they may be lumped with Austria or Turkey, perhaps preferably with the former.

E. B., Hackney.—The blue stamp sent for inspection is Nutter's advertising label. The other is a Spanish bill stamp.—Under favourable patronage of the public, we hope to edit the *Philatelist* for many a long year.

E. ARNOLD, Maida Hill.—Your Bergedorf is the fac-simile of our own, which we purchased at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, warranted genuine.

J. O., Kingston-on-Thames.—Your Sicilian is most probably a reprint, with a forged postmark. The 2 kreuzer blue, the Utah stamp, and the blue Confederate, are vermin for the barn-door.

VIRGINIA enquires if the proposed stamps for the Virgin Islands are intended only for those under British rule, or indiscriminately for the whole group, the possession of which is shared between Great Britain, Spain, and Denmark? As the inscription is in English, and as, moreover, the device is taken from the armorial shield of those islands belonging to Great Britain, we opine that the forthcoming stamps will be used by Her Majesty's subjects only.

CELESTINA, Clifton, expresses herself not satisfied with our explanation, that when the word CORREOS occurs on the Spanish stamps it stands alone, as on the officials of 1854, but that CORREGO, the singular form of the same word, is always followed by another word, as on the current officials. While admitting the truth of our last assertion, she calls our attention to the inscription on the 1 cuarto Madrid, CORREGO INTERIOR, instancing the similar inscription on the Philippine stamps, CORREOS INTERIOR, as a departure from the rule. We believe, however, that the apparent anomaly may be explained away by observing that the plural form of the word invariably has a full stop or colon after it, which the singular form has not.

SOME ACCOUNT OF AN INTER-
LOPER.

BY THE EDITOR.

THIS strange-looking individual will form a very fair illustration to some remarks which will be found in our present or next



number, in an article reprinted from the *Boy's Journal*, allusive to the comparative importance derivable from the preservation of such monstrosities

as the one here depicted.

The cut is a good representation of the original, barring the absence of colour. The reality—a sad misnomer for a barefaced sham—is printed black on a flaring red, aptly forming the combination known under the sobriquet of “devil’s mourning.”

Though evidently a Britannic production, we shrewdly suspect an Edinburgh or Glasgow speculation on continental credulity; we have never seen a specimen thereof in England. In an early number of last year’s *Stamp-Collector’s Magazine* will be found an allusion to it, and we remember seeing some in Paris nearly two years since.

It forms the subject of an amusing article in our Belgian contemporary’s journal, taking up a page or more in no fewer than three numbers, and consequently much too lengthy for transcription in full.

The paper in question purports to be a communication received from the infernal regions by a victim to the “timbro-morbus,” at Leith, which was supposed to be sealed with one of these quaint impressions, and forwarded, stamp and all, to Brussels by the recipient.

The satanic letter is replete with Me-phistophelian sarcasm on philately and other mundane foibles, and claims

priority of invention in postal matters for the powers below. Notwithstanding the interpolation of such terms as “cab” and “Drury-lane,” the professed translation from the English original unquestionably betrays a French or Belgian author.

The idea of the anecdote relative to the “ex-archangel” would scarcely have occurred to a Scotchman, and altogether the wit and humour, such as it is, is uncanny. Moreover, describing the stamp, he represents it as depicting Beelzebub saluting; whereas any British schoolboy will recognise what is termed “taking a sight.”

Again, the legend is described as evincing the cosmopolitan nature of the kingdom whence it emanates, from its tri-lingual character—English, Dutch, and French. The latter tongue is amusingly stated to be employed in the monetary value, the writer in evident ignorance of the quasi wit implied in the word “souls,” which he gravely asserts to be a grammatical license for the French coin *sous*!

THE ADHESIVE STAMPS OF
CEYLON.

BY EDWARD L. PEMBERTON.

THESE stamps form a wonderful contrast to those which were the subject of our last paper,—the New Zealanders. These are all different designs, the colours beautiful, and the designs and execution exquisite. The effect of the set is striking; and instead of a meagre monotony, as is the case with the stamps of New Zealand, we have here all shades and all values combining to make a pleasing whole.

The watermarks are two in number, star, and C C over crown. The former (the oldest) has the stamps perforated and unperforated; the latter, that now in use, is invariably perforated. Besides these, several values are found on unwatermarked paper, but not a complete series; these seem to have preceded the C C and crown stamps.

There are twelve different values

issued, and different designs, two confined to two values, one is on five values, and the other five designs have the same general effect, but differ in their details. We will therefore describe the designs, and then give a concise list of the varieties of paper, colour, and perforation known to us.

(1) Queen's head to left in central circle; lettered (following the circle) CEYLON above, POSTAGE below; value in straight label at base; background netted and lace-like, corners hollowed.

One halfpenny.

(2) Queen's head to the left, on an engine-turned oval background: lettered CEYLON above, POSTAGE (very small) below, with the full value beneath; upright, in colour, corners an eight-rayed star; background (by corners), a sprig of leaves.

1857. One penny.

(3) As above; background (by corners), dotted.

1857. Sixpence.

(4) As 3; value in slanting letters.

1862. Twopence; fivepence.

(5) As 2, but with numerals (instead of stars) in corners.

1857. Tenpence.

(6) As 4; numerals only in upper corners, background by corners rayed.

1857. One shilling.

(7) Queen's head to the left, in central circle; lettered (following the circle) CEYLON above, full value below.

1867. Threepence.

(8) Head of Queen to the left in oval, extreme ground of horizontal lines; POSTAGE above head, and all within a fancy octagonal frame, lettered CEYLON above and full value below; upright octagon, in colour.

1857. Fourpence; eightpence; ninepence; one shilling and ninepence; two shillings.

List of Ceylons, arranged by watermarks, &c.

I. Star watermark, not perforated.

1p., blue, dark-blue; 2p., yellow-green, dark-green; 4p., rose-lake; 5p.,

chestnut-brown; 6p., brown-violet, var. paper blued; 8p., light-brown; 9p., brown-violet; 10p., vermilion; 1sh., pale-lilac, deep-lilac; 1sh. 9d., dark-green; 2sh., pale-blue.

II. Star watermark, perforated.

1p., pale-blue; 2p., yellow-green, dark-green; 4p., bright and dull rose-lake; 5p., chestnut-brown; 6p., brown, yellow-brown, chocolate; 8p., light-brown, pale yellow-brown; 9p., brown-violet, brown, yellow-brown; 1sh., pale-lilac, dark-lilac; 2sh., pale-blue.

III. No watermark; not perforated; glazed paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p., pale rosy-lilac, lilac; var., lilac on blue tinged paper.

IV. No watermark; perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p., lilac on glazed paper; 1p., dark-blue; 5p., maroon (or dark red-brown); 6p., dark-brown; 9p., brown; 1sh., violet.

V. c c over crown watermark, perforated.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p., lilac, glazed paper; 1p., blue, dark-blue; 2p., yellow-green, grey-green; 3p., pink, glazed paper; 4p., rose; 5p., claret-brown, bronze-green; 6p., brown, dark-brown; 8p., dark red-brown; 9p., light-bistre; 2sh., indigo-blue.

On the paper of the $\frac{1}{2}$ p. stamps, which is glazed, we often find odd letters, or parts of letters, evidently portions of an inscription in watermark in the sheets, probably the maker's name.

SKETCHES OF LITTLE-KNOWN STAMP COUNTRIES.

BY DR. C. W. VINER.

SERVIA.

THIS "youngest member of the European family," so styled by an author rather more than twenty years since, is the Mœsia Superior of the Roman Empire. It is surrounded by Bosnia, Albania, Roumelia, Bulgaria, Wallachia, and Austria. Belgrade, where the Ottoman sultan retains a garrison, a fine town, situate at the conflu-

ence of the Save and Danube, is its capital.

For full description of the geography and history of a country so seldom trodden by Western Europeans, we must refer to the works of Paton, the author of *Frontier Lands of the Christian and the Turk*, M. Chopin, &c. Time and space allow us merely to offer a succinct notice of the latest postage-stamp-emitting country in Europe.

The land, occupying an area of nearly 22,000 miles, is represented as both beautiful and fertile, well watered, affording landscapes varied in every possible way with forests, rivers, mountains, and valleys; and populated by one of the finest races in the world, with Saxon hair and complexion, and often of colossal stature.

Hemp, flax, tobacco, cereals of sundry sorts, cotton, timber woods, game, horned cattle, and myriads of wild swine, flourish above ground; while iron, copper, and silver lurk almost undisturbed beneath. Some of our spare capital, so sadly swamped in bubbles here, might be advantageously employed in developing the sources of wealth contained in the immense oak forests and mineral products of such places as Servia. Snakes, mosquitoes, and marsh fever, the only banes of that terrestrial paradise, would speedily be annihilated by the influx of enterprising industry.

Christianized according to the tenets of the Greek Church at an early period, the Servians have ever enjoyed the privilege of liturgy and Holy Scriptures in their native tongue, one of the best dialects of the Slavonian; and when the warlike tribes of the country eventually acknowledged the semi-supremacy of the Byzantine emperors, they took care to stipulate for full liberty from the appointment of Greek superiors, thus securing themselves the inestimable advantages of a free, elective government.

The first eminent Servian prince we find distinctly chronicled is Stephen Duschan, who made himself so famous

in the middle of the 14th century, that he assumed the diadem as Emperor of Roumelia and Tsar of Macedonia. Like Alexander, this conqueror died of fever in the flower of his age, leaving a youthful son, ill able to cope with other claimants to the sovereignty.

The disturbances of this period are chronicled in chivalric song, a hero named Marko taking the principal stand, decked with the romantic halo of legendary perfection. The next four centuries must be passed over, during which the land was partially subject to Turkey or Austria, until the next Servian worthy, George Petrovitz, appears upon the scene. Biographers are not agreed as to whether his sobriquet "Black" was bestowed in reference to externals or internals; whether from the colour of the head-dress which his great height rendered so conspicuous in battle; his savage kindness in pistolling an aged father rather than let him fall into the enemy's hand; or the thrusting a mother's head into a bee-hive, on which she is reported to have exclaimed "Thou Black Soul."

Kara (Turkish) or Czerni (Servian) George in 1807 succeeded in freeing his country from the Turks, and became Hospodar. This dignity he enjoyed but a short period, a fresh inroad of his enemies obliging him to retreat into first Austria, then Bessarabia; and, about ten years after his accession to power, he was murdered by Turkish soldiers while sleeping in a hut.

Meanwhile Milosch Obrenovitz, father of the Prince regnant, gradually became famous, and eventually consolidated the more than nominal independence of Servia. Continentalswine are certainly disgusting-looking animals, less prepossessing in appearance than our own; yet they would seem more respectable society than one could imagine, else how account for the many celebrities who, like Prince Milosch, were once swineherds!

His treachery towards Czerni George, whose death he instigated, did not pass unavenged by Heaven. After chequered

prosperity, in 1839, he was obliged to resign in favour of his eldest son Milan; and retired to Semlin, with his second son Michael, the present ruler, then a boy of 14. That young prince died in less than a month after accession, his state of health being such that it was judged imprudent even to acquaint him with the events attendant on it; and he is, perhaps, the only instance of a sovereign who lived and died in total ignorance of his high rank. He was succeeded by his brother Michael, whom another revolution, after a short, troubled reign of three years, dispossessed of his states, and drove into exile.

Kara-Georgeovitz (son of Black George) was then elected. This accomplished prince, by name Alexander, then 36 years of age, had been adjutant to Prince Michael: and wielded power with prudence and credit, until the Crimean disturbances restored Milosch to his dominions, on whose death, in 1860, the reigning sovereign, that same Michael who had been expelled in favour of Prince Alexander, succeeded without obstruction. He was born Sept. 4, 1825, and married Aug. 1, 1853, the Countess Julia Hunyadi, then 22 years old.

The population of Servia is estimated at nearly 1,000,000, of whom about 23,000 are gipsies, Jews, or German settlers. Its revenue is under £500,000, of which, 23,000 is paid in tribute to the Sublime Porte. As a specimen of Servian literature, we append the translation of one of its songs:—

A loving youth and maid,
Soft nothings talking,
Along a verdant glade
Were slowly walking:
No living witness round,
To tell the tale;
But silence all profound—
Ah! what avail!—
The treach'rous meadow spoke,
And told the herd;
They to a shepherd broke
The news they'd heard:
The shepherd tells a merryman,
Who tells again a ferryman;
He whispers to the water,
Which went, oh! bother—
Blabbing to the mother
The doings of her daughter!

Such is the country to which we owe

the *amende honorable* of testifying the genuine character of its once doubted postal emission. We have been informed or misinformed that the 1p and 2p arms are for newspapers; the same values *head*, for local letters. In the source whence we extracted matter for our notice of Servia, its arms are stated to be "an eagle holding in his claws three fir branches," the stamps show a plain white cross. The subjoined decree authorized their issue.

MICHAEL OBRENOVITZ III.

By the grace of God and the national will, Prince of Servia, we announce to each and all that the Senate has decreed, and that we approve the law concerning stamps destined to prepay the postage on letters and journals.

Article 1. Letters, journals, and such like packets, expedited by post, unless sent by *estafettes* (mounted couriers), shall be prepaid by means of stamps.

Art. 2. The government printing office is liable for the stamps and cannot sell fewer than 10 piastres worth.

Parties authorised by the home-office to sell these stamps, shall receive 10 per cent. commission on purchases to the value of 100 piastres; this favour shall not be allowed on less sums, nor on fractions above each 100.

The post-offices shall likewise sell the stamps, but without allowing any commission.

Art. 3. Nobody has a right to sell these stamps above their value. Whoever shall violate this prohibition shall be fined 5 dollars; if officials, they shall be judged in conformance to Act 114 of the criminal code.

Art. 4. Whoever shall falsify or counterfeit the stamps, or knowingly use such forgeries, shall be imprisoned for three months at least, with deprivation of civil rights.

Art. 5. The Home Secretary shall determine the design, colour, quality of paper, and number of stamps to be worked off. He shall also, conjointly with the Comptroller-general, superintend the sale and printing of these stamps.

Art. 6. Should the Home Secretary deem it expedient to replace the existing stamps by others, he is bound to apprise the public of such change, through the official journal, at least three months previously, in order that the proper exchanges may be made according to arrangement by the government printing office.

Art. 7. This law shall stand good immediately on approval by the Prince, abrogating all preceding laws and ordinances, inclusive of the decision of June 8, 1866.

We recommend our Home Secretary, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Attorney-General to publish and enforce this law, and we order all authorities to execute and respect the same.

Belgrade, October 31st, 1866.

Signed, M. M. OBRENOVITZ.
H. HRISTITZ, Home Secretary ;
K. TZOUKITZ, Chancellor of the
Exchequer ;
R. LECHTCHANINE, Attorney-
General.

Approved,—

R. LECHTCHANINE,
Privy Seal and Attorney-General.

THE STAMPS OF TASMANIA.

BY REPANDUNENSIS.

THERE are but few of our colonies which have not to thank Dr. Magnus for an addition to the number of their stamps, resulting from the interesting study of watermarks inaugurated by that gentleman ; and the colony whose stamps we are now about to endeavour to classify for the benefit of our readers, has certainly no reason to complain.

Counting but thirteen varieties in the days of Mount Brown, and only twelve by Moens, in 1864, Tasmania can now lay claim to a goodly list, whose numerous varieties form the subject of this paper.

But before proceeding to specify the different kinds which serve to fill up the page in our album devoted to these stamps, we will begin by stating that

we purpose to divide our subject into three parts,—giving (1) a complete list of these stamps ; (2) the dates of issue ; (3) the postal obliterating marks.

FIRST SERIES.

Name (VAN DIEMEN'S LAND), head of Queen Victoria, with tiara to right in oval.

(1) On white paper not perforated.

1p., pale-blue.

(2) Same device in circle.

4p., yellow, pale-yellow, orange, pale-orange.

The Stamp-Collector's Magazine mentions a 4p. brown of this type ; we confess to never having seen an authentic one ourselves, and as no catalogue makes mention of it, we have omitted it from our list.

SECOND SERIES.

Name, bust of Queen, with diadem in oval.
On toned paper watermarked with star, not perforated.

1p., dark-red ; 2p., dark-green ; 4p., dark-blue.

THIRD SERIES.

Not watermarked.

2p., pale-green ; 4p., blue.

FOURTH SERIES.

(1) Water-marked, with large outline figure of value, not perforated.

1p., vermilion, orange, red ; 2p., green, olive-green, bottle-green ; 4p., blue, pale-blue, dark-blue.

Mount Brown catalogues a 4p., dark-green of this issue ; and although we have never seen its authenticity questioned in any of the reviews of that once excellent catalogue, we think it is because the critics have overlooked it, and that no such stamp does really exist ; we have therefore omitted it from our list.

(2) Perforated by roulette.

4p., blue.

(3) Perforated by machine, 13 by 10 dents.

1p., orange-red ; 2p., bright-green ; 4p., pale-blue.

FIFTH SERIES.

Name (TASMANIA), bust of Queen, with diadem in octagon.

- (1) Watermarked with large outline, figure of value, not perforated.
6p., pale-violet ; lilac ; greyish-lilac ; yellowish-grey.
1sh., bright red-vermilion.
- (2) Perforated by machine.
1sh., bright red-vermilion.

DATES OF ISSUE.

In giving the dates of the first issue of these stamps, we have, unfortunately, a great deal of conjecture and very little certainty. Judging, however, from the number of these stamps now in existence, we should say that they must have been in use some time ; and our opinion is further strengthened by the fact of these stamps being very roughly executed, which we look upon as a proof of their having been issued at an early date. We, therefore, knowing it to be a fact that the stamps of Victoria were in use as early as 1854, and, allowing a year or two to Tasmania to follow the example of its prosperous neighbour, have come to the conclusion that the first issue of these stamps took place in 1856. The stamps on star-water-marked paper were issued in 1860 ; on plain paper in 1862 ; and on paper water-marked with figure of value in 1863.

POSTAL OBLITERATING MARKS.

The first postmark used in this island was an octangular postmark, containing a number, generally 5. The *Stamp-Collector's Review* describes the marks now in use as being a "transverse oval, composed of parallels straight and upright ; curved lines ; and also a mark of similar shape, consisting of four parallel lines at top and bottom, and three curved lines on each side, the number being in the centre."

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. — Notice to the juvenile papers published for the amusement of their "editors":—The *Stamp Collector's Record* neither wants your notices nor exchange.—*Stamp Collector's Record, Boston, U.S.*

A NOVEL VALENTINE passed the post on the 14th ult., consisting of a large wooden spoon, without envelope ; simply laden with the requisite amount of postage stamps, and inscribed, "*The end of love and learning.*" "*Spooney.*" * * * "*Oxford.*"

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM.

SECOND EDITION.

BY EDWARD L. PEMBERTON.

(Continued from Page 34.)

British Guiana.

CONTINUED.

THE series bearing date 1853 we have never seen forged, but there is a variety having the figures 1.8.5.3. enclosed by a white border, and having a little difference in the spandrils. We mention the variety lest it should be suspected as a forgery.

TYPE V. 1860.


Arms as last, lettering same, lettering in circle in white, spandrils frosted. Dated in angles 1.8.6.0., perforated.


1c., pink, rose-brown, brown, grey, and black ; 2c., orange, and brown-orange ; 4c., blue, pale green-blue, and deep-blue ; 8c., rose, rose-brown, and rose-pink ; 12c., pearl-grey, violet, lilac ; 24c., light and dark green.


Many of these shades are imitated by the forgers, who have produced a perforated fac-simile. In it the M of VICISSIM is below the level of the G in POSTAGE, the lines forming sky are each one clear and distinct, whilst in originals they are so close together that they mostly run together in printing. The U of DAMUS leans to the left instead of being perfectly upright as it is in the originals.


We find between the issue of the 1853 and 1860 series that the English stamps were used from 1858 till 1860, and of the values of 1p., 4p., 6p., and 1sh. After the 1860 had been in use for some time, there appears to have been a deficiency of 1c., 2c., and 4c. values, to meet which some fancy type borders were set up, filled in with the words BRITISH GUIANA POSTAGE, ONE CENT (or otherwise), placed round a square of four lines, inside which a signature was written as a guarantee of genuineness. From the fact of their being type-printed, we cannot take one specimen of any border as a fac-simile

of all, therefore any remarks on the forgeries, and any judging by comparison, are futile. The different borders are as under :—

(1) Border of pearls. 
1c., pink ; 2c., yellow.

(2) Border of crossed ovals. 
1c., pink ; 2c., yellow.

(3) Border of grapes. 
1c., pink ; 2c., yellow.

(4) Border of spiked quartrefoils. 
4c., indigo.

Var., 4 lines forming inner square wanted.

(5) Fancy pattern (like a capital M written upright, with a curled line between the two strokes).
4c., indigo.

(6) Border of rounded *fleur-de-lis* ornaments.
4c., indigo.

The border of trefoils, (two varieties as to the angles), is quite fictitious, only exists forged. The pink are the colour of the old "red" blotting paper used by our fathers, the yellow are *pale* lemon, and the blue a deep-indigo, suggestive of brown sugar and other groceries.

It is no uncommon thing to see a 1c. of one type with a small bit of another type in it. For instance, there is known 2c. pearls with a portion of type 6 along the top ; also 1c. grapes with a piece of No. 5 in it. No. 5 has always proved a stumbling-block to engravers, as it has the ornaments turned upside down, horizontally or vertically, and often so in one stamp, hence the difficulty engravers have found in figuring it correctly. We have seen (and have before us) two engravings of it by the same engraver, totally different, one from a copy with the border upright, the other from one sideways.

The signature in centre (R. M. A^c B. G.) is in black ink on the pink stamps, in red on the yellow, and in white on the blue ones. Let our readers remember the signatures are in ink, and not chalk

or indelible pencil as the forgeries have it.

These stamps are perforated by roulette, cuts long, and usually only top or bottom, or rather only on two sides out of the four.

The list given of these by the author of the *Postage Stamps of British Guiana*, published some time since in the *Stamp-Collector's Magazine*, was given to him by ourselves, and is entirely our own work, so our readers will see we have some knowledge on the subject, which Mr. Camoens seems to doubt.

Buenos Ayres.

I. SERIES.

Steamship and rising sun in transverse oval, spandrils ornamented, frame lettered at top CORREOS, BUENOS AIRES below, FRANCO to right, and value to left. Oblong in colour.

There are several miserable imitations in blue of these stamps, variously printed CINCO (there is no CINCO P^s blue), CIN, or C. P^s. One has the rising sun missing, another the words FRANCO on the left and the value on the right, and the third has the lettering very large and the ship very indistinct ; the "Ships" are as follows :—

April, 1858.—DOS P^s, blue ; TRES P^s, green ; CUAT^o P^s, vermilion ; CINCO P^s, orange-yellow.

