

SAPPHIRE

THE

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY

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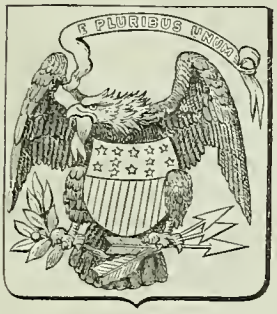

VOL. VIII.

NEW YORK:

J. W. SCOTT & CO., DEALERS IN FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS,

75 & 77 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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THE

AMERICAN JOURNAL

OF

PHILATELY.

Newly Issued Stamps.



On the first day of January appeared the new cards for Italy. They are of two kinds, simple and return, each having a stamp with no value indicated, placed in the left-hand upper corner of the card. The portrait is that of Victor Emanuel, and stamp and framework are well represented in our cut. The framework is 4 1-8 by 2¾ inches, thus making the card about the size of the New Foundland postal.

The simple cards bear the inscription : CARTOLINA POSTALE DIECE CENTESMI (post card 10 centimes) ; beneath, the Arms of Savoy surmounted by a crown ; in the left lower angle an inscription in two lines indicating that this side is reserved for the address. The reply card differs from the others in the inscription, bearing CARTOLINA POSTALE CON RISPOSTA PAGETA, QUISI-DECI CENTESIMI (post card with prepaid reply, 15 centimes). The impression is brown on colored card :

10 centimes, brown on chamois.
15 " " rose.

MINOR VARIETIES.

AUSTRIA. The 25kr. is of a very deep brown.

NATAL. The 6d. and 1s. are surcharged POSTAGE in black on each side.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. The 9 pence is printed in Mauve. The 2 pence appears watermarked V and crown, perf. 10.

TURKEY. The 5 piastres, perf. 7, appears bluish gray. The 10 paras, brown and 20 paras green, *unperforated* are noticed by *Le Timbre Poste.*

GAMBIA. The 4 pence is found in pale brown.

DENMARK. The 3, 4, 8 skillings, and the 4 and 16 service, have been found *unperforated.*

JAPAN. The *Gazette des Timbres* makes the startling announcement

that the current 1 sen exists in 160 types! It has also found a difference between the 2 sen red and the 2 sen yellow.

FRANCE. There is a 4c. laureated, French Empire turned upside down on the sheet, a *tête-bêche* as the French call it, and also a 10 centime, brown on rose. For these stamps to be valuable, they should not be cut from either of the adjoining stamps.

TRINIDAD. In a collection in Europe exists a *perforated* copy of the valueless type of this island, in dark brown.

URUGUAY. The provisional 5 centavos of this country is found pale brown instead of blue; and in copies of the 20c., the numerals are reversed.

Our Philatelic Contemporaries.

LE TIMBRE POSTE contains a short sketch of the cards of the Netherland Indies. It appears that there are six types—three of the ordinary card, three of the reply-card, caused by differences in the framework and in the inscriptions, which are in three languages, Hollandais, Malasian, and Javanese. "The False Stamps of Moldavia" contains some valuable hints to collectors. It seems that the counterfeits are no longer offered to collectors in a new state, but obliterated, the canceling mark being round, and bearing the words Galatz, 1 Aug. 55. This mark has been found on the 81, 108 and 5 paras. The authentic obliterating marks are round, always containing in the upper part, the name of the city, and below Moldavia. In the centre the day and month are indicated in figures, the year never. By these obliterating marks collectors can detect the counterfeits. In formerly exposing these stamps, Dr. Magnus accused the Post Office at Jassy with having counterfeited and sold them as good. This speculation it has now been discovered, has been carried on by an ex-employé of the post at Jassy, M. Rosenblum, who pretends to have received them from M. Paratinkiewize, an ex-director of the Post. In the continuation of the article on "Envelope Stamps," those of the South African Republic are noted. This contains a probable explanation of the letters G. P. K. which it is presumed are GENERAL POST KANTOOR and mean Postal Superintendent.

The GAZETTE DES TIMBRES gives a photographic reproduction of seven types of the new Spanish Cards, thus unnecessarily taking up a great deal of room which might be devoted to something more interesting. But January is a dull month with the Magazines. An article on "The Postal Press during the siege of Paris," and the first of a series of papers on the "Names of Countries," with a summary of the novelties of the preceding month, make up the January number of this paper.

THE PHILATELIST contains a continuation of "The Spud Papers," dealing with the counterfeits of the Oldenburg Stamps. From a hasty perusal of the article, it seems to us that the author has overlooked some

very dangerous counterfeits of the Oldenburg series, so dangerous that only the closest scrutiny can detect them. A meeting of the "Philatelic Society" of London is noticed, and in connection with this a paper entitled "The Secret marks on the Peruvian Stamps," by Fentonia, read before the Society. "An engraver's secret mark," says the author, "ought to be either one without which the design would be complete, and yet which when added, does not disturb the harmony of the design; or else the secret mark should be such a trifling variation of some not very prominent part of the design, as would not attract the general eye, and yet would be unmistakeably distinct to the initiated.

"I believe one or other species of secret mark is to be found on every genuine specimen of the five stamps constituting the first two issues. To begin with the large pair as being the simplest to explain, the UN DINERO blue. In the *left-hand upper* corner, at the intersection of the *inner* pair of double lines, occurs a dot of the same color as the stamp, or it may be, in other words, described as having the minute square formed by the inner intersecting lines, which in the other three corners is *white*, filled in with color, in that one left-hand upper corner. The same may be observed in the UNA PESETA red, only being varied by being in the *right-hand* upper corner, instead of in the left.

"The secret marks on the smaller, and as is now admitted, earlier series, are less distinct, and consequently being found probably not to answer the purpose, were superseded by the simpler one I have just described.

"The UNA PESETA red. In the left-hand lower corner, the wavy lines forming the spandrels, cease to be regular about the tenth of an inch from the left lower side, and are replaced by a *Marqueterie* pattern like minute blocks, geometrically placed edgeways.

"The UN DINERO blue. This being the most generally used, seems to have been the only one forged, and therefore is more carefully protected by secret marks. The lettering of value is most carefully arranged, being alternately one letter on lower line, and then two a line higher, all of them being of one level on the top of each letter. Thus U long, N D short, I long, N E short, R long, O short.

"Secondly, under the lettering and within the outer line, are two lines close together. This double line does not occur on either of the other three sides—thus counting nine *fine* lines at bottom, while there are only eight elsewhere.

"Thirdly, at the right hand lower corner, the point of spandrel is slightly curtailed, in order to admit of an additional fine line jutting out, and passing down by the O of DINERO, resembling somewhat the prong of a fork.

"On the MEDIO PESO, the secret mark occurs only, as far as I have observed, in the lower border, the *lowest fine* line of which, instead of joining the border line on the right side, turns up by the side of S of

CORREOS nearly, if not quite, to the top of that letter, forming a double line on that side, and on that side only, as far as it goes.

* * * * "In the UN DINERO [the broken or disunited zig zag type] the *fourth* line from the *outside*, in its downward course, breaks off half way through CORREOS, leaving a flaw as it were in the border; a sort of 'daylight' between the lines; while in the UNA PESETA the same occurs in the *fourth* line from the *inside* and in the upper instead of the lower part."

The usefulness of the results of Fentonia's labors must be apparent to any collector, as they afford unerring guides for the detection of counterfeits.

The *Philatelist* has its usual column of correspondence, containing several letters announcing the intentions of the writers to pay the increased subscription, and pay it gladly. Perhaps if the *Philatelist* were to discontinue, there would be as many letters congratulating the Editor on his wise course.

Apropos of this increase in the price of subscription, which has also affected the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, we are anxious to know why the *Philatelist* charges 1s. 6d. for postage to the U. S., *S. C. M.* charging only 1s.

"Fentonia" has an additional point to throw on the detection of the forged 3 Pfennige Saxon, 1st issue. "There is one test which I have never yet found in a forgery, and that is, that three out of the four quatrefoils in the border are deficient in the inner stroke at the left-hand upper corner, curving round each point (with these exceptions) of their respective central stars."

The STAMP COLLECTORS' MAGAZINE opens with a most valuable article on the East India Postage Stamps, by Colonel G. B. Mainwaring, B. S. C, giving undoubted evidence in favor of several heretofore unknown types. Of these, the first is the HALF ANNA, "Lion trippant under palmtree, on plain colored oblong disk, open lace border, oblong, value below in words.

"It was not until about thirteen years after the first introduction in England of stamps for the payment of postage on letters that Government decided on their employment in India. In 1853 postage stamps were ordered to be prepared in the Calcutta Mint, and there the aforedescribed handsome stamp was designed and made. It was doomed, however, never to come into use; delay occuring in cutting the steel die" (destroyed in 1867), and finally "rough and hurried engravings were made on copper-plate, from which stamps were struck off and issued to the post-office."

These stamps were the small rectangular labels, profile to left, INDIA above and HALF ANNA below, and were "first printed in black, and sent to the post-office for distribution, but before it was issued to the public, it was discovered that a large packet of the stamps had been purloined; to prevent these stamps being used, the remainder

were withdrawn, and the stamp was re-issued in red," when it was soon after changed to blue. No. 4 and No. 5 of the authors' list relate to two values which were engraved but never issued to the public. They were of the value of TWO ANNAS, the first having "head of Queen to left in octagonal disk, plain ground, marginal border, with columned sides; above INDIA, below, value." The second was of the same design in plain circular disk, rectangular border, Greek marginal sides, cross in upper corners; above, INDIA; below, value. These were superseded by the ordinary two Annas green.

The eight annas of this first series was never officially issued; only a few copies were printed, and the plate was lost. Several other interesting points are noted, such as the change of the 2 annas green to pink, and then to yellow; the change of the 4 annas to green, partly because of the indistinctnes of the canceling marks, and partly because an attempt was made to imitate the stamp by photography. The paper concludes with a complete series of the "service" stamps.

A paper on the stamps of New South Wales, and "Notes on certain United States Locals," by Amateur, help fill out the *S. C. M.* The object of Amateur is to prove that the three large square Blood & Co.'s stamps are three varieties of one die, and not types, the only alteration being in the lettering on the stamp. The writer shows that "Fentonia describes with wonted accuracy three indubitable forgeries, all of which can be detected by the *indicia* detailed [for which we cannot spare room now] by which all the genuine stamps can be recognized. The latter are of extreme rarity; there are not half-a-dozen copies known to exist on this side [which] of the Atlantic, putting all three varieties together. *No reprints* from the genuine dies are known. While originals remain thus scarce, all should be on their guard against deception; and the soundest advise the writer can give is, buy nothing as genuine, unless you can get it compared side by side with an undoubtedly authentic example, or have the guarantee of a perfectly responsible dealer."

The U. S. Document Stamps.

The great and increasing interest taken in Revenues by the Stamp collecting public, has decided us to continue a series of articles on these beautiful labels, commenced in the journalsome years back.

In the present paper we shall describe the document and Government proprietary Stamps issued since the last article was published, (October 20th, 1870). In consequence of the Government having been defrauded to a very great extent, by parties cleaning the cancelation marks off the Revenue Stamps and using them again, it was decided to prepare a new series which it was confidently predicted would offer insurmountable obstacles to the stamp-washers.

THE 1871 ISSUE.

After protracted experiments a new style was selected, having nothing in common with the old except the sizes of the different values which were retained, except in the case of the $200, which was changed from oblong to upright. The principal features of the new comers on which the authorities relied for protection, consisted of the pale violet tinted chemical paper, and the portrait of Washington which was printed in black fugitive ink. The frame-work of all except the three highest values are printed in blue the central medallion in black; the designs and values are as follows:

Portrait of Washington to left in octagon in variously designed frames, inscribed U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE (in full or abbreviated), and value, with numerals variously disposed in different values. Small rect.

1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 10c., 15c., and 20 cents.

Portrait of Washington to right in circle, variously designed frames, inscribed U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, and value numerals of value above and below. Sizes $\frac{7}{8}$ by 2 inches, and 50, 60 and 70c., $\frac{7}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c., and 70 cents.

Portrait of Washington to left in circle in various frames, inscribed U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, (or abbreviated) numerals of value above and below. Size 1 by 2 inches.

1 dollar, 1.30, 1.50, 1.60, and 1.90.

Portrait of Washington to right in circle, inscribed U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE above, TWO at each side, TWO DOLLARS repeated below, in scrolls; $2 on shield above and below, E PLURIBUS UNUM at top, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE at bottom on ribbons; ornamented frame. Size $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 inches.

2 dollars.

Similar to last with the *French Eagle* in place of the shield, E PLURIBUS UNUM at bottom. Size $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 inches.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 dollars.

Portrait of Washington to right in circle, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE above, value in words below, numerals of value in transverse ovals above and below, thirteen stars above, fifteen below, shield and national motto in upper corners. Size $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 inches.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ dollars.

Portrait of Washington to left in circle, shield with numeral of value above and below, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE above, value in words twice below. Size 1 by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

5 dollars.

Similar to last with the French Eagle substituted for the lower shield. Size 1 by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

10 dollars.

Portrait of Washington to left in circle, inscribed U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, view of the National Treasury above, value in numerals and

words below, designs representing manufactures, science, commerce and agriculture, in the angles. Size 1¼ by 2⅜ inches.

20 dollars.

Similar to last with the American Eagle substituted for the view of the Treasury above. Size 1¼ by 2⅜ inches.

25 dollars.

Similar to last with the American Eagle above turned to left. Size 1¼ by 2⅜ inches.

50 dollars.

Portrait of Washington to right, in circle; UNITED STATES above, INTER. REVENUE below in half circle; C. C. in corners; frame of engine-turned work; printed in blue, red, and black; size 1⅝ by 2⅜.

200 dollars.

Portrait of Washington to right in circle; printed in black, enclosed in double engine turned frame; the inner one orange, the outer green; 500 in centre on engine turned device above and below; printed in black, enclosed in bands of the same work; the inner one green, the outer orange; value in words in half circle above and below; UNITED STATES INTER. REVENUE at sides all in white letters on black ground; the whole enclosed in engine turned frame, printed in green inside and orange outside; size 2 by 3¾ inches.



500 dollars.

Portrait of Washington to right in circle; U. S. INTER. REVENUE in half circle above, value in words in scrolls at sides; numerals of value in circles at sides; frame of engine-turned work; size 2¾ by 1½ inches.

5,000 dollars, orange and green.

NOTE.—Unfortunately we are unable to vouch for the accuracy of the description of the last stamp, as we only saw one a few moments nearly a year ago; and as they are now out of use we find it impracticable to see one. We experienced great difficulty in getting a five hundred dollar specimen to copy, and the only way we could get it, was to purchase it at face, and when done with it to sell it at a loss of 10 per cent.

This series being all the same color (that is those generally used,)

caused great inconvenience and frequent mistakes, resulting in loss to those using them, which induced the Government to vary the colors of the different stamps, still however, retaining the black portrait of Washington. So the year following the colors were made to approximate to those of the first issue.

Third, or 1872 Issue.

Same designs and sizes as same values of last issue, with black portrait of Washington in centre,

1 cent claret, 2c. orange, 4c. brown, 5c. orange, 6c. orange, 15c. brown, 30c. orange, 40c. brown, 60c. orange, 70c. light and dark green, 5 dollar green, 2 dol. orange, 2½ dol. claret, 3 dol. light and dark green, 1 dol. vermillion, 10 dol. green, 20 dol. orange.

Proprietary Stamps Issued.

Portrait of Washington to left in oval in various frames, inscribed U. S. INTER. REV. PROPRIETARY, value in words and numerals. Small rect.

1 cent, 2c. 3c. 4c. 5c. and 6c. black centre, green frame.

Issued December 1873.

Portrait of Washington to right in oval, inscribed U. S. INTER. REV. PROPRIETARY FIFTY CENTS, FIFTY above, CENTS below, 50 in upper, and L in lower corner; ornamental frame. Size 1½ by 3 inches.

50 cents, black head, green frame.

Similar to last, $1 above and below, ONE in corners. Size 1½ by 3 inches.

1 dollar, black head, green frame.

Portrait of Washington in black to right in oval, inclosed in ornamental octagon frame, $5 in circles, printed in black and shaded with green above and below, FIVE DOLLARS at top, PROPRIETARY below, in curved lines; U. S. INTER. REV. in curved lines at sides, ornamental frame. Size 2½ by 4 inches.

5 dollars, black and green.

The last described stamp is perhaps the handsomest stamp ever engraved; it certainly is by far the most beautiful we have ever seen. Unfortunately these stamps will be very scarce, as they are used exclusively on barrels of Bay Rum, and the yearly revenue from this source is only about seven hundred and fifty dollars; so we shouldadvise collectors to procure them unused immediately, as there is no knowing how long they will remain in use. We understand the plates of these three stamps, cost the government seven thousand dollars.

In the next number will be commenced a descriptive list of all Postage Stamps. It will be profusely illustrated by the best artists.

The Revenue Stamp Catalogue.

J. W. SCOTT & Co. are pleased to announce to Collectors, that their Revenue Stamp Catalogue is now ready and can be obtained of all respectable booksellers and Stamp Dealers throughout the world.

This valuable aid to the study of fiscal stamps accurately describes over two thousand American and Foreign Revenue Stamps, many of which have never been noted before. It is the only work on the subject ever printed in the English language.

Large Octavo 20 pages, and wrapper containing revenue advertisements, price post free, 25c.

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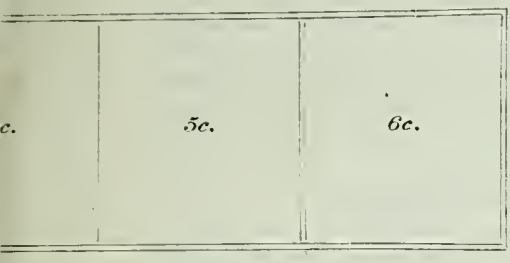
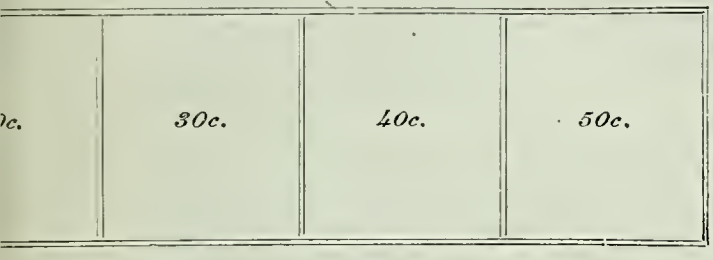
Profile of Victoria in oval. Blue. 1c.	*2c.*	*3c.*	

7c.	*8c.*	*9c.*	*Same as last in octagon Blue. 10c.*	

Same as last in oval. Blue, 1d.	*2d.*

Stamps.)





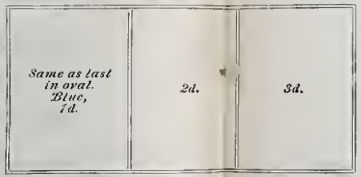


CANADA. (Bill Stamps.)

FIRST ISSUE.







The Revenue Stamp Album.

For Sale by all respectable Booksellers and Stamp Dealers throughout the world.

This Album is specially designed to contain the Revenue Stamps of the world, great care having been bestowed in its preparation. It contains the only complete list of U. S. Revenue Stamps ever published, and is well calculated to contain in a convenient and elegant form these interesting mementoes of the greatest struggle the world has ever witnessed, and vividly illustrates the darkest pages of our national history. It is made uniform with the Common Sense Postage Stamp Album, and forms an interesting second volume to that work.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

In the present state of knowledge concerning revenue stamps, it is simply impossible to make the book perfect, nor would it be advisable to do so, if the necessary data were at hand, as the supply of these labels is, at present very limited, which would in that case, make it impossible to fill the album. Perhaps the greatest charm in collecting revenue stamps consists in the uncertainty and romance connected with it; nearly every amateur having specimens in his album which are totally unknown to his brother collectors, and there being no definite value or degrees of value yet established; but, of course, this state of things is rapidly passing away, and ere many years, or even months have elapsed, collectors will awake to the knowledge that they have some priceless varieties amongst their revenue stamps, which, perhaps, have only cost them two or three cents.

Taking these facts into consideration, spaces have only been prepared for well-known and obtainable series of foreign revenue stamps; but by the plentiful distribution of blank pages throughout the book ample room has been secured for all fiscal stamps that may be acquired by the owner. In regard to the emissions of the United States the case is very different, as nearly every American Philatelist is desirous of obtaining a complete set of the fiscal stamps of his own country. Therefore great care has been taken to provide space for every stamp that has ever been issued by our own country, with the exception of beer, spirit, and tobacco stamps, which it has been pronounced illegal to collect, but as large numbers do collect them sufficient blank pages have been left for their accommodation, and taking into consideration their large size, they can be arranged with equal facility without the aid of lines.

CLOTH, gilt lettering, &c.,	$3.00
" EXTRA, heavy paper, large number of additional leaves, clasps, &c.,	5.00
HALF MOROCCO, twice the thickness of last,	10.00
" LEVANT, gilt edges, very strong, and handsomely bound,	15.00
FULL " or Russia, a magnificent book	25.00

Postage 25 cents extra, on first two, the others are too heavy to be sent by post.

THE MERCHANT FLAGS OF THE WORLD

Magnificently printed in their true colors, and giving correct representations of many flags never before published Price only 25 cents

"This Chart, containing many Flags never before published, has been collected with great care, and can be relied upon as being strictly accurate. Unlike other sheets, it gives the Flag of the NATION, such as may be seen floating from the masts of its vessels in our harbors, and by its aid the nationality of any ship may be easily determined, instead of the gorgeous piece of hunting which simply belongs to one family, and is seldom if ever seen out of their Country."

Can be had specially printed on thin paper for insertion in Scott's celebrated Common Sense and other Stamp Albums.

Berford's California Express,

AND ITS STAMPS.

By the Editor.

Local stamps, as a general thing, have been a necessity of the times, or rather were called out by some short-comings of the postal authorities, and were intended to facilitate delivery of the mails, or cheapen postage, and also to make money for the proprietor. In a few instances the local stamp played a prominent part in the history of the Post Office, and therefore has assumed an historical interest. The most interesting of these stamps, because it produced the greatest good to the letter-writing public, and from a philatelic point of view, the least known and rarest of all American locals, is that issued by Berford's California Express in existence twenty years ago.

Usually, the history of a local stamp begins with its description and ends with its finding a place in the collector's album. But Berford's Express was one of the *causes célèbres* of its time, occupying the attention of the Press, Public, and Government, that it cannot be dismissed with a few short words.

Some years ago, while searching for facts in connection with American local stamps, we became acquainted with Mr. R. G. Berford, who extended to us every advantage which could be of any assistance, including his scrap-book, from which was obtained, among other things, a set of the stamps used by him in his Express business. Our surprise and gratification can very easily be imagined at our discovery, and we now propose to let the public into our secret.

From numerous newspapers and other publications ranging from 1841 to 1853 we find that Mr. Berford was a man fully alive to the needs of his day: and as agent, publisher, newspaper-proprietor, and expressman, found ample opportunities of serving the public, and always serving them well. However, with this we have nothing to do, except as it concerns the express business.

As Mr. Berford had forgotten many of the little details connected with the early establishment of his business, our information in this particular cannot be as full as we would wish. Mr. Pemberton is of the opinion that the Express was started in Nov., 1849. It may have been earlier than this, since No. 2, Astor House, the N. Y. Office of the Company, had been occupied by Mr. Berford for several years before. It was not until 1851, however, that the enterprise began to assume that character which afterwards gave it prominence, since this was the period when Mr. Berford entered into direct competition with the Post Office Department. What rates the latter was charging for mail delivery we are not now aware of, though there can be but little difference between them and the charges made by Berford's Express, as found in a circular dated March, 1851, of which the following is a copy:

LETTER AND SMALL PACKAGE EXPRESS

WITH

TWO DAYS' LATER NEWS THAN THE U. S. MAIL.

Our Special Messenger will leave New York by Steamer, on the 13th and 28th of every month.

LETTERS DELIVERED TO THEIR ADDRESSES, RATES IN ADVANCE.

Single letters (½ oz.) to	San Francisco	$ .50
	Sacramento	1.00
	Stockton	1.00
	San Jose	1.00
	Oregon	1.00
	Sandwich Islands	1.00
	Marysville	1.50
	Eliza	1.50
	The Mines	2.00
	Chagres	.25

For every additional half ounce the postage is increased by one-half the postage on single letters."

One month later a similar circular was issued with the following changes in the rates of postage—

San Francisco, 25; Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Oregon, each 35; Sandwich Islands, 50; Marysville, Eliza, and The Mines, each 1.00; Chagres, 10; Panama, 25."

In June, 1851 as appears in a most extraordinary document issued by Berford & Co., the postage to California was reduced to 3 cents.

Some time before this, however, considerable dissatisfaction was occasioned by the manner in which the contracts for carrying the Pacific mails were awarded and the enormous outlay to the Government. What this feeling amounted to may be found in the leading editorial in *The Evening Post* of Monday, April 12, 1851, which we quote entire:

THE OPERATION OF OCEAN MAIL MONOPOLIES.

Congress will soon be called on again to vote the annual appropriation of $638,250 to Messrs. Law & Co, for carrying the mail between N. Y. and California. That the members may vote with their eyes open, and that our readers may know something of the mysteries of steamboat politics we desire to submit a few facts for their common consideration.

First, we wish them to mark the advantages of having government mail steamers instead of allowing our mailable matter to be carried by those who will carry it fastest and cheapest.

We are bound to Law & Co. in the sum of $638 250 for transporting the mail from this city to Chagres and from Panama to California, and are obliged to pay the additional sum of $111,757 to other parties for transportation across the Isthmus, making in the aggregate the enormous sum of $750,000 for a semi-monthly mail to California.

Since this contract was made our correspondence with the Pacific has been certainly increasing from month to month and year to year, and we would naturally infer that the revenue of the department will increase in a corresponding proportion. But such does not prove to be the case. So far from it, by a recent return made by the Postmaster-General, it appears that the revenue from the N. Y. and Cal. Mail has fallen off from $45,000 a month to $12,000, or about $400,000 a year. This has resulted from want of safety, regularity and despatch in the delivering of the mails by the Government steamers. It rarely happens that Berford's and Gregging's do not arrive punctually; and their agents see that packages entrusted to them are hastened across the Isthmus and not left to the mercy of indolent and careless boatmen. The

consequence is that most of the mailable matter requiring despatch is sent by these independent agencies and not by the mail. This tendency and the causes of it the mail companies encourage, because it diminishes their responsibility and increases their revenue. Instead carrying the mail as they are bound to do by their contract, in the U. S. mail-bags, they carry them in the bags of the several express companies, for which they receive a high rate of freight, thus getting twice paid for the same service.

The express men can afford to carry the mails for less than half the regular postage by this arrangement, and that they do it, is notorious. The following is a copy of Berford & Co.'s advertisement, regularly inserted in our paper, and which may usually be found on our third page. Similar advertisements may be found in any of the New York papers immediately preceding the departure of a California steamer.

BERFORD & CO.'S GREAT CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.

FREIGHT 40 CENTS PER lb.,

By every Steamer,

Through to California in Thirty Days, in charge of Special Messengers.

We respectfully announce that our arrangements for transporting gold dust, goods, letters and newspapers, cannot be surpassed by those of any other express. Our goods are received through agents at Chagres, and are transported by them to Panama with the greatest dispatch, and they give no preference to any Express Company in forwarding their goods in advance of any other express. Our rates for transporting goods through are from ten to twenty per cent. less than those of any other Express Company.

Our mails leave New York two days after the United States Mails, and arrive in San Francisco simultaneously with them.

We send a mail to all the ports of South America on the Pacific, also to the Sandwich Islands, China, Oregon, and all parts of California, Chagres, and Panama. Drafts, notes, and debts in California collected.

All goods must be put up water proof. Our office in the California Exchange, a fireproof building, though surrounded by flames in the late fire, was not injured.

BERFORD & Co., 2 Vesey Street, Astor House, N. Y., also cor. of Clay and Kearny Streets, Portsmouth Square, San Francisco.

Passage on the U. S. steamer, "only through line" of U. S. Mail Steamers to California, secured at our office at the lowest rates."

Here we have a private company advertising to carry mails regularly, for less than half the Government prices, in Government steamers part of the way at least, and pledged to save to their customers two days on each trip in their delivery.

This explains the extraordinary falling off in the Post Office Revenue on the Pacific mail routes, when it ought to be increasing, and it also explains why the carrying of mails by the express companies has become so extensive and so profitable

The steamer companies wink at a fraud upon the revenue which they find so profitable, and, by the influence of a lobby force at Washington, now said to embrace fifteen different individuals—one of whom was a member of the administration which made the contract—and with six pensioned public journals in their interest, they contrive to prevent any inquiry into, or disturbance of, an arrangement so lucrative to them, and so unprofitable to the Government.

We have repeatedly expressed our own preference for an entire abrogation of the Post Office monopoly, especially upon the ocean, so that people may lawfully send their correspondence by whom they please, at such prices as they may agree upon. We still think there

is no practical change in our laws which would be productive of so much good in the same space of time.

But while these restrictions exist, we insist that the contractors should not be paid three times the fair market value for their labor, and then connive at a fraud upon the Government, by which it is deprived of the revenue for which all this expense is incurred.

We say three times the market value of the service, not at random or upon conjecture, but because responsible parties have already proposed to Congress, to carry the mail through Nicaragua, by a route eight hundred miles shorter than that now taken by way of Chagres, for $250,000 per annum, the Isthmus travel and every other expense included, making for the entire mail service of the eight remaining years of the contract only $2,000,000.

Law & Co. receive for their services $638,250 per annum, and the Government has to pay extra for the carriage across the Isthmus, making the total cost of transporting the mails from here to California, as we have before stated, $750,000 a year, or what is equivalent to $6,000,000 for the remaining eight years of the contract.

Here, it will be perceived, is a difference of $4,000,000 between what this service costs and what it is worth; between what we have contracted to pay for it and what we could contract it for, and yet the public have to resort to expresses when they require despatch; the Government is defrauded of its legitimate revenue, the rates of postage have to be kept up to meet the wants of the department in consequence of frauds, and all for the sake of having a commercial navy, and to multiply and fatten a corrupt brood of steamboat politicians over the land.

To be continued.

Stamp Collecting in the Future.

BY OMEGA.

I see a great chance for the Future of Philately in America.—F. A. P.

II.—PLAN FOR MOUNTING.

(*Continued from page* 196. Vol. VII.)

When the stamps have been prepared, the next step is to get them ready for mounting by what is called HINGING. There are several methods of doing this, but the following, it is hoped, will prove the best, as it is the simplest. Select fine, strong, extremely thin paper, (that known under the name of "onion-skin" is the best), and with a moderately strong solution of pure gum Arabic, wash one side of the sheets. When dry these should be cut into strips of one-half inch in width; moisten along one edge of the strips about one-eighth inch, place the stamps on their upper edge along the moistened border, and then separate with a scissors. Trim the sides of the hinge diagonally, fold the exposed portion neatly under the stamps, and they are ready for mounting.

If the collector decides upon using the prepared album, affix the stamps by the hinge directly to the page. If, however, blank sheets are preferred, then another step is necessary previous to mounting. For this, cards of fine, thin bristol-board, a trifle larger than the stamps to be mounted, should be prepared (or they can be procured, cut to any size, at the card-makers), and then hinged in precisely the same manner as the stamps which should now be fastened to the mounts.

The blank sheets should be made of some delicate neutral-tinted paper, pearl-grey drawing paper (French) being the best, cut in sizes to suit, and on this the stamps arranged.

Now the beauty of the Album—and it is to be supposed that these

sheets will be bound together in some way—upon which so much care has been expended, begins to develop itself. However pretty each color of any set of stamps may be by itself, it is almost certain that if the stamps were placed in juxtaposition, and arranged according to value, the harmony of the colors would be destroyed, and discordant contrast arise, a fact too well known to need any discussion here. The narrow edge of white around each stamp prevents all disagreement of the colors; and finally, the neutral tint of the paper heightens them throwing up the pale shades, deepening the yellows and greys, toning the reds, softening the blues and greens, and on the whole causing ar indescribable transparency to all the colors, which is perfectly charming.

In arranging the stamps the collector will find considerable scope for the display of taste and ingenuity. Some may prefer to arrange the sets in certain geometrical figures. But those who collect varieties will find it very satisfactory to place the different values of the normal set in a single line, lengthwise on the page, and run the shades of color under the appropriate value. And it would be well, except in certain cases, to devote a page to each issue, so as to allow ample room for varieties, proofs, essays, etc.

When the pages are ready for binding, if that be the intention, the most durable, as it is perhaps the most expensive, method, is to have books made similar to those used for photographs. In such an album the stamps cannot be crushed; the whole page can be removed if nee be, and by hinging, the least touch of water will loosen the mount o stamp, without the slightest trace of injury to the page.

In conclusion, if all the instructions and observations contained i this article are carried out, collectors will not regret that Mr. Philbrick's remark to a correspondent about the future of Philately induced that correspondent to present the readers of this JOURNAL with the description of his own plan of collecting and mounting. And if the amateur who decides upon adopting this plan finds that his labor has not been thrown away, his patience not exhausted, or his money not misspent then omega can congratulate himself upon having donesomething to elevate the Collection of Postage Stamps.

THE END.

Reviews of Philatelic Publications.

The Revenue Stamp Album, containing specially designed spaces for al American Revenue Stamps and a large number of Foreign ones. By J. WALTER SCOTT.—New York, J. W. Scott & Co.

Of late years the collection of Revenue Stamps has assumed an importance almost identical with that of Postage Stamps, and the objec-

tions surrounding them have almost entirely disappeared. Why there should be any objection at all can hardly be understood, since the least thought ought to convince the collector that stamps for Postage and stamps for Revenue are two entirely different things; and if he wished to collect either or both he was at perfect liberty to do so, but that at the same time he must not confound one with the other.

As far as regards the inducements offered for the collection of Revenues, American Philatelists had very few; taxation in this country by means of stamps being a new institution, one of the results of the late war. When however, the Government changed the different designs, and permitted individuals to have private stamps for their medicines or matches, or other merchandise—these stamps being engraved and the plates held, by the Government—the variety of designs, elegant, curious, eccentric, or diversified, and the changes in the Revenue laws which may eventually tend to the abolition of the system, created a new field for collectors, and collectors for the new field.

From American Revenues attention was directed to those abroad, until now the whole world is put under contribution to supply these Labels.

As soon as it was seen that the collection of Revenues was about to take so important and independent a position as that held by postals, Mr. J. W. Scott, with an energy and perseverance that have characterized him in all his philatelic labors, conceived the idea of devising an Album which would be devoted to Revenue Stamps especially. It was not long before his conception was put into execution, resulting in an Album of sixty-four pages of designed spaces for the different Revenue Stamps, interspersed with any number of blank pages for new issues, etc. Of this number, half are taken up with those of the United States—ten for the different issues of the Government, fifteen for private proprietaries, and seven for the various states. The remaining 32 pages are devoted to foreign countries. It will be noticed in the title of the work that no attempt is made to give complete series of Foreign Revenues, this part having been left for future perfection; but in the American Department, nothing is omitted.