Oct., 1858.—IN P^s, dark-brown, light-brown ; CUAT^o P^s, orange-brown, dark-brown, light-brown.

Jan., 1859.—IN P^s, indigo, light-blue ; T. P^s, blue.

The IN P^s, passed for 1 peso ; the CUAT^o P^s, in various shades of brown, as 4 reales. The T P^s, passed for 1 peso being made from the CUAT^o die. No CINCO P^s brown has ever existed, as given by Levrault.

There is a set forged without the sun, and probably other colours than blue are issued of the other forgeries.

II. SERIES.

Head of Liberty to left in circle, spandrils of vertical lines and orna-

mented, frame lettered as I. Oblong, in colour.

Sept., 1859.—4 reales, green on blue paper; 1 peso, indigo, blue; 2 pesos, vermilion on yellowish.

Sept., 1862.—1 peso, rose on yellowish; 2 p., pale-blue.

There is another miserable forgery here of the two 1862 stamps, the principal thing to note is, that in it the P of PESO is large, and the other letters dwindle down, o being the smallest, and all the letters are thick and irregular. Mount Brown and others have erroneously given the 1859 issue as lithographed and die printed; all of this issue of 1859 are undoubtedly lithographic impressions, and all, whether distinct or indistinct, are from one stone, the different appearances are simply from bad printing.

(To be continued.)

RECENT AND UNDESCRIBED EMISSIONS.

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

MANY months have elapsed since the philatelic world was startled and interested by the first mention of a stamp said to emanate from the imperial government of Haiti. It was followed by others, and the lot were then stated to come from the republic of St. Domingo, the eastern; not Haiti, the western portion of the island of Hispaniola. A North American contemporary, who, from his greater proximity to those parts, *ought* to know something about them, declares all specimens described and figured in our magazines to be spurious, and that the cut subjoined is the only real issue of the

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

It is decidedly more prepossessing in appearance than its predecessors, though we own to a predilection in favour of their quaint look, unlike the generality of impressions. It is lithographed either in carmine or red-brown, on plain



white paper, and imperforate. The central oval bears the arms of the republic, inscribed around, as above, the figure of value being repeated in each spandril. As a guarantee for the authenticity of this individual, at least, we give a translation of the otherwise uninteresting decree respecting the same, forwarded by the general post-office authorities of the country to the subordinate post-offices, premising that our rendering is not more incomprehensible than the original.

"From this date, October 25, 1866, and after it, stamps, 2 reales in value, can be obtained on application to the general post-office of the capital. This value is exclusively for the stamps of the country [whatever that may mean]. The officials of the minor offices shall take care to cancel them [when? before sale?], that they may not be employed twice."

ITALY.

This pretty stamp, on which the portrait is a personification of Italy, is not for postage, but for registering legal documents. It was introduced into the Venetian provinces by a royal decree dated Dec.



1, 1866. Labels of similar nature are used in Italy, varying in value from 50 centesimi to 5,000 lire. The Austrian florin being not yet extinct in the new acquisition, accounts for the equivalent value inscribed beneath. The colour is blue, on lilac.

BRAZIL.

Our Belgian contemporary describes a quartette of envelopes, all bearing the handsome display of arms here represented, but with varying inscriptions,



in accordance with their supposed destination. They profess to serve to and from the army employed against, or the squadron blockading Paraguay. One pair is for each purpose, of which those for the public use are on blue tinted, and those for the troops on white paper. An elaborate description of the legends on all these envelopes is appended, but the whole winds up with the unsatisfactory declaration, "that they have no official character," which we conclude to imply that they are what the French call "carrots."

FINLAND.

This province has started another monetary denomination; design, &c., and peculiar indentation similar to the rest of the current issue. The value is 10 pen., printed black on green paper. A modification of the 10 kopec envelope has appeared. It is impressed on yellowish-tinted plain satin paper. The shield bears an additional star. If anyone will take the trouble to count the central straight, or curvilinear corner lines, the former will be found fewer, the latter rather more numerous than before.

FRENCH EMPIRE.

The anticipated 5 franc stamp is still in process of preparation. Its shape is to be that of our own bill stamps; a long perpendicular rectangle, but not quite so disproportionate. An entire issue, in conformity with the present 2c. and 4c., representing the Emperor with laurel crown as in those stamps, is also forthcoming to vary the French compartments of our albums.

EGYPT.

The vice-regal issues postage stamps similar to the one here figured, for all the principal towns. The Arabic inscription, signifying "Egyptian Government Post," and its Italian translation,

are alike on all; the name of the town beneath being alone changed. But each stamp, nevertheless, varies in colour; some being light or dark blue, green, red, yellow, black, &c., on white; others black, on coloured paper. They are exclusively official, consequently procured with difficulty by philatelic amateurs.



BRITISH GUIANA.

For the cravers after every possible variety of impression, we have the pleasure of announcing a trio of additions easily procurable for their collections, viz., the black, orange, and lilac stamps of this colony, with very much larger perforations than before; the 8 cents is now lilac.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We have never seen or heard of the employment of the London Circular Delivery Company's stamps figured or described in our magazine. They possibly belong to the red esculent before alluded to. We should feel more inclined to give credence to the pair now chronicled, one of which, black on white, is figured; the other, one halfpenny in value, is red. Both are on plain, white paper; both perforated and imperforated.



CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

A slight facial change has been made to the four stamps employed by these Spanish colonies during the past twelve-month. It consists simply in substituting the date of the present for that of the defunct year. The lowest value having been exhausted more speedily

than had been expected, specimens of the 1864 $\frac{1}{2}$ -real black, of corresponding worth, are found stamped with the numerals 66, and passed current till the appearance of the present emission on New Year's Day.

CEYLON.

A modification in two of the values, perhaps more, of this variety-affording island, has taken place. The twopenny stamp is emerald, and the fivepenny bronze-green. They both bear the c.c. watermark, and are perforated.

EAST INDIES.

There are two varieties of the provisional 6 annas postage stamp, the word POSTAGE being found in two different sorts of letters. We have met with an individual who had seen the stamp about to supersede "this bird of passage" in preparation. It is very similar to the new current 4 annas.

PORTUGAL.

The 10 reis, colour pale-yellow, of the existing type has entered into active postal life. The expected higher values, 240r. and 480r., are still foreshadowed only.

NEW GRANADÁ.

The state of Bolivia is said to possess stamps peculiar to itself, of which the diminutive affair here depicted forms a specimen. It formerly belonged to Venezuela, but is now joined to the U. S. of Columbia, better known to philatelists under the appellation of New Granada. The set of stamps alluded to are lithographed in colour, on white unwatermarked paper: there are three; 10 centavos, rose; the same, green; and 1 peso, vermilion.



PERU.

Collectors may remember in early days—when their stock of stamps was to be reckoned by hundreds only, and few of them even—the penny, and sometimes other labels of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, cut in half to do duty for semi-value. It seems the same con-

trivance was employed by the Peruvian Government during the five months after the decree according a reduction of postage in certain districts to one half of what it had been previously. The requisite stamp (the now well-known elegant 5 centavos) not being ready, the 1 dinero, barbarously severed across, answered the purpose in the interim.

BAVARIA.

This presentiment affords little idea of the peculiarly elegant stamp it counterfeits. We reported it in another magazine from personal observation of specimens in Dr. DeVolpi's magnificent collection many months since. The continental "needle" troubles doubtless retarded its appearance, which,



has but just taken place. It is impressed in relief on plain white silk-threaded paper, imperforate. Ground-work coloured. The values are 1 kreuzer, green; 3 kr., pink; 6 kr., blue; 9 kr., pale-brown; 12 kr., violet; and 18 kr., red.

WURTEMBERG.

This country has recently emitted a series of envelopes for post-office orders; four different values, on yellow paper. The type is similar to that of the current set: 4 kreuzer, orange; 6 kr., deep blue; 7 kr., green; 9 kr., pale brown. There is another, unstamped, we understand, worth 1 kreuzer. These envelopes bear the requisite directions, printed in green ink on both sides. Unfortunately for recipient collectors, and much to the profit of postal officials, they must be re-delivered to the postman after extraction of the contents. Registered letters in Spain undergo the same red-tape fate.

HOLSTEIN.

The 2 schilling blue, latest emission of this place is now superseded by another, slightly, but distinctly varying. The blue is rather deeper, and the border in lieu of being plain as before, is minutely patterned like that of the

1½sch. mauve. The ½sch. green, same type as the defunct, being exhausted, will probably be reprinted with a similar variation. At present, the ½sch. pink of Schleswig-Holstein does provisional duty.

LIVERPOOL.

Following the example of the Scotch capitals, this thriving mercantile city has started private local stamps to the number of the Muses. We have seen but one of these productions as yet, and hideously ugly it is. Printed black on pale dull red, and perforated, below the centre is a plain band; on this is stamped a number, in the one before us 982, half of which figures entrench on the background. Below this is the value in words, THREE PENCE. At the top, in a semicircle, FRANK STAMP; below this, also in a semi-circle, THE LIVERPOOL PARCEL DELIVERY COMPANY, HEAD OFFICE, 20, CA(?)S ST., LIVERPOOL. Beneath this inscription again is a something, which, as well as the right name of the street, an ugly cancelling pen-marked cross totally hides. Some coarse ornamentation fills up the rest of this business-like, but most unprepossessing label. The other values are 2d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., and 9d., which must be described another time.

PRUSSIA.

In addition to those field-post envelopes already described, eight more have turned up. There are also two labels which were employed during the war, one circular, the other very oblong rectangular.

SWITZERLAND.

The 10c. blue, and the 30c. red, will henceforth by a decree from Bern, dated Jan. 12 of the present year, be printed, the former in red, the latter in blue, but will continue to be current until further notice. The forthcoming 50c. is to be violet.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The pair of adhesives lately described and figured in our pages are now doing active duty.

WEST INDIAN POSTMARKS.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

BY HERBERT CAMOENS.

"Most gladly would I learn, and gladly teach."

— *Inscrip: on a rare old Engraving.*

THE varieties of postmarks used by the islands of the American Archipelago, or, (as sometimes called, because discovered by Columbus), the Columbian Archipelago, are as numerous or more so, than the islands themselves. The present paper will be confined to the postmarks of the British Possessions in that quarter, including also British Guiana, which though part of the Southern Continent, is always, in common parlance, called the West Indies.

Frequent have been the enquiries as to the meaning of the o which occurs on several of the British Guiana stamps, whether it stands for a cipher, or for the letter o. An official of the General Post-office has most obligingly furnished a friend of the writer with the following lucid solution of the enigma:—

"The letter A and No. o 3, is the distinguishing mark of the post-office of British Guiana, in the the same way that the same *form* of obliteration with, for instance, the number 820 in it, is the special cancelling stamp of the Tunbridge Wells post-office. As there are more than 1000 different cancelling stamps, and as there is not room to insert four figures, those above 999 are numbered A O 1, A O 2, A 25, and so on. This is for the Western Possessions, while the stamps for some of the Eastern Possessions are marked B O 1, B O 2, &c. Mauritius, for instance, being B 53. Some of the Colonies and Dependencies do not so distinguish their cancelling stamps. In fact, it is only when the colonial post-offices write home, requesting us to have the dies engraved in this country, that we are able to make that distinction. The colonial postal arrangements are under the control of the colonial governments, who can make any arrangement about

cancelling stamps or any thing else they please."

Hence it may be taken for granted that A will be found only on stamps from the West Indies and its vicinity, and B only on stamps from the East Indies. Hong Kong is a case in point, being always B 62.

A 0 1	belongs to.....	Jamaica.
A 0 2	"	Antigua.
A 0 3	(probably the coun- ty of Demerara)	} B. Guiana.
A 0 4	(probably the coun- ty of Berbice) ...	
A 0 5	belongs to.....	The Bahamas.
A 0 9	"	Nevis.
A 1 0	"	St. Vincent.
A 1 5	"	Grenada.
A 6 9	} are also found on	Jamaica
A 7 5		

St. Lucia (so named because discovered on St. Lucy's day,) is a British Colony in little more than in name, the language being French, and most of the settlers being of that nation; therefore is not likely to have adopted the home stamp. The cancelling mark, whatever it may be, is seldom clearly discernible.

Trinidad, which is divided into eight districts, and therefore, probably has as many obliterating marks, has its own designs. We have, however, only seen four different ones, each having a single figure in the centre.

Barbados, also, uses its own cancelling dies. Those on the first issue resembled that now generally used in England, except that instead of three lines top and bottom, there were three at the top and four at the bottom, or *vice versa*. The fact that the position of these lines vary, renders it impossible to discern, with certainty, a 6 from a 9, and also seems to indicate that the figures were moveable, or rather removeable.

Barbados is, or was then, divided into 12 districts, but we have only chanced to meet with consecutive numbers from 1 to 11—doubtless a twelfth existed. The present obliterating mark is, as every one knows, composed of 16 blotches of uniform size, looking like so

many bricks, and forming an oval with, generally, the figure 1 in the centre. Other numbers occur, but they seldom reach England.

This completes the list of all the West Indian dependencies which have adopted postage stamps, except Honduras and Bermuda.

A few West Indian stamps exist with the name of the post town and the date impressed upon them, as Demerara, Barbados, &c., but we believe that this has never been intended for the original cancelling mark, but that it occurs only when two or more stamps are affixed on one letter—and results, as in England, from the cancelling die and the dating die being placed side by side in the same frame, and being both impressed at once. It is very rare to get an English stamp with the town and date stamped on it, and can only occur, as just stated, when a second stamp is affixed to the left of the first stamp.

The words "postmarked" and "obliterated" have been used indiscriminately throughout this paper; but, strictly speaking, we believe that the "postmark" is the circle enclosing the name of the town whence posted, or where received, and that "obliteration" or cancelling stamp should be the term used to describe the mark impressed on the postage stamp itself.

The *Timbrophile*, some time since, in an interesting article on the Trinidad stamps, wonders how the word MALTA could have been found on a Trinidad stamp. It could only have happened when a letter had several stamps on it, and must have been addressed to some one at Malta. The stamp farthest from the corner might then have accidentally come in for the hand-stamp of town and date, which, of course, is always impressed on a letter before delivery.

QUEER ADDRESSES.—The *Lawrence American* say the post-office people are puzzled to understand what the senders of letters are trying to get through them when they write the address. "Mr Smith, No.—Eight Lantic," was translated, a day or two since, as No. —, Atlantic. "Mr Jones, Vallop a Razor," was little more difficult to cipher out, but it was finally forwarded to "Valparaiso."

PAPER COINS AND MEDALS.

FROM THE "BOY'S JOURNAL," BY
PERMISSION.

(Continued from page 37).

"CHARITY begins at home." The converse is the case in the present instance. It would be far more charitable or rather friendly, to take the word charitable in its legitimate sense, and not to touch upon home affairs here, except to remark that our paper medals will testify to the long reign of the same sovereign; and long, long may it be ere the cry is raised "the Queen is dead, long live the King!" We must perforce add, that they will prove the vagaries of postal officials; the discontinuance of a tenpenny stamp when that value is required for thousands of letters every month; the emission of ninepenny and threepenny ones, while there is little employment for the latter and none whatever for the former; and the existence of a variety of envelope impressions, the great rarity of which, post-marked, will certify their existence, as is really the case, to be scarcely, if at all, known to the community at large.

We need not travel far, nevertheless, for excellent examples of the truth of our proposition. A complete or even partial collection of French postage labels will afford a correct idea of the various governments of France for the past eighteen years.

The beautifully impressed head of the Goddess of Liberty will state the duration of the Republic; the portrait of Louis Napoleon during his presidency, accompanied with the same inscription, will not only chronicle the modification of that Republic, but show how astutely that consummate politician was preparing the public mind for his appearance in all imperial effulgence. These gradations are quite noticeable in the leaves devoted to the French stamps; and it will be remarked, moreover, that ten years elapsed after his Imperial Majesty's accession ere he assumed the laurel of the Cæsars!

The unusual number and varied appearance of the pages holding the representatives of the adjoining country will puzzle the antiquaries of future generations. Like some of the geological ones, the paper medals of Spain will need an explanatory glossary. Ocular inspection will pronounce *more* than one queen to have reigned from 1860 to 1867, whereas the page of history will vouch for the unity of Her Catholic Majesty. Taking it for granted that the numerous profiles of that august personage are all faithful, our more enlightened posterity will recognises the, to them perhaps, problematical existence of such youth-restoring and beauty-preserving artistes as Madame Rachel.

The almost annual issue of the Spanish stamps will tend besides to hint one or two peculiarities in the official arrangements of their country. If it be truly reported that the superseded individuals are not called in and exchanged for currency by the government as in other places, but are left valueless in the hands of their luckless possessors at the time of withdrawal, they will bear witness to the paltry shifts necessitated by the poverty of Spain's exchequer. Another reason assigned for ringing the changes so frequently is, the prevalence of forgeries among the modern representatives of Castilian honour!

The next kingdom in geographical affinity is Portugal. Among its stamps, which, by the way, we may remark fill one — or perhaps when the current emission is completed—two, or three of the more attractive pages of our albums, owing to their delicate cameo-like appearance and well-contrasted hues, stand a queen and two kings, exhibiting to remote ages the fact, did no other corroborative evidence exist, that the Portuguese, as well as the Spanish, were not hampered by the Salic law. Like his royal neighbour also, who seems so capricious in the arrangement of her hair, the trivial but possibly characteristic fact lies recorded

that Don Pedro V. sometimes did, at times did not, show a parting !

One of the most interesting and instructive pages in a stamp-collector's album is that, perhaps, devoted to the multifarious emissions of Schleswig-Holstein, both separately and conjointly. Cast your eyes over them, and remark the numerous and apparently unnecessary changes rung upon Schleswig and Holstein, and Schleswig-Holstein, and with a very superficial explanation you must own they form a valuable series of "paper medals." We have before us such a chronologically arranged page ; let us follow the due order.

On the top lie a pair representative of the abortive insurrection of 1850. They did duty only from the November of that year until February, 1852, and are now worth their weight in gold if genuine antiques. But the Wardour Streets of Hamburg or Switzerland are prepared with a *warranted* supply to any amount, so their places need not be unfilled. They bear the arms of the united duchies.

A dozen years rolled on, while this solitary couple remained "alone in their glory ;" sometimes allowed a page to themselves, but usually in albums, and ever in catalogues, unceremoniously lumped in with the Danish. Then appears the little cloud, smaller than a man's hand ; but of what a tempest has it not already been the forerunner ! And though that tempest seems now lulled for a time, who shall say how soon and how terribly it may burst forth again, and how many powers, potentates, and postage stamps it may consign to retirement ! The secession from the parent kingdom of Denmark took place, and the Holstein issue of 1864 appeared. A couple of types commemorate this phase in the duchies' history, slightly but decidedly differing from each other, yet closely resembling the earlier Danish emissions ; the post-horns, ornamentations, and central wreath being identical with those running from 1861 till 1863. Those like the first pair are unperforated, and were

soon superseded by one more varying from the Danish pattern, but still retaining the post-horns. This stamp was semi-perforated by the roulette. Contemporary with them started a pair from Schleswig, and those evinced decided Prussian rather than Danish proclivities, being modelled on the prevalent North German fashion set by the Prussians in 1861, impressed in relief on poor paper imperfectly dentelated, and adopting a value corresponding with the highest employed by its *quasi* protectors.

(To be concluded in our next.)

NOTICES OF PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS.

Le Timbre-Poste, Journal de Collectionneur, First Volume. Brussels : J. B. Moens.

Our readers may feel surprised at the notice of a well-known periodical that made its first appearance four years ago ; and their surprise will not be diminished on our declaration that, totally antagonistic to the facial date (1863), the work now under review has but lately left the press.

The anomaly is easily explained, by the fact that the *first* volume of the talented Belgian publisher came out in sheets much larger than the subsequent ones ; and the consequent want of uniformity had an unsightly effect in the philatelic portion, now not inconsiderable, of a library.

To remedy this defect, M. Moens has issued a reprint of the whole of the text, composing the introductory volume of what we trust and believe will prove a perennial work. His subscribers will no doubt avail themselves with alacrity of the boon, and not grudge the trifling additional expense incurred to prevent the absurd effect of a six-foot guardsman leading a company of five-foot nothingarians.

Routledge's Magazine for Boys. February, 1867. London : George Routledge and Sons.

This instructive and entertaining monthly magazine, now entering the

third year of its publication, claims notice at our hands in consequence of a new feature in its arrangements. Under the heading of *The Stamp Collector*, in the number before us, is the former part of a catalogue of all postage-stamp novelties that were chronicled during the past twelvemonths, succeeded by a notice of such as had appeared in the present year up to the time of the periodical's appearance. The emanations of Europe alone are noted, owing to want of space. Those from other portions of the earth will be in the March number, as well as any new issues or expectancies from all quarters since the February list came out.

The Stamp-Collector's Magazine, Fourth Volume. London: E. Marlborough and Co. Bath: Alfred Smith and Co.

An unwitting error in our notice of this elegant work last month reminds us of the writer who sent an elaborate critique to a newspaper of a performance which never took place, having been, without his knowledge, postponed. According to "information received," we stated the colour of the covers to be *mauve*. On asking for some at the London publishers, the other day, the party who served us "produced the beast, and, lo! 'twas"—*violet*—a rich, decided, unmistakable violet. We were told that numbers of individuals, who had come to purchase these covers, had objected to them, because the colour was changed, thus spoiling the uniformity of their volumes. We think this overfastidious. As in all probability the magazine will continue for many a long year, we should imagine the effect of three green, three violet, three (say) magenta, then three blue, and so on, in a library, would, so far from being objectionable, be quite the contrary, both from the contrast, and for convenience of reference to earlier or later volumes.

From pillar to post was an ancient say:
To pillar to post is the modern way.

WHAT species of poultry exists in stamps?
Ans.: The "Black Spanish" and the "Speckled Hamburg."

POSTAL SCRAPS.

WHAT resemblance is there between the I real (brown and yellow), 1862, of Spain, and the Ghost in Hamlet? Ans.: They are unreal (in real).