The double-lined spaces are ample and well-harmonized, and when filled up with the appropriate labels, present a very beautiful appearance. It is unnecessary to call attention to the make-up of the book itself, the known ability of the Publisher-Author being sufficient guaranty that it is everything to be desired.

We should like to say more on this Album; in fact we should like to go into a little discussion on the pro's and con's of Revenues, but find it impracticable. Suffice it to say, however, the Album is worthy the collector's consideration, and indispensable to any one having a thought of making a pictorial history of the first taxation by stamps in the Republic of the United States.

A Descriptive Price Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of all Nations. Published by J. W. Scott & Co.

This anxiously expected catalogue now lies before us in all the bloom of youth and innocence—in fact we are afraid that it is innocent of a few stamps which many collectors are well acquainted with. This, however, we must pardon in consideration of the fact that it introduces us to several hundred unknown American and foreign fiscal stamps.

In the list of U. S. match stamps a 3 cent Geo. & O. C. Barber is noted. We very much doubt if such a stamp ever existed, as repeated inquiries of collectors throughout the Union have failed to unearth a copy; and the only authority we know of consists of a statement made by Mr. Barber solely on the strength of his memory. Without in the least doubting that gentleman's veracity, we must remark that such statements are unreliable. When George & O. C. Barber succeeded to the business of Barber & Peckham it became necessary to alter the firm name on the cards, bills, statements, etc.; as the stamps were used up they would doubtless be replaced by others bearing the new name (but not till then, as they were too valuable to waste) and others were procured bearing the new name. We very much doubt if a new supply of the three cent stamps was required before the firm was again changed, this time to the Barber Match Co.; and now we find both stamps bearing the new name. Considering the many changes which had to be made each time, we very much doubt if among so many things Mr. Barber could positively recollect having the name altered on the three cent, as it was a matter of no more importance to him than having new labels printed.

Although many countries have undoubtedly been exhausted and many others very fully catalogued, still we should imagine that there is ample scope for every collector to earn the rewards offered in the preface for the discovery of uncatalogued varieties. Mentioning the preface reminds us, that we cannot do better than transcribe the following extract from it:

"Among the advantages revenues possess over postage stamps may be mentioned the following: *First*, Revenue Stamp collecting is quite new, thus offering to those who commence immediately the same advantages reaped by postal amateurs who obtained copies of the first issues of British Guiana, Sandwich Islands, Reunion, etc., etc., some dozen years ago, which later comers have found it impossible to procure except at enormous cost; and we firmly believe there are many stamps quoted at 25 cents and under in this list which will sell at an advance of one hundred per cent. within two years. *Secondly*, The very high facial value of Revenue Stamps precludes the probability of their ever being collected uncanceled, thus placing all collectors on an equality. *Thirdly*, The low prices at which nearly all revenue stamps may be purchased, and the large proportion which may be obtained by simply asking, offer great inducements to collectors of limited means."

The type, paper, drinting, and general style is unexceptionally good, while the price, 25 cents, is quite moderate considering the labor of compiling the first edition of such a work. We should recommend all earnest collectors to obtain a copy of the interleaved edition, which contains an abundant supply of neatly ruled, fine quality paper bound with the list, for the purpose of making notes on, or for trancribing to the catalogue the monthly list of new issues and resuscitations, which we hope to publish monthly in these pages.

Clippings.

The Mystical Letters on the Fiji Stamps.

The problem is solved. The meaning of the mysterious letters "C. R." on the Fiji Island Stamps has been discovered.

King Cacobau, the reigning King of Fiji, has had built for his own use a neat little covered carriage, which is to be borne on the shoulders of six men. On the panels are four medallions, two representing the Fijian crest—a dove bearing an olive branch—and two with his Majesty's coat of arms and the words, "Kingdom of Fiji," with the initials C. R. (Cacobau Rex.) surmounted by a crown. The interior of the carriage is gorgeously decorated.

Postal Wants of the North Pacific.

The Post Office Department is in receipt of a petition, forwarded by Captain Dall, of the United States Coast Survey, from the ' dents of Unalaska, one of the Aleutian Islands, asking for the establishment of a Post Office there. The nearest Post Office to Unalaska now, is at Kodiak, 700 miles distant, and the petitioners urge that the establishment of a Post Office on this island will not only accommodate themselves, but will supply the wants of the seal islands and other points in Behring Sea, and also greatly accommodate the coast survey.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. C. P., Cuba, N. Y.—The envelope sent for inspection is No. 118 of Freeman's list, and rare in an *uncanceled* condition.

F. B. S., Adrian, Mich.—The 6d. New Zealand is found in any quantity of shades.——The only way to detect a counterfeit stamp is to know that it is not genuine. If you cannot settle this point yourself, send it to some one who can. But we cannot tell you whether your stamps are genuine are not, unless we have seen them.——Your third query is under consideration.

H. A. Lee, Chicago.—Thanks for your kind wishes. The Journal will always remain the same price. You will find a number of newly issued proprietary stamps described in our next.

A History of Postage Stamps.

ALPHABETICALLY CONSIDERED.

BEING A RESUME OF THE DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL KNOWN STAMPS AND THEIR VARIETIES.

For the Beginner and the Amateur.

BY OMEGA.

Our only apology for presenting a series of papers under this heading is, it will do no harm, and may be a help to collectors. It does not always happen that a collector has all the Journals and papers to which to refer for some particulars concerning a certain stamp; and even if he had, he would not be always willing to devote the time necessary for research. It is with this view therefore that we undertake the work, not only a pleasure to ourselves, but we trust a profit to our Readers.

These papers will contain everything of note and interest pertaining to postage stamps, with discussions on all known types and varieties, as far as can be ascertained from the best authorities and collections.

Advantage will be taken of everything said and written concerning postage stamps, and if no special acknowledgments are made, the idea must not be passed around that we are claiming all the honors. Therefore let this general acknowledgment suffice: every little or much that has been said, we have carefully gleaned. We have merely followed the Sower and Reaper.

The countries issuing stamps will be considered alphabetically, without any reference to geographical location. We therefore commence with

Alsace and Lorraine.

War was declared between France and Germany July 15, 1870. Soon after the Germans entered the territory of France, and at once entertained views of annexing portions of the country under their own Empire. With the establishment of their arms at Strasbourg, and their rapid advancement to the very heart of France, began also the operations of the postal service, and in August, 1870, a series of stamps was issued, consisting of five values—1 centime, 2c., 4c., 10c., and 20c. The series was completed in January of the following year, by the appearance of the 5c. and 25c.

The design is very simple, consisting of the inscription Postes above a large figure and value in French currency, within a plain rectangular frame, the whole on a groundwork of over-lapping curves. The stamps are on white paper, perforated 14½.

Whether these stamps should be considered French or German, is scarcely pertinent at present, although Dr. Magnus takes the ground that they should find place among the stamps of France in use in 1870–71. As they were issued by the German authorities, the French

Post being of course broken up by the advance of the German troops, there will always be a question of where they should be properly considered.

In reference to the appearance of the stamps, some fine-spun theories are advanced as to motives of delicacy which prompted the victorious Germans to refrain from hurting the feelings of the conquered. Without going off so far to get a reason for their simplicity, and for the absence of unpleasant memories, let it be considered that an immediate establishment of the Post was the one thing needed, and there was no time to seek design or consult feelings.



The groundwork in the ordinary series consists as was stated, of a series of over-lapping two-lined curves (cycloidal), with the inner curve uppermost. Another series exists in all values, with the groundwork upside down; an error caused by printing on sheets—the ground work being first impressed—which had become turned round in handling. Other varieties exist, which will be noticed presently.

The following table contains the normal issue, with the different types and varieties, arranged so that beginners and amateurs may alike find what is desired.

NORMAL ISSUE.

August, 1870.

1c., olive green.	5c., green.
2c., red brown.	10c., bistre.
4c., grey.	20c., blue.

25c., brown.

Inverted Groundwork.

Same values and shades.

Minor Varieties.

—Of the normal series the 1c., 2c., 4c., and 10c., are found in two distinct shades, the 4c. and 10c. being almost distinct tints. The 2c. exists, varying from a light red brown to an almost chocolate tinge, at least three marked shades.

—Of the series of inverted groundwork the 4c. and 10c. are found in two shades.

—There is said to be a 10c. on plain ground.

ANGOLA.

Angola is situated on the west coast of Africa, a few degrees south of the Equator. It was first brought into history in 1481 by the Portuguese, and is chiefly remarkable for its traffic in slaves, long since discontinued; troubles about the native succession, when the usual amount of conspiracies, assassinations, etc., were indulged in, and its admission into the family of Philatelic States in 1870.



Angola is a colony of Portugal, its chief town being San Paulo de Loando. As early as 1869 stamps were announced as in preparation for this colony, but they were not emitted until January, 1870. The design consists of a crown on solid ground within a Greek-lined circular border, with straight labels above and below, the upper containing ANGOLA between two square ornaments, the lower the value in REIS between similar ornaments. The space between the labels and the circular border is filled in with scroll-work. The general appearance of the stamp is impressive but neat, a character obtained from the Greek ornamentation which is very chaste. The stamps are printed on white paper, watermarked and perforated 13.

NORMAL ISSUE.

5 reis, black.	25 reis, rose.
10 " golden yellow.	50 " green.
20 " pale bistre.	100 " violet.

Minor Varieties.

—The only varieties existing are the 10r., pale yellow, the 20r., very pale bistre to a deep shade, and the 25r., vermilion.

ANTIGUA.

Antigua is one of the leeward group of West India Islands, under the flag of Great Britain. It is oval in shape, and was first settled by the British in 1632, who began the cultivation of tobacco. It has no rivers, and is remarkable for dryness of climate; yet away from the coast the soil is very rich, and produces abundance of sugar. It is regarded as a remarkably beautiful and healthful island, the temperature being uniform, seldom varying more than 4° in twenty-four hours. This island was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was the first which modified the British criminal laws with regard to slaves, by affording such of them as were accused the benefit of trial by jury. Slavery was totally abolished in 1834. The Government consists of a Governor, a Council of 12, who are nominated by the Crown, and a House of Assembly of 24 members, chosen by the freeholders. The Governor acts also as Chancellor of the Court of Equity. It is garrisoned by a military force.

Postage stamps were first introduced here in the fall of 1862, but one type being employed and two values. The design consists of the Queen's (Victoria) head to left, diademed, on an engine-turned ground; name at top, value below, in white letters on solid colored labels; the whole within a rectangular linear frame. Until August, 1873, all the stamps were printed on paper with the star watermark; since then the 1d. has not only changed the watermark to that of CC. and Crown,

but also appeared in deep red. The stamps have been perforated from the beginning. On this subject of perforation a few words may be said lest the collector be deceived into spending valuable time in the classification of the varieties of perforation that exist. Two perforating machines are used; one, perforating 14½, varying from 14; the other 15, varying to 15½; the varieties being the result of some defects in the machines themselves. Sometimes the machines are used in combination, and if an attempt was made to collect these varieties, they would be almost unlimited.

NORMAL ISSUE.

Watermarked with star; perforated.

1d., 1862, rose violet | 1d., 1868, orange vermilion.
1d., 1863, rose. | 6d., 1862, dark green.
6d., yellow-green.

Watermarked CC. and Crown; perforated.

1d., 1873, deep red. | 6d., 1873, green.

Minor Varieties.

—Both values are found on paper varying in thickness. The 1d. is sometimes found in brick red, and kindred shades.

Berford's California Express,

BY THE EDITOR.

(*Continued from page* 13, Vol. VIII.)

Before proceeding to the further discussion of the newspaper controversies relative to the interference of this company with the mail monopoly of the Post-Office, we shall stop for a moment to consider the franks and stamps in use by Berford. In Pemberton's article on "The Locals of California" page 127, Vol. X., *S. C. M.*, we find the following brief notice:

1*st. Berford & Co's. California Express, Paid.* This is found stamped in black, blue, and greenish ink; large transverse oval.

2*d. Ber ord & Co's. Express, Paid.* This is stamped in black and blue ink; large transverse double oval; PAID in centre.

These were evidently hand-stamped; when the first was used we have no means of knowing, the second is found in use in 1853. The first hand-stamp that we positively know of is shield-shaped. We have an impression stamped on a notice of Mr. Berford's departure from New York in the steamship "Brother Jonathan," found in the *Herald* of Thursday March 20, 1851. The impression is in red-ink, and contains the inscriptions:

BERFORD & CO.'S LETTER AND PACKAGE EXPRESS CALIFORNIA.

Another, and different variety, cut from a copy of "The Steamer Journal Supplement," of Thursday, March 21, 1853, consists of a

double-lined transverse oval, with the inscription BERFORD & Co.'s CALIFORNIAN EXPRESS. But the most curious and most interesting of all was used between these dates, and is fully explained in the following advertisement taken from the *New York Herald* of June 17, 1851.

By Authority.

A NEW POSTAGE LAW.

Regulations concerning Postage and Postage Stamps.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS, POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
No. 2, Vesey St., Astor House, June 16, 1851.

To facilitate the prepayment of postage upon letters and newspapers, postage stamps of the following denominations are provided and furnished by this department, pursuant to a resolution, approved this 16th day of June, 1851.

No. 1. Printed in red ink, on white paper, of the denomination of 25 cents.

No. 2. Printed in purple ink, on white paper, of the denomination of 10 cents.

No. 3. Printed in black ink, on white paper, of the denomination of 3 cents.

These stamps will be furnished by us to our postmasters, who are hereby required to supply all other persons in their respective vicinities.

Any letter or packet with one or more postage stamps affixed, equal in amount to the postage properly chargeable thereon, as is fully set forth in the annexed "Table of Postage," may be mailed and forwarded by any of our agents, as a prepaid letter or packet; but if the postage stamps affixed be not adequate to the proper postage, the deficiency shall be charged at the unpaid rate, to be paid at the office of delivery.

TABLE OF POSTAGE, SHOWING THE RATES TO BE CHARGED UPON SINGLE LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS. HALF AN OUNCE WILL BE CONSIDERED A SINGLE RATE.

Letters directed to the following places:	Prepaid.	Unpaid.
Chagres, Panama, San Juan, San Francisco	3	10
Stockton, Sacramento, San Jose	6	10
British West Indies, Ports of Gulf of Mexico, China	10	—

Letters directed to the following places:	Prepaid.	Unpaid.
Hong Kong	40	—
Sandwich Islands		
Oregon		
South West Coast of South America		
Buenaventura, New Grenada		
Bogota "		
Guyaquil, Ecuador		
Quito, "		
Payta, Peru	40	—
Lambayequé "		
Casma, "		
Huacto, "		
Callao, "		
Lima, "		
Pisco, "		
Islay, "		
Arica, "		
Iquique, "		
Cobija, Bolivia		
La Paez, "		
Copiapo, Chili		
Huasco, "		
Valparaiso, "		
St. Jago, "		
Marysville, California	1.00	—
Eliza, "		
Northern, "		
Southern Mines "		

Mails for South Pacific ports leave Panama 23d of each month. Newspapers will be charged 3 cents postage to all the above places except to China, Hong Kong, and the other places to which the postage on letters is 40 cents; to these places, newspapers will be charged 6 cents—always prepaid.

Publishers of newspapers can send their exchanges free. Periodicals and all other printed matter will be charged 2½ cents an ounce.

The above regulations will go into effect on the 1st day of July next.

BERFORD & Co.,
No. 2, Vesey St., Astor House.

A number of these stamps was found in Mr. Berford's scrap-book, and is now in the Editor's possession. In addition to the three stamps mentioned in this "New Postage Law," a fourth was found in Mr.

Berford's book, of the value of 6 cents, printed in green ink, and identical in design with the other three. A clear conception may be had of what these stamps were from the engraving which is given of one of the values, rendering a detailed description unnecessary. Judging from the specimen it is evident that the stamps were lithographed on white wove paper, and gummed with a species of flour-paste. Although the four values correspond, a separate stone was prepared for each value.

The 10 cent of this series was noticed in the *S. C. M.* for 1865, (p. 137,) but the name was spelled Bedford, and the stamp, it was stated, was surrounded by a glory. Whatever glory there may be in having a specimen, it would puzzle a Cuban volunteer to find the resemblance between a "glory" and the border of this stamp.

How many of these stamps were used, how many were printed, or what disposition was made of them, we have never been able to ascertain. There is a mystery surrounding them, which we cannot penetrate. Thousands were printed at the time, and doubtless many were used, but until the set was found in Mr. Berford's scrap-book, scarce anything was known concerning them.



Annexed is a figure representing the lowest value (3 cents), which, we may remark *en passant*, we have altered from the original. We trust Mr. Berford, if his eye should fall on this page, will not impute the change to any ambitious desire on our part to appear as a fabricator of improved stamps, but rather we do it in the humanitarian spirit of using every check to keep our readers and brother collectors from being imposed upon by representations of this stamp, which one or two active swindling concerns—within sight of Bunker Hill monument—would not hesitate to palm off upon the too-confiding philatelist.

We have no means of knowing how the public took to Mr. Berford's innovation, or how they treated the novel document which he issued calling attention to *his* plans for cheap postage. But judging from the tone of the press of that day, the government monopoly was viewed in any but a favorable light. Turning once more to the editorial columns of "*The Evening Post*" for July 8th, 1851, just a few days after Berford's great reduction in postal rates, there appears the following article:

The Government Beaten in Cheap Postage.

Let the Government come down as low as it may in its charges, for doing what is properly the business of individuals, private enterprise, if left free, underbids it.

It is supposed by many that the Government has given the public cheap Postage, and certainly the rates are less, compared with what we have already paid. But Berford & Company, whose express company is established in this City, gives us cheaper postage yet. The Government demands fifteen cents for carrying a letter to California. Berford & Company deliver a letter for three cents at San Francisco. The distance, as ordinarily computed, is 5,500 miles.

Berford's charge for carrying a newspaper to California is *three* cents; the Government charges *five* cents on all occasional newspapers not regularly marked from the office of publication. Very few except occasional papers are sent to California. That country has not at present many regular subscribers to the papers published in the States East of the Rocky Mountains.

We understand that in this conveyance of letters and newspapers to the Pacific coast, no law of the United States is violated, inasmuch as they do not pass over any mail route within the jurisdiction of the United States. They are conveyed on the high seas and through a foreign country.

We only wish that the whole business of carrying letters and newspapers was in the hands of such men as Berford & Company, and those who resemble them in enterprise. The only thing, however, that we can do for them at present, is to refer our readers to their advertisement in this sheet.

Berford & Co. had now got fully under way. Their business prospered rapidly, and the Post Office Department had fears that it was about to be beaten by private wealth and private enterprise. Accordingly it began hostile measures by seizing one of Berford & Co.'s letter trunks, or rather by causing the Custom House to make a seizure. The controversy now fairly broke out between Mr. Berford and the Post Office authorities, which will be best understood by the perusal of the following letter copied from "*The New York Herald*" of July 20, 1851.

We prefer adopting this method of treating of the Berford stamps by extracts from newspapers, rather than from hear-say evidence, as in the event of any doubt arising in the minds of collectors that these labels are humbugs, a recurrence to the papers of the period will satisfy any skeptic. The extract which we now give is particularly noticeable from the fact that it refers to the employment of the stamps.

The Late Seizure of Letters.

New York, July 20, 1851.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Sir:—Some unknown individual, assuming the very imposing pseudonyme "Lex," has presumed to deny the statement that the trunk

supposed to contain letters, which was illegally seized by a Custom House officer, under the instruction of the Postmaster of this City, was restored by order of the Postmaster General to the owner thereof. We have been informed by the owners of the trunk, that said trunk was surrendered unconditionally to them; and that statement has been corroborated by the declaration of the clerks in the Post Office Department.

The long rigmarole about the Postmaster General giving "instructions to one of his special agents to obtain, in his own way, the necessary proofs upon which to base a prosecution," may be intended to frighten fools; but we must respectfully inform the Postmaster General, and all others concerned, that we will continue our legal business of sending letters by private express in steamers not carriny the U. S. Mails, until a court of law shall have declared it illegal. The Postmaster General has been frequently informed by us of our private express, and we invariably enclose to that function every handbill and circular we issue. The following is a copy of a letter addressed to the Postmaster General:

NEW YORK, March 6, 1851.

TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, WASHINGTON CITY:

SIR:—We have this day received a letter from John Cathers & Brothers, of Baltimore, containing the following sentence: "The postmaster came in and informed us that he would prosecute us for a violation of the post-office law; at the same time handing us a proclamation issued by the Postmaster General at Washington, to stop all mails but the U. S. Mail." Messrs Cathers & Bros. act as our agents under a letter of instruction precisely similar to the one we now enclose you, and respectfully ask you to inform us what law of the United States he has violated, as we consider ourselves the principals? We explicity disclaim all intention of violating any Act of Congress, and assure you that, as soon as you will make known to us the Act of Congress which forbids any party other than the agents of the United States Post-Office to carry letters over the "high seas," or through a "foreign country," or any other Act of Congress which our agent or ourselves are said to have violated, we will instantly cease such violation. Respectfully your obedient servants, BERFORD & Co.

The reply referred us to the "Act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1845," and we laid his letter before our legal adviser for his opinion upon that Act of Congress. His opinion was that the Act of Congress related only to persons carrying letters in vessels carrying the U. S. Mails; to the masters of all other vessels, and to persons carrying letters for money over a mail route within the territory of the United States, but no section of that act, or of any other act, makes any mention of private expresses, or individuals importing or exporting letters in a vessel not carrying the U. S. Mail.

If the Postmaster General really desired to test the legality of our letter express, he should have accepted our offer made to Postmaster Brady on the seventeenth day of May last, and also to the official agent of the Postmaster General, on the 19th of May, to whom we stated, in the presence of witnesses, that we did take letters to and from California for hire, and we desired him to enter suit against us. We refer those who take any interest in the question of cheap postage to the

Act of Congress, 3d March, 1845. We hereby notify the public that our mails for Chagres, Panama, California, and the South Pacific ports, China and the Sandwich Islands will close at our office on Monday 28th inst., at 2 P. M. The irregularity, insecurity, and delays of the U. S. Mails between New York and California are subjects of complaint daily. Letters entrusted to us, or to our agents, have never failed to go through safely, except in the instance when a package of letter enclosed to us, and prepaid at the Baltimore post-office, was broken open either in the Baltimore post-office or between Baltimore and New York, or in the New York post-office, and the Postmaster at New York refused to deliver the letters to us, although they bore our postage stamps, and we showed him a letter from our agent naming the number of letters, and their destination.

The public, who have so generously used our express, need have no apprehension that their letters will be seized and detained by the United States Post-Office Agent. We know our rights. We are satisfied that no existing law of the United States is infringed by us, and we challenge a legal investigation. Our mails of 14th June, from California, arrived here and were distributed the 17th inst., about thirty-two days from California, but the U. S. Mails have not yet arrived. Comment is unnecessary. Berford & Co.

To be continued.

Newly Issued Stamps.



Cuba.—The "Ever Faithful Isle" deserves its title, for no other country was ever more faithful to an annual issue of postage stamps than Cuba, and she is here again. But, alas! the genius of originality has left her, perhaps to help the mother country put down the Carlists; or it may be o keep Uncle Sam from casting wistful glances at this troublesome Daughter of the Antilles. Cuba again comes with the olive branch; the Volunteer may swagger and swear, the Casino may breath forth lightning and hurl its thunderbolts, but the scent of war is on the wind, and forsooth our roaring Bottom plucks the olive branch and extends it northward. In other words, Cuba has once more adopted the design of the 1871 issue—identical in every feature save two, but varying in color. We have given all the description really necessary when we say that the dies of the 1871 labels serve for those of 1874, the only change being the substitution of the latter year for the former in the band over the seated figure. The values are similar, namely:

12½ C. D Peseta, brown.	50 C. D. Peseta, violet.
25 " " " blue.	1 Peseta.

It will be noticed that the 12½ has changed its color from lilac to brown, and the 50 from green to violet. And furthermore, that a former discrepancy in the 12½ has been corrected. Though the value of the lowest stamp was 12½ C. D. Pesetas, the stamp bore the figure 12 only. This year 12½ has been substituted, we presume to the satisfaction of the Cubans, who must have grumbled at not receiving full credit on the face of their stamps for the money spent for them.

SPAIN.—A very singular stamp made its appearance a few weeks ago, and for a time puzzled the brains of collectors as to its origin, and the parties issuing it. Its use could not be doubted, for every package of newspapers coming here through the Spanish mails bore from one to a larger number of this stamp in addition to the regular 1873 series. At first it was thought that the single representative was the precursor of a series of stamps issued by the Intransigentes. The Carlists had their stamps, why not the Revolutionists? On inquiry, however, it was ascertained that the stamp represented a war tax, and, as far as our observation extends, is an additional rate on every single rate of postage on newspapers (?) only.

The stamp consists of the Arms of Spain surmounted by Crown, in a horizontal-lined disk, within an upright oval band, containing in the upper half the inscription IMPUESTO DE GUERRA (war tax), and below the value, 5 CENT. PESETA; the two inscriptions being separated by a six-pointed star between a dot and dash, on either side. The horizontal lines are continued beyond the oval band, in the corners, in which are two simple Greek frets springing from a small square dot; the whole surrounded by a rectangular single-lined frame, tangent to the band. They are impressed in black on white paper, and perforated. Just as we go to press we have received another value, viz, 10c. p., blue.

HOLLAND.—The 50 cents has at length made its appearance. The color is bistre; the design being identical with that of the other values.

PERU.—A new series of stamps is in preparation for this country.

SWITZERLAND.—The color of the 5 centime postal card has been changed from rose to brown. Presumably the newspaper band will undergo a like change.

UNITED STATES.—Owing to a change of base, Mr. Hussey has made a more marked alteration in his stamp than usual. The design remains as before, but the address is changed to 54 PINE ST., the date is left off, and it is now printed in black.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—The 2½ groschen and 9 kreuzers are now issued surcharged with a large numeral, printed in the same color as the stamp, directly over the arms.

MINOR VARIETIES.

FRANCE.—The 15 centime is printed much yellower than formerly.

TASMANIA.—The three penny stamp of this colony is now printed in a dark chocolate brown.

SIERRA LEONE.—There has been considerable change in the tints of these stamps—the pink, yellow, and blue are much paler; the six penny appears to be getting back to its old color.

NICARAGUA.—The 2 centavos is now issued in a light sky blue, which adds much to its appearance.

The Revenue Chronicle.

UNITED STATES *Match*—JAMES L. CLARK.—The first stamp on our list for description is an alteration of one of the beautiful little stamps lately used by the Park City Match Co., of Kenosha, Wis. The business of the concern appears to have changed hands, for on the new comer the inscription above the transverse oval is changed to JAMES L. CLARK, OSHKOSH, WIS. Inside the oval the words STAR MATCHES have been placed, and although put in small letters, take considerable from the beauty of the design. The color remains as before. Small rect. 1 cent, green.

SCHMITT & SCHMITTDIEL. The stamps of this firm have been in use for some years, but do not appear to have found their way into the hands of collectors till quite lately. The design consists of the head of Mr. Schmitt in central oval, with the value in words in curved labels at sides, SCHMITT & SCHMITTDIEL above, address and U. S. INTER. REV. below, numerals of value in upper corner; small rect., 1 cent, orange; 3 cents, blue.

EXCELSIOR MATCH CO.—Arms of the State of New York in circle, surrounded by name and address of firm; ONE CENT INTERNAL REVENUE in two curved lines above, with 1 ct. on solid oval between them; U. S. in upper, FRICTION MATCHES in lower corners. Small rect., 1 cent, black.

Medicine—R. C. & C. S. CLARK.—This is one of the most noticeable designs that have been issued so far for this purpose; it consists of three large white letters, A. B. C, in circles with dark wavy background; U. S. INTER. REVENUE FOUR CENTS above, name and address below, figure four in octagons at each side; lined back ground. Size $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$ inches; 4 cents, black.

CURTIS & BROWN.—Small numeral in centre surrounded by U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE. HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, TWO CENTS, AND FAMILY LINIMENT, in three lines to left; name and address in same space to right; numerals of value in octagons at ends; ornamental frame. Size $4\frac{1}{8}$ by $\frac{5}{8}$ inches; 2 cents, black.

E. T. HAZELTINE.—This is a companion to the well-known four cent black, and is precisely the same, with the value altered. We describe

it for the benefit of those who may not have the other. Name and address in centre ; numerals of value in circle at each end, surrounded by U. S. INTER. REVENUE to left, PROPRIETARY STAMP to right. Size 2 by $\frac{5}{8}$ inches ; 2 cents, blue.

DR. HARTER & Co.—Portrait of proprietor to left in oval ; U. S. INTER. REV. and name and address above, FAMILY MEDICINES and 1 CENT below. Upright size $\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Playing Cards—PAPER FABRIQUE Co.—The manufacture of playing cards being in the hands of so few firms, a new stamp for this purpose was so little to be expected, that we were quite pleased to receive this handsome addition to our album. The design of the new comer consists of a diamond surrounded by rays encircled by the inscription, PAPER FABRIQUE COMPANY U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE. FIVE above CENTS, PROPRIETORY below, numerals of value in corners. Small rect. 5 cents, black.

CANADA.—The Dominion Government appear to be changing the color of the small bill stamps—we have the 2 cents in brown before us, and hear of other alterations. We hope to be able to give a complete list in our next.

Ex Nihilo Nihil Fit.

Those not of the elect of Philately are often struck with astonishment at the magnitude of the stamp-collecting business, the apparent enormous amount of capital sunk, and the extended ramifications of the trade. Being engaged, perh ps, in a large business themselves, and knowing all the mysteries of agencies, and consignments, and invoices, and deductions, and commissions, they are disposed to regard stamp selling as some new industry which is gradually assuming gigantic proportions. Happy are they if they have no little sons or nephews with an embryo album and an incipient correspondence, to undeceive them concerning these great corporations and companies for the diffusion of stamps, and the inculcation of philately. A stray letter or two, with an original account of 75 cents, and an unexpended balance of 34 cents, with gorgeous bill-heads, post-office boxes, president, secretary, and so on, will at length induce them to consider these features as the amusing or rather ludicrous side of stamp-collecting, and to unite with the amateur in a good laugh over these stamp *Merchants*.

Reader, in other walks of life you have met people who saw their neighbors and their neighbors' doings through the small end of a telescope, while, by some paradox of optics, themselves were reflected in glowing colors, and magnified ten fold. Their language grandiloquent ; their action and gesture, solemn and impressive ; their smile, heaven-

woven ; their laugh, Joveian ; their acts, heroic, classic exploits ; these poor creatures exist in a world of their own into which rarely penetrate the scorn, contempt, and ridicule of their neighbors.

Philately, too, has its idiosyncrasies, and *stamp companies* are one. Like fungi, they spring up of a night, poison with their touch, and die. And here is the process : Four or five lads (it does not make any difference about the number), school boys, having risen to the dignity of stamp collectors, combine their purses, and at once assume the importance of subscriber to some ephemeral sheet, " Devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors." A glowing advertisement offers great bargains, liberal commissions, important agencies ; their heads are put together, the dictionary swallowed and a name digested ; their purses again combined ; and with a cash capital of, say, $5, a few stamped envelopes, letter sheets glowing with the startling announcement of the new birth, and an inordinate amount of " brass," the new fledged company starts out into the world eager for recruits. And now one hears of " The Great American Stamp Co," of Splurgeville, with agencies in the four quarters of the globe ; or it may be " The Empire Stamp Co.," or " The Eagle Stamp Co ," with an imposing array of president and vice-president, and secretary and treasurer, and all the peraphernalia which usually distinguish immense banking or insurance concerns. And perhaps one may be gulled into sending money to such a formidable establishment—the G. A. S. Co.—and find that his letter is not answered ; or if it is answered, he gets stamps ordinarily worth ten times his purchase money. Fortunate being, he writes again, and soon gathers a magnificent collection which some obliging friend assures him is composed almost entirely of counterfeits. Then he waxes wroth, but only to find that there is no redress. The G. A. S. Co. has collapsed, and president and treasury, *et al,* were myths.

Why go further with this discussion? As the world cannot exist without fools, so there are dupes among stamp collectors, and they will scarce thank you for your pains in warning them, when before their eyes they have the flashing announcements of hundreds of varieties for 10 cents. Let them have their wings singed.

That there is an extensive legitimate trade carried on in postage stamps, must be evident to all collectors of any standing. At the same time there are no more bargains in stamps than in dry-goods ; as the latter have a certain market value from which they scarce fluctuate, so stamps have fixed prices, increasing according to variety. The sooner collectors, and particularly beginners, recognize the fact that rare stamps cannot be found in cheap packets, and cannot be obtained unless at a liberal outlay, the sooner will their mushroon companies and swindling concerns find themselves not wanted, and the album of the collector will no longer be marred with counterfeits and humbugs.

Clippings.

That Post-Card Story.

The post-office clerks desire us to say that they all know the story of the man who wrote a note on a postal card, inclosed it in an envelope, put on a three cent stamp, and mailed it, saying what a great convenience it was. The clerks in the stamp department have suffered untold agony from this story. Every postal card they have sold has drawn it out. One man leans on the window, and tells it every time he buys a stamp. One fellow, an old thoroughbred rounder came in to tell it, and then told it wrong. One man told it to them in Dutch, and a high-school boy scanned it for them. Sometimes half a dozen men will stand at the window and tell it by turns, just as they get money orders. One villain wouldn't pay his box rent till they had all quit work and come up to hear that story. Not long since a preacher came to the window, mailed some tracts and told that story, thereby destroying the clerk's belief in future punishment. A deaf and dumb man told it on his fingers, in excited pantomine, and then, and then, fearing they had lost some of it, he wrote it out on a slate. The victims to this narrative now wish to inform the public that they have the anecdote by heart: they can say it backward and whistle it, and if ever they get lonesome for want of it, they can tell it to each other.

——Revival of the Franking Privilege.—The sales of postage stamps at the Post-Office of the House of Representatives frequently exceed $50 a day. The members begin to feel the inconvenience and loss to themselves of the abolition of the franking privilege, now that they are daily called upon to send public documents to their constitutents at their own expense. They say they do not mind putting stamps on their letters, but when it comes to paying postage on heavy books, the burden is too heavy to be long endured. There is a good deal of talk of a revival of franking as applied to public documents only. Another plan is to authorize by law the Public Printer to mail the documents free of postage to such persons as the members shall direct; and still another is to have a stamping-machine with an engraved steel dye kept in the Clerk's office to stamp documents for free transmission through the mails.