YANKEE WIT.—The undersigned offers for sale the following specimens of works of art, at a low price, terms cash:—1st, Specimens of the "certificates of stock" in the Grand Junction Ebenezer Wild-Cat Stamp Company, issued by Judkins, of Lowell, now defunct, with the motto in Spanish, "All is not gold that glitters." 2nd, Specimens of extended Sandwich Island Stamps, from the same manufactory, done in fancy colours, and of fancy patterns, devised and arranged by Judkins aforesaid. 3rd, Specimens of the *Timbres Poste* tickets issued by Bowles, Wight, Gould, and Co., entitling the holder to a share in the grand lottery swindle, which was to come off, but didn't, owing to circumstances unforeseen by the enterprising, youthful, would-be knaves who got up the scheme, and very near got down to the Tombs. All the above for sale cheap by W. J. Mahoney, dealer in waste paper, paper stock, rags, old iron, &c. &c., 23, Spring-lane, Boston.—*Stamp Collector's Record, Boston, U. S.*

CONSUMPTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—Enough postage stamps were used last year in the United States to roof a large township, with all its houses, churches, barns, gardens, forests and farms; or, if you choose to make a ribbon of them, enough to reach nearly from the equator to either pole. So that if everybody would be obliging enough to use the government stamp on the envelope itself, the mere omission of these little extra bits of paper would lighten the mail-bags by more than forty thousand pounds, save in paper fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. The Postmaster-General does not impart this information in so many words, but he assures us that nearly 350 millions of stamps have been sold in the year past, besides nearly forty millions of stamped envelopes; and a simple calculation reduces the story to the more tangible form we have given it.—*Scientific American.*

THE POST OFFICE AND ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—That the festival of St. Valentine was duly honoured on the 14th ult. the records of the General Post-office will abundantly testify, upwards of half a million of these harmless love missives having passed through the various metropolitan offices before noon, many of them of a costly character, and not a few of them being posted as "registered letters." By far the largest number, it appears, traversed the western parts of the metropolis, though the letter-carriers in the "East Central," or City district, had their full complement, especially of those from the provincial towns. In the year 1863 there passed through the post 494,700 valentines; in 1864, 538,000; in 1865, 542,000; last year, 560,000; and probably the number this year was not far short of 600,000. If this be so, and we take the postage of each of them at one penny only, the amount realised in one day by the Post-office in aid of the budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer from valentines alone will be no less a sum than £2,500 sterling, thus proving that though the custom itself may be senile, it is self-supporting and profitable, at the same time being a harmless source of mirth to thousands of young persons who will quite soon enough be called upon to

share in the toils and troubles of life, to which both rich and poor, whatever their station, cannot possibly either claim or expect exemption.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A BLACK SIXPENNY TASMANIAN STAMP.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

DEAR SIR,—I beg to call your attention to a sixpenny Tasmanian stamp. The letters, design, and watermark, correspond exactly with those of the lilac stamp of the same value; the colour, however, is *black*. It cannot be an essay, as it is postmarked.

Will you, or some of your readers, kindly enlighten me as to its date of issue, as I have never seen or heard of another before?

Yours truly,

Nottingham.

F. H. H.

* [Your stamp is most probably one of the normal issue, damaged by sea-water, or otherwise.—Ed.]

THE NEW THREEPENNY STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

SIR,—Allow me to call the attention of your readers to the existence of a watermark on the new 3d. stamps of Victoria, the existence of which I believe has been hitherto completely ignored. It consists of the usual figure of value, the lower half of which I can make out at the top of the stamp, but below that there is a large T, and to the right of that I think I can distinguish the first stroke of the letter H. I can only account for this by the fact that on every sheet of stamps printed, either *THREEPENNY*, the value of each stamp, or *THREE SHILLINGS*, the value of a sheet consisting of twelve stamps, was watermarked.

Yours truly,

London.

REPANDUNENSIS.

PRIVATE FIRM STAMPS.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

SIR,—I want to ascertain the opinions of your readers as to the desirability of collecting *private firm* stamps. I opine decidedly to the *negative*. Many of them were made expressly to sell to collectors. No one in his senses would collect these, for if they are bought, fresh supplies will be made. Such are the Hamburg. *Genuine* old U. S. locals are unattainable, and at least half the supposed number is fictitious. Then if all these are collected, it is difficult to draw the line. Railway parcel delivery companies', telegraph, bill, and receipt stamps will crowd upon the collector.*

I think that *postage* stamp collectors ought only to collect legitimate *postage* stamps, of which the following is a definition: "A stamp authorised by the government, issued by the post-office, and permitted to pass the post."

I feel sure collectors will have enough to do to obtain a complete collection of these, including varieties of tint, watermark, perforation (not the number of denticulations, but the method of the perforation), and quality of paper. Hoping col-

lectors will coincide with me on this subject, I have only to add that I am

A POSTAGE STAMP COLLECTOR.

Abingdon.

* [We think this much-mooted point may with propriety be left to individual taste. The line may be drawn at arbitration. Some amateurs are Stamp, some Postage-Stamp Collectors.—Ed.]

THE EDITOR'S LETTER-BOX.

E. HOBSON.—Vancouver's Island, meaning the island of Vancouver, is decidedly the more correct way of writing.

G. N., Hull, complains of having bought a quantity of stamps from a dealer in the North of England, which turn out to be all forged. He has written to complain, but, of course, without reply. Why did he not give the scamp's name for publication? It might have warned other Verdant Greens from purchasing except from parties who have a character to keep up. Perhaps, after all, he got his money's worth in fac-similes; stamps advertised at or under facial value cannot but be fictitious.

SUBSCRIBER.—The philatelic magazines published in Paris are Maury's and Mahe's.

X. Y. Z.—Notwithstanding the apparently genuine postmark, we think your Montevideo too clean to have been ever used.—The winged-head impression is cut from an envelope circulated many years back, as a sort of advertisement for agitating the Ocean Postage question.

E. H., Clevedon.—We should say your four stamps made part of some such packet as our Hull correspondent, above mentioned, received. We bought 'at Antwerp, last autumn, a large sheet of such for the value of an English penny.

MOORLANDS.—The so-called "Wenden" stamps are the earliest issue of Livonia: one was for letters, the other for packets. Philatelist may be rendered—postage-stamp amateur.—Lallier, giving space for 78 varieties of English envelopes, does not overshoot the mark. The double stamps are when fourpenny and penny impressions are set side by side to make a fivepenny envelope.

NUMISMATIST.—The literature of coin-collecting does not enter into our department.

P. J. A., Inverness.—This correspondent has a genuine, very slightly postmarked red oblong, British Guiana, of 1853, to be disposed of to the highest bidder.

C. W., Ventnor.—Your five International Revenue adhesives of the United States bear facial evidence of their real, and certainly anti-postal nature.

H. McN., Waterford.—If you are earnest in desiring specimens of perforatory varieties, you can procure them of dealers; the one to which you allude you may get from Moens', at Brussels.

H. D. B.—Your Argentine is an innocent sham, apparently cut from one of our publisher's price catalogues.

W. C. H.—This party purchased a quantity of "warranted" Ionians from the "Northern Counties Stamp (Scamp) Depot." They prove to be forgeries; and no answer has been returned to his repeated applications for redress. Caveat emptor. *Vide* reply to our Hull correspondent.

M. B., Belfast.—Your "Preface for a Stamp Album" declined with thanks.

PAPER COINS AND MEDALS.

FROM THE "BOY'S JOURNAL," BY
PERMISSION.

(Concluded from page 62).

ANOTHER twelvemonth would appear to have eradicated the slight remaining influence uniting the Holsteiners to the Danes; and a set of five stamps, purporting to represent the postal conjunction of both duchies, forms the fourth row in the albums of philatelists. These are still more Prussianized, if we may be allowed the term, taking care to inform us that the 1½ schilling is equivalent to the North German silbergroschen, and the 4 sch., to its 3 s. g.; colouring, moreover, the latter value in accordance with the ugly hue of its monetary prototype.

This unity of stamp-issue by the duchies did not prove permanent, a few months producing a separate and complete series for both Schleswig and Holstein. The two sets are identical in values, and nominally, but in no instance exactly so, in hue. The 4 sch. of Holstein continues to inform us specially that it equals 3 silbergroschen, while that of Schleswig as well as the 1½ sch. are evidently struck from the same dies as were employed in 1864, the latter being now mauve in lieu of green, and the rich rose of the former exchanged for what the French call *bistre*. The die of the lower value having been thus employed for both emissions, and probably more used than the 4 sch., might have become worn out, and required a renewal of the plate; but on the contrary it is the 1½ sch. of Holstein that has been subjected to change—for what reason, political or otherwise, we are not at present in a position to announce.

Leaving Europe for awhile, let us take an imaginary run, swifter even than allowed by the electric cable, and give a hasty glance at the impressions of the distant province of New Granada. Here again its shoals of "paper medals" evince the unsettled government of the distracted states of Spanish America. The first two series are inscribed as re-

presentative of the Granadine Confederation; the third declares it belongs to the United States of New Granada, while the succeeding and current issues



purport to emanate from the United States of Columbia, fully declaring the glorious uncertainty or the revolutionary caprice of the country with regard to its own rightful name.

Rapidly scampering over the vast regions separating the north-west from the south-east of South America we arrive at Monte Video, and find there the same confusion of nomenclature as in New Granada.

Besides the emissions previously noticed, we find a strange-looking type for the province of Corrientes; and yet all the places do or did nominally appertain to the same government. Geography and history are here quite at fault to elucidate the obscurity; but when a lucid account of the revolutionary disturbances of those remote provinces shall appear, our "paper medals" will serve as admirable illustrations.

Strongly contrasted with their erratic kindred will be found the Spanish colonists of the western coasts, the Peruvians and the Chilians. The totally unchanged impressions of the latter sufficiently prove the steady character of their government, when compared with that of other South American states originating from Spain. There has been, indeed, no alteration in the die employed during the some half-dozen years since the first emission of these stamps. The addition of the yellow 1 centavo to the current series, the blue paper series of the 5c. and 10c., and a black essay, constitute their sum total. The Peruvians have undergone more



change; but the device remains to all intents and purposes the same, varying only in immaterial *minutia*, totally irrespective of political influences. We may

remark here that the head on the Chilians, so long concluded to be that of Columbus, turns out to represent Don Ramon Freyre, a celebrated democratic leader, director of the republic in 1823. The word COLON over the portrait gave rise to the absurd idea of its depicting the great Genoese navigator; but we have every reason to believe that it simply implies that letters from Chili are sent across the isthmus of Panama to the port of Colon, generally called Aspinwall, in due course of transit to the eastern world. The sole tenable objection to this is the fact that the low value of 1 centavo, though bearing the name of the same port, could scarcely serve for foreign postage; but this we opine may be answered by the supposition that to avoid expense the same original die was employed for the whole four, the value alone being altered.

The memory of such minor facts as that of a change in the currency will be perpetuated by "paper medals." Looking over the pages of stamp albums devoted to our North American colonies, it will be remarked that the earlier issues all used the *penny* of their mother country, while the majority of the later ones, the decimal system having been adopted by the several governments, bear their monetary denomination in *cents*. To this change we are indebted for the elegantly varied current set of Newfoundlands. Prince Edward Island is at present the sole exponent of the original way of reckoning; but rumours have been for some time existent of the approaching appearance of a series for that colony, similarly priced with those of its fellow dependencies. Should the anticipated union of the whole of the colonies in question under one government take place, there will of course be printed a proper quantum of stamps doing duty for each and for all; the peculiarly varied individuals of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, with the current emanations of Prince Edward Island, will then pass

into dignified retirement; but long remain preserved by philatelists, and form the most beautiful and not the least interesting of our "paper medals."

It was the opinion of an eminent author that were every copy of the Bible destroyed, there existed sufficient matter in the shape of quotations in various other works to supply the loss. With a moderate stretch of the simile it may be affirmed that should history be silent or all records lost respecting last year's German war and its concomitant events, the paper medals in philatelic albums would prove quite as faithful as most historical chronicles.

Looking forward to the days of Macaulay's hackneyed but useful *New Zealand*, fancy him admiring the various emissions of Hanoverian labels and handsome envelopes in a good postage-stamp album. Should the descendant of the now illiterate savage prove as intellectually minded as our great historian seems to imagine, he will study them as reliable records, and seeing not one of the collection postmarked later than 1866, will recognise the truth of perhaps a mere traditionary remembrance of the political annihilation of Hanover by the Prussian victories. He will see evidence of the existence of the once rich and prosperous free city of Frankfort, and philatelic publications will tell him of the princes of Thurn and Taxis, and their wide-spread post-offices. The story of the wrongs of Frankfort and the spite of Bismarck will receive confirmation; and the era of the Prussian war be pointed out by the time of the inauguration of Prussia's postage stamps.

He will see, moreover, the several envelopes employed during the course of the same eventful war, both by the military writing from camp, and by civilians communicating with the army. The very names and number of the squadrons and battalions will stand to all time perpetuated in the albums now scoffed at by some of the wisacres of the present day.

Not only will the consequences of

what may well be termed "the year of tribulation" now undeniably patent be portrayed by our delicate medals, but those which the astute see looming in the distance. The horses of the Brunswick labels and envelopes, at all events, will not long survive the reigning duke; and we doubt the permanent continuance of the Saxon stamps. But *if*, and we think we may venture in lieu of that unsatisfactory little word to substitute *when*, the Prussian Kingdom is absorbed in the German Empire, it may be anticipated that the pretty diversified keys of Bremen, the double eagles of Lubeck, the castles of Hamburg, the ingenious combinations of mysterious Bergedorf, and the shoals of white and coloured paper numerals of Thurn and Taxis, north and south, will all be unceremoniously kicked out, and replaced by one uniform series for Northern Germany.*

How beautifully will the preservation of postmarked sets of the several states now amalgamated in the Italian kingdom illustrate the rise and progress of their revolutionary movements. The provisional issues for Parma, Modena, and Romagna, doing duty from June, 1859, until the March of the year following; those of Tuscany, lasting a twelvemonth longer; the frightfully rare blue half-torinese impressions of Naples, and the Neapolitan series bearing Victor Emmanuel's head, show what may be denominated the transition period between political convulsions and comparative tranquillity. On the other hand, the primary issues of the above-mentioned duchies, and those of the Two Sicilies, remain to testify to the numbers of powers once domineering in what we trust will be soon United Italy.

The Lombardo-Venetians superseded in Lombardy so many years before those substituted for Venetia alone, will point out how long a struggle protracted the conjunction of the queen-city of the sea with its loved mother-land;

* This semi-prophetic supposition is well borne out by an announcement in our present number.—ED.

and the disappearance of the stamps of Venice postmarked after 1866 will demonstrate the connection of its transfer with the great German war. How much longer the keys and tiara of Rome will linger can be only guessed at now, but the albums of philatelists will correctly give the date.

Neither time nor space permit us to do more than glance at the momentous transactions whose annals will be corroborated by our "paper medals." The secession of the Confederate States of North America, almost every one of which possessed a postal representative; the revolutions in the Danubian Provinces, borne witness to by the Moldavian, Moldo-Wallachian, and Roumanian stamps (the latter already exhibiting the portraits of two Hospodars); the merging of the Ionian Islands in the kingdom of Greece; the existence of the negro republics of Liberia and St. Domingo; the aspirations of Servia for independence; all these facts will be supported by the documentary evidence so conspicuous in a stamp collector's well-stocked album.

Even essays, those *bêtes noires* of the exclusively postal philatelist, will not be without their use as suggestive of some circumstances, and corollary to others. The Connell portrait will long perpetuate the New Brunswick postmaster's innocent but costly vanity. The Fenian essay exists as an everlasting memento of the mad episode of Irish folly, which we trust is now on its last legs. The curious Paraguay lions testify the abortive attempt to create that state a kingdom. Our own three-halfpenny label and envelope record the spiteful attempt of the Tory Government to annoy the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper, by the imposition of an extra halfpenny. The Mexican essays, with the imperial effigy,





give a much better idea of Maximilian's appearance than the current stamps; and those of Greece with King George's bust, backed by the Parthenon, will prove that his lively subjects preferred the face of their ancient Mercurial deity to that of their sovereign.

Again, in the Utopian days of our posterity—when it is to be hoped that merit alone will be sufficient for advancement and success—carefully preserved rejected essays will stamp the significance of the old saw, and that “kissing went by favour” in the nineteenth century.

An assortment of the exquisitely designed and carefully engraved essays by Pellas of Genoa, for the kingdom of Italy, may well cause beholders to wonder why the less effective, if more elaborate, productions of our English artist were preferred by the authorities.



The Austrian envelope essays, and those for Wurtemberg, transcend incomparably the existent issues; in all probability, the pattern eventually chosen by the French government will not equal the present exposed designs; certainly, some of the Belgian essays were far ahead of the accepted types; and, to come nearer home, the rejected, and had it not been for the *furor* of philately, the long since forgotten emanations from Beaufort House are models of ingenuity and perfection.

It must be owned, nevertheless, that with these manifold advantages, everything connected with postage stamps will not be so plainly perceptible to the antiquaries of a couple of hundred years hence as could be desired. The *DAMUS PATIMUS QUE VICISSIM* on some of the Guiana impressions will raise a doubt upon their genuine character, as

as it will scarcely be supposed so glaring an error could have been suffered to brave public ridicule. If the values of the unmarked individuals of the Mauritius are, even in the short space of time that has already elapsed since their currency, a subject for much discussion, how are the monetary denominations of some of the Trinidad and Barbadian labels, all the emissions of St. Lucia, and the Ionian Islands trio, to be ascertained? the latter being especially complicated owing to the 4 oboli being water-marked with the figure 1. Finally, what a puzzle will be the stamp known as the Van Diemen's Land tenpenny; and, above all, the inscrutable old Dutch colonials.



The conservation of fictitious stamps, such as the Garibaldi, to distant eras, will attest the popularity of the patriot-general; the Shakespeare memorial portraits, finely engraved and even perforated after the orthodox manner, will not be meaningless; the Jerusalem, Mek-ka, and Pe-king impostors will evidence the gullibility of this enlightened period; and the whole host of forgeries and fac-similes will rescue from oblivion the unenviable notoriety and mischievous ingenuity of Hamburg and Switzerland.

Our multifarious railway adhesives, fertile in devices and printed in many sizes and colours, will not be devoid of significance; the telegraphic stamps, so closely allied to regular postals, and, if report errs not, destined, ultimately, to be blended with them, will help to blazon the enterprising spirit of the times to remote posterity; the handsome stamp of the defunct Express Company, and the pair professing to emanate from a London circular-delivering firm, as well as those of the modern Athens, will play a minor, but important part, and claim admission among our “paper medals.” Nor should we omit mention of the sundry designs

issued in furtherance of the hitherto abortive scheme of Ocean Postage, particularly the once much *recherche* wing-headed portrait so long believed, especially by the Continentals, to have seen active service; and, "last, not least," must not be passed over the endless varieties of United States' locals, so eagerly collected during the earlier days of philately, and which now diversify our albums with an inexhaustible amount of designs, enumerated not by dozens or scores, but by hundreds.

In conclusion, we would submit that we have completely established the claim of somewhere about seven thousand perishable individuals, which the science of philately alone could have saved from oblivion, to enjoy the style and title of "PAPER COINS AND MEDALS."

THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

BANK-NOTE engraving in America was but little known until 1814, and even at that period it was carried on only to a limited extent, as there were but five banks in existence, and the whole engraving on a bank-plate was done by a single individual, who in many instances also printed the plate. The increased demand for bank plates which subsequently followed, rendered it necessary to form a combination of individuals, each of whom should do that part of the engraving to which his capacity was best adapted, and thereby throw greater impediments in the way of counterfeiters than had previously existed. To further this end, Mr. Abel Brewster patented what were known as punched dies, and a partnership was formed in Philadelphia, under the firm of Murray, Draper, Fairman, and Co. In 1816, Mr. Asa Spencer invented a lathe producing geometrical concentric lines, and at the same time a method was introduced of transferring engravings of all kinds to steel rollers.

The engraving of a bank note is divided between vignettes, heads, counters, lathe work, square letters, and

writing, each of these being separate departments, executed by different individuals, who devote their attention exclusively to a particular branch. In addition to the engraving, each vignette is separately designed by a draughtsman. The limited space of this article precludes the possibility of entering more fully into details respecting the efforts of the various prominent artists who have laboured so assiduously to bring bank-note engraving to its present high state of perfection. Our present object is to direct the attention of the reader to the operations of one of the most important and beneficial institutions of the day — THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY. This company was organized for the purpose of placing the bank-note currency of the country upon a basis of greater security, with the same features of stability and perpetuity that appertain to bank institutions. The American Bank-Note Company, which has been duly incorporated by law, comprises all the firms now engaged in the business of bank-note engraving and printing in the United States, as follows :

Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson,
 Toppan, Carpenter & Co.,
 Danforth, Perkins & Co.,
 Bald, Cousland & Co.,
 Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh & Co.,
 Wellstood, Hay & Whiting,
 John E. Gavitt,
 New-England Bank-Note Co.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.

MOSELEY J. DANFORTH, Vice-President.

NEZIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer.

WILLIAM H. WHITING, Secretary.

The objects of the company, and the many important advantages which it offers to the public are thus briefly set forth :

It combines the united skill and experience of all the former engraving firms, with the most perfect division of labour. It brings to bear all improvements in machinery. It offers the opportunity of selection from the whole material formerly in use, as well as the

additions thereto, which are constantly being made. It gives the greatest possible security by superior perfection of work, and protection of plates and impressions against fire. It places the business on a permanent footing, protecting the community against contingences that might arise from the dissolution or derangement of any particular firm. These results have been effected at an enormous outlay of capital, and it is fair to presume that it is unequalled by any similar establishment in the world, either in extent or in the concentration of artistic and mechanical talents of the highest order.

The location selected comprises a large portion of the Merchants' Exchange, which splendid edifice has lately undergone extensive improvements and repairs, especially adapted to the necessities of the company. The space occupied, consisting of four entire floors, covers an area of 30,000 square feet. These floors are subdivided into various departments, each of which is under the personal superintendence of an experienced and competent person. On the first floor is the business department and directors' rooms. On the second are the departments of art and design: on the third floor are the rooms for the deposit of plates and paper, and for drying, pressing, counting, and packing; and on the fourth floor are the spacious rooms appropriated to the engraving and printing departments. To speak of these several departments in detail, would require more space than we can here devote, but some idea of the extent of the business may be inferred from the fact that the entire force of the establishment reaches upwards of two hundred persons. In the printing department there are eighty copper-plate presses, fifteen typographical presses, and also four hydraulic presses. Steam power is used upon the premises, and is successfully applied to the hydraulic presses, grinding ink, &c. The vaults for the deposit of plates, &c, are con-

structed with a view both to security and to guarding against danger from fire. The entire premises are perfectly fire-proof and are warmed by steam. All the details of the business, such as designing, engraving, die-sinking, &c., are performed upon the premises, and the admirable method of systematizing each peculiar feature, united with their incomparable resources, enables the company to produce, in extensive variety, all the different kinds of work composing a bank note, in a style of excellence that will afford every known security against counterfeiting and alterations.