——Treaty with New South Wales.—A few days ago the Hon. Saul Samuel, Postmaster-General of New South Wales, who has been in Washington making arrangements for a postal convention with the United States Government, visited the New York Post-Office and

examined the workings of all its departments. He was accompanied by his chief clerk, Mr. Dalgardo. He praised what he saw here and what he had seen in the Department at Washington. He said he wanted the people of New South Wales to become "Yankeeized." They could make money fast enough, but in other respects they lacked the dash of Americans. San Francisco will be the exchange office, and in Mr. Samuel's opinion the bulk of the mails and packages to an from England will pass through the United States. Mr. Samuel and Mr. Dalgardo left this port for San Francisco Saturday evening.

POSTAL FACTS.

——THE REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL, lately submitted to Congress, contains some very interesting facts which may prove of use to Philatelists. In reference to the franking privileges, Mr. Creswell, the Postmaster-General, thinks the results satisfactory. Section 4 of the Act of March 31, 1873, which provides official stamps and stamped envelopes for the several executive departments, has been steadily complied with. These stamps and envelopes furnished have been executed in the highest style of art and will compare favorably with those of any other country. From July 1 to Sept. 30 of the past year the following numbers and values were issued :

Stamps.	Number of Stamps.	Value.
The Executive.....	5,150	$2,000 00
The State Department.....	60,495	20,749 70
The Treasury Department.....	7,842,500	407,009 00
The War Department.....	446,540	17,689 00
The Navy Department.....	247,230	12,239 00
The Post-Office Department...	10,054,660	354,535 00
The Interior Department.....	1,058,475	59,171 00
The Department of Justice....	65,400	3,909 00
Department of Agriculture....	275,000	20,730 00
Making a total of.....	20,055,510	$896,213 70
	Number of Stamps.	Value.
Stamped envelopes, etc., to the War Department.....	587,100	$10,315 56
The Post-Office Department..	4,836,300	147,007 90
Making a total of.....	5,423,400	$157,323 46

The Provisional Issues of Guadalajara.

BY F. A. PHILBRICK, ESQ.

At a meeting of the London Philatelic Society, held January 3d, 1874, a paper with the above title was read by the distinguished Vice-President of the Society, Mr. Philbrick. Through the kindness of an esteemed correspondent we now present the contents of that paper, as we deem it of sufficient importance to meet the most earnest attentions of amateurs.

The stamps of Guadalajara constitute a series by themselves in the annals of Philately. That a town, one among many, in the interior of a large country like Mexico, should issue its own stamps, of a design peculiar to itself, to frank postage to all ports, as well domestic as foreign, and this at a time when legal governmental issues were in full course through the rest of the country, nay, even in the very town itself, is a fact well known to those whose attention has been directed to the history of postal matters; but which may truly be affirmed to be unique in their knowledge, and to the uninitiated must appear inexplicable, if not incredible. The records of our science, however, are full of instances which at first sight are strange: they yield to patient investigation, and furnish results valuable alike to the historian and to the chronicler of postal issues.

In bringing before this Society the following remarks on the subject of discussion, I must crave the indulgence always accorded to the efforts of a pioneer So far as my information extends, no article treating of these stamps has appeared in any of the Journals devoted to philatelic literature, except that in *Le Timbre Poste* (vol viii., p. 92) certain forgeries were described. Much, therefore, which may hereafter be advauced, must be regarded as tentative only, and the mere expression of my individual opinion.

The first notice to be found of the special issue for Guadalajara was in *The Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for May, 1867 (vol. v., p. 74), where under the head of "Newly Issued or Inedited Stamps," the following observations occur:—

MEXICO:—A correspondent most obligingly sends us some specimens of a new stamp, *provisional*, as he calls it, issued by the Liberal party at Guadalajara He vouches for their authenticity, saying the copies forwarded were taken from a letter delivered by post at Zacatecas. The specimens are of the rudest; a plain circular black line, enclosing a space rather larger than a six pence; within the value in reals in small Roman type, and the year 1867, while round the inner edge are the words in thick black letters, FRANCO EN GUADALAJARA; the F. of FRANCO is somewhat like an E, having traces of the lowest line of the latter letter. They are adhesive, unperforated. printed in black on plain paper, and as under:

1 *real*, blue, light blue. | 2 *reals*, white, green. | 4 *reals*, white.

☞ Two of the copies we saw were obliterated by a two-lined mark—shaped like an irregular ellipse, having a wreath inside.

Our strong impression is that these stamps are pure deceptions, notwithstanding our correspondent's voucher. The very selection of colors would indicate as much; for if, as supposed, a hurrried provisional issue, why two colors for one value, especially as they were both printed from the same type? Their appearance, too, is generally highly suspicious, and, to those familiar with forged stamps, eminently suggestive. On testing them by the postmark, the

ellipse shows the mark of a stamp of far too great a size to be thus employed and in comparing the two postmarked copies, the *course of the ellipse in the one totally differs from that of the other, and the wreath altogether varies also!* To our minds this is decisive against the newcomers, but before expressing more than a strong present opinion against them, we wait further information. They have a strong case to make out to establish their claim to be ranked as genuine.

The editor, it will be seen, receives the new comers with distrust, not altogether unnatural when the stamps are attentively regarded, and judged by their appearance only.

It will be remarked by all, that at the period of the issue before us (1867), the Empire, under Maximilian, had for some years been established in Mexico; had possession of the seat and offices of government, and had issued the series bearing the eagle in 1864, and followed by the litographed and engraved head of the Emperor in 1866.

The Republic never entirely ceased to be a government existing *de facto*. In some part or other of the country, Juarez had maintained his hold on certain districts, notably at Monterey, where the stamps (head of Hidalgo), engraved by the American Bank Note Company, of New York, were issued by Juarez, and current for a short time. (I may remark, perhaps, *en passant*, that this issue is sometimes and with presumable accuracy, stated to have taken place when the headquarters of Juarez and his party were actually at Paso del Norte, a town on the Rio Grande del Norte, near the confines of Texas, where Juarez had retired before the Imperialist forces, and to be near his American friends and sympathizers.) At this period, Guadalajara was held by the Imperialists, and the eagle series was in use at the post-office there.

The system at that time adopted in the distibuting department of the Mexican post-office was that each stamp should bear, by a surcharge the year of issue to the branch office, whence the public was to procure it; and that the several batches to the various post-office in the country should each bear their consecutive consignment number in the year. Besides this, the name of the office of issue was also placed on each individual stamp before it was issued to the public.

Of the Eagle series, produced and issued under the Empire in 1864, batches stamped 146, 167, 207, and 243,—1864, were sent to Guadalajara; in 1865, parcels numbered 24 and 92,—1865, were consigned there; in 1866, as may be seen plainly on specimens before the meeting, the numbers were 20, 51, and 92,—1866. Very likely, in 1864, and also in 1865, stamps issued at Guadalajara with other numbers may be found; the above, in 1864 and 1865, I have merely noted as instances; but in 1866 I have discovered none but those bearing the above numbers, nor have I been successful in finding any for the years 1867 or 1868. This latter omission have no significance, as the eagles were certainly not generally distributed after 1866; and there was always laxity in carrying out the above system. Sets can be found with and without names of the issuing towns, with and without numbering and date, and altogether without surcharge, in almost every possible combination.

The general idea is, this system answered the double purpose of a check on the *employés* at the head office as to the distribution, and the local office as to the issue. Whatever may have been its objects, the latest issue of Eagles to Guadalajara I can trace was that numberd 92, in 1866. It took placed early in the year: one of the specimens before us is obliterated April 8, 1866;—how long before the stock thus sent was exhausted is matter of speculation, in the absence of official records. This we know, that towards the end of the year, the Juarez party, who had been advancing southwards all the autumn, arrived at Guadalajara, and obtained possession of the town. The series of 1866, head of the Emperor Maximilian to the left, had made its appearance in the spring of 1866, first lithographed, afterwards (later in the same year) engraved. An issue of the former type, marked 12—1866, was made to the post office at Zacatécas, which might lead to the inference that there was an issue in 1866, of these stamps to Guadalajara, but for the fact that the Juarists were strong in the districts round it from June, 1866, and had acquired that town before they obtained Zacatécas. I believe no use of the stamps, heads of Maximilian, was made to Guadalajara, for the reason presently mentioned.

The Eagle stamps in use, in 1866, at Guadalajara, were obliterated by a circular hand-stamp, formed of a single-lined ring, inscribed within, around the circle, in block or Egyptian characters, FRANCO EN GUADALAJARA, with the date in the center in three lines of movable types. The F is not perfectly formed; it looks like an E, with the bottom line partly removed, so as to leave clear traces of its former presence. Moens and Mahé describe it in the stamp as if it were an E, making the word ERANCO. This is as much beyond the truth one was, as to call it an F would be inaccurate in the other: it is a mongrel sort of a letter.

The state of this part of the country was greatly disturbed in the summer of 1866; and when the Juarist faction got possession of the town, towards the end of that year, it seems tolerably certain they would not themselves procure the stamps with the Emperor's head, although the remainder of the Eagles might be used without objection. When they were exhausted, the need arose for new stamps, and the ingenuity of those who had to supply the requirements could devise no better expedient than that of utilizing the obliterating mark in use, making a new arrangement of moveable types in the center, to express the year of issue and value, and producing a new obliterating stamp, for use in lieu of that thus appropriated. The postmaster at Guadalajara, at this time, was Don Guadaloupe Montenegro. He appears to have had the provisional stamps struck off and issued, without having obtained any authority from the President of the Republic, Don Juarez, who is stated to have commenced legal proceedings against him for this act. The postmaster was able, of course, to ensure currency in his own office to his own issue, and this was all that was intended or desired. I

have heard that the result of this appeal to the law by Juarez, was the conviction of the postmaster. Hence the famous provisional issues of this town, current more or less, during 1867 and 1868. Again I may pause to remark that the history of parties and dynasties, sometimes even of nations and races, is legibly written on such ephemeral creations as postage stamps; the refinements and necessities of civilization and intercourses, as thus exemplified, form a delicate guage of the material prosperity of a kingdom, and of the stability of its government. The stamps may conveniently be considered under the heads of design, paper (including watermark), perforation, and obliteration.

FIRST, THEN OF DESIGN,—This has already been described, and is the old obliterating hand-stamp, the only variations being in the central filling up. The die is the same throughout, both 1867 and 1868: the circular beyond consequntly never alters. Of values there are five, viz.: ½ real, 1 real, 2 reals, and 4 reals, and 1 peso; obviously, therefore, each of these required a fresh setting up of the central part. These, issued in 1867, comprehended all five values, in all of which the *medio* (the designation of currency) was espoused. That stamp bears simply MEDIO in small Roman Capitals (not giving any denomination whether *real* or *peso*), and the date 1867. The 1 real has two types, distinguishable by the *one* being rendered respectively *un* and *Un*; the variety *un* is found in all the varieties on wove paper, and on them alone. Moens catalogues *un* real vert (Mahe's *vert d'eau*), on wove with a capital U. This type on green wove is singular: all varieties on watermarked paper are of the *un* type—80, for as my experience extends, it is restricted to them. The two reals was also twice set up; the first set have the bottom limb of the 2 on a line with reales, the (s) of which is a little higher than the other letters; in the later set, the 2 is elevated above the line, has a dot after it, and the second (e) of reales is perceptibly above all the other letters. Of the 4. reales, there are two types, distinguishable by the presence or absence of a dot or stop after the figure 4. Of the one peso, there are two types; one variety has the word *un* small letters, the other has *Un* with a capital.

There are thus, except of the medio, two distinct types, at least, in all the other values of 1867. In the series on *papier quadrillé* occurs the so-called 1867, error of date—1 for 1. Moens catalogues this, and a specimen is in my collection on the table; but if we look at the Un peso of this set, the same thing appears: the right lower base of the figure 1 prints, the left does not—it is a mere flaw of the printing, not an error in the type setting. With the single exception of a capital or small *u* in the word *un*, all the letters and all the figures in the central part used in 1867 are the same; the sole variations being due to different setting up of the type, and punctuation. In the 1868 set there are but two values, viz.: 1 real and 2 reales. Of these the one has *un* real in small letter; and an error has the letters of the word reversed, reading *nu* very plainly. This is on thick green laid paper, and a clear copy

will be seen on sheet 4 of my specimens on the table. There are also two types of the 2 reales: one with the figure 2 upside down, as given by Moens. This I never yet met with. The letters and figures used in the centre part of the 1868 values are, with the necessary variations of the final 7 to 8 in 1868, the same: variations are due entirely to type setting and punctuation, as in those of the former year. Thus there appear to have been two clear settings up and varieties of each type (except the ½ real) in each year. The "error" 1863 is due to imperfect printing of the figure 8, and is not a typographical error. The "error" 1869 I never saw, but believe it to be of the same description; these are merely examples badly struck: *mal venus*, as the French say. The stamps were printed by hand, separately, on plain white wove paper, at first imperforate, but adhesive; and were at first affixed, I am told, *in the post office*, and not delivered in sale to the public till some little interval. After a short time, it was found desirable to rule off the sheets of paper on which the stamps were to be struck into squares, so as to guide the eye of the stamper where the die was to fall, or to guide in severing them. Accordingly we find pencil squares, with sides measuring, as nearly as may be, 1⅛ inch, clearly visible on many of the full-margined copies before us. This ruling was done after the paper was gummed.

This conveniently brings me to the second head, that of

Paper.—At first common white wove was used for all values: no other paper has four separate values of an issue on it, as the subjoined table shows at a glance. It was soon obvious to the post-office authorities, that the values might be advantageously denoted, by employing colored paper. Ordinary colored fancy writing papers were procured, and on these the changes have been rung in a bewildering manner; perhaps because no sufficient supply of any one kind was to be had. I think, however, we may call green the normal color of the 1 real, as, of the ten varieties of paper it is found on, half are green. In like manner, we may fairly say rose is the normal color of the 2 reales; as, of the twenty various papers on which it is, eight are rose, and but five only green.

To be continued.

A History of Postage Stamps.

ALPHABETICALLY CONSIDERED.

BEING A RESUME OF THE DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL KNOWN STAMPS AND THEIR VARIETIES.

For the Beginner and the Amateur.

BY OMEGA.

Argentine.

In 1535, Don Pedro de Mendoza, on his way to Paraguay, built a fort on the present site of Buenos Ayres, but that was soon destroyed by the Indians; and it was not till 1580 that Don Juan de Garay took

formal possession of the country, and founded the city of Buenos Ayres. At that time and for nearly two centuries afterwards the whole country, from the month of the Plata to the Pacific Ocean, Paraguay included, was comprised in the vice royalty of Peru. In 1776, La Plata, comprehending all the Spanish dependencies east of the Cordilleras, was erected into an independent government. In 1809 the conquest of Spain by the French released the Spanish American governments from their ties to the mother country, and the revolutions which then ensued narrowed the limits of La Plata, Tarija and some other districts on the Cordilleras, being annexed to Bolivia, while Paraguay became independent. Buenos Ayres failed signally in the attempt to establish freedom on a basis of good order and stability. Between 1810 and 1835 she had no fewer than thirty-six changes of government. In 1824, a general congress of the Confederated States, decided by a large majority in favor of union in preference to federation. The vote, however, was practically annulled by the violent opposition of Buenos Ayres. She was unwilling to renounce her control over the navigation of the Parana, or to cease to be the sole port of entry, and thus "Death to the Savage Unionists" became the popular watchword of the State. In 1835 Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, one of the *gauchos*, or cattle drivers of the interior, whose successes achieved against the Indians in the Pampas, had made him the idol of the Gaucho population, was elected Dictator of Buenos Ayres, with unlimited powers. He possessed the stern energy requisite for the management of his half civilized countrymen, but he was as incapable as they of comprehending the prospective benefits of a liberal and enlightened policy. Hence, though secure from within, he provoked numerous enemies from without. His obstinate contest with Montevideo gave rise to the blockade of the Buenos Ayrean waters by the British and French, and to the alliance of Brazil with his enemies in Uruguay, and finally to the invasion of Buenos Ayres by Urquiza, the Governor of Entre Rios, when Rosas being defeated (February, 1852), fled to England. The navigation of the Parana was thereupon immediately declared open to the world.

Numerous changes took place in the government; the most important, because of the associations suggested by the postage stamps, being that of Rivadavia overthrown by De Rosas, at one time Dictator of the Confederation; and he in his turn being driven from power mainly through the exertions of General Sarmiento, the present President of the Republic. The first Republic, as such, was established in 1862, when General Mitre was declared President. He ruled for a period of six years, being succeded by Sarmiento, in 1868.

Having now shown in a very brief outline, the origin of the Confederation (May 25, 1810), and the proclamation of the Republic in 1862, we are prepared to enter upon a discussion of the postage stamps of the

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The stamps of the Argentine Confederation, decreed in February, were prepared in April, 1858, but of the three values one only was issued to the public. The design consists of the Arms of the Confederation (head surrounded by rays above transverse semi-shaded oval containing clasped hands supporting a cap of liberty) in frame of Greek pattern, CONFE^{ON} ARGENTINE above, value below in large characters. Lithographed on thinnish white paper, no watermark, unperforated. Of this series the only value used was the 5 CENTAVOS red, and up to the appearance of the December (1866) number of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* was the only value known to collectors. Then a great discovery was announced, namely the 10 CENTAVOS, green, and 15 CENTAVOS, blue, similar to the other single value in design, paper, mode of printing, and size of characters employed. This discovery set amateurs to their wit's ends, and provoked long, and very often fierce and angry discussion. Some doubted the genuineness of the stamps; none asserted they were reprints. Some adduced documentary evidence to sustain their authenticity, and others did not stop until they told how many stamps were printed. And so on the discussion waged, with data and statistics, until the collector became confused.



It has now become a settled fact that the 5 centavos, large figure, is the only stamp of a postal character. The 10c. and 15c. cannot be considered reprints, since these values never performed any *original* duty. They may be placed in the Album as showing the *intentions* of the Post Office.

This issue was followed in December, 1858, by a second series consisting of the same values, precisely similar designs, the chief differences being that the figures of value were smaller, and the Greek fret bordering larger than in the former stamps.

In 1862, a new series emanated from the Post Office, smaller and more compact in design, which consisted of the Arms and inscription on solid circular disk, with shaded spandrels, the inscription being REPUBLICA ARGENTINA. Of this issue there were three values, printed in color on white, and unperforated. Each value was from a different die, causing therefore little differences which will be available in distinguishing the original from reputed reprints, all the latter being from the same die, the only alteration being the figure of value. Some have maintained that there have been two distinct types of the smallest value.

In 1863, another change of the stamps of the Republic was resolved on, this time for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of Rivadavia, who was at one time (1826) the President of the Confederation, and who was remarkable for the ability of his administration and for the

benefits which his wise government conferred upon the people. The same values were still maintained, each bearing the portrait of Rivadavia, printed in color, perforated and watermarked. On the lowest value (5 centavos), the design consisted of the portrait in a broad oval frame with numerals in circle at each angle ; the 10c. contained the portrait in a lined oval, with the value in a polygon in each angle ; the 15c. differed from the 5c. in having the figure of value in an oval at the sides, and ornamented angles.

These stamps were printed in Paris in 1864, and the dies were so much worn by the repeated calls made upon them, that they became deterioated, and in consequence were forwarded to the American Bank Note Co., of this city, for repairs, whence they were returned to Paris, and once more employed. Varieties in this issue are easily accounted for, and will be treated extensively in the proper place.

We have no information as to the engravers of the original die, or the reasons for sending the plate to Paris to be printed from after they had left the American Bank Note Co., and would perhaps be interested in knowing the causes of all this roundabout way of doing business.

Postage stamps are such convenient and so inexpensive a means of making the memories of heroes, or great leaders popular, that the Argentine government made another change in the design on their stamps this time to perpetuate a trio of Argentine benefactors—Rivadavia, General Belgrano, and General San Martino. Here again the same values were used ; the 5c. contained the portrait of Rivadavia to right within an inscribed circular band containing REPUBLICA ARGENTINA, separated by figure 5, the whole within a shield, containing figure of value in each upper angle, and resting on scrolled label of value in words. The 10c. contained the portrait to right of Belgrano within an inscribed oval band, with Arms in small shield dividing the band into two even portions, the upper containing REPUBLICA ARGENTINA, the lower the value, the numeral being in each corner. The 15c. contain the portrait of San Martino to left in an inscribed lozenge containing inscription above, value below, with numerals of value in circle at each angle.



In 1873 the art gallery resolved upon another exhibition, in which it was expressly stipulated that pictures exhibited once would not be displayed again. In other words another change was resolved upon, in which there were to be new and different values, an enlarged series, and portraits of other of the many heroes which so conspicuously figured in the history of Argentine.

It must now be remembered that a change of government took place in the Republic in 1868, when General DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO was chosen President, having received more votes than his predecessor and Urquiza (of whom we have spoken), who were also candidates. In

the new Ministry or Cabinet, Gervacio A. Posadas received the appointment of Postmaster General. He was the son of Juan Antonio Posados, the late Supreme Dictator. He spent several years in England, became acquainted with Sir Rowland Hill, became familiar with all the workings of the Post Office, so that on his acceptance of the office in 1868, he was enabled to institute many reforms in his Department, and render the postal service as effective as possible.

A commission was given to the National Bank Note Co., of this city, for the preparation of the plates, and in June, 1873, a series of five values was emitted, which, as they are here presented in fac-simile, need no extended description.



On the un centavo is the portrait of General Balcarce, who was in 1832, Governor of Buenos Ayres. The cuatro c. bears the portrait of Dr Mariano Moreno, the Secretary of the Provisional Junta of Emancipation in 1810. The treinta c. has the portrait of General Carlos de Alvear, Supreme Dictator of La Plata in 1815. On the sesenta is the portrait of Don Juan Antonio de Posadas, mentioned above.

In June, 1872, a provisional issue took place, when the 5c. of the 1864 type was reissued, unwatermarked, as the stock of the current 5c. had, perhaps, run out. It will now be seen that Argentine has had six emissions of postage stamps. The large figure in 1858; the same design, with smaller letters, a short time later; the small arms in 1862; the Rivadavia series in 1864; the portrait gallery types in 1867; and in 1873 a further installment of the pictures of her heroes. These will now be considered in detail.

NORMAL ISSUES.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

1858.

Large Numeral.

5c., vermilion; (10c., lue, 15c., green, not used.)

Small Numeral.

5c., bright red; 10c., green; 15c., deep blue.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1862.

Arms.

(*Lines in shield curved.*)
5c., rose red ; 10c., yellow ; 15c., blue.
Lines in shield straight.
5c., rose.

1864.

Portrait; unperforate, wmk., R. S.
5c., rose red ; 10c., green ; 15c., blue.

1867.

Portraits; perforate.
5c., vermilion ; 10c., green ; 15c., dark blue.

1872.

Type of 1864 ; *unperforate; no wmk.*
5c., rose.

1873.

Portraits; perforate.
1c., violot, | 30c., orange,
4c., brown, | 60c., black,
90c., blue.

Newly Issued Stamps.



Red.



Violet.



Rose.



Brown.



Maroon.



Blue.



Green.

NEW ZEALAND.—The series of stamps for this colony figured in our February number of last year have just been issued. Above we give *fac similes*, with their colors.

The impressions are on plain wove paper, perforated, and watermarked N. Z., and a five pointed star beneath.

PERU.—This country is to have a set of new postage stamps.

MEXICO.—The stamps we described as ready for issue by the Mexican government, have been joined by a set of stamped envelopes of the same colors and values as the adhesives; the design consists of the head of Hidalgo in oval. We hope to be enabled to give a representation of it in our next.

MINOR VARIETIES.

Italy.—The stamps of Italy are now impressed in very clear, deep colors, conveying an impression at once that new plates are in use.

Some Rare Old Match Stamps.

BY AN OLD HAND.

That "Perseverance and industry perform wonders" is true, no one doubts, and it is equally true that for the last six years I have been persevering in my endeavor to get a complete collection of these interesting stamps, but whe her I shall ever succeed in obtaining that *ignis-fatuus* of all collectors, "a complete collection," I have been wondering for the last year or so, and as I have now no idea where the one solitary specimen lacking to complete my collection can be found, thought it might interest some of your readers to know how I succeeded in getting the others.

Of the common match stamps it is scarcely necessary to speak, as these are well known and can easily be obtained in various ways—a number of mine I got off the boxes themselves; for some I wrote to the proprietors, but as I only got about one in a dozen this did not pay; others I traded for with friends, and all that I could not easily get this way I ordered from dealers, but when it came to the rare ones I found that it was only by lucky chance that they could be obtained, as dealers nominally have a dozen standing orders for every stamp that is at all scarce.



One of the greatest rarities in this line is the John J. Macklin, a *fac-simile* of which is reproduced here. I first heard of the name from a government list of proprietors lent me by a friend, but as it only gave the name, I concluded, after an ineffectual search, that it must be another of those annoying cases in which the article had changed hands without any alteration being made on the face of the stamps. The list I speak of was taken from the government books, and consisted simply of a list of the persons to whose order the stamps from any particular plate would be delivered. For instance, I found Hendrickson & Co., and as I did not know of any proprietary of this name, I hunted the matter up, and after some weeks found it

represented the U. S. M. Co's. stamps. About a year after I had concluded that there was no stamp answering to the name of John J. Macklin, I chanced upon a little collection belonging to a boy, who went in for having his stamps in securely; so not content with putting a heavy layer of gum on the backs, usually succeeded in getting nearly as much on the face; the book was almost too dirty to touch, but it is very difficult for me to resist the temptation of looking over a collection. To cut a long story short, the collection contained the long sought and then doubted Macklin, and as the owner would not sell the stamp, I purchased his entire collection for ten dollars. After I had taken it home and boiled it in soap and water for about ten minutes, the paper began to assume its original white, and now forms one of my greatest treasures; unfortunately it is very ugly, evidently being one of the first stamps of the kind prepared by the government; the style of work reminding me strongly of the 1866 issue of cigar stamps. The original appears to be composed of an engraving set up with rule and types, and is scarcely more distinct than the accompanying cut.

The "Doolittle" is another very scarce stamp, and is one that I had the good fortune to obtain with several other rarities in a little collection from the West. The design consists of the inevitable head of the proprietor to left in oval; this is enclosed in a circular band inscribed INTER. REV., W. E. DOOLITTLE, HAYESVILLE, OHIO, ONE CENT; on left side MATCHES; on the right, in curved bands, U. S. in upper, numerals in lower corners. Small oblong 1 cent, blue.

The "Akron" stamp is quite as rare, and is especially deserving of notice on account of its unique design, which consists of an accurate map of the moon beautifully executed; this occupies the centre of the stamp, and is on a ground of fine horizontal lines; above and below is the inscription, in curved lines, U. S. INTER. REV., AKRON MATCH COMPANY; IXL above, 1 below; ONE CENT in upper, AKRON, OHIO, in lower corners. The spaces on the design are appropriately filled in with twelve white stars. Small rectangle, one cent, blue.

One more and I shall close my list.

The stamps of the "American Match Co., of Rock Island," although one of the earliest known match stamps, has always remained extremely rare, and is conspicuous by its absence from nearly every collection. The design, however, is well known to all of us, although unknowingly to most, as it is a *fac-simile* of one of the commonest medicine stamps, with the outer frame altered—I refer to Hall & Ruckle's label, which it also resembles in color (the one cent). The design, as before intimated, consists of the eagle on globe, precisely as in Hall & Ruckle's stamp, with ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS in place of the name. This is set in an oval frame, inscribed AMERICAN above, U. S. INTER. REV. below; THREE CENTS at sides. From the upper frame depends a curtain, and below this a curved band inscribed MATCH CO.; numerals of value in corner. Small rectangle three cents, green.

Berford's California Express,

By the Editor.

(*Continued from page* 24, Vol. VIII.)

We trust we have now sufficiently established the authenticity of the Berford stamps. As a *rara avis*, the set such as it lies before us, in clear colors and age-stained paper, merits an extended notice. But when we have considered the important part taken by the proprietors of these stamps for the accomplishment of cheap postage, and how from 50 cents and one dollar the rates were made uniform at 3 cents, the importance of these labels can scarce be over-estimated.

Berford & Co. continued to occupy a considerable portion of the public attention, and more and more excited the jealousies of the Post Office authorities, without, however, coming into any direct conflict with them through the courts, as did Pomeroy. One more extract before the final struggle took place and the Government yielded by reducing postage, will show the temper of the foreign press on this matter. On Sept. 1, 1851, *The Panama Herald* thus discourses on

CHEAP POSTAGE.

All the efforts that have been made in the United States for the reduction and regulation of cheap postage have, as yet, failed of meeting the wishes or even the exigencies of the people. Every attempt yet made to establish *uniform* rates has been equally as fruitless. Not even yet has a new law upon the subject been passed, or a new system been adopted, without being followed by misconstruction, misapprehension, official explanations, controversies, and ultimate condemnation. So it was, upon the first change effecting the whole postal arrangement of the country; so it was upon the introduction of the new system regulating the distribution of newspapers, magazines, and other printed matter; so it was upon the entire abolition of the old rates of postage, and the adoption of the five and ten cent rates; so it was upon the exclusion of all coin from being received for postage, except the coin of the country, and so it has ever been, notwithstanding the appeals that have been made by the people, the agitation of the question again and again in Congress and throughout the country, and the attention which it has received from its legislators, exceeding that of even the Tariff itself.

The first step towards reformation was a failure, yet it effected some good; the second was an improvement upon the first, but the third and last has, in a measure, upset the remedial effects of its predecessors in all except one single respect, and at the same time introduced evils which will require time and deep deliberation to correct.

Among the provisions that were required to sustain the exclusive prerogative claimed by the government in the transportation of mails, a very important consideration was totally neglected. *That consideration was and is the transportation of mails from one distant point of the*

country to another, by crossing seas and foreign territory. No claim by the government, under the existing condition of the laws, for the exclusive right to transport letters and other matter, usually denominated mailable, can be set up with consistency, or sustained. The gap has been left open for private enterprise, and shrewd individuals have profited by it. The express companies, or a majority of them, have embraced the tempting offer to enrich themselves by accomodating the public at the expense of the government, and in doing this they commit no fault.

Efforts were recently made at New York to seize and detain the mails-bags of Messrs. Berford & Co., which had just arrived from California, but were, upon laying the matter before the Postmaster General, at once abandoned. The proprietors of this opposition mail reduced their rates of postage to three cents for letters and newspapers, and are now competing successfully with the government mails. And the fact that they are sustained by these low rates, proves conclusively that the government has failed to do its duty in not establishing equally liberal provisions for the people. If this private company can afford to carry letters and papers from New York to California at these low rates, the government can still better afford to do the same thing. By the existing act of Congress in relation to this subject, the postage of a letter to this city is just twice as much as it is to California, whereas the distance is not half so great. Until such inconsistencies are abolished, and substituted by a more just, equitable and liberal provision, we hope no attempt will be made by any future Congress to deprive us of the cheapness and facilities for the transportation of our letters and papers, which are now afforded by private enterprises.

We have endeavored to give a lucid history of these rare stamps, confining ourselves to facts which are open to the most skeptical for proof. It will will be seen that the stamps are no fiction; that they played an important part in the early history of our postal system, and were directly the means of our present cheap postage, at least as far as the United States are concerned.

We shall now conclude by saying that the originator of these stamps and of the express company bearing his name, is still living, and at present in business in London. And we are sure that he will verify the above collection of facts to any of our Trans-Atlantic friends, who may still be incredulous.

THE END.

Reviews of Philatelic Publications.

Illustrated Postage Stamp Catalogue, Twenty-seventh Edition. New York: J. W. Scott & Co.

This standard catalogue has now reached its twenty-seventh edition, and consists of forty-eight closely printed large octavo pages. When we look back to its humble origin, and its steady growth from year to

year, and when we consider that in its early stages an edition consisted of one thousand copies, and latterly as high as ten times that number has been printed, we are more than ever impressed with the enormous growth of Philately throughout the world, and predict for it a brilliant future in America.

The principal feature in the present edition is the complete list of our own official stamps, which has been sadly needed by our collectors. The reduction in the prices of a large number of stamps is a pleasant surprise for the amateurs, who have not yet obtained these specimens; the large additions made to the number of engravings will prove a welcome aid to the new beginner; the care which has been taken to include all the new issues will be appreciated by the advanced collector, and the general neatness of the composition, the beauty of the press-work, and the excellence of the paper will be appreciated by all.

We are sorry to have to call attention to several errors which evidently crept in through carelessness, On page 14, in describing the new issue for Great Britain, we find "*white* letters in corners" which should be "*colored* letters in corners." On page 22 we find illustrations of all the Cundinamarca stamps, but do not find them noted in the letter press. On page 27, in the list of Prussian envelope stamps, we find a line ("1861. Head Victoria..") transferred from the opposite column. These, and several minor errors, are unfortunate, as they detract from the generally high standard of excellence displayed in the work. We hope, however, to see these corrected in a future edition.

The Merchant Flags of the World. New York: J. W. Scott & Co.

It scarcely comes within our province to notice the gorgeous sheet before us, but as it states that it is "printed specially for insertion in stamp albums," and as we know that these sheets have been anxiously sought after by a large class of stamp collectors, we are only doing our duty to these in describing the present chart.

These sheets possess three great advantages (to the collectors) over any others we are acquainted with, which consist in the fact that there is only one flag to each country; more nations represented than have heretofore been given, and only flags of those countries which issue postage stamps. These we consider of great importance to those who buy them to put in albums, as they can use them all instead of having to throw away half the purchase. The colors are very brilliant, and withal correct, and being printed on very thin paper, the book is not swelled to an inordinate thickness.

Clippings.

A young lady from Alleghany called at the Pittsburgh book store the other morning for a deck of them new postel keards; double-headers.

A correspondent of the *Times* states that, in "the endeavor (which was not successful) to float iron works at Leeds as a limited liability company there were sent through the Post office 12 tons of circulars, the postage upon which was £915."

Boys are always coming to this office asking for stamps. It is unpleasant. We haven't any stamps. When one of those boys walks up to our table with a countenance of the deepest anxiety and asks us to give him a few old stamps, we feel so sorry, and mortified and humiliated, that we could cheerfully slay that boy to prevent him witnessing our unhappiness. Perhaps it would be better for the boys not to come any more. We have noticed that the paroxysm gets stronger every time, and it is just possible that grief may some day overcome us so utterly that a boy or two will disappear in the excitement.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Some time since the steamer Dhoolia was wrecked in the Red Sea. Among the wreckage, sold for a mere song, was a box supposed to contain nothing valuable, but afterward discovered by Egyptians to contain damaged Indian postage stamps to the value of about four lachs of rupees (£40,000). The stamps had been manufactured in England for the Indian Post Office, and sent out as a cargo with no proper description or declaration of value. These stamps are finding their way into India through various channels; they would be no loss to the country if at the bottom of the ocean, but being found and sold, are likely to cost the Government of India little short of £40,000.