The American Bank Note Co. have engraved the present issues of postage stamps for the following countries:—Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Brazil, and Peru. Also, the revenue stamps of Canada and Peru, and the Italian fractional currency. Also, stamps for the Liberal or Juarez Government of Mexico: but which have not as yet been in regular use. Although the business of the company is principally transacted in New York, branches are kept in operation at Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal, Cincinnati, Chicago, and New Orleans.

In conclusion, we have but to remark that the projectors may justly feel proud of having successfully organized an institution which not only reflects the highest credit upon themselves, but one that is an honour and ornament to the country. It is truly a triumph of American genius, art, and enterprise. — *Stamp Collector's Record, Boston, U.S.*

THE STAMPS OF GREECE.

THESE stamps are not paid sufficient attention to by most collectors, some of whom are careless enough not to take into consideration those printed in Paris, and those in Athens. Besides this, there are varieties of colour, paper, figures at back, etc., which are quite ignored by many cataloguers.

This circumstance shows that a complete list of them would be of use to collectors, which, it is hoped, this one will be.

The design of all is the same, viz.:

Head of Mercury, with wings, side face, in round pearl border, with plain ground. ΕΑΛ.ΓΡΑΜ at top, value at bottom.

FIRST SERIES.

On wove paper.

Printed in Paris :

- 1 lepton, dark-brown ; 2 lepta, yellow-bistre ; 5 l., bright-green ; 20 l., cobalt-blue ; 40 l., violet (delicate shade) on blue-tinted paper ; 80 l., carmine.

These have no numerals on the back.

Belonging to the same series :

- 10 l., golden-ochre, with large numeral in the same colour, indicating value, at the back, on slightly bluish paper.

SECOND SERIES.

On wove paper.

Printed in Athens :

- 1 l., dark-brown } without numeral at
- 2 l., bistre, } back.
- 5 l., emerald-green, } with small nu-
- 10 l., yellow-ochre, on } meral, indica-
- faint bluish paper, } ting value, at
- 20 l., ultramarine, } the back, of the
- 40 l., light-violet, on } same colour as
- blue-tinted paper, } the stamp itself.
- 80 l., crimson-lake, with *scarlet* figures, indicating value, at back.
- 80 l., crimson-lake, with numeral at back, of same colour.

THIRD SERIES.

Struck from the plates, much deteriorated, on coarser paper, and less delicate in shade.

- 1 lepton, light-brown, }
- 1 l., reddish-brown, }
- 2 l., yellow-bistre, } without figures
- with pink tinge, } at the back.
- 2 l., cinnamon }

- 5 l., green, with more yellow in it than 2nd issue, }
 - 10 l., yellow-ochre, on slightly bluish paper, }
 - 20 l., ultramarine, }
 - 40 l., reddish-pink, on blue paper, }
 - 80 l., light-pink. }
- with figures indicative of value, of the same tint as the stamps themselves, on the back. (Small numerals.)

The above is a complete list of Grecian postage stamps up to the present time.

The 1st issue is the most difficult to obtain, though the stamps are by no means scarce, but because purchasers of them have so seldom an opportunity of examining their backs before they buy them.

The 80 l., *scarlet* numeral, is very scarce, but known to be a genuine stamp. The writer has had one in his possession for more than four years, which, as at that time the *backs* of stamps were little looked to, and as the writer did not discover it till it had for some time been in his album, proves its authenticity.

The 2nd series is not rare, though they are seldom seen for sale now, as the later ones are so much commoner.

The 3rd series must be known to all collectors, and therefore further comment on it is useless.

Perhaps it would be useful to collectors to have some method of telling Paris from Athens printed stamps, by their *fronts*.

The following is about the best :—

If the stamp is very well printed and the colour of it good, and the shading on Mercury's neck is *very finely* done, it belongs to the 1st issue.

If the stamp is not *quite* so well executed, but the shading on neck is still not thick, it belongs to the 2nd issue.

The 3rd issue is characterized by the following :—

Washy colour, very badly executed, very thick shading on neck. But collectors ought not to trust to finding them out by their faces, which it is very difficult to do without actual comparison.

It is useless to caution collectors

against mistaking any of the badly executed forgeries for the Paris printed, because almost the only resemblance between them is the absence of numerals at back!

We close with our favourite sentiment, *Floréal timbrophilia*.

RECENT AND UNDESCRIBED EMISSIONS.

THE first three months of the present year having proved tolerably fertile, not only in affording us single individuals for enrolment into the philatelic ranks, but moreover whole families as the Spanish, Bavarians, &c., a partial lull must naturally be expected. We may, nevertheless, manage to fill up our usual amount of allotment for ventilating the subject of our title, by remarks on emissions already partially but scarcely sufficiently chronicled, as, for example, the series last named, with which we commence our observations.

BAVARIA.

Somewhere about a twelvemonth has elapsed since we first had a glimpse of the proofs prepared before the issue of the series for the above country, an engraving of the 3 krenzer of which was presented our readers last month. They were in the magnificent Volpi collection, and struck us at the time as perfect models of design and execution. On now viewing the published acting set lying before us, we are bound to confess that collectors who have never seen proofs of the same have full right to accuse us of rodomontade in our early description. Against the design nothing can be said, but the execution falls far short of what might, and ought to have been effected. Except on good paper, such as employed for most envelopes, or when the design is bold, as in the case of the Portuguese, it seems a mistake to attempt embossing stamp devices. The minutiae of the arms in relief on the labels under notice are so indistinct as to be virtually unrecog-

nisable. The same defect is noticeable in the Oldenburg and Prussian stamps. The colours, moreover, are pale and unsatisfactory. That of the 9 krenzer is a poorer bistre than usual, even in that execrable choice of hue first adopted by the Prussians. In that respect the superseded sets decidedly bear the palm. In both of them the reds, yellows, blues, greens, and pinks, were full and rich, and the browns were good substantial browns. We may conclude with marvelling that the perforatory improvement has not yet been adopted by the Bavarian postal authorities.

FINLAND.

The current 5 kopec envelope is now adorned with serrated undulations in lilac-blue. By some error, the lately emitted green label was represented in our last month to be 10 pen. instead of 8 pen. in value.

NEW GRANADA.

We retain the above heading as much better known than the (now) more correct designation of United States of Columbia. In imitation of its original parent, this colonial republic seems inclined to favour us with an annual emission, and this time increases



its already numerous varieties by a totally different type for each of the five values. They are all lithographs, printed in colour on plain white, unwatermarked paper, and not



perforated. Not only the types, but the inscriptions, as will be plainly observed from a comparison of the appended engravings, are different. The motto, LIBERTAD Y ORDEN—Liberty and



Order—appears on the 20 centavos and 1 peso only. The colours are, 5 centavos, yellow and orange; 10 centavos, lilac; 20 centavos,



blue; 50 centavos, green; and 1 peso, bright-vermilion. We suppose that the 1 centavo issued last year may be considered as belonging to this set.



REPUBLIC OF ST. DOMINGO.

We are informed that a $\frac{1}{2}$ real, pink, early issue of this island, has turned up, value in italics. There seems some doubt respecting the authenticity of the dos reales, which was described and represented in our last month's number.

BRESLAU.

This cut is a fac-simile of some impressions which are proposed to be issued by a company at Breslau; similar, in purpose, we imagine, to those emanating from Elb in Dresden. The values but not the colours are decided upon. Those issued on approval are as follows:



$\frac{1}{2}$ silbergroschen, in lilac and green; 1 s. g., in black and red; $1\frac{1}{2}$ s. g., in green and bronze; 2 s. g., in blue and gold; $2\frac{1}{2}$ s. g., in pink and black; and 5 s. g., in blue and red. They are lithographed on plain white perforated paper.

SERVIA.

The 20 para, pink, of this principality is now out, completing the series, on the very thin paper.

PORTUGAL.

The 50 reis and 100 reis of this kingdom have been in circulation since the 20th ultimo, type of the current series, colours as before. The expected 240 reis will complete the issue.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Either a powerful magnifier or what Dickens's marchioness calls "make believe very much," will disclose on the necks of the portraits in the earliest penny and fourpenny labels of Van Diemen's Land, the letters c. w. c., stated to be the initials of C. W. Coard, the designer of those very quaint presentiments of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

AUSTRIA.

This engraving represents one of a set of labels which the Charles Louis railway of Galicia employ officially in the same manner as are used the 10 silbergroschen and 30 s. g. Prussian stamps. There are four values, 3 kreuzer, brownish



yellow; 5 kreuzer, lilac; 10 kreuzer, water-green; and 20 kreuzer, pink. They are lithographed, and printed in black on coloured paper. The figures and letters are red on the stamps, which are perforated. The letters at the angles are for Charles Louis, Galicia, and Eisenbahn (railway) respectively. These labels are evidently copied from the Austrian bill stamps.

CEYLON.

This, so totally dissimilar to the other labels of Ceylon, was described in our February number, but by some mischance the cut was not forthcoming. It is, perhaps, the precursor of a series congeneric with itself. It bears facial evidence of De La Rue.



ST. THOMAS.

The current issue of this island is now partially changed, the type, however, remaining as before. The varia-

tion consists merely in colour, paper, and adhesive matter. The hue is now rose; and the paper much finer and whiter than that usually employed for the St. Thomas labels. But a still more remarkable difference is the fact that the back is gummed in the same way as most postage stamps, instead of being so peculiarly thickened with the coarse dark-brown, or sometimes light-brown, substance without which we have never before seen any St. Thomas stamps.

NEVIS.

The beautiful stamps of this island, hitherto strictly confined to the four stamps originally issued, besides a slightly varying variety of the lowest value, have just undergone a change of colour. The shilling stamp is now a darker green than before: we are not aware whether the sixpenny remains undisturbed, but the fourpenny (mention of which was made previously) is now a bright orange-vermilion; and the penny a very brilliant red.

SWITZERLAND.

The 50 centimes of this republic, now in full vigour, introduced in accordance with the reduction of postage to England, is of a beautiful rich mauve colour, and contrasts well in juxtaposition with the well-selected colours used for its nine companions of similar type; the 5c. is now pale-bistre.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The South Australian mail has just brought us from Adelaide some specimens of a recent issue of this colony, introducing two monetary denominations not heretofore used there. The type is identical (value, of course, excepted) for the pair. It is totally dissimilar from the previous pattern, being a very close and tolerably successful imitation of the three lower existing values of Nova Scotia. Except the background, which is not composed of horizontal lines, the stamps may be considered fac-similes of the imitated ones; SOUTH AUSTRALIA and value in British currency being substituted for

NOVA SCOTIA and American cents. The paper is thin, and bears the star watermark; the stamps being subjected to the very unsatisfactory roulette way of perforation. The colours and values are, two shillings, carmine; and fourpence, dull-violet.

THURN AND TAXIS.

It is confidently reported that a bonfire of all the stamps of this office, North and South, will be made at the post-office of Frankfort on the 1st of June; and the same date will witness the final official extinction of all the current postage labels and envelopes of Lubeck, Hamburg, Bergedorf, Bremen, Schleswig, and Holstein. R. I. P.

HAMBURG.

In face of the threat just chronicled, the post-office of this still free city has just issued the $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling and the 4 sch. envelopes, watermarked with its armorial bearings. The remaining values will yet have time to undergo the same change, and collectors of varieties will doubtless hasten to obtain them.

THE BRAZILIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

TRANSLATED, BY PERMISSION, FROM AN ORIGINAL LETTER IN M. MOENS' MAGAZINE.

THE precise date of the introduction of post-offices into the Brazilian empire, independent of Portugal, its mother-country, ever since 1823, would be very difficult to ascertain. It is not till 1799 that we find in a decree of Donna Maria I., during the governorship of the Count de Résonde, viceroy of Brazil, some regulations "for the better administration and maintenance of the colonial post." By this decree, letter-postage was fixed according to distance; and a regular service established of two packet boats from Lisbon to the colony of Brazil, &c., starting every two months.

At the present day even, it takes three or four months to get from Rio to Matto Grosso and Goyaz, provinces situate in the remotest parts of the em-

pire. What then must have been the condition of the post at that time, in a newly-settled country, of immense territory, where the roads were scarcely accessible, and the population thinly scattered in far-away regions! We can fortunately bear evidence to the great ameliorations since introduced: steamers perform postal duty twice a month in the empire, coasting 1200 leagues from north to south and *vice versa*: railway trains already whiz in four provinces: while telegraphic wires also transmit despatches over many a league. All this evidences our advancement in material improvements, progress, and consequent civilization and moralization.

As lately as 1861, the management of all postage service fell under the general administration of the empire: since then has been created a minister of "agriculture, commerce, and public works," who superintends river navigation, packet boats, &c.; and the post-office.

It would overshoot our philatelic mark to indicate all the regulations and decrees published by the government since 1829 for the amelioration of the Brazilian posts; we would merely remark that this country, far distant from Europe as it is, was the first to follow the example of England, by adopting the brilliant ideas of Sir Rowland Hill!

M. J. D. Sturz, Brazilian consul in a European city, was one of the earliest in comprehending all the advantages resulting from that novel system. To this end, he employed all his influence, from 1842, to induce the country which he so worthily represented to adopt that innovation whose incontestible utility is daily recognised. We could not but seize this opportunity of naming such an enlightened functionary as promoter of the adoption of postage stamps in Brazil.

A decree of November 29, 1842, signed by the minister C. J. d'Aranjo Viana, (now Viscount de Sapucahy), orders the creation of postage stamps.

Article 5 runs thus: "Letter postage shall be prepaid in the imperial post-offices by means of stamped paper or stamps, 30, 60, and 90 reis in value." The requisitions of this law could not be immediately put in execution, since it was first necessary to adopt, engrave, and print off a type. The first idea was to reproduce, as in England, the Sovereign's features; but a respected and zealous director of the Rio Janeiro mint, fearing the respect due to his Emperor would be wounded were the postage stamps bearing the sacred effigy obliterated, made representations to that effect in a letter dated February 13, 1843. The minister yielded to his reasoning, and had the following stamps introduced.

July 1, 1843,—1st series,—1 type.

(An engraving for each value.)

Large figures in a broad oval on an engine-turned background surrounded by a simple line (forming an oblong); printed from copper-plate, on unwatermarked paper, and not perforated.



perforated.

30, 60, 90, reis, black impression.

These stamps, of which each sheet contained 60, were printed at first on paper never quite white, and tinted by age; afterwards on a thinner, slightly bluish, and more vegetable material. Their shade varies from grey to intense black. They were engraved by MM. Carlos Custodia de Azevedo and Guintino José de Faria, the mint engravers; and printed at the mechanic press under the direction of MM. Clemintino Geraldo de Gonves and Florentino in the workrooms of the National Treasury.

We must own that these stamps were not handsome, but if wanting beauty, they were on the other hand difficult of imitation, which is something in their favour. People called them,

reasonably enough, "Bulls' eyes." They ceased circulation June 30, 1844; the result of a notice on February 13, of that year. We guarantee these as well as the succeeding dates, which were all furnished us by the obliging clerks of the Treasury and Mint of Rio Janeiro.

July 1, 1844.—2nd series.—1 type.

(An engraving for each value.)

Sloping or italic figures, engine-turned back-ground, in an oblong rectangle, corners semi-circularly cut; engraved, printed on plain paper, and imperforate.



September 26, 1846—10 reis.

July 1, 1844—30, 60, 90 reis.

May 23, 1845—180, 300, 600 reis.

Like the first emission, all black.

It was in 1844 that the minister, J. C. P. d' Almeida Torres (afterwards Viscount de Macahé) signed the decree of December 21, substituting these stamps for those of the preceding emission; from it we make some extracts.

"Article 190. Letter postage shall be prepaid by adhesive stamps, 30, 60, and 90 reis in value; other values may also be issued."

"Article 192. The stamps shall be printed on very thin paper and attached to the letters by means of some glutinous substance, for rendering it impossible to detach them without injury."

"Article 195. The stamps shall be printed by order of the government, according to what model shall be found suitable."

As in the preceding emission, the same varieties of shade are found, and two very distinct sorts of paper, white and bluish. The sheets contained two hundred stamps, printed and engraved like their predecessors; their use ceased on the 31st of December, 1849.

January 1, 1850.—3rd series.—1 type.

(An engraving for each value.)

Upright figures, in an oblong rectan-



gle, smaller than the preceding, with engine-turned background; engraved, printed on plain white paper, and not perforated.

January 1, 1850.—10, 30, 60, 90, 180, 300, 600 reis.

August 23rd, 1850.—20 reis, all black.

The latter were emitted for a surcharge imposed on foreign letters when delivered at home (by Art. 99 of the Sept. 29, 1849, regulation); they were afterwards provisionally employed to make up the postage on letters after the postal convention with France.

Still the same varieties of shades on white paper of a commoner description than that of the previous emissions. The engravers and printers are the same as before employed.

Stamps 3 reis and 4½ reis in value have been talked about, but they never existed.

A notice of February 27, 1854, orders the impression of two more stamps. 10 reis and 30 reis, various shades of blue or green.

The latter colour, however, was not adopted. The destination of this pair of stamps was reserved for franking newspapers, which circulated *free of postage* for a year. The type is the same as for the black ones. It is engraved on steel by M. Fidclis Ferreira Paradellas, engraver for the mint since 1851. On account of this emission, the 10 reis, black, becoming useless, was suppressed.

By a notice of June 2, 1861, was established a new series of two stamps, after the fac-simile here represented, for the correspondence sent by intermediation of the French ports, according to a postal convention of July 7, 1860, promulgated by a decree of September 24 in the same year.



280 reis, vermilion-red; 430 reis, yellow or orange.

The use of these stamps, printed on white paper, and engraved by M. Paradellas, has not yet ceased, notwithstanding the following emission, of which we have next to treat.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE STAMPS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

BY REPANDUNENSIS.

RIVALLING the stamps of Ceylon in the delicacy and beauty of their tints, the stamps of Western Australia may well lay claim to a marked superiority over those of the former country as regards originality of design, which in the stamps that form the subject of this paper, is of a character so uncommon as to render applicable to it the well-known verse of the Roman poet:

"Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno;" and the adoption of which design, we believe, is to be accounted for by the fact that swans are so numerous in the colony, as to have given the name of "Swan River" to its principal stream.

As regards watermarks, Western Australia can boast of two, a swan and CC over crown; and its stamps are also printed on two sorts of paper, one being the thin pelure paper, the other, paper of the ordinary thickness. Besides the above, there are stamps on unwatermarked paper, but a complete set of these, we believe, was never issued.

With these few preparatory remarks we will proceed to give what we hope may prove to be a complete list of these stamps, first of all stating that they all have as design, a swan, swimming to the left, but in different shaped frames.

FIRST SERIES. 1858.

(1) On ground of an irregular diamond pattern; swan watermarked paper, not perforated.

1p., black; 4p., blue, dark-blue, slate; 1sh., yellow-brown, pale-brown, oval.

(2) On coloured ground.

2p., chocolate; 6p., bronze, oct.

(3) Perforated by roulette,

1p., black; 4p., blue; 6p., bronze; 1sh., bistre.

To those who continue to collect proofs, it may be interesting to know that there are specimens of the 4p. and 1sh. in black; but whether they are genuine or not, we are unable to say.

SECOND SERIES. 1861.

Swan, on white unwatermarked paper, not perforated.

2p., orange, pale-orange; 4p., dark-blue; 4p., carmine; 6p., yellowish-green, green.

As we have several remarks to make upon these stamps, we will take them in the order given above. The 2p., orange, needs no comment; with regard to the 4p. blue, though never fully in use, yet it was so, long enough to allow post-marked specimens of it to reach England; it is, however, we believe, always un gummed. The 4p., carmine, we believe, to be the rarest of the "swans," and great care must be taken not to confound this stamp with the 4p. rose, mentioned below. Of course, if the specimen in question is perforated, that settles the matter; as also the presence of the CC watermark, the old and rare fourpenny being on paper without watermark and unperforated.

THIRD SERIES.

On thin pelure paper; swan watermarked, not perforated.

2p., orange.

FOURTH SERIES. 1862.

On paper of ordinary thickness, swan watermark, machine perforated, 15½ dents.

1p., carmine, pale red-brown; 2p., blue; 4p., vermilion; 6p., violet-brown; 1sh., green.

FIFTH SERIES. 1863 (?)

On unwatermarked paper, machine perforated, 14½ dents.

1p. brick-red; 2p. dark-blue; 6p. bluish-lilac, bright-violet, pale-lilac.

The two last named series of these stamps furnish us with what we regard as a very good proof of the utility of counting the number of holes in the perforation, to wit, that *immediately* on the occasion of the stamps on unwatermarked paper being issued, *new* shades of colour were chosen for each value, and a *new* machine for perforation was made use of, making $14\frac{1}{2}$ holes.

SIXTH SERIES. 1865.

On paper watermarked with c. c. and crown, machine perforated, $12\frac{1}{2}$ dents. 1p., pale-bistre ; 2p., gold-yellow ; 4p., rose ; 6p., bright-lilac ; 1sh., pale-green.

We have the same remark here to make as regards the number of holes in the perforation ; and also to add that any collector who is unable to distinguish the different shades of violet in the three last issues, and to whom the study of watermarks is not yet made easy, will find great assistance in counting the number of holes, and arranging them according to the result.

Such, then, is all the information we can afford upon these stamps ; and we have only to say, in addition, that when all the above stamps have been obtained, no page in a collector's album will give him more pleasure ; the shades of colour of the later issues, being, to our mind, most beautiful.

A POST-OFFICE INCIDENT.

The following incident, said to have taken place in Paris, is so good, and contains such a capital moral for the edification of people prone to find fault with the postmasters, that we translate it with pleasure :—

The widow Richard is an old lady addicted to making "bulls," and is of a piece with the good woman who poured out the coffee to feast upon the grounds. It was a blunder something of this character she had just committed, and for which she had come to answer at the police-office.

The cause of the hubbub occurred

in one of the city post-offices of Paris, where the clerk, whose duty it was to attend to unpaid letters, was suddenly accosted by a woman who rushed in, in great trepidation. The woman was the widow Richard.

"Sir," she exclaimed, in a voice trembling with anger, "how does it happen, I should like to know, that when one has prepaid the postage on a letter, the person to whom it is sent is made to pay for it again?"

"How it happens, madam?" cried the clerk, "why it don't happen at all."

"Well, I say it does happen, and what's more, that it happened to day—there!"

"And I tell you again that it is impossible that it should be so."