Errata.

—By an oversight in the dates of the issue of the stamps of Alsace and Lorraine in the February number, p. 32, it was stated that the whole series was emitted in 1870. The 5c. and 25c. were not issued until the following year, 1871.

—In the January number, p. 12, by the changing of types, the 1d. and 5d. of the 1872 issue, should read 1 *dollar, green*, 5 *dol., vermilion.*

Answers to Correspondents.

PATERSON, N. J.—Your request for an original specimen of the Berford stamps, cannot, we are sorry to say, be complied with. If you have read the article on these stamps carefully, you must have observed that but five specimens are known to collectors. A 10c. in Europe somewhere, and the set of four values in the Editor's collection, a set in all probability unique.

S. G. & Co., PLYMOUTH.—Please remit 50 cents postage on JOURNAL.

F. G. S.—In answer to your communication, and to others of a like character, we are happy to state that your doubts will be set at rest by a History of all United States Locals, from the pen of one of our ablest collectors. The first instalment of this article will appear in our April number.

The Provisional Issues of Guadalajara.

BY F. A. PHILBRICK, ESQ.

Of the 4 reals, the ruling color is slate-grey, or lilac, which carries six out of nine of them. The 1 peso is found on lilac only, of two shades; one bluish or true lilac, the other redder (*lie de vin.*)

The 1 real 1867, on yellow wove is the sole variety known on that colored paper; and indeed my specimen is the only one I ever heard of: it came from an old American collection. My own belief is, that the paper has been artificially colored since the stamp was printed, but this is merely a supposition. There is a look about the grain of the paper which suggests a false coloring. M. Moens shares my view; but there is doubt enough to justify the retention of the specimen, and its classification as a variety.

The papers themselves vary much in thickness, make, and watermark. We get plain colored paper, wove, *papier quadrillé*, *i. e.*, cut into small squares by vertical and horizontal lines crossing at right angles; the same with each alternate vertical line omitted, forming oblong rectangles (this variety of paper is peculiar to the 1 real, 1867); *papier vergé batonné*, *i. e.*, laid paper with ruled lines for writing in the watermark; paper with these lines, *but not laid*, *papier batonné;* and paper laid, *without these ruled lines*, *papier vergé*. In addition, the laid papers used in 1868 were much thicker than those of 1867, the lines visible in the substance being fewer, broader, and wider apart, and sometimes almost approaching wavy lines, or *papier nuagé*. It would be uninteresting to do more than refer to the subjoined table, in which I have collated such materials as I had, and made a full list of the varieties found on the various kinds of paper. The conclusion I draw from these facts is, that though leading colors were chosen, the supply of paper at hand to meet the want was limited; that recourse was had to the ordinary fancy colored writing papers, so much more in vogue abroad than with us, an inference justified by the varieties of style, make, and color found, and by the somewhat curious fact, that many specimens show, at the sides, the gilt edge of the sheet on which they were struck. Several may be remarked here to-day.

Thirdly, PERFORATION.—The first stamps were imperforate; there is an indistinct assertion (*S. C. M.*, *vol. v.*, *p.* 138, *Sept.*, 1867), from San Francisco, that "they were first received *perforated* square." This is clearly erroneous, if intended of the issue; specimens may, perhaps, have been rouletted by private hands in straight lines so to make square stamps, but this is mere supposition. The official perforation was by a circular steel hand-punch, cutting a row of dents circular-wise round the stamp, and effecting a *perçagè en pointe;* the only other circular stamp I know of mechanically cut round, is the administrative or official stamp of Bremen, the edge of which is festooned or scolloped; some essays of Italy are cut in like fashion. There were at least two punches employed in Guadalajara; one cut 39 dents to the circle, the other 42; the *medio real* perforated in my collection is cut by the

former, the pair of 2 reales next it in the line by the latter, as is also the 1 peso. The specimens here showing adjoining stamps on the sheet, one punched out, and one intact, leaves it needless for me to add further explanation, or to do more than call attention to the irregularities in cutting into the edges which so primitive a method entailed. It will be seen several sheets were punched at once.

There remains to notice the obliterating marks. When the former die was appropriated to make the stamp itself, a new obliterating mark was necessary; several appear to have got into the service; one, which I take to be the first, is simple—two laurel wreaths inclining to each other, and forming a circle. This is seen on the 2 reales, 1867, on white paper, before us: this copy is one which arrived in England in May, 1867. Another mark is a long flattened oval: the outer rim formed by *one* thick, the inner by *two* thinner lines, leaving a band between, in which will be found FRANGUEDO above, GUADALAJARA below: an ornament of laurel leaves fills each oval. The third and last mark I shall describe shows a sort of lover's knot or interlaced double-lined figure of eight, very neat and effective for its purpose: it does not *disfigure*, but does *obliterate*. We are veritable Goths in this respect here in England, and might take a lesson, if not from the remote West, yet from some of our European neighbors, with advantage; notably the Belgians, who use a beautifully clear stamp. It will be seen that generally these stamp have no date in the obliteration, but many of these marked with the flattened oval have such as may be observed here to-day.

As may be imagined from the nature of the provisional stamps of Guadalajara, they are rare and becoming scarcer; indeed, to fill the *lacunæ* in one's collection is a matter of great difficulty, and requiring patience and time.

As to comparative degrees of rarity, the medio real, and the *un* peso 1867, are almost unattainable, the latter especially so. I entirely disagree with the editor of the *S. C. M.* (*vol. ix., p.* 124), where he rates the *Un* peso *unattainable*. He probably means *un*, but that he talks of it being on *papier quadrillé;* of this variety of which he speaks, I know some eight or nine copies were received here. That which he calls *the* rarity *par excellence*, 4 reals, 1867, on blue, (*qy.*, grey) *batonné* (*qy., vergé batonné*), may be seen imperforate and perforate in my sets, and though not common, is not so rare as the medio. My idea is, the un peso on *lie de vin* wove paper, and the medio real *perforate*, are the two least attainable: the former is virtually impossible.

FORGERIES.—The prices commanded by these stamps were a strong incentive to fraudulent imitations, hence forgeries might well be expected, if not desired. In September, 1870, a set of four stamps, a so-called issue of 1867, *second type*, came to this country. Specimens were sent to me, and I so thoroughly distrusted them, that I requested the publishers of the *S. C. M.* to insert the notice of them, which appears in vol. viii., p. 154, in these words:—

Mexico: *Guadalajara.*—We received early last month a set of four stamps of this town, under the description of "1867 *is ue. second type*" They consisted of:—

Un real, grey-blue.	2 reales, pale green.
2 reales, white.	2 " pink.

and were all fresh, clean specimens, good margins cut square, and with the adhesive matter on their backs. The paper in all of them was plain wove, without lines or watermarks of any kind.

As this was the first intimation we had of such a thing as a *second type* of 1867, we somewhat carefully scrutinized them. The chief difference between it and those now so well known, appears in the lettering of value in the centre, but the surrounding words, FRANCO EN GUADALAJARA, are different. It has long been noticed that the F of the first word has, in the olden set, a defective piece at the bottom, giving the idea of an E altered since the letter was cast in the foundry, and that the alteration was clumsily done; so much so, that we have seen catalogues give these stamps with ERANCO for FRANCO; but in these new comers the defect seems exaggerated and very different—more fashioned, and (to borrow a French word, for which an equivalent is not at hand) *intentionne*, than in our older friend. The printing, too seems to have been effected so as to leave marks of fine cloth or muslin intervening between the inking roller and the die and in several other minute, yet indescribable particulars, there is strong dissimilarity.

No traces of the square pencil markings, which are found on all old stamps with large margins like these, are to be met with. The gum is new looking, but yellowish, and altogether these stamps by no means fill us with confidence.

As at present advised, we are not disposed in their favor. Remembering, however, that we were equally guarded and cautious about the original Guadalajara, as to which there is no shadow of a doubt, we reserve to ourselves full right to place this second issue of 1867 in its proper position, when lapse of time and further info mation enable to form our judgement with greater certainty.

Any of our friends who can tell us why a second type for 1867 should now appear, and be heard of for the first time, and whether any indubitably postmarked copies are known, will confer a service. The only postmarked copies we could accept as entirely satisfactory would be those from private hands, which never could have been foisted on the market with a *griffe de complaisance*, given (*for a consideration* by a post office official to an enterprising dealer.

I offer no apology for reproducing my remarks to which I can add nothing, and from which I can withdraw nothing. I believe their effect, here at least, stopped any profit being realized by the forgers. M. Moens, in *Le Timbre Poste*, in the article alluded to at the beginning of this paper, strongly expressed the same opinion, and gave a critical analysis, by which detection is made easy. It is superfluous to add that time shows these to be, as was supposed, indubitable imposters. Mr. Pemberton makes some characteristic and pungent remarks, well worth reading, on the subject. They will be found in the *S. C. M.* (vol. ix., p. 28). In the summer of 1873, series of 2 reales, 1868, in fifteen varieties were offered for sale by a Paris dealer. These also are falsifications, of presumably French origin. It would be profitless to analyze the points of difference, but the thickness of the impression, and generally different appearance from genuine specimens of the 1867 issue, will be apparent at once to the experienced collectors now present.

I fear not much is left for the future discoverer of varieties. This, however, does remain, to investigate the records at Guadalajara and at the Mexican head office; to obtain what official information may be to be found there; to find the proceedings in the law suit raised by Juarez against the postmaster, the allegations in which cannot fail to be highly interesting, as well as beyond all doubt authentic.

TABLE OF THE DIFFERENT PAPERS ON WHICH THE PROVISIONAL STAMPS OF GAUDALAJARA HAVE BEEN PRINTED.

		1867 issue.					1868 issue.	
		Medio Real.	Un Real.	2 Reales.	4 Reales.	Un Peso.	1 Real.	2 Reales.
On plain wove white paper		1	1	1	1	...	...	...
(*Papier uni.*)	yellow paper	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	green (shades)	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
	blue (shades)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	lilac and *lie de vin*	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	rose (shades)	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	slate-grey	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
On paper watermarked in squares								
(*Papier quadrillé.*)	slate-grey paper	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	green "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	rose "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	blue-green "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	lilac "	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
On laid paper lined for writing								
(*Papier vergé batonné.*)	green paper	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
	rose "	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	slate-grey "	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	lilac "	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
On paper lined for writing, otherwise plain								
(*Papier batonné.*)	slate-grey paper	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	rose "	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	lilac "	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
On laid paper								
(*Papier vergé.*)	green paper	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	rose "	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	lilac "	...	...	...	1	...	...	1

A History of Postage Stamps.

ALPHABETICALLY CONSIDERED.

BEING A RESUME OF THE DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL KNOWN STAMPS AND THEIR VARIETIES.

For the Beginner and the Amateur.

BY OMEGA.

*ARGENTINE.—(*Continued.*)

Minor Varieties.

—*First Issue, Large Numeral.*—No varieties other than trifling differences of shade.

—*Second Issue, Small Numeral.*—The 10c. and 15c. vary as to the shade, light and dark, of each color. The 5c. offers varieties of impression, some having a single dot after the numeral of value, some two dots, and some with two dots and a dash, probably a scratch made in tooling the die. The 5c. with two dots is found twice in the sheet.

5.c., red, light and dark; 5:c., red.

—*Third Issue, Small Arms.*—Each value was made from a different die, and offers no varieties except shades, the 5c. being found in *dull red.* The 10c. and 15c. of this type are exceedingly rare. There is several series differing in a few minor points from the first, which offers the following varieties:

5c., violet-rose,	10c., dark dull green,
5c., dark rose.	15c., pale blue,
10c., deep yellow green,	15c., Prussian blue.

NOTE.—There are reprints of this series made by altering the dies of the 5c. (straight lines) so as to make specimens of the 10c. and 15c. (which latter are, in my opinion merely official counterfeits.)

—*Fourth Issue, Head of Rivadavia.*—These stamps are found in too many varieties of shades, and too many qualities of paper to need extended notice. The true varieties consist in the perforation, the series having been issued perforated 13:

5c., rose-red,	10c., deep green,
5c., brown-red.	10c., yellow green,
5c., lake.	15c., light blue,
5c., carmine,	15c., dark blue.

—A Provisional Issue took place in 1867, when the 5c. was issued watermarked, and both perforated and imperforate.

Imperforate: 5c., carmine. Perforate 12: 5c., carmine.

—*Fifth Issue, Portraits.*—Varieties of shades merely.

—In 1872, the 5c. of the 1864 series was again re-issued, imperforate and without watermark, and distinguished by its dingy color.

—*Sixth, or continuation of Fifth Issue,*—Offers no varieties as yet. The apparent changes in the color of the 1c. are due to the action of the light on the stamp, mauve being a peculiarly sensitive color.

*On p. 46 of last No., first and third lines from top. the words "curved" and "straight" would be in their proper places, if changed, one for the other.

The United States Locals and Their History.

BY C. H. C.

So many articles on the United States Locals have already been attempted, generally to result in failure or at the most very partial success, that I now take up the subject with no little hesitation.

A complete history of the Local Posts formerly existing throughout this country (of which but few still remain) is, in the very nature of things, impossible; for being as they were, the result of private enterprise, we cannot have access to any sort of official records, as in the case of government issues. Most of their proprietors are long since dead or hidden in obcsurity, and even their existence would not have been known, were it not for the evidence furnished by the stamps themselves.

In the course of this article I propose only to consider such companies as actually issued *postage stamps;* and although of course the "Western Envelope Franks" are entitled to a place among "locals", quite as much as the adhesive labels more generally used throughout the Eastern portions of the United States. they (the Western franks) have, so to speak, a peculiar history of their own and can best be chronicled by themselves. For these resasons they will be omitted from the present papers.

The United States Locals may be divided into two general classes, viz :—

I. Companies carrying letters between different cities ;—

II. Companies distributing letters throughout the various protions of any one city, or collecting letters in the same manner for transportation to the government post office.—

CLASS I.

This may be sub-divided into several distinct groups, which will be considered in their proper order. We will therefore commence with the companies which composed the

"INDEPENDENT MAIL ROUTES" of 1842–5,—namely, Hale and Co., American Letter Mail Co., Overton & Co., W. Wyman, Brainard & Co., Pomeroy & Co., The Letter Express, and Hoyt's Letter Express.

HALE & Co.—This "post" was one of the best known in the United States and did a large and profitable business. The proprietors, Mr. James W. Hale, informs me that it was organized about November, 1841, or January, 1842, and had 110 offices, extending from Boston, New York, Philadephia and Baltimore in the East, to Detroit, Michigan, in the West. I am inclined to think, however, that the date as given by Mr. Hale is rather earlier than was actually the case. It also seems probable that he reached the West by connecting with other expresses, as so far as I have seen, letters bearing his stamp are postmarked from Boston, New York, Phildelphia and intermediate towns.

AMERICAN LETTER MAIL Co —Organized in 1844 (possibly rather earlier), and carried mail matter between the principal points in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connectiuct, New York City and Philadephia.

OVERTON & Co. commenced in 1844, and had an existence of less than one year. Ran from Boston to New York and Philadephia. Overton & Co. also had a *parcel* express along the Hudson River and west to Buffalo.

W. WYMAN started in 1844, and extended from Boston to New York.

BRAINARD & Co. certainly existed in 1844, if not before. Their route was from New York to Albany and Troy.

POMEROY & Co.—Founded in 1843 by George E. Pomeroy, and carried letters from Boston, New York and Albany to Buffalo. At the latter point this company connected with a concern called the

LETTER EXPESS, by means of which correspondence was transported to Chicago, Milwaukee and all the principal towns on or near the lakes.

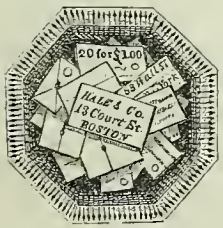
HOYT'S LETTER EXPRESS.—This was probably a short-lived affair, as beyond the fact that it existed in 1844, I can learn nothing as to its history. It started from some unknown point, and apparently connected with Pomeroy & Co. at Rochester.

Most of these companies had a duration of from one to two years. Their origin may invariably be traced to the unsatisfactory management of the Government Post Office in those days. "Uncle Sam" used every means in his power to crush these private enterprises—their mail-bags were seized, innumerable law suits commenced for violation of acts of Congress, &c. In these encounters, however, our venerable relative generally fared the worst, and the outside public appreciating not only the more moderate charges, but also the greater celerity of the individual companies, was not slow to bestow its patronage accordingly. At last it became evident to the Washington authorities that it was "do or die" with them, and they, not unnaturally, chose the former alternative. The result was a reduction in postal rates, together with such improvements in the service, generally, that the private companies finding the business no longer profitable, ultimately withdrew from the field.

Having given this brief outline of the rise and fall of the great "independent mail routes" of 1842–5, we must now turn our attention for a few moment to the consideration of the various stamps issued by the several organizations comprised under that title, as already enumerated.

As the illustrations speak for themselves, it only remains for me to make such explanatory remarks as may be necessary.

HALE & Co.,

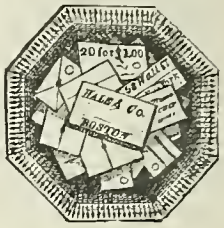


TYPE I.—Lithographed; red on white paper; blue on white paper; sometimes showing a decidedly bluish tinge.

The red stamp must have had a very short existence, as copies are very rarely to be met with.

The address, "13 Court St., Boston," was that of the head office of the company, but the label appears to have been used by the various branches also.