"But it is a person of my acquaintance to whom I wrote yesterday, and whose letter I prepaid, who says she had to pay for it too. She was furious about it, and I don't wonder she was ; for I wrote to her concerning my own affairs, and she had to pay the postage. It's downright robbery, I say!" Thereupon the widow kicked up such a rumpus that it was found to be necessary to call in a policeman, and take her before a magistrate. Instead of pacifying Madam Richard, this proceeding nearly threw her into the last degree of exasperation. Although the officer requested her to assume a proper line of conduct, the widow persisted in her fury,—and stamped and screamed most uproariously.

"To be told, too, that I don't know what I done with it!" she cried.

"Done with what?" inquired the magistrate.

"The receipt," answered the widow : "the receipt which proves that I prepaid the letter." So saying, she fumbled in all her pockets.

"There, she exclaimed suddenly, "I've got it ! Here it is !"

And she exhibited triumphantly to the magistrate—what can you imagine ? a Postage Stamp ! The poor lady had taken it as a receipt for the money she

had paid to the clerk, and had treasured it sacredly, instead of sticking it on the letter.

The blunder was duly explained to her amid the laughter of the spectators. She promptly acknowledged her fault, and regretting she had given way to her anger, begged the Court to deal leniently with her, pleading her ignorance as the cause of the storming and abuse of which she stood convicted.

The court took the culprit's general good conduct into consideration, as well as her contrition, and fined her 16 francs only.—*Stamp Collector's Gazette.*

POSTAL SCRAPS.

WHAT'S the difference between the 1c. United States and a letter after it's posted?—*Ans.*: The one is one cent. and the other is one sent.

WHY is the preceding riddle like a 1kr. buff stamp (1850) of Germany?—*Ans.*: Because it's a bad 'un (Baden).

A RESOLUTION was passed at the late conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in favour of cheap ocean postage.

WATERMARKED NEW SOUTH WALES.—By the last mail we have another vagary of watermark on the present sixpenny stamp. Previous mails brought us copies watermarked 5, they now come watermarked 12, being printed on the paper for the shilling stamps.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES.—We omitted to state in our last number that the two spelling puzzles given at p. 45 of the *Philatelist* were both solved, after, we are informed, two hours' close perseverance, by Miss Fenton, of Clifton.—The solution of No. 1 is, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, POSTAGE ONE PENNY; No. 2, CORREUS INTERIOR FRANCO.

POSTAL ANOMALY.—A person in London wishing to prepay a letter to Rome has to pay 8d.; but if he posts his letter without prepaying it, it is delivered in Rome for 5½d, and letters from Rome to England, whether unpaid or prepaid, cost but 5½d. Several English gentlemen residing in Rome have applied to the General Post-office for an explanation of this anomaly, but can obtain none—at least none that they can understand. Mr Hill throws the blame of the overcharge on the French Post-office, and the gentlemen reply, that if the French Post-office made an unjust overcharge of 2½d. on each paid letter from London to Rome, it should be the special duty of the English Post-office to see that the imposition is abated.

BUSINESS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.—A writer in the *New York Herald* gives the following account of the immense amount of business daily performed at the Post-office in New York:—"There are fifty-seven clerks engaged in the box department of the Post-office, assorting, boxing and delivering the letters; thirty-one in the day time, the balance at night, their salaries averaging less than 1200 dollars per annum.

There arrive during the night four large mails, viz.: The Great Erie, South, North, and East mails, together with various smaller mails. In the early morning there arrive the great Western, great Southern, great Erie, great Eastern, and two large Northern mails. The letters brought by these mails, together with the collection from 680 lamp-post boxes, number every morning over 200,000, all of which pass through the box department and are almost invariably ready for delivery before 9 A.M. To accomplish this work the day clerks are at the office punctually at 5 A.M., to relieve the night clerks, and when it is remembered that very frequently one, two, and sometimes three European steamers arrive in the morning, it is not surprising that there should occasionally be some delay in having letters ready to deliver at the usual hour."

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRIVATE FIRM STAMPS.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

SIR,—In your last month's number you published a letter from a correspondent, on the subject of "Private Firm Stamps." As to collecting them, I quite agree that each collector had better judge for himself. But what I want to call the attention of your readers to is this. The "Postage Stamp Collector" says, "No one in his senses would collect 'Private Firm Stamps.'" Does he suppose that the many who now collect them are out of their senses?

Again, he goes on to say, "Genuine U.S. locals are unattainable." I conclude from this that he would stretch a point in their favour, and give them a place in his album if he could get them.

I think it is a very good plan to note watermarks, differences of tint, &c., but as to the method of perforation, I do not think it matters in the slightest degree.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

London.

A STAMP COLLECTOR.

THE STAMPS OF TASMANIA.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

SIR,—Will you allow me space to correct, or at least to offer some information, respecting the dates of issue of the Van Diemen's Land, or as they are now called, Tasmanian stamps; in which I fancy "Repandunensis" is somewhat mistaken?

A continental magazine (I think the *Timbre Poste*), without hesitation, gives the 1st of October, 1853, as the date of issue of the two earliest stamps; and the 1st of January, 1858, for the second series. I also think "Repandunensis" is mistaken in giving precedence to the star watermark, which, I believe, belongs to 1860. I have seen stamps with the figure watermark, not perforated, dated, the one 1858 the other, 1860.

From my own experience, I should ascribe the star watermark to the autumn of 1860; plain paper to 1863; and figure watermark perforated to end of 1864. I am not prepared to say whether the figure watermark re-appeared unperforated, but I am inclined to think not. "Repandunensis" has also inadvertently omitted the sixpenny lilac, machine perforated.

Yours truly,

Bristol,

S. J. V.

THE STAMPS OF CEYLON.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

SIR,—Perhaps you will give me space in your next number to draw the attention of your readers, especially that of Mr Pemberton, to the existence of two stamps which that gentleman has for some reason or other, passed over, in his otherwise very accurate paper on the stamps of Ceylon. They are both of them of the value of tenpence, the one being on paper with star watermark and perforated; the other on paper with the watermark C C over crown. I do not hesitate in the least to correct this veteran in the cause of philately, as, in case he should feel inclined to doubt the existence of these stamps, having them still in my possession, I shall be very happy to forward them to him for examination.

Apologizing for thus intruding on your space,
I remain, Sir, yours truly,
S. K.

London.

THE TASMANIAN DEVIL.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

SIR,—As you have perhaps never been in Australia, or had Australian connections, particularly in that part of Australasia formerly called Van Diemen's Land, but now by special petition from the colonists designated Tasmania, you may not, perhaps, realise the full meaning of the portrait on the fancy stamp which seems to have attracted so much continental attention.

The design must have been invented by some one conversant with the natural history of the colony, as the figure represented is none other than the savage and untameable little animal vulgarly called in Tasmania "the native devil." It is peculiar to that colony, and, I believe, has never been found in any other part of the habitable world. Its real name is *Dasyurus ursinus*, the ursine opossum. Though not much larger than a fox, it is far more ferocious, and as great a marauder in the poultry yard. It has the thumb and finger fore-paws common to the kangaroo and the opossum, but differs from both these animals in being carnivorous. With the long claws which are well represented in the engraving, it burrows under ground, though I need hardly add that it has not a forked tail. It sits up on its hind quarters like a kangaroo, but is destitute of that animal's elegance, and, when in that position, more resembles a miniature bear; hence its second name, *ursinus*. There was a specimen some years since in the Zoological Gardens, and I am told that Wombwell now has one in his travelling menagerie.

No doubt VAN DEMON'S "taking a sight" (for explanation of which elegant position, see Hotten's Slang Dictionary) alludes to some supercilious political conduct of the colonists, which we of this Northern hemisphere do not fully comprehend; as also the valuation of 5 souls, which this carnivorous "Native Devil" would certainly not hesitate in his own forests to separate from their bodies (represented by the skull and cross-bones) any day he might have the opportunity. Apart from this primary allusion, I take the valuation to be a bad pun on the Latin word *solidus*, a shilling; five *solis* or *solidi* being actually the value of one of the colonial bill stamps, which in size the engraving much more resembles than a postage stamp. I have little doubt, therefore, that the

stamp is more or less a political squib in the shape of a bill stamp, supposed to be affixed to some unpopular government bill which may have been passed by the Legislative Assembly. The day of political squibs is gone by in England, but those who can recollect the productions of H. B., or Rowlandson, would perceive the cleverness of seizing on the current mania of the period, whatever that might be (stamps in the present instance), as a vehicle to convey their intended sarcasm. Even if the political part of my suggestion be utterly without foundation, I think I have succeeded in proving that this otherwise vulgar stamp is far more clever than is generally supposed.

Johannisville.

Yours truly,

H. CAMOENS.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER-BOX.

FRIAR TUCK.—The buff cover and envelope essays, and green also, have been sold at prices varying from 5s. to 30s., and even more each. They formed a part of the numerous tribe offered for approval to the government at the first introduction of the penny postage system, when the ugly Mulready affairs gained the day. We can scarcely imagine such a gothic proceeding as the wanton destruction of a number of the exquisite English essays during the present widely-spread reign of philately. Your relative must despise both the productions of art and those obtainable by £ s. d.

C. B. B., St. Albans.—You may have noticed our being previously and often twitted with calling the Servian stamps impostors. It arose from our modestly taking the opinion of a head wiser than our own. We will not do so any more.

A. P., Horsham.—Italian stamps do duty now in Venetia. Most dealers possess sets of those lately superseded, which you can obtain for a "consideration."—The Cashmeer issue has not been gainsaid.

A SUBSCRIBER, Clonmel.—We do not know whether the 18 cents of Hong Kong has been withdrawn from circulation. Perhaps some reader will inform us.

I. W. F.—You will see not only the fourpenny but a two shilling stamp of South Australia described in the present number.—We believe all the English postal magazines except our own and the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, are defunct.

H. MORTON.—You will find the *pro* and *con* of the resuscitated Argentines in our magazines for December and January last.

J. MCC., Cork.—The Maximilian heads came over per latest mail bearing Mexican news; but we believe the eagle series is not defunct, and will most probably continue in active service for some time.—The new Swiss is described in this number.

E. E., Marlow.—You must advertise your collection, if you wish to sell it, or else offer it to some dealer; but in the latter case you must prepare for a loss.

LAURA.—Besides Stourton's work on forged stamps, there is Pemberton's, a second edition of which is now in course of publication in our magazine.

"FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM."
—In consequence of the illness of Mr. Pemberton, we are obliged to omit his usual paper on "Forged Stamps: How to Detect them."

NOTES ON THE FIRST ISSUE OF THE STAMPS OF FINLAND.

BY REPANDUNENSIS.

THE stamps to which we would this month draw our readers' attention have, for some unaccountable reason, been hitherto passed over in silence by all English magazines; the only occasion, so far as we know, in which they have been mentioned being in one of Mr. Overy Taylor's interesting articles in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, in which that gentleman says, "The Northern European countries possess comparatively few points of interest, and comprise a smaller number of specialities than, perhaps, any other group of countries. Fewer changes have been made, and there are fewer obscurities to clear up."

Now we beg to state that we differ in toto from this gentleman's remarks, and are bold to assert that hardly any country presents greater difficulties in the way of a collector who is desirous of seeing his stamps properly classified, than does the first issue of the stamps of Finland. True it is, they have never given rise to any such discussions as have arisen with regard to the provisional stamps of British Guiana, the numerous issues of the different Swiss Cantons, or the values of some of the Mauritius; but still we hold to our belief that there are still many knotty points which remain to be cleared up, and our chief object in making these remarks is to arouse the hitherto dormant attention of English philatelists to these stamps.

In the hope that our expectations may not prove vain, we now proceed to the difficult task of giving as complete a list of these stamps as we can, first of all soliciting our readers' indulgence for any errors or omissions which may hereafter be noticeable.

Inscription, PORTO STEMPEL; arms crowned, bugle horn on each side, in oval erect frame, value in label beneath the device, hand-printed.

(1) On thick yellowish wove paper.

10 kop., rose; 20 kop., greenish-slate.

(2) On white wove paper.

10 kop., rose; 20 kop., black.

Envelopes.

On obliquely-laid paper.

10 kop., rose; 20 kop., greenish-slate, black.

These stamps, which were issued in 1845, were employed both as envelopes and adhesives; and as it is virtually impossible to procure the envelopes entire, the best way to distinguish between the two is by an examination of the paper employed, which, for the envelopes was laid, and for the adhesives, wove. Another object, too, is gained by a study of the paper on which these stamps were printed, namely, a pretty certain test of the authenticity of the envelopes; as in most, if not all, the genuine originals, the lines are *oblique*, and we should feel disposed to regard as doubtful, or at any rate as reprints, those envelopes which were on paper laid either vertically or horizontally.

A close examination of the specimens at our disposal induces the belief that two types, one for each stamp, were prepared; the differences in detail between the two being so numerous as to preclude the idea that they should have been the result of careless printing. This, we believe, was first remarked by Dr. Magnus, who, in an interesting paper on these stamps, gives, amongst others, the following important variations:—

"The point of the sword hardly touches the upper border of the shield in the 10 kop.; it rests against it in the 20 kop.

"The stars are smaller in the 10 kop. than in the 20 kop.

"The scabbard is less curved in the 10 kop. than in the 20 kop."

The same gentleman mentions, too, a couple of other types in addition to



the above, which had, however, been already catalogued by Mons. Herpin. The principal point which serves to distinguish these varieties from the others already mentioned, lies in the fact, that the groundwork of the shield is made up in this variety of 37 lines, whilst in the former 39 lines are visible.

PERFORATIONS.

BY THE EDITOR.

"Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes."

MOST justly did the prince of Latin poets picture among the sages, warriors, patriots, and other worthies inhabiting the blissful abodes of Elysium, those "who graced their age by new inventive arts." Any contrivance to lessen the petty, but really serious annoyances, that so frequently chafe the temper in daily life, would well earn a civic crown for its inventor, were that reward bestowable in these matter-of-fact days:—

"Think of the time it took to catch
A spark on tinder for a match!
So every housemaid thanks the wight
Who brought the lucifer to light;
And every clerk should spread the fame
Of perforator ARCHER'S name."

How troublesome, when knife or scissors were at hand, and how difficult when neither was forthcoming, most of us can remember it to have been when we wanted to use a stamp, before perforations were invented, or, rather, adopted; for the invention and adoption, as we shall presently see, were by no means synchronous. It took no fewer than six years, viz., from 1847 until 1853, to those very slow coaches, the powers that be, to acknowledge, practically, the inestimable advantages of a perforating machine for separating individual stamps with ease and celerity from the parent sheets!

An old periodical of the year 1852 gives an amusing account of Archer's invention and its fate, slightly varying from that of Mr. Burn in the June number of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for 1864. The writer says that Mr. A. having experienced the then usual difficulty in the usage of postage

stamps, had, after some reflection, invented a machine by which they could be readily torn apart without use of knife or scissors; that a correspondence was opened with the Government officials on the subject; and that as the ingenious inventor asked for no payment before proof of success, he was graciously allowed to make his proposals. The writer adds that the most ardent admirer of blue-book literature (meaning, we presume, Lord Stanley) would scarcely care to wade through the mass of dulness in the Parliamentary Return containing the correspondence on the subject, comprising 32 pages of print 16in. by 12in.! He goes on to say that such is the astonishing power of human industry, that even the essence of a parliamentary paper can be come at by its means. He eliminated the fact that Mr. Archer was offered £200 as reward for his invention, and £400 purchase money for his machine. With this he was dissatisfied; and on his next offering to furnish postage stamps at a saving of £1500 per annum to the public, the authorities eagerly caught at a plan for a piece of economy, cutting down no official. Instead, however, of giving the inventor the benefit of his idea, they wrote to Messrs. Bacon and Petch, the contractors for the penny and twopenny stamps, making Mr. A.'s proposal a lever to screw down these gentlemen in their charges. They succeeded, and then coolly left Mr. Archer to his fate. At the date above mentioned (February, 1852), the machine was in limbo.

Mr. Burn gives some further particulars on this interesting subject: that Mr. Archer took the idea through observing some perforated paper in a printing office, but this by no means detracts from the merit of the invention as applied to the purpose under notice. He adds further that Mr. A.'s first two machines failed, and that it was a third for which the Lords of the Treasury offered the trifling remuneration he refused to accept. Mr. B., after alluding at greater length to the "screwing"

of Messrs. Bacon and Petch, and the history of the "Prince Albert" essays, concludes by calling them the *pivot* on which turned the introduction of Archer's patented right of perforation. We cannot quite understand this, the essays in question never being found perforated. We find, however, the more satisfactory statement that Mr. A. after all actually received £4,000 premium.

A few words here on the word almost universally chosen in English to denote the subject matter of this paper. It is really a misnomer, when applied to a solitary stamp, the perforations being then transformed into crenations or denticulations. On this account the French term *dentelé* is more applicable than our own word—perforated. Some writers employ the term *dentelated*; but if naturalized in England, it certainly ought to be spelt with an *i*, like all our derivations from the Latin *dens*. We cannot find the word either in Johnson, Todd, Barclay, Webster, Boag, Richardson, Ogilvie, or Woodward; but the latter gives *dentellated* as a botanic term. There are plenty of other words of similar import to choose from; dented, dentate, dentated, denticulate, and denticulated. However, as an album

"Which but little worth can boast
Until its spotless name be lost,"

so, to humour the eccentricities of modern colloquialisms, we may be content to talk of a perforated stamp after the disappearance of the perforations.

A cursory observer would scarcely imagine how many ways of perforating stamps there actually are. We can enumerate eight perfectly distinct kinds of perforations, besides several varieties in number, size, and other peculiarities characterizing the partially or totally pierced little holes.

No doubt some of the quasi philatelic purists will be ready with an outcry against the time and space wasted in the present disquisition; but they must bear in mind that we are writing for all our readers in general, not for any one particular crotchet. The most dis-

tinguished collectors in this country, and, almost without exception, all the continentals, distinguish not only perforated from unperforated individuals, as the earlier and current French empire, and red stamps of Great Britain, but varieties of perforations in those of otherwise identical description; some of the Hanoverian, the fourth emission of Austrians, and the recent change in the black and some other British Guianas.

Surely this is not unreasonable. Philately having now attained the dignity of a recognized science, all minutiae thereto appertaining are deserving note. When, in process of time, the Austrians above mentioned become rarities, collectors of a century hence comparing their albums might notice this discrepancy, and doubt which possessed the genuine specimen, remembering the tradition of forgeries in the early days of stamp collecting. The proper cataloguing of every, even the minutest variation, will effectually debar dispute. On such matters, as we have so frequently remarked elsewhere, collectors are at liberty to use their own judgment as far as regards their own collections; yet they have no right to sneer and jeer at the greater particularity of others, but remember that "every one has a right to ride his own hobby, provided he takes care to splash no one else."

We propose, next month, to give engravings of the most distinctive methods of perforation at present in use, noting some of the stamps for whose convenience each has been adopted, as well as those using the same "with a difference." We shall then run through the stamp-producing countries of the earth in alphabeticogeographical order, instancing the employment or otherwise, as well as the distinguishing characteristics, of the perforation used.

(To be continued.)

MR. MULREADY received the first prize of £200 for the design of the envelope now known by his name.

THE BRAZILIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

TRANSLATED, BY PERMISSION, FROM AN ORIGINAL LETTER IN M. MOENS' MAGAZINE.

(Concluded from page 77.)

July 1, 1866.—4th series.—7 types.
(A type for each value.)

Full-face or profile of the Emperor, Don Pedro II. ; above, BRAZIL ; below, the value in letters, which is repeated in figures in different places, according to the type. Engraved on steel, these stamps are printed in colour,

on plain white paper, and perforated 12 by 16.

Among these stamps are found varieties of shades, especially in the 10 reis, 80 reis, and 100 reis, in which the colours are more or less bright or deep ; but the variation is principally observable in the 20 reis, which is now a reddish-violet.



These stamps are engraved by the American Bank-Note Company, which sends them to Rio in sheets of 100 stamps each, gummed and perforated.

The 29th article of the decree of April 12, 1865, signed by the Minister of Commerce, Jesuino Morcondes d' Oliveira à Sà, ordering the creation of these stamps, says : "The current stamps shall be superseded by others of the following values ; 10,



20, 50, 80, 160, 200, and 500 reis, bearing the likeness of His Majesty the Emperor. Each stamp shall be of a special colour.



preceding article."

Another decree of the minister Paula Souza, dated June 27, 1866, modifies the preceding, prescribing that the 160 reis stamp shall be replaced by one 100 reis in value, in consequence of the adoption of the uniform interior charge, by land or sea, ma-



king the postage 100 reis for every 15 grammes, whatever the distance. This charge is reduced by one-half for capital cities having a local post-office.



Last October, the current stamps being exhausted at Rio, for that and the following month were re-used the stamps of the preceding emission, delivered to the public with perforations, and these are still employed concurrently with those bearing the Emperor's likeness. We have, therefore perforated 13 by (?)—

20, 30; 60, 90, 180, 300, 600 reis, black ; 10, 30, reis, blue ; 280 reis, red ; and 430 reis, yellow.

The 20 reis serves, when added to the 80 reis, to complete the postage on internal correspondence ; this latter value, having become useless, will be

suppressed on the exhaustion of the new supply.

The envelopes mentioned in the 20th article of the decree of April 12, 1865, above cited, have been preparing in New York, and we have every trust in their being put into circulation in March, 1867. There will be but two values of them, 100 reis and 200 reis, bearing the Emperor's likeness in relief. The American Bank-Note Company being engaged in their execution, something superior may be expected.

Those envelopes, which have just appeared, and which are attributed to the use of our campaigning troops, are the concoctions of some young fellows here. In order to give their industrious cheaters a certain seal of authenticity, they have contrived to send some to the soldiers, in order to get them returned duly stamped by the post-office!

It would be tedious, we think, to pass under review the different and almost infinite marks of obliteration; we shall, therefore, here terminate our task, hoping the imperfection of the work will be kindly pardoned, it having been undertaken without any pretensions, and solely to oblige M. Moens, who requested something of the kind from

A POSTAGE STAMP COLLECTOR.

*Rio de Janeiro,
January, 1867.*

FORGED STAMPS: HOW TO DETECT THEM.

SECOND EDITION.

BY EDWARD L. PEMBERTON.

(Continued from page 56).

Confederate States.

THE stamps of the seceding states have been forged and re-printed in nearly every variety of colour in which they were originally produced. They are very diverse, were issued at several intervals, and many of them bear the names of towns. The following is a succinct list of those forged:—Bust of

Jefferson Davis, in circle, small; 5c., blue, light and dark. Bust of Jefferson Davis, to right in oval—large, upright; 5c., blue; 5c., green, emerald-green. Bust of Beauregard, in ornamental oval, upright; 10c., blue; 10c., rose.

These forgeries are all poor and scratchy, and are described at length in Mr. Stourton's work. The following towns or cities have stamps bearing their names:—Charleston, Mobile, Memphis, Baton Rouge, McCallaway, Nashville, and New Orleans. Some appear for Richmond, all of which we believe are unmitigated humbugs, although the authenticity of those for the first named places is undoubted. With forgeries of the Charleston we have never been favoured, but imitations of the others abound. Stamps exist for Florida, design being a postman on horseback, printed in buff and rose, and bearing no monetary value. These may be placed with their kindred from Richmond. It does not seem that these stamps were originally printed as forgeries—we mean the first imitations of existing types,—or made for the purpose of victimising collectors; on the contrary, they appear to have been struck for sale in America at first as curiosities, the sets being sold (so we have heard) with a death's head and cross bones, engraved as an appropriate coat of arms.

BATON ROUGE.

Of this we have never met with a copy upon whose authenticity we can rely, so we can give no description.

MEMPHIS.

Of this rare stamp we have the old fac-simile, and a more recent forgery. Both the imitations exceed the original in point of execution, especially the forgery. The following are the most striking points of difference between the three stamps (the original and two imitations):—

Genuine, plaid ground almost wanting behind the letters of the word MEMPHIS; this is not so with the forgeries. A little mark (part of the

plaid work) comes right between M and E, M and P, and H and I, of the word MEMPHIS. In the fac-simile, there are marks between M and E, P and H, and H and I, but none between M and P. In the forgery, there are marks between M and E and E and M of the word MEMPHIS. These marks come on a level with the centres of the letters. In the genuine the mark between the P and H comes below the top part of the P and is diamond shaped; this is the case with the fac-simile: in the forgery this mark is triangular. There is in this one a diamond-shaped mark between P and H, but close to and below the level of the H. In the genuine we note that the H in MEMPHIS slopes a little to the left, the I is about upright, S is larger than H and turns to the right; in the fac-simile H and I are both upright, S slants scarcely if at all, and is not larger than H I. In the original we find T E of TENN, slant in the same angle and direction, and that the marks (of the plaid) between these two letters are much below the level of them. In the fac-simile T E slant in opposite directions, and in the forgery, the T slants at a much greater angle than E, and the marks are between T E and E N of TENN, and are also very large.

MOBILE.

This stamp is very rarely found genuine; it will be observed that the figure 5 touches the star, which is not the case with the badly copied imitation.

NASHVILLE.

5 cents crimson.

All other values and colours are fictitious. In the rare original we find the border is of a single white line, and that all the letters in TENN are of one size. In the imitation the border is of two lines (one thick and one thin), and the letters T E are larger than N N. The imitation, too, is larger in size than the original stamp.

NEW ORLEANS.

2c, red; 2c, greenish-blue.

The originals of these stamps are from one die, but the white lines of the labels, &c., and the depth of the impression differs, in the red and blue. The following differences exist between the genuine and the forgeries. In the latter, the engraving is thinner, the lettering is not nearly so bold, and we have the four corner ornaments much impoverished, especially the lower right hand one, in which the curl going over the end of the label (J. L. RIDDELL) is formed of a single line of the thickness of a hair and extending to the first L in RIDDELL. In the original this is massive and solid, quite a sixteenth of an inch thick, and bearing a line of shading in its centre; moreover, it only extends to the last L in RIDDELL: a line drawn down the T of CENTS would come exactly between F I of OFFICE in the forgery. In the genuine it would touch the left side of the I.

5c, dark-brown, pale-brown.

Variety on blue paper.

The fac-simile has many differences from the original, but there is a forgery whose prevailing characteristics are a thin paper, a washy shade of brown, and a smudged impression. The genuine original is a dark rich brown upon thick ungummed paper. Stamps from the same die are offered of a paler colour and on thinner paper, but are perhaps reprints. The original upon blue paper is extremely rare. We give the points of difference between the original, the old fac-simile, and the forgery.

Genuine.—The hyphen joining NEW ORLEANS touches the O. The ornament at the left-hand bottom corner has only three points. The white ornament under the P of PAID looks like a horse's neck and head. The word POST, and CE of OFFICE, touch the line above them. The top right-hand ornament has five dots inside it.

Old fac-simile.—The hyphen does not touch the O of ORLEANS. The ornament at the left-hand bottom corner looks like a hand with four fingers. None of the letters in POST OFFICE

touch the line above. The top right-hand ornament has no dots inside it.

Forgery.—The hyphen joining NEW ORLEANS does not touch either of the words. The top right-hand ornament has two dots inside it. O of OFFICE is over ID of RIDDELL; in the genuine it is only over the D. All genuine stamps shew a ground of horizontal lines; in the forgery this is wanting, the ground being solid.

The stamps issued in the Confederate States at New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Nashville, &c., were strictly used for, and legal as, postage stamps, until the government adopted their own. The stamp could only be used from the place it was made for. For instance, New Orleans 5c.; this amount paid the postage a distance of 500 miles, with this proviso, the letter must be posted in the city of New Orleans. A letter for Charleston (South Carolina) required a fee of 10c., being over 500 miles, but no postage was higher than 10c. for any distance. The same applies to the other stamps issued by the several cities.

Costa Rica.

We have a good forgery offered of the 2 reales blue. Of the differences between it and the genuine, the following description will give an idea. The genuine is an exquisite specimen of engraving; the forgery is well done, but is not to be compared to it. The stars are very bad, the first one is especially ill-drawn, the two upper points being scarcely divided. The word CORREOS is not engraved in a manner nearly so regular and fine as in the originals, the letters R are especially bad, and the C is not in a line with the rest of the word; also the R of RICA is the smallest letter, and the A the largest.

Denmark.

We find a forgery of the oldest 2sk. stamp, of which the following description is ample: In the genuine stamp, the figure 2 is not quite square, the

point (or lowest part) of the down stroke pointing outwards in a decided way towards the left-hand lower corner. In the forgery, the figure is square, *i.e.*, this point points downwards, and does not extend beyond the level of the top of the figure, as it does in the real stamp. In the genuine, the horn below the value has the shading of the curl of the horn forming a complete circle of dots; the mouthpiece of the horn is very thin, and is pointed towards the left-hand upper corner. In this forgery the curl is shaded by dots, but they do not form a circle as in the genuine; the mouthpiece of the horn is broadish, and not pointed, and, being curved, cannot be said to *point* upwards, although it does so in a slight degree.

Dutch Indies.

This forgery is a very poor one in every respect, and presents the washy colouring, the whiteness of paper, and general unhealthy look of Spiro Bro.'s efforts. A glance at this specimen, when by the side of a real one, would be sufficient to determine the following as very striking differences. The face of the king is quite unshaded on the right-hand side (drawing an imaginary line down the nose and including the right-hand side of the forehead); the collar and ear to the right are scarcely at all shaded. All the letters of POST are the same size; the dolphins (which embellish the top corner) have a very stony look, especially as regards the eyes; and the whole stamp boasts very little shading, and that little is very scratchy. Though rather full-blown in appearance, the king is decidedly forbidding in expression, and scarcely improves on close inspection. The expression on the face in the original stamp is beaming.

France.

Many years ago, the 1fr. of the Empire was made from the 80c. of a corresponding shade by cutting off the lower part bearing the value of the then much commoner 1fr. Republic,

and placing this piece over the 80c POSTES 80c on the other stamp; this, however, betrays itself, for the 1fr. Republic is lettered 1 FR.; the Empire is lettered 1 F.

NEW CALEDONIA.

The stamps of New Caledonia used to be forged extensively, but reprinting has rendered that quite unnecessary now. The original plate contains 50 stamps, all separately engraved, and, consequently, all differing; the ornaments in the side border vary amazingly. It would be impossible to describe a forgery, owing to the vagaries of the originals. Like "views of Sydney" and native Mauritius, it is experience alone which enables us to detect forgeries. No written description can convey what a couple of hours' study over any of these stamps will do. Have as many as you can get, and try to arrange them, either by some known list, or, better still, accept nothing that is written, but arrange them according to your own ideas; and then refer to what has been written, and see if your arrangement is superior, or where inferior. It is this which can alone give that intimate knowledge of stamps which those have who desire to become judges.

(To be continued.)

RECENT AND UNDESCRIBED EMISSIONS.

"Se non è vero è ben trovato."

WE have sufficient matter this month to plunge at once *in medias res* without exordium, and commence with the portrait of a postage stamp for the use of a Republic, the name of which, we dare swear, never before reached the ears of ninety-nine hundredths of our readers!

MORENET.

The colours and values, according to the authority whence our information on the subject is derived, a letter supposed to have been received by a well-



known continental, are: 10 centimes, lilac and green; 20 c., orange and red; 12½ c., or 1 silbergroschen, red; and 25 c., or 2 s. g., blue. The latter pair for Germany, the former

for other countries. They are said to be typographs, printed in colour, on white, watermarked with a cap of liberty, and perforated 15 by 12. We give the letter below, cautioning our readers to pay attention to the date, the anagrammatic signature, other peculiarities in its body, and, above all, to remember that in France and Belgium there are specimens of natural history denominated April Fish. We may add that the motto quoted at the head of this paper is very applicable to these ingeniously designed stamps.

Moresnet, April 1, 1867.

DEAR MONSIEUR MOENS,

In my turn I can give you and your readers the information that the world contains a free commune called Moresnet, which has just revealed its existence by creating postage stamps. This mode of franking letters has been adopted on the proposition of M. Decrackt, the postmaster, and their use commences on the 15th instant. There will be four different values. I enclose a proof printed black on glazed pasteboard, and have other values similarly done. The design represents a shield combining the Belgic and Prussian arms, surmounted by the Phrygian cap of liberty.

The sheets of the lower values have 100, those of the others 120 stamps in 10 rows. They are engraved by MM. De Visch and Lirva, of your city, who are likewise employed to produce them at the moderate charge of 75c. per thousand, gummed and perforated. We have but one fault to find with these stamps—the absence of specified value. [The writer forgets himself here—the value is specified. Fancy 7½d per thousand, gummed and perforated.]

The Republic of Moresnet is doubtless the smallest state in Europe, without excepting San Marino, or the Principality of Monaco. It dates from June 26th, 1816, when a treaty was concluded between Prussia and the Netherlands. A part of the commune, about the possession of which the sharers could not agree, was declared neutral and nobody's. The territory forms a triangle about a league in length, and half a league at the base. It contains the rich zinc mines worked by the Vieille-Montagne Co. In 1816, there were some barracks and an insignificant population only. Since then, industry and liberty have increased the inhabitants to about three thousand.

More of the same nature follows ; but we think enough has been freely translated to amuse our readers. The writer concludes by signing himself

J. S. NEOM.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

These stamps have been described as unwatermarked, it may therefore be accidental that all our sheets of pink ones bear the letters A O or N S in double lined Egyptian characters. The s is smaller than the other letters. Both values come in sheets containing 25 stamps, 5 in a row.

FRENCH EMPIRE.

The new series for France, which has been previously noticed as expected, is ushered in by the original of our cut, and the blue 20c. of similar type. Of the latter we have received ocular and palpable demonstration, it is in every respect similar to the above, colour and monetary denomination excepted. The head will be easily recognized as a facsimile of those in the current 2c. and 4c. There is noticeable a slight defect in the adjustment of the pieces composing the lower band, resulting in the appearance of a white line between POSTES and 30. Its colour is brown.



SWITZERLAND.

The 10 centimes changed from blue to deep rose is now in active vigour. This we know ; and may justly conclude that the 30c. has doffed the red and adopted its new blue coat. The 10c. envelope has just made its appearance.

UNITED STATES.

The superseded 3 cents, embossed head, pink on bluish paper, turns out never to have been printed on an envelope, but always on large double sheets of letter paper, bearing the same watermark as the bands and envelopes. The 10 cents green of the current emission of envelopes is now printed on pale coffee-brown paper.

SERVIA.

We hear that the 1 para and 2 p. of this country, with the head of Prince Michael, are not superseded by those with the armorial bearings, but continue in active service.

SAXONY.



This is employed by the Chamber of Justice at Dresden. There is one very similar, in which the words GERICHTS-AMT is replaced by HANDELSGERICHT, meaning Tribunal of Commerce, and employed by that department. They are both perforated, and printed black on green paper.

BELGIUM.

A royal decree of the 14th of March orders the creation of postage stamps value respectively 6 centimes and 8 c. Belgium seems inclined to atone for its originally meagre amount of impressions.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We subjoin a cut representing one of the pair of new stamps just issued by the colony of South Australia, which were duly chronicled in our last number. Whether the advance guard of a new series, or intended to remain distinct from their companions, we cannot yet pronounce. At all events, we should imagine a tenpenny of the same type would eventually enter appearance.



INDIA.

Another of the Indian bill stamps, not the same that does present duty for six annas postage, is pressed into the postal service. The part originally containing the value, which cannot

have been in the same situation as in the above-mentioned individual, viz., immediately above and below the medallion bearing Her Majesty's profile, is cut off. That portion of the stamp remaining is much shorter than the acting six annas; the central circle containing portrait is rather larger; the ornamentation differs greatly; the word SERVICE is printed in black characters above, and TWO ANNAS below. Colour similar to the other.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On our fourpenny stamps are now to be seen the figure 8 replacing the 7 hitherto so mysteriously conspicuous; and in like manner the 5 on the sixpennies gives place to a 6.

The Edinburgh and Leith Co. again afford us a variety, yellow on black, type as before, but the words 12, ELDER STREET, supersede the monetary denomination. Messrs. Brydone may be called the Husseys of Scotland.

AMERICAN PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

BY L. H. B., OF MASS., U.S.

OF the numerous periodicals which have assumed to represent the interests of philately, three alone survive, and these we will mention in the order of their establishment before referring to their deceased rivals.

The Stamp-Collector's Record, published by S. Allan Taylor, is the oldest. The first and second numbers were issued in February and March, 1864, at Montreal, Canada. Publication was then suspended until December, when the first number of the new series was issued, at Albany, N.Y., since which time—with the exception of September, 1865—the paper has made its regular monthly appearance. In October, 1865, the place of publication was again changed to Boston, Massachusetts, where it now remains. The paper comprises four pages, same size as *Philatelist*, and the subscription price was fifty cents per annum pre-

vius to November, 1866, when it was reduced to 25 cents; a foreign postage stamp is given with each copy.

The Stamp-Collector's Monthly Gazette, published by George Stewart, jun., at St. John, New Brunswick, issued its first number in June, 1865. Page of larger size than that of *Philatelist*; four pages at first, enlarged to eight pages in October, and again enlarged to twelve pages, with engraved heading at beginning of second volume, in June, 1866; subscription fifty cents per annum.

The Postman's Knock, published by the Excelsior Stamp Association, at St. John, New Brunswick, issued its first number in May, 1866. Four pages, smaller than *Philatelist* (eight pages for August, September, and October, 1866); sent gratis to all collectors.

These three above-mentioned are the only ones at present existing in the country, but in addition there have appeared the following, which are now defunct:—

The Coin and Stamp Journal, published by A. B. Mason, at Chicago, Illinois, from May, 1865, to April, 1866, inclusive. Four pages, size of *Philatelist*; subscription fifty cents, per annum.

The Curiosity Shop, published by W. S. Haines for first two months, and afterwards by Haines and Olcott, at Chicago, Illinois, in 1865, from July to December, inclusive. Four pages, size of *Philatelist*; subscription fifty cents, per annum.

The Stamp Argus, published at St. John, New Brunswick, in 1865, from July to December, inclusive, except October. Edw. A. Craig, editor. Robert J. Melvin, proprietor for first three issues, Ridgeway Jones for remainder. Page larger than *Philatelist*; four pages for first three issues, eight pages for rest; subscription fifty cents per annum.

The Stamp Circular, published by G. W. Winterburn and Co., at Cincinnati, Ohio. First number issued November 25, 1866; second April 20,

1866. Four pages, larger than *Philatelist*; sent gratis to all collectors.

The Collector's Guide, published by Stephen Gould, in 1866, from May to December, inclusive. First five numbers issued from Newport, R.I.; the remainder from Cambridge, Mass. Four pages, size of *Philatelist*; subscription fifty cents per annum.

The Stamp-Collector's Review, published by Fred. H. King, at Boston, Mass., in 1866. "Introductory No. 1" issued on single sheet in July, "Regular No. 1" in October. Four pages, size of *Philatelist*; subscription fifty cents per annum.

The Colonial Stamp Advertiser, to be of the same size as the *Gazette*, was announced for publication at St. John, New Brunswick, in October, 1865, but never made its appearance.

The Stamp Dealer's and Collector's Journal is also said to have been announced, when or where we are unable to learn, but never made its appearance.

The London and New York Stamp Collector's Review issued its first number in January, 1864, and at least two numbers were published. Page same as *Philatelist*, eight pages in first number, twelve in second, price four cents per number. The "editor and proprietor" was John G. Boel, Bridgewater Gardens, London; the "assistant editor," Wm. P. Brown, New York City. This paper by its name was designed to circulate in America, but it never did as a matter of fact, yet as nominally an American publication it should at least be mentioned here. It is generally understood that the "proprietor" acted dishonourably by the American editor, but the latter seems disinclined to furnish us the particulars.

Though not a stamp journal in any sense, perhaps, I may add to the list, as indirectly pertaining to the subject, *The United States' Mail and Post Office Assistant*, the semi-official organ of the Post-office department, published monthly in New York, J. Gayler being the present editor. It was established

in October, 1860, by J. Holbrook, consists of four large newspaper pages, and the subscription is one dollar per annum.

In regard to these periodicals as a whole, it is not our purpose to criticise. With the exception of the *Argus*, which we deem the most respectable of all, it is safe enough to say that those now existing deserve life more than did those which are defunct. From the nature of things they are little more than advertising circulars of the dealers—the advertisements forming full half of the printed matter in all—yet many items of interest which would otherwise be lost are thus presented, and if their editors could lay aside their propensity for "thrilling tales," editorial quarrels, and an affectedly witty style of phrasology, they might make their papers worthy of a respect which they do not now command.

There have been but two American catalogues, both of which were mostly made up from the English works, with the exception of numerous valuable details in regard to American stamps.

The Stamp Collector's Manual, "compiled by A. C. Kline," was published by that gentleman at Philadelphia, Penn., towards the close of 1862, and sold at twenty-five cents per copy. A year later the second edition was put forth, selling at the same price as before, there being numerous additions and improvements, and illustrations of five U.S. essays. The third edition was issued about the month of May, 1865, "the two previous editions being entirely exhausted," and is the one now current, the price being fifty cents per copy, the number of pages ninety. The publisher has declined to furnish us further particulars than these, which we glean from the works themselves.

The other catalogue is that of Sever and Francis, Cambridge, Mass., of which an edition of one thousand copies was printed in June, 1863, and which is now nearly out of print. It consists of seventy-eight pages, three illustrations, "was compiled by a member of

the firm," is very neatly printed, bound in stiff covers, and sells at fifty cents per copy; a list of U.S. revenue stamps is also added.

To the best of my knowledge, there have been published but three covered octavo descriptive price catalogues, which are as follows: G. W. Winterburn and Co's, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in June, 1865, thirty-two pages; A. D. Robertson's, at St. John, New Brunswick, in June, 1866, sixteen pages and as many illustrations. Excelsior Stamp Association's, at St. John, New Brunswick, in June, 1866, sixteen pages. In addition to these, some thirty or more dealers have issued printed price-lists or catalogues; most of which are sent "gratuitously, on receipt of stamp," while the former are sold at the uniform price of ten cents per copy.

Appleton's Postage Stamp Album was published at New York, in 1863, by the well-known firm of D. Appleton and Co., in cloth at 2doll. 50cts., and in morocco at 5doll. per copy. It is lined into squares in red ink, gives statistics of the countries, &c., has an extended description of the U. S. stamps, and several original items of its own; but in general a copy of Oppen's, with all the mistakes retained; no revision has been attempted.

The Boston Album, published by W. H. Hill and Co., at Boston, Mass., in 1864, was compiled by M. Bennett, jun., of Hartford, Conn., on the general model of Appleton's, and contained some dozen or more errors. The so-called "second edition" of 1865, consisted in rebinding the remnant of the first edition. The third edition was revised by S. Allan Taylor, editor of the *Record*, alphabetically re-arranged, and corrected up to the time of issue, August, 1866, and bound in cloth or in morocco, at the respective prices of 2doll. 50cts. and 5doll.

Besides these, there have been published the "American" album and the "Excelsior" album, but as they are little more than scrap-books designed

for young collectors, they hardly need particularizing.

The above record of "American philatelic literature" has been compiled at considerable trouble, and may be relied on as being correct and complete. It is offered to the readers of the *Philatelist* with the hope that there may be those among them who shall in like manner compile the statistics of the far more important English and Continental contributions to the same field of science.

THE POISONED POSTAGE STAMP.

A SENSATION ROMANCE.

EXTRACTED FROM "FUN."

CHAPTER I.—POETRY.

AUGUSTUS De Vere Billingsby was, as his name would divulge, the assistant in a chemist's shop. But he had a soul above *fiat mistura*—a mind that spurned *mane sumend*:—an intellect that soared higher than *pillulæ sex*. He wrote for all the principal magazines and papers. You will observe that I am careful in saying he wrote *for* them. I am compelled to admit that his efforts never went beyond that, for his articles were never printed.

Only one of Augustus's works ever reached posterity. It was the following poem, written after a visit per London, Chatham, and Dover to the Crystal Palace, and suggested by painful, commingled with pleasant reminiscences:—

"Little Miss Muffet

Sat at a buffet,

'Neath Spiers-and-Pondian sway,

There came a young rider,*

Who asked for some cider,

And then was unable to pay."

These verses—which Billingsby used fondly to speak of as "a poem which was the fruit of much *Spiers* and *Pond-ering*"—was sent to various journals, but without success. But it was fated that the public should not lose it. He left a copy inadvertently on the counter, and his employer, Mr. Squills,

* "See the poet:—'a-riding in a railway-car.'" —A. DE V. B.

used it to cover a pot of *unguentum* for Mr. Potherby's bad leg. Mr. Potherby opened the parcel and read the lines before he destroyed the paper. And that was a large public for Billingsby!

Billingsby had written a story for the (but no! Prudence forbids our mentioning the name of the periodical in question.—ED.), and one of the rules of the periodical (the name of which prudence forbids us to mention.—ED.) was that no MSS. could be returned if they were not accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope (and a very good rule too.—ED.)

"Ha! ha!" cried Augustus, as he enclosed a directed envelope (adhesive) and a stamp (ditto) to the editor, with his manuscript.

He had smeared the flap of the envelope, and the back of the stamp, which he had not affixed to the envelope, for an object which will be seen hereafter, with that most prompt and deadly poison (name suppressed for obvious reasons.—ED.).

"Ha! ha! Ha had better not reject my MS!" said Billingsby.

CHAPTER II.—PILLS.

Billingsby was engaged in the manufacture of antibilious pills. Possibly the aroma of those beneficent creations of the pharmacopœia affected his brain with benevolence.

He started!

He sneezed!

"Ha!" he exclaimed, rubbing a pill wildly into the roots of his hair in the excitement of the moment, "he may—he may—he may use the envelope to send me a cheque for my article. I have heard of such things. And if he should die—they may refuse to cash it! Let me fly to preserve him. Mr. Popkin's pills can wait."

CHAPTER III.—PENANCE.

Billingsby clamoured at the portals of the (name suppressed for obvious reason.—ED.) office. A mild person put his head out of the window and

said, "What the doose are you a-kicking up that row for?"

"I must see the editor. It is a matter of life and death."

"What name, sir?"

"My name is Norval for all practical purposes, for he would not know me by name."

The mild being disappeared and returned to usher the trembling Billingsby into THE PRESENCE. (The printer is requested to put that in caps, for obvious reasons.—ED.) In the editor's right hand was a manuscript, which the unhappy Billingsby recognised as his. In his left was an envelope. Before him lay a stamp. Billingsby was the prey of conflicting emotions. His MS. was about to be rejected; should he let "venom do its work?"

While he hesitated, the editor—with the sweet placid smile editors are wont to use—slipt the MS. into its cover, drew the flap of the envelope over a Patent Damper, did the same for the stamp, and affixed it, and then looking up, said—

"May I ask the reason of your visit?"

The unhappy Billingsby saw a large bluebottle, attracted by the moisture, settle on the Damper, taste the fatal spring, and then fall on his back, with his six quivering legs upwards, on the blotting pad. Poor bluebottle!

* * * * *

An hour later all that remained of Augustus De Vere Billingsby was a powder triturated to impalpability in the bottom of Mr. Squill's mortar.

The unhappy wretch had thus committed suicide. Peace to his smashes!

PROPOSED MANAGEMENT OF TELEGRAPHS BY THE POST-OFFICE.—It is stated that there is a project before the Government for taking over the management of the telegraphs, and developing a scheme of postal telegraphs in all parts of the kingdom. Among the improvements which have been suggested at the General Post-office are the opening of numerous sub-offices in postal districts; the lowering of rates to an almost nominal sum, and rendering them uniform; the issue of telegraphic stamps; the provision of efficient staffs; and frequent periodic as well as express deliveries.

POSTAL SCRAPS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We cannot impress too strongly on all correspondents, when in doubt whether to put one head or two on a communication, the force of the old proverb, "Two heads are better than one."

MONTEVIDEO.—A variety in the 5c. and 10c. envelopes recently issued, deserves notice. In those first struck off the word was spelt CENTECIMOS, which has since been altered to CENTESIMOS; specimens of each mode of spelling can be found, but the former will soon be very rare.

A LUCRATIVE POST.—The chief postal official of Upper Hainsville, in the colony of New Brunswick, receives from the Government a salary of half-a-crown per annum! He is, probably, the worst paid postal officer in the world. On the contrary, the gentleman holding a similar appointment in New York, gets thrice the salary of the President, viz., £15,000.

A CHANGEABLE ISLAND.—Reunion was discovered in 1545 by Don Mascarenhas; the French occupied it from 1642 till 1810, when it was taken by the English, but restored on the 2nd of April, 1815. It was first named after its discoverer, then called Bourbon in honour of Louis XIV; under the Republic it received the appellation of Renunion and Buonaparte's Isle; in 1815 reovered its former name of Bourbon, and finally in 1848 resumed its present designation.—*Moens' Illustrations of Postage Stamps.*

AMERICAN POSTAL STATISTICS.—From the Report of the U. S. P. O. Department we learn that the following stamps were issued during the past year:—

DENOMINATION	NUMBER ISSUED.	VALUE. DOLLARS.
1 cent. Stamps	7,450,600	74,506.00
2 " "	47,554,600	951,092.00
3 " "	283,762,300	8,512,869.00
5 " "	1,204,480	60,224.00
10 " "	4,055,940	405,594.00
12 " "	994,000	119,280.00
15 " "	166,000	24,900.00
24 " "	1,911,825	458,838.00
80 " "	515,320	154,596.00
90 " "	53,840	48,456.00
Newspaper and Periodical 5, 10, and 25 cent Stamps. }	65,420	6,306.00
Total Value of Stamps.....		10,816,661.00
2 cent. Envelopes	3,515,250	
3 " "	26,267,900	
6 " "	348.00	
9 " "	27,950	
18 " "	23,750	
20 " "	3,000	
24 " "	27,950	
80 " "	22,350	
40 " "	17,050	
2 c. Request Envelopes	121,000	
8 " "	7,538,825	
6 " "	23,700	
2 c. Newspaper Wrappers	1,025,000	
Total Value		1,172,007.20
" Stamps issued.....	347,734,325	
" Value		10,816,661.00
" Envelopes issued	38,069,725	
" Value		1,151,507.25
" Wrappers issued	1,025,000	
" Value		20,500.00
Total	386,829,050	11,987,668.25

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A POSTAGE STAMP.—The following paragraph appeared in all the U.S. papers. The stamp in question was a newly-invented cancelling stamp, certainly very ingenious, but too dear at a 100,000 dollars:—"The scheme which has just past the Senate to give Mr. Norton and associates, of Troy, N.Y., 100,000 dollars as a subsidy for the use of a post-office stamp, is looked upon as an outrageous waste of public money. The House Post-office Committee, who have had the subject under consideration for months, have repeatedly reported against it, and will resist it when the bill comes before the House for action."

"NO STAMPS."—The merchants of Boston, U.S., are so pestered with frequent calls of enterprising juveniles on the search for "Some foreign stamps, if you please, sir," that notices are in use with the words "NO STAMPS"

printed thereon, to the great disgust of the rising generation, whose spare time is employed in Timbrophilic researches. We would mildly suggest to the solid men of Boston that the cause of education can scarcely be better abetted, either in its geographical or commercial line, than by an acquaintance with the stamps of foreign countries, and we would recommend the removal of the obnoxious cards aforesaid, to their proper receptacle—the waste-paper basket.—*Stamp Collector's Record, Boston, U.S.*

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POSTAL SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES.—The postal system projected in 1692 was not put into operation till 1710, when the States were still a British colony. By an act of the English Parliament, the post-master general was to have his principle office in New York, and secondary offices in one or more convenient localities in the other provinces. In 1753, Benjamin Franklin was appointed to that dignity with a minimum income of £600 a year for himself and a secretary. He soon introduced some useful improvements during his administration, which considerably augmented the revenues of the post-office. In 1760 he proposed to start a mail coach for carrying despatches between Philadelphia and Boston, to set off once a week from each of those towns. Franklin, having become an object of suspicion on account of his sympathy for the aggrieved colonists, was superseded in 1774.—*Moens' Illustrations of Postage Stamps.*

IN MEMORIAM.—The *Guide*, the organ of the lottery swindlers and bean-tossers, is no more; its star went out in darkness on the 25th ultimo. At an adjourned meeting of the managers, held under a lamp-post at the corner of Leverett and Causeway streets, on the evening of that day, it was moved by Gustavus Wight, and seconded by George Bowles, that inasmuch as the *Guide* has brought disgrace upon its managers, or rather its managers have disgraced the science of stamp collecting, and seeing and believing that the timbrophilic public do look upon us, the aforesaid managers, with contempt; and, further, because that postal currency ceases to flow into our pockets as formerly, I move that we, the managers of the *Guide*, do spend all the available currency for lollypop and sugar sticks, and I further move that we bust and mizzle; carried unanimously. The funds on hand, amounting to 29 cents, were then duly disposed of in the manner provided, and the members of the "Guide Society" departed, every man to his tent. Thus perished the most

despicable imposition which has ever been practised on the credulity of stamp collectors.—*Stamp Collector's Record, Boston, U.S.*

HUMOURS OF AN IRISH POST-OFFICE.—The "runner" Anglice, postman for the village of Barryhooragham, Co. Cork, Tommy Hegarty by name, age 10 in form and size, fifteen to fifty by the twitchings of his wide old Irish mouth and shrewd eyes, the day of his inauguration sent me up a packet of letters with the message, "there was a piny to pay on one of them." Each bearing the proper stamp, I went to the door and expostulated. "May be, ma'am, but Mrs Minahan told me I was to git a piny somewhere, so I thought I'd try if 'twas your honour's ladyship." The same sharp urchin got appointed to retail the local paper of a neighbouring town. He sold several the first week, and was told by some of his customers to bring copies regularly. Punctually the next Saturday, the news sheets were delivered round; but greatly were the readers disappointed at finding they had all received duplicates of No. 1. One good dame told Tommy it was of no use to her; but the excuse was, "Why would I bring the new ones till all the old ones are sould off? That would be quare, I'm thinking! Buy it, ma'am, and good luck t' ye; 'twill be better for yerself; for ye see, the sooner we get thro' the ould 'uns, the sooner we'll come to the new." So Tommy got his penny, and a slice of bread and butter to boot. The same post-office produced one of those few incomprehensible directions which baffled the scrutinizing powers of the "blind" clerk himself, "ile of man Cork Crist vusen lolkil partie let Ellen Taylor."

SANDWICH ISLANDS POSTAGE STAMPS.—Demands are frequently made upon the Post-office for varieties of Hawaiian stamps which have never had an existence in this kingdom. A gentleman, writing from Europe, asks for sets of orange, violet, and other coloured stamps, which certainly never were issued here, although he claims to have seen the different varieties in Paris. No doubt the mania for stamps has called into play the talents of skillful engravers and counterfeiters, who make it a profitable employment. The only genuine Hawaiian stamps are the following:—One and two cent stamps, in black and blue, with figure in the centre; two cent stamps, in rose colour, with portrait of Kamehameha III., and in red with portrait of Kamehameha IV.; five cent stamp in blue, with figure in the centre, and also in blue with portrait of Kamehameha III.; thirteen cent stamps in red, with portrait of Kamehameha III.—*Honolulu Advertiser*. [The statement that the above specified stamps are the only ones really genuine, must, we think, be taken with some qualification, when we recal to our readers how frequently we have alluded to the English postal authorities ignoring our higher-priced envelopes; the French positively denying the existence of the 10 centimes à percevoir; a Jamaica merchant affirming the postage stamps of Great Britain alone to be employed in the island he had lived in for years; a Spanish gentleman denying the possibility of there being such a value as 19 cuartos used for any stamp in his country; and an inhabitant of Liberia stating that he had never seen or heard of a postage stamp all the time he was in the colony! All these instances have come under our own immediate notice.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUSPENSION OF THE LOCAL POST-OFFICE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

SIR,—I write to inform you that the Local Post-office at Constantinople having been suspended through want of success, the only stamps which can be purchased are those of 20 and 40 paras each. Until the service is re-established, no more 5 para stamps will be made. It is very uncertain when that will take place, not probably for a considerable time.

Your obedient servant,
Constantinople. JOHN BASS.

THE EIGHTEEN-CENT HONG KONG.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

SIR,—In your last month's number a subscriber wished to know whether the 18 cent Hong Kong has been withdrawn from circulation. Allow me to state that it has not. By the mail just arrived, I received an 18 cent stamp on a letter which left Shanghai on the 22nd of February.

Yours truly,
London. HENRY NICHOLLS.

A HISTORY OF THE INTRODUCTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

DEAR SIR,—I notice in your publication a few numbers back a suggestion that some one conversant with the facts should give a history of the introduction of stamps, and the reason for selecting the particular device ultimately adopted. It may be interesting to your readers to know that Sir Rowland Hill himself is engaged in writing a history of Penny Postage, in which this question will be dealt with.

Yours faithfully,
PEARSON HILL.
General Post-office, London.

PRIVATE FIRM STAMPS.

To the Editor of "THE PHILATELIST."

SIR,—With your permission I beg to say a few words as regards the remarks of "A Stamp Collector" in your last number, on a letter of my own in the number before. The object of my letter was not to settle the question,—which I could not do, nor should I wish to do, if I could,—but, as I said at the beginning, "to ascertain the opinions of your readers." I, therefore, quite agree that each collector had better judge for himself. "A Stamp Collector" made a false statement as to what I said, which he must have observed, if he had read my letter over carefully. He says, "The Postage Stamp Collector" says "no one in his senses would collect 'Private Firm Stamps!'" What I *did* say was, "many of them were made expressly to sell to collectors. No one in his senses would collect these, &c." "These," of course, refers to stamps made expressly to sell to collectors. I, therefore, am far from asserting that all who collect private firm stamps are out of their

senses. "Genuine old U. S. locals are unattainable, and at least half the supposed number is fictitious," is a sentence in my letter of which "A Stamp Collector" only quotes half. I do not see why the fact that 200 "genuine old" ones are unattainable and 200 more fictitious, is a point in favour of collecting them.

About "perforation," I think as a "Stamp Collector" thinks about Private Firm Stamps, viz., that each collector had better decide for himself.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

A POSTAGE STAMP COLLECTOR.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER-BOX.

E. J. M., Bishop's Waltham.—The specimen from your collection forwarded as a Jerusalem stamp, is simply the *postmark* cut from a letter sent from the Holy City, per French post.

B. H., Bilston.—The quasi express stamps of Berlin, three in number, were impudent and dishonest concoctions of some German experimentalists on philatelic credulity.

H. LHERBETTE, Paris.—The General Post-office of Great Britain has nothing to do with our envelopes. They can be procured at Somerset House only, on personal application, and with much trouble and delay. You can procure them both from Parisian and English dealers in postage stamps.

J. REYNOLDS, Melbourne.—Thanks for your favourable opinion and friendly wishes. You will find the information you require in our March number, which of course you had not received at the date of your communication.

A BRISTOLIAN.—How do you suppose stamp dealers could afford to cater for the philatelic public unless they made some profit by it? The enormous expense of advertising, the loss on exchange of foreign coin, heavy postage, damaged stamps, and, above all, bad debts accruing from swindlers both at home and abroad, must be taken into consideration before you complain of the prices charged. We should scarcely have expected a native of *your* city, which has been for many a long year celebrated for its regard for the main chance, to cry out against reasonable or even unreasonable profits. We can with difficulty believe you a Bristolian when you confess inability to calculate the per centage on a 1 centime stamp charged 1 penny. It is just about 1000 per cent. This sounds very grand, but to get £4, a dealer must sell a *thousand* of the stamps you specify, and make not only the deductions before mentioned, but add prime cost, and all trade expenses, &c. ! What profit remains?

H. Y., Brighton.—Your Nicaragua is a wretched imitation of the genuine stamp, notwithstanding the superadded postmark.

E. ARDING, Quebec.—The ten shillings worth of stamps you had from an English dealer not being according to order, you have a perfect right to return them. In that case, your money ought to be refunded or the stamps you really ordered sent instead. Not knowing the dealer's name, we cannot say whether his character be worth his saving at the cost of 10s. We fear not. We cannot sufficiently caution our readers against dealing with any but accredited vendors, who have regular well-known establishments, and guaranteed respectability to keep up.

C. B. B., St. Alban's.—One of your 1 groschen Hanoverian envelopes being pink at the back, proceeds from the porous nature of the paper used, which causes the colour to penetrate, as is frequently the case with the envelopes of Wurtemberg. The pattern of the border also varying, renders the variety undoubtedly distinct and worth preserving as such.—We have had the slate-coloured 6 crazie Tuscan for many years, and never doubted its genuine character. It is impressed on paper with a peculiar watermark, as described in Dr. Magnus's valuable article.—There will, of course, be a proper binding provided for the numbers of the *Philatelist*, the price of which will be duly advertised.

H. J. T., Stokesley.—Collectors claim each his own individual opinion on the collection of railway stamps, such as yours. Some are furiously bitter against them; others stand up in their favour. They are so easily attainable that you would get nothing worth having in exchange for used ones.

M. LAUTERBACK, New York.—We have received your letter stating that *some time* since you forwarded to our office a *sub* *scri* *ption* to the *Philatelist*, and that no reply has been received. We remember, two or three months ago, refusing to receive an *unpaid* letter from New York. Probably this is the letter to which you refer.

E. M.—The shilling envelopes of the Mauritius have been long disused, and are unattainable, except on the breaking up of old collections. Dealers advertise them in the hope of turning an honest—pound!

D. F., CARDIFF.—The Hamburg locals being so lowly priced, it is not worth while rejecting them. If not rightfully "are" or "have been," put them down as "may have been."—Covers will be provided for the volumes of the *Philatelist*.

TYRO.—Your Swiss and Roumanian stamps are quite genuine.—The sixpenny of Victoria appeared in 1862, and continued in use till superseded by the current blue one last year. The two Sydneys are forgeries, the green one unmistakably so, but prettier than the real stamp.—As a general rule for fasteping specimens in albums, use anything adhesive except gum. Potato starch is good; but whatever is employed should be very sparingly applied, just sufficient to fix the stamp slightly, that it may be at any time easily exchanged for a superior copy, or transferable to another book. Liquid India rubber, or, as it is sometimes called, India rubber cement, has been highly recommended. Its advantages are fourfold, comprising—cleanliness, an indispensable desideratum in manipulating articles so delicate as postage stamps; adhesiveness, a *sine quâ non*; facility of removal, a most desirable adjunct, owing to the hosts of new issues, rendering a rearrangement of our album pages so continually necessary; and, lastly, its leaving no stain either on specimen or paper, when the former requires removal from the latter. Moreover, it is very cheap, a shilling's worth lasting for years. A minute quantity affixed about two-tenths of an inch from the top centre of the stamp, will answer the purpose of keeping it sufficiently firm. By this means, the individual can be partially raised to show watermark, &c. Gelatine, a matter used by photographers in mounting their productions on cardboard, is sometimes employed. It has many recommendations, but, on the whole, is not preferable to the preparation of caout-chouc.



PAPERS
FOR
PHILATELISTS:

Being a Re-issue of Nos. 1 to 6 of

“THE PHILATELIST.”

ILLUSTRATED.

London :

MARLBOROUGH & CO., 14, WARWICK LANE.

Brighton :

STAFFORD SMITH & CO., ROYAL COLONNADE.

MDCCLXXIV.

Price One Shilling.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO.'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROMPT EXECUTION OF ORDERS—ALL LETTERS, WHETHER FROM HOME OR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS, REPLIED TO THE SAME DAY AS RECEIVED.

REMITTANCES.

Countries.	How to Remit.	Amount allowed by S. S. & Co. for Paper Money.
Austria	Paper Money	1 gulden — 1/8
Belgium	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	20 francs — 15/8
British Isles	P. O. Order, or (if under 2/.) rd. stamps	
Canada	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	1 dollar — 3/10
Denmark	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	1 riksdaler — 2/2
France	Paper Money	5 francs — 3/11
Germany, North	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	1 thaler — 2/11
Germany, South	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	1 gulden — 1/8
Holland	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	1 guilder — 1/8
Italy	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	1 lira — 8d.
New Brunswick	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	1 dollar — 3/10
Norway	Paper Money	1 specie dollar — 4/3
Nova Scotia	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	1 dollar — 3/10
Russia	Paper Money	1 rouble — 2/7
Sweden	Paper Money	1 riksmunt dollar — 1/1
Switzerland... ..	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	20 francs — 15/6
United States	Post-Office Order or Paper Money ...	1 dollar — 3/4

All other Countries, by Post-Office Order, Gold Coins, or Bills of Exchange.

UNUSED POSTAGE STAMPS CANNOT BE RECEIVED FROM ABROAD IN PAYMENT OF GOODS ORDERED.

THE STAMP EXCHANGE.

On the following terms common Used Foreign Postage Stamps are exchanged for any stamps selected from the Quarterly Price Catalogue, or for any article advertised in S. S. & Co.'s Illustrated Monthly Stamp and Crest Circular (the Wholesale List excepted). The cost of Postage of goods ordered must be remitted in Cash.

One Penny per 100 for AUSTRIA, CANADA, GERMAN EMPIRE, HOLLAND, NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION, PRUSSIA (arms), and UNITED STATES.

Threepence per 100 for BAVARIA (arms), BELGIUM, DENMARK, FRANCE, ITALY, NORWAY, RUSSIA, SWEDEN, and SWITZERLAND.

Fourpence per 100 for NEW SOUTH WALES, NEW ZEALAND, QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, and VICTORIA.

Sixpence per 100 for BARBADOS, (½ and 1d.), GREECE, INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN.

Winepence per 100 for BADEN (arms), BAVARIA (figure), CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, HUNGARY, LUXEMBOURG, UNITED STATES Departmental Stamps (Post-office 2 and 3 cents), WURTEMBERG (arms), and FISCAL stamps of any country.

One Shilling per 100 for BADEN (figure), FINLAND, HANOVER, PRUSSIA (head), ROMAN STATES, ROUMANIA, SAXONY (head), VENETIA, and WURTEMBERG (1st issue).

Two Shillings per 100 for DUTCH INDIES, HONG KONG, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, SERBIA, THURN and TAXIS, and TURKEY.

Three Shillings per 100 for MAURITIUS, NATAL, ORANGE FREE STATE, SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, and WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Four Shillings per 100 for BRAZIL, CEYLON, CONFEDERATE STATES (used or unused), EGYPT, NAPLES, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and UNITED STATES (present issue, 15, 24, 30, and 90 cents).

Five Shillings per 100 for ANTIGUA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, (except ½ and 1d.), BERMUDA, BRITISH GUIANA, BRITISH HONDURAS, CHILI, CUBA, GREAT BRITAIN (10d.), GRENADA, JAMAICA, MODENA, NEVIS, NEWFOUNDLAND, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, ST. CHRISTOPHER, ST. LUCIA, ST. THOMAS, ST. VINCENT, TRINIDAD, TURKS ISLANDS, TUSCANY, UNITED STATES Departmental Stamps (except Post-Office 2 & 3 cents), and VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Seven-and-Sixpence per 100 for GREAT BRITAIN (2/), PARMA, ST. HELENA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, and SICILIAN.

Ten Shillings per 100 for MONTE VIDEO, PERU, ST. DOMINGO, SIERRA LEONE, and VENEZUELA.

Fifteen Shillings per 100 for COSTA RICA, GAMBIA, GUATEMALA, ICELAND, MEXICO, and NEW GRANADA.

Twenty Shillings per 100 for BOLIVIA, CURACOA, ECUADOR, GREAT BRITAIN (5/), HONDURAS, LIBERIA, NICARAGUA, PARAGUAY, PHILIPPINE ISLES, SALVADOR, and SURINAM.

Particular attention is requested to the following:—

- (1) Damaged stamps are worthless, and cannot be received in exchange.
- (2) Correspondents residing in the United Kingdom, are requested to send their stamps by letter-post, accompanied by instructions. Large quantities of stamps should be enclosed in cloth-lined envelopes, and securely fastened.
- (3) Correspondents residing abroad, are advised, when forwarding stamps in large quantities, to send them by sample post, enclosed in linen bags, tied at one end, but not sealed. A parchment address label can easily be attached.
- (4) Parcels from abroad must not contain letters, or they will be charged letter-rate postage.
- (5) It is desirable that all parcels, but more especially those from abroad, bear the full name and address of the sender.
- (6) Exchange orders for stamps named in the Quarterly Price Catalogue or Circular **MUST EXCEED THE AMOUNT REQUIRED**, in case any of the stamps ordered are out of stock. Example:—If stamps be sent for exchange amounting to 10/ in value, a list of requirements to the amount of at least £1 should be sent. Correspondents can then be certain of receiving those stamps only that they require.

Royal Colonnade, Brighton.

STAFFORD SMITH & Co.

In quantities of not less than 500.
 In quantities of not less than 100.
 In quantities of not less than 50.
 In quantities of not less than 10.

Now Ready, the SECOND EDITION, greatly enlarged and improved, of

THE

PERMANENT STAMP ALBUM,

By H. STAFFORD SMITH.

Brought up to the present time, spaces being provided for
The Deccan, Fiji Islands, Guatemala, Japan, Hungary, German Empire, &c., &c.



Illustrated by a specially-engraved Map of the World, containing the name of every stamp-issuing country.

The leading feature of this Album is the provision of supplementary leaves bound up with the book, thereby saving future trouble and expense. All leaves not required at the date of the publication of the Album will be found with an asterisk (*) at the bottom of the page. More than 30 of such leaves are provided (allowing for no less than 1,700 additional stamps), which are so distributed throughout the volume that there is little chance of any new stamp country being placed out of its proper order.

ORDERING NUMBER.	DESCRIPTION OF BINDING.	ORDERING LETTER.		
		A	B	C
		Clasp.	Plain Lock.	Richly Engraved Best Gilt Spring Lock.
1	Cloth, sprinkled edges	6/6	9/6	...
2	Superior cloth binding, extra gilt, gilt edges .	8/6	11/6	...
3	Strongly bound in French morocco, gilt edges.	15/6
4	Best morocco, highly finished, gilt edges .	*16/0

* This style of binding has two clasps.

Postage, 8d. per copy (a road, 3/6). The charge of 8d. represents only a part of the postage of the above Albums, the remainder being defrayed by S. S. & Co. To ensure their safety in transit, they are very strongly packed.

* * * When ordering, the number and letter only need be quoted. Example: If a copy in French morocco, with engraved lock, is required, order "No. 3 C."

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"The first edition of this work was published three years ago, and it is now more than a twelvemonth since it became out of print. Its speedy exhaustion formed the most convincing proof of the general appreciation of the plan on which it was compiled, and it is a matter of regret to the Editor that it has not been possible to bring out a second edition earlier.

"The intervening time has, however, been spent in perfecting several secondary, but not unimportant improvements; chief among which may be noticed the allotment of space for the reception of entire post cards. The typographical arrangements have also been the subject of revision, the borders and headings having been rendered of a more ornamental character, and, it is perhaps hardly necessary to say, adequate provision has been made for all the recently-issued stamps, including those of the Deccan, Mozambique, Fiji Islands, Guatemala, Japan, Hungary, German Empire, &c. Furthermore, the paper has been specially manufactured for this Album of a tone calculated to show the stamps off to the best advantage. Externally, also, a change has been made in the appearance of the Album, the binding being richer and in a greatly-improved style.

"The general arrangement of the countries is unchanged, as its plan has been approved by all the philatelic organs, and by a host of private collectors. The supplementary leaves inserted at regular intervals have been found to answer the purpose for which they are intended; and one gentleman has informed the Editor that he has found ample room in the first edition for his collection, numbering nearly 3,000 varieties, although several hundreds among them were issued subsequently to its publication!

"Under these circumstances, the Editor, whilst thanking the philatelic public for the favour with which the Permanent Album has been received, submits the present edition with increased confidence to their verdict; and ventures to hope that the minor alterations above alluded to, will receive their approbation."

For numerous Testimonials received from Purchasers of the above Album, see detailed prospectus, post-free on application.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO., ROYAL COLONNADE, BRIGHTON.

STAFFORD SMITH & CO.'S BRANCH DEPOTS

TOWN AND SUBURBAN.

CRYSTAL PALACE—The Stationery and Fine Arts Courts.

BAYSWATER—G. E. Waters, 97, Westbourne Grove.
 BECKENHAM—J. Fevall, White Cross Rd.
 BLACKHEATH—E. Wainhurst, 4, Spectator Pl.
 BROMPTON—W. J. Dodd, 270, Fulham Rd.
 " W. Mcadow, P.O., 8, Fulham Rd.
 " I. Young, 319, Fulham Rd.
 CAMBERWELL—H. Martin, 325, Church St.
 CAMDEN TOWN—Bacon & Co., 62, Chalk Farm Rd.
 " G. D. Checkley, 116, Camden Rd.
 " Mrs. Kerley, 28, Park St.
 " J. Blockley, 248, High St.
 CHELSEA—J. E. Lancelotti, 45, King's Rd.
 " T. Ash, 76, Kings Rd.
 CLAPHAM—E. Hands, 162, High Street.
 EDGEWARE ROAD—R. J. Hammond, 78, 80, 82, and 84, Edgeware Rd.
 " Horne & Co., 50, Edgeware Rd.
 EDMONTON—M. Schlenker, Fore St.
 FOREST HILL—Z. Morley.
 GOWER STREET—R. J. Brooks, P.O., 7, Torrington Pl.
 GREENWICH—W. H. Cullen, 5, Nelson St.

GROSVENOR SQUARE—T. Lewis & Co., 14, Mount St.
 HACKNEY—C. Elliott, 708, Hackney Rd.
 " Coventry, 400, Mare St.
 " M. A. Dossent, P.O., Medina Ter.
 HAMMERSMITH—G. C. Brown, 3, King William Pl.
 HAMPSTEAD ROAD—R. J. Blake, 141.
 HOLLLOWAY—B. Edman, 3, Bellevue Ter.
 " I. Horwood, 57, Holloway Rd.
 " F. W. Keates, 5, Queen's Ter.
 " F. Vinton, 3, Manor Pl.
 HORNSEY RISE—M. & E. Aumonier, 1, Shaftesbury Ter.
 HYDE PARK—H. King, 8, Spring St.
 ISLINGTON—Robertson & Co., 95, Upper St.
 KENSINGTON—Farmer & Sons, P.O., 4, Edwarde Ter.
 KINGSLAND ROAD—R. Fenton, 377.
 LEADENHALL STREET—J. Jones, 89.
 LEF—G. Sarjeant, 8, St. Germaine's Ter.
 LOWER NORWOOD—Mrs. Chase.
 MAIDA VALE—F. Shircliffe, 233.
 NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY—J. Alvey, 119.
 NOTTING HILL—W. C. Boddington, Notting-Hill Gate.

OXFORD STREET—Kerby & Edean.
 PIMLICO—C. Richards, 7, Tachbrook.
 PORTMAN SQUARE—A. Bull, 25, Queen's Place.
 " W. H. Dawe, 11, Grosvenor St.
 PUTNEY—J. & A. Robinson, High St.
 RICHMOND—F. Deane, 7, Upper High St.
 " E. Hamer, 3, Foxton Ter.
 ST. JOHN'S WOOD—T. Baines, 1, Victoria Ter.
 STOKE NEWINGTON—J. P. Hood, Church St.
 STRATFORD—A. Moss, P.O., 12, Broad St.
 " P. T. Little, 372, High St.
 STREATHAM—Edwards & Co., Edwarde Ter.
 SURBITON—T. Crook, 7, Maple Rd.
 TOTENHAM—S. Gad, 20, Grove Pl.
 TOTENHAM CT. RD.—H. Calcutt, 10, Grove Pl.
 UPPER HOLLOWAY—W. Roberts, Market Pl.
 UPPER SYDENHAM—W. Clark.
 WANDSWORTH—T. Burleigh, 70, High St.
 WATERLOO ROAD—E. & S. Jeffries, 10, Waterloo Rd.
 WOOLWICH—Jackson & Sons.

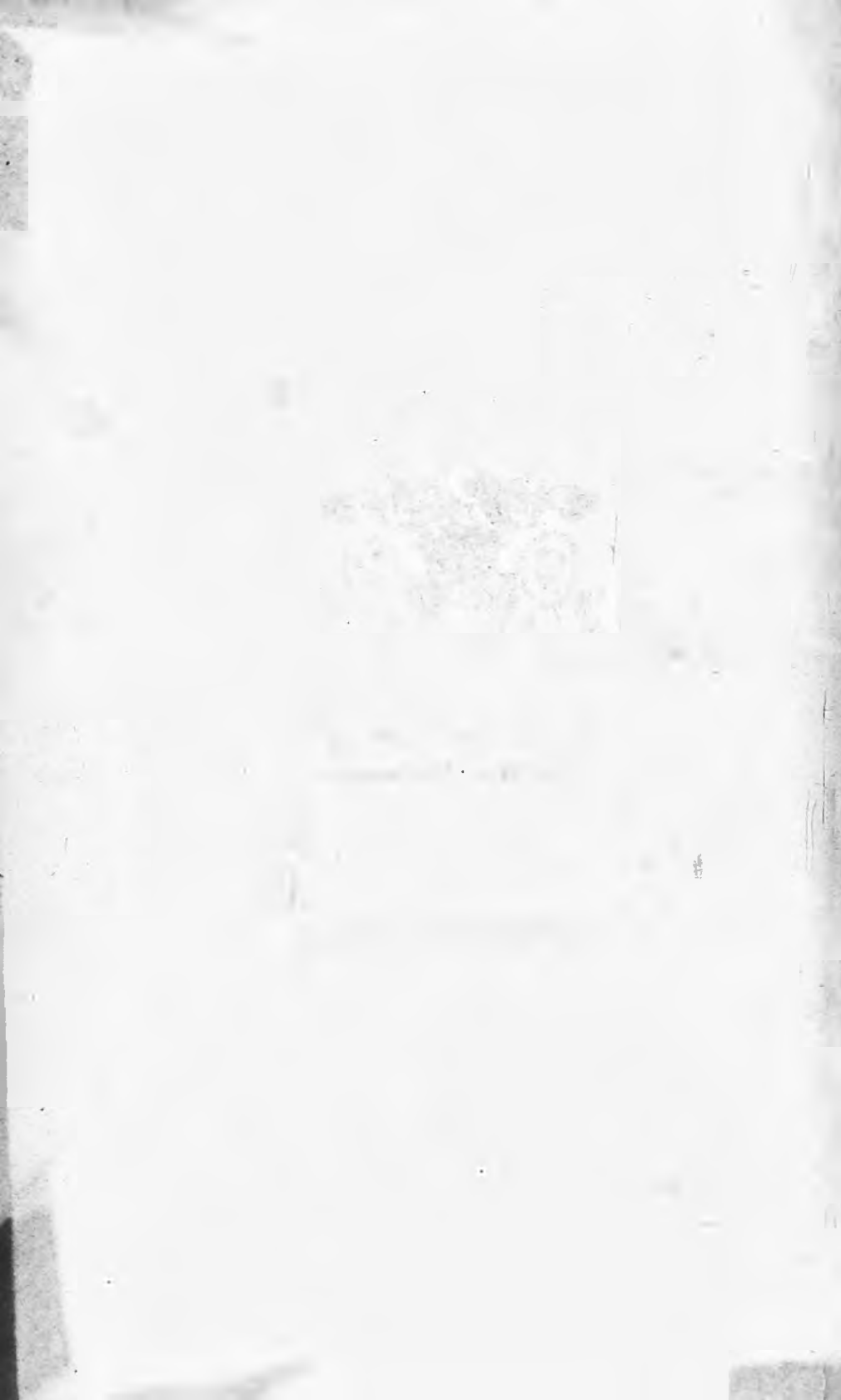
COUNTRY.

ABERDEEN—W. Stevenson, St. Nicholas St.
 A1, TRINCHAM—S. Butler, 4, The Downs.
 ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH—J. Barker, S.O., Ayr—W. M. Dick, 38, Sandgate St.
 BANBURY—E. A. Wallrod, High St.
 BANGOR—Nixon and Jarvis, Upper Bangor.
 BARNSTAPLE—S. Seale & Co., High St.
 " T. Hearson, High St.
 BEDFORD—J. R. Porter, 7, High St.
 BELFAST—J. Magill, S. O., 2, Donegal Pl.
 " W. F. Mayne, 1, Donegal Sq. E.
 BEVERLEY—R. West.
 BIRMINGHAM—S. C. Aston, 39, Smallbrook St.
 " J. Martin, 11 & 12, 1, Ludgate Hill.
 " A. B. Matthews, P.O., 92, Snow Hill.
 BLACKBURN—G. Walsley, 88, King William St.
 BOCNOR—H. Lovett, 61 & 62, High St.
 BOLTON—H. Bradbury, 18, Deansgate.
 " John Mather, 7, Palatine Bldgs.,
 BOURNEMOUTH—F. Bright, 6, Arcade.
 BRADFORD—H. Gaskarth, Westgate.
 " Thos. Brear, 17 & 19, Kirkgate.
 BRENTWOOD—A. Corden.
 BRIDGEWATER—J. Whitby.
 BRISTOL—E. Lancaster, Belmont, Clifton.
 " Essex La Trobe, Clare St.
 BROMLEY, KENT—W. Burgess, High St.
 BROMSGROVE—A. L. Palmer.
 BURNLEY—J. Nuttall, Market St.
 BURNTON-ON-TRENT—Mrs. Clarke, Station St.
 " M. Wright, High St.
 BURY—H. M. Deane, 31, Fleet St.
 CAMBRIDGE—J. Dixon, 9, Market St.
 " R. J. Sever, 1, King's Parade.
 CANTERBURY—H. J. Goulden, Stationer's Hall.
 CARDIFF—H. Allen, Butte St.
 " S. M. Quedest, 68, Crockettown.
 CHATHAM—G. S. Mailing, High St.
 CHELTENHAM—J. J. Banks, Promenade.
 " W. N. Wood, 75, High St.
 CHESTER—J. W. Edwards, Werburgh St.
 CHICHESTERFIELD—G. E. Edge, South St.
 CHICHESTER—K. W. Knight, East St.
 CLEVELAND—Wm. Masland.
 CORK—W. & T. Evans, 33, Grand Parade.
 COVENTRY—H. Stone, & Co., Corn Ex.
 COWES—J. Hall Smith, 96, High Street.
 CROYDON—W. Raffie, Junr., North End.
 DAVENTRY—W. Dickens, 38, 5th St.
 DEAL—E. F. Graud, 99, Beach Street.
 DERBY—J. Harwood, Market Pl.
 DEVICES—C. Gillinan.
 DOLLAR—James Miller.
 DONCASTER—J. G. Robinson, French Ct.
 DOUGLAS, I. M.—W. Kneale, 38, Duke
 DOVER—John J. Goulden, 176, 5, Nargate St.
 DURIN—Browne & Nolan, Nassau St.
 DUMFRIES—W. Muirhead, 6, Castle St.
 EASTBOURNE—A. Jinnan, Terminal Rd.
 EDINBURGH—C. Gardner, 41, Dundas St.
 ELGIN—Thomas Smith, High Street.
 EPSOM—W. Graham, High St.
 EXETER—W. H. Rudd, 84, South Street.

EXETER—John Barry, 91, Fore Street.
 FALKIRK—J. C. Calendar, High St.
 FALMOUTH—M. Dunstone, Arwenack St.
 FOLKESTONE—B. Griffith, High St.
 FROME—W. R. Bailly.
 GAINSBOROUGH—Amcoats & Co., Lord St.
 GARSTON—L. Booth, 62, St. Mary's Rd.
 GLASGOW—Galie & Son, 99, Buchanan St.
 GRAVESEND—Mrs. Hynd, 10, Milton Rd.
 GREENOCK—J. Black, 17, W. Blackhall St.
 GRIMSBY—C. H. Dawson, 50, Victoria St. W.
 " W. T. Kendall, 276, Victoria St.
 GUERNSEY—W. A. Barbet, 24, Smith St.
 GUILDFORD—W. Stent, 32, High St.
 HAIFAX—D. Wilson, North Bridge P.O.
 HARTLEPOOL, WEST—M. Taylor, 26, Church St.
 HITCHIN—Fatemoster & Hales.
 HORSHAM—M. Albany, 4, North Street.
 HUDDERSFIELD—E. Clayton, Kirkgate.
 " J. Ashton, Cross Church St.
 INVERNESS—J. Melvin, 20, Union St.
 IPSWICH—W. Spalding, 37, Westgate St.
 JERSEY—W. Hampton, 2, David Pl.
 KENDAL—J. Wilson, High Street.
 KIDDERMINSTER—T. Mark.
 KINGS LYNN—W. H. Taylor, 108, High St.
 KINGSTON-ON-THAMES—A. Moreau,
 LANCASTER—R. & G. Brash, Cheapside.
 LEAMINGTON—H. Wippell, Victoria Ter.
 LEEDS—Henry Inchbold, 33, Bond St.
 LEEK—W. Cartwright, Sheep-Market.
 LEICESTER—J. R. Rowe, 34 1/2, Granby St.
 " J. T. Spencer, 20, Market Pl.
 " J. Vice, Bible and Crown.
 LEIGH—W. D. Pink, 5, King St.
 LIMERICK—G. Mathews, 130, George St.
 " C. Flynn, 20, George St.
 LIVERPOOL—S. G. Green, 23, Thistle St.
 " J. T. Ellerbeck, 68, Bold St.
 " J. Woodland, 54, Castle St.
 " E. Smallwood, 12, Kenshaw St.
 " John E. Partridge, P.O., 6, Kanelagh Pl.
 LOUGHBOROUGH—E. T. Soars, Market Pl.
 LOWESTOFT—Joseph Flood, 93, High St.
 " S. F. Abbott, Town Mansions.
 LYMINGTON—J. J. Hens, 73, High St.
 MAIDSTONE—J. G. Wilks, 18, Week St.
 MANCHESTER—T. Sutcliffe, 91, Oxford St.
 " T. Sutcliffe, 8, Market Pl.
 MARGATE—Edwin Thorne, 16, High St.
 MARKET-HARBOROUGH—S. Jennings,
 " 5, High St.
 MARLBOROUGH—W. Cane.
 MIDDLESBOROUGH—Burnett & Hood.
 MONTROSE—G. Walker, High St.
 NEWARK-ON-TRENT—H. Weaver.
 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—W. Thwaites,
 " 20, Northumberland St.
 NEWPORT, MON.—Wm. Jones, 118, Commercial St.
 " F. Gay, Commercial St.
 NORTHAMPTON—R. Harris, Bridge St.
 NORWICH—F. Tuxford, Andrew's Hall Pl.
 " R. Jeary, Market Pl.
 NOTTINGHAM—R. B. Farp, 3, Market St.
 ORMSKIRK—Thomas Hutton.
 PERTH—R. Stewart, 39, St. John St.

PLYMOUTH—W. H. Luke, Bedford St.
 PRESTON—W. Dobson, Fishergate.
 PRESTON—J. Worthington, Town Hall.
 RAMSGATE—G. Bourne, 48 Harbour St.
 READING—J. Bragg, 108, Broad Street.
 " F. Golding, 11, Minister St.
 REDCAR—Geo. F. Bates, High St.
 REICGATE—J. C. Shuter, High St.
 REIDFALD—J. Howarth, 20, Yorkshere.
 ROYSTON—J. Warren.
 ST. ANDREWS—W. C. Henderson.
 ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA—A. H. Mar,
 " 9, East Aisle.
 ST. NEOT'S—R. R. Keeling.
 SALFORD—G. H. Hurst, 5, Gravel Lane.
 SANDGATE—W. Wilson.
 SCARBOROUGH—Dennis and Case, Newborough.
 SHEFFIELD—A. Hall, P.O., Mile Tom.
 SHEFFIELD—M. Brooks, 17, Convent St.
 " D. T. Ingham, 41, Sheffield Hall.
 SHREWSBURY—H. Williams, Market St.
 SLOUGH, BUCKS—W. T. Blanche.
 SOUTHAMPTON—J. Adams, 40, Canal St.
 SOUTHBEND—C. & D. Taylor, 1, Nelson St.
 SOUTHPORT—J. T. Ellerbeck.
 " A. Stewart, 149, 1, Lord St.
 SOUTHSEA—Caine & Co., P.O., Northam.
 " C. F. Baldock, Wick St.
 STAMFORD—H. English, S. G.
 STOKE-ON-TRENT—C. Head, Church St.
 STOURBRIDGE—T. Mark.
 STROUD—C. J. Evans, 23, George St.
 SUNDERLAND—W. M. Carr, 5, Bridge St.
 SUTTON, SURREY—W. Church, High St.
 SWANSEA—Pearse & Brown, Wind St.
 TAUNTON—Bragg & Son, 34, Parade.
 " E. Goodman, 29, North St.
 " G. Baxter, 48, Clifton St.
 TAVISTOCK—E. F. Philips, West St.
 TEDDINGTON—E. & M. Lemon, High St.
 TEIGNMOUTH—Hutchings, 10, Bank St.
 " W. R. Penn.
 TIVERTON—T. Parkhouse, 34, Fore St.
 " T. E. Byrt, Fore St.
 TRURO—J. R. Netherton, 7, Lemon St.
 " William Lake, Boscawen St.
 TUNBRIDGE—J. Snelling, High St.
 UPPINGHAM—Wm. Willard, High St.
 VENTNOR, I. W.—W. Logan, & Co.
 WALSALL—V. Laurent, The Bridge.
 WARMISTON—G. E. Palmer, George St.
 WARWICK—H. T. Cooke & Son, High St.
 WATERFORD—Chas. Stone, 72, Quay.
 " Francis Dawson, 95, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.
 WEYMOUTH—H. Wheeler, 20, Mary St.
 " J. A. Sherren, 75, St. Mary St.
 " R. H. Croden, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600,





PHILATELIC SECTION.

Bibliotheca Lindesiana