The location of the Boston office must have soon been changed, as copies are frequently to be found with a pen-stroke drawn through the number and street. Subsequently, however, a more important alteration was made, and we therefore have TYPE II, which is identical with preceding, with the exception of that portion of the address noted above. This variety (which is by far the commoner one) is printed in blue on white paper. It is also said to have existed in red, but I can find no good ground for this assertion.



AMERICAN LETTER MAIL CO.



TYPE I.—Metal plate engraving. Black on white paper, varying materially in shade and quality. Reprints (or proofs,) are found in numerous fancy colors.



TYPE II.—Engraved on metal by W. L. Ormsby. Black on white paper; blue on white paper, of several distinct shades.

I am quite aware that I am acting contrary to public opinion in this classification, but my reasons for so doing can be best explained by the following comparative table of earliest dates of *Letters bearing the American Mail Co's Stamps.*

TYPE I.—Philadelphia, February 3, 1844.
" II.— (black) Philadelphia, September 16, 1844.
" II.— (blue) " January 4, 1845.

To this list I need add nothing, as it would seem to settle the question.

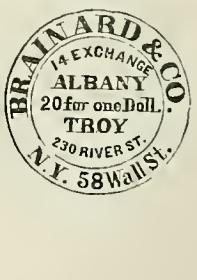
OVERTON & Co.,

Lithograph of G. Hayward & Co., of Boston.
black on yellow paper
" " greenish " varying to grey.



I have the grey stamp on a letter bearing a handstruck impression, reading: "Forwarded by Davenport & Co., 291 State Street, Boston." This last Company is quite new to me, and I should be glad if any collector can furnish further particulars.

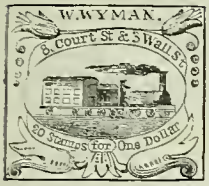
BRAINARD & Co.,



Apparently a wood-block, though it has been pronounced typographed.

Black on white paper.

W. WYMAN



Engraved on copper and printed in black on white paper.

A curious thing about these stamps, is, that Mr. Wyman, himself, is quite certain, that they were printed in *blue*, though I have never seen or heard of any specimens in that color.

POMEROY & CO.



TYPE I.—Metal plate engraving by Mr. Thomas Gavit, more recently connected with one of our Bank Note Co's.

red-orange on thin crisp white paper,
blue " " " " "
black " " " " "
" " thick yellow "

These have all been reprinted, and an additional color, viz., brown on white added.



TYPE II.—Same as preceding, but with "$1" (see lower margin) cut from the side.

This variety was probably owing to some change in Pomeroy & Co's. rates, and to save the expense of a new plate, this expedient was adopted. The only reason for doubting this theory is that the altered stamps are of the greatest rarity, which ought not to be the case if they were in use for any considerable period.

In addition to the above there is also found a large rectangular label bearing the name of Pomeroy & Co., and having a locomotive for the central design. This was not, however, a postage stamp in any sense of the word, but was merely a label used for pasting on parcels and money packages, to indicate that P. & Co., were the forwarders.

LETTER EXPRESS.



TYPE I.—Presumedly a wood cut.
Black on flesh colored paper.

TYPE II.—Wood cut.
Black on green paper. } sometimes
" " pink " } dull but
" " brown " } frequently
" " white " } glazed.



To be continued.

Newly Issued Stamps.

NEW GRENADA.—We have seen some 10c. with the arms in a circle, probably the precursors of a new issue for this already stamp-prolific country. Not having any very reliable evidence as to their character we refrain from comments, rather preferring to wait.

CUBA.—To use a phrase not very elegant, yet very common, the types dropped on this stamp-factory in the February number. A reference to page 30 will show the color of the 1 peseta to be so indistinct, as to be absolutely invisible, though not what is called an invisible "green." The color is rose.

1 peseta, rose.

NATAL.—The surcharged stamps of this colony which so long did duty for postal services, and admitted of so many varieties from the character and arrangements of the types, have been replaced by a new series, evidently from De la Rue's establishment, since their general features are identical with the New Zealand and other stamps. They all bear the Queen's head and the inscription NATAL POSTAGE above, with the value below. The one penny has the bust turned to left within a narrow beaded oval, the inscription and value being in white on solid rectangular labels touching the oval at top and bottom. In the three pence, the bust to left in oval within upright rectangle, Greek-lined pattern at sides, inscription and value above and below respectively. The six pence is nearly similar to the same value in the N. S. Wales series; namely, bust to left in oval, band enclosing inscription and value, within lined hexagon, ornamented in each angle, the whole within rectangular frame.

Apropos of these stamps, the *S. C. M.*, propounds the question. "When *will* Messrs. De La Rue be able to shake off the traditions of the past, and produce something artistic in design, with some power in it, if originality be hopeless?

The stamps are printed on white *glacé* paper, watermarked CC and Crown, and perforated 14.

1 penny, carmine, 3 pence, ultramarine,
6 pence, violet.

MAURITIUS.—We learn from our Brighton friend, contemplates two-penny envelopes for local service.

SWEDEN.—We have received from an esteemed correspondent, Dr. L., specimens of the official stamps just introduced in Sweden. There was always something very artistic about the stamps of Sweden, and the official set now in use are commendable from the simplicity and beauty of the design and from the delicacy of the colors. A description of these stamps was crowded out of the last month's issue; so we give it now. The general design is a transverse oval band, bearing SVERIGE above, value below, and broken at either extremity by an upright oval frame inscribed TJENSTEFRIMARKE and enclosing figure of value on solid ground, the whole forming a frame-work for the arms of

the country, and surrounded by a lined border, the corners being diapered. The stamps are impressed on white wove paper, unwatermarked, and perforated 14. The values and colors are as follows:

3 öre, brown,	20 öre, vermilion,
5 " pale green,	24 " orange,
6 " lilac,	30 " dark brown
12 " blue,	50 " pink,

1 krona, blue and brown.

In addition to these, there is a set of stamps for unpaid letters, of the size of the postals. The design consists of figure in value on solid ground in circular band, curved labels above and below, the upper inscribed LÖSEN, the lower bearing the value, a small circle enclosing quatre-foil in each angle. The stamps are printed on white, perforated 14, and have the following colors and values:

1 öre, black,	20 öre, blue,
3 " pink,	24 " lilac,
5 " brown,	30 " green,
6 " orange,	50 " light brown,
12 " red,	1 krona, blue and brown,

WURTEMBERG.—A species of official parcel stamp is in use, consisting of the 1852 adhesive with cut corners, embossed on yellow cards with black inscriptions, of the value of 18 kreuzers. We have also come across a buff card bearing in the centre the impression of the same adhesive, with no alteration of the design, save that the figure of value is omitted. The impression is in vermilion. In the lower is a large circular hand stamp inscribed K MONTIRUNGS—VERWALTUNG, 1868-2. We should pronounce this a proof but for the appearance of the hand-stamp.

POST CARDS.—If we have not noticed any new Postal Cards lately, or have not mentioned any Russian locals, or fiscals, it is not from neglect. Hosts of these things are before us ready for announcement, particularly in post cards, but we have been obliged to give up our space to matters of another character. All stamps or cards newly emitted will not be omitted from our list, but must stand in line waiting for their turn.

Our Philatelic Contemporaries.

—*L'Ami des Timbres* is the title of a new monthly published in Paris by Ch. Roussin, devoted to Telegraph, Postal and Fiscal stamps. The first number appeared on the 1st of January. The title page presents a very imposing appearance from the framework composed of woodcuts of the many New Grenada stamps. It is of a quarto size, half of which is devoted to a priced catalogue of all stamps on sale by the Publisher. Each number is profusely illustrated, specially by cuts of Revenue Stamps. In the March number. our attention was drawn to a cut of the frank stamp used by the Western Union Telegraph Com-

pany for distribution to friends, and the general appearance of the impression is very fine indeed. But we beg to remind the Editor that all these frank stamps which we have seen both before and after use, and also the proofs in the normal color, were impressed in *green*. There may have been specimens in "blue" and "vermilion." We extend our well wishes to *L'Ami des Timbres*.

—*The Stamp Advertiser* is the title of a small publication issued in Chicago by G. C. Ledyard. No doubt it will be appreciated by beginners, as it is evidently intended for them, all its articles never venturing beyond the ordinary depths of information on postal matters. The *Stamp Advertiser* has been gradually increasing in size, until now it is large enough to admit of more than one article. We wish here to gently remind our Chicago friend that in order to successfully float a new periodical upon the Philatelic sea, there must be no cracks in its spelling through which the sneers of the turbulent elements may enter to sink it; or no creaking of its typography which would render it easy of wreck from the howling tempests of its jealous *confrères*.

—*The Stamp Collector's Chronicle*, of St. John, New Brunswick, has enjoyed a long quarter since December, not yet having made its appearance for the current year. Perhaps it has not roused itself from its hibernation. We hope to see it very soon, for judging from the latest number the *Chronicle* will be of exceeding interest to those who do not receive any of the various monthly publications. Comprising 16 quarto pages, five being taken up with "New Issues," well illustrated, it does not always contain as much interesting matter as the advanced collector would expect to find. The only matter of real interest is an editorial charge of *forgery* against specimens of the Connell Essay and the one shilling adhesive, of New Brunswick, "It having come to our knowledge," says the *Chronicle*, "early in October that certain well-known stamp dealers in ———— were putting on the market, and offering for sale what they declared to be original specimens of the above named stamps in such quantities and at such nominal prices as to awaken doubts as to their exodus or character, we have taken the liberty with our subscribers of delaying our issue several weeks in order to post ourselves thoroughly on the subject, the better to inform them. The specimens of the one shilling stamps are simply well-executed *forgeries*, beyond a doubt, as we will endeavor to show. As a preliminary step we procured a specimen of the stamp; subsequently comparing this with the original we found it to differ materially in numerous minor points; acting upon this evidence we charged one of the parties directly with selling as genuine what he knew to be forgeries, adducing our reasons for so doing; the reply was that the stamps were *reprints*, and offered for sale as such only. Now we have the most reliable official authority for saying they are *not* reprints. The series of stamps issued for New Brunswick in ———— were struck to order of the Imperial Government in their Mint in London, the dies employed are now in their vaults, and it is impossible

to get reprints therefrom without orders from our Postmaster General, which orders, we are informed, have never been issued to any person. It being therefore evident that they are neither originals (from their [*sic.*] own letters) nor reprints (from the words of our Postmaster General), the only inference suggested is that set forth by us—that they are *forgeries*. Regarding the 'Connell' Essay, the facts are precisely the same, excepting that they were [*qy* the forgeries] executed by the American Bank Note Co., of New York. It is not from any particular regard for the individuals themselves that we withhold, for the present, their names, but for satisfactory reasons of our own."

We must take exception with our New Brunswick Editor on several points. In the first place no "regard for individuals" should prevent a paper having any claim to respectability, and to the confidence of its readers from exposing and holding up to the general condemnation fabricators and dealers in forgeries. Silence concerning them is a justification of their calling.

We are of the opinion, however, that the *S. C. C.* has discovered a very huge mare's nest. Some time ago we received sundry communications touching upon these 1s. N. B. stamps; some asking if we knew of any reprints or forgeries; others offering the stamps in quantity at prices much below ordinary, though not reasonable. We again received hints that any of these stamps offered at less prices must surely be counterfeit. We asked our correspondents for specimens for inspection, asserting in the meantime our belief that they were *reprints* if not *originals;* we have enough keenness of vision to detect a forgery. We never received any of the mooted stamps.

Assertion is not proof: pronouncing certain stamps *forgeries* without affording the means of verifying the charge may be considered a shrewd trick in trade. We are no advocates of reprints: those who know our opinions know that with us a reprint is a very "ornary cuss," fit for the waste basket only. But there are collectors who do not care to, or cannot, pay the prices of rare originals and are satisfied with the re-impressions. And it is for these we speak now. All know the fallibility of Postmasters: as a general thing they know less of their own stamps that the clerks in their office. Reprints of the New Brunswick stamps are not an impossibility—we shall hope they are. And the long array of stamps "at nominal prices" which so frightened the Philatelic slumbers of our friend over the Border, may have been resuscitated from some deep dark corners. Whatever they are, we are anxious for a glimpse of them.

It might be an interesting inquiry to ask who is the Postmaster General of New Brunswick. We were of the opinion that since the reception of N. B. into the Dominion of Canada, the Government of N. B. was merged into that of the Dominion, and that the office of Postmaster General of the former was abolished, or else made a subordinate of the Department at Ottawa.

In reference to the "Connell" stamps, though *new* forgeries may

have been made, still the American Bank Note Co. could at any time send out any number of them, when of course they could be offered at a nominal price.

—*The Curiosity Hunter*, (Rockford, Ill.,) began its second volume last January, and devotes about one-fourth of its space to Philately, commencing with a readable and in the main, commendable "Retrospective" article on postage stamps. "The long debated question of 'How shall we collect?'" says the writer, "still remains unsettled. We notice, however, that during the past year fanciful 'varieties' have been decidedly at a discount, specially in this country, where a majority of collectors look upon Philately as a pastime rather than an elaborate and complicated science." This is trimming your wings for too high a flight. Philately may justly be entitled to be called a *science*, but we doubt if even most earnest enthusiast would consider it, "elaborate and complicated," or, as the writer says further on, "one of the most instructive pursuits of almost every civilized nation."

Philately increases our knowledge by leading us easily yet steadily, to a study of the world's history; it sharpens the powers of observation, strengthens the judgement, and develops certain principles of taste: when studied properly it is studied systematically; therefore it is a Science—but not, as yet "elaborate and complicated." We are too modest to presume to think even that our new science is "recognized" as one of the leading, etc. Let us come down to things more mundane, and try to elevate Philately from a "pastime"—if it be one. Let the majority of collectors, those who are known as such, decide if they have no higher motive, in Philately than a momentary "pastime."

—*The Stamp and Coin Trader* is another production. Why it was ever produced we are at a loss to learn, or to conceive. A pardonable weakness, that of seeing one's self in type; a desire to be thought a huge publishing concern; a knowledge of the immense influence wielded by the Press of this country—particularly the Philatelic Press—exerted to compel Congressmen to restore the franking privilege (and make Officials scarce), these may have been before the keen eyes of the publisher, and have found life in the new four sheet paper. But these ideas will starve if they have nothing to feed upon.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:—

Sir—

In No. 89 (Sept., 1, 1873) of your paper, in the series of Argentine Stamps, the names of the worthies whose portraits were engraved, were given in full. I thought at the time that more information concerning these individuals should be given:—who they were; what part they performed in the history of Argentine; and what were the causes which induced to the perpetuation of their memory. Waiting for months and not finding in your columns the coveted particulars,

I had recourse to our Encyclopedias, but with scarce any result, until, having received the December number of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, I found what satisfied me for the time being.

Now comes the part which requires a little light. In the March number of your Magazine in treating of the Stamps of Argentine, I find a singular discrepancy between certain statements made by OMEGA, and those contained in the *S. C. M.*, and No. 89 of the JOURNAL. The latter two give the portraits on the 60c stamp as that of GERVASIO DE POSADAS, the former asserting that it is the father of this person, and also that G. de P. is the present Postmaster General. However trivial this point may appear, it is important to know if there is another case where a Postmaster was silly enough to place his own portrait on a postage stamp.

Assuming for the moment that OMEGA was correct, I called at the National Bank Note Co's Office, and there found that they had received as the name of the person whose portrait they had engraved, GERVASIO A DE POSADAS; while a visit to the Consul of the Argentine Republic, developed the fact that it was the portrait of JUAN. Now, Mr. Editor, will you enlighten me?

Respectfully yours, etc.,

F. C. de M.

[Our correspondent is of course aware that the *S. C. M.* receives all its information from "Correspondents on the spot," and would scorn to be indebted to its American Cousins. The few particulars it gave concerning the portraits on the stamps in question were of course obtained from a perfectly reliable source, perhaps from some official in the Government. If we agreed with them at the time it was merely another indication of the fact that great minds (and great books) often run in the same grooves. OMEGA, however, an ardent adherent to the doctrine that no one knows so much of anything as he who is interested, and no one is so blind as he who will not see, sought other fields from which to obtain his facts, many of these being found in a very valuable and scarce book in Argentine published, we believe, in 1869, by Sarmiento, the present President of the Republic.

When the stamps were first noticed, some clerical error must have occasioned the mistake in the name on the 60c stamp. If the same mistake occurred in the columns of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, it is just merely a singular coincidence! The mistake, again, is not such a trivial one; if uncorrected, it would leave the impression, as our correspondent suggests that another "Connell" existed in South America.

Seriously speaking, we have this to say. If our English contemporaries can by any possibility, convey to their readers the impression that the information laid before them periodically is obtained directly from the head source, when it may have been derived from our columns, these same contemporaries are not slow to seize the advantage. A

journal honestly administered, would not hesitate to tell its readers that certain news was culled from a neighbor, and would not adopt the paltry make-shift of pretending to be ubiquitous and omniscient. Here is a case in point. In the current number of *The Philatelist*, in a notice of our JOURNAL occurs the line "announcement of the New Cubans is acknowledged," which would convey the impression that we had noticed the new series for Cuba. Looking back to "newly issued stamps" in that paper, we find that the English Editor *meant* to acknowledge that *he* was indebted to us for the "announcement" of these stamps. It is the chariest indebtedness possible.

The letter of our correspondent has drawn us into this discussion, much against our inclination, simply because we do not care to be the instruments of our own praise, or the laudation of the JOURNAL OF PHILATELY. Opinions concerning our work are of no interest to collectors. Therefore we are alike insensitive to the eulogies of the overzealous, or the censures of the jealous, but shall go right on, looking not to the right, nor to the left, in our efforts for the advancement of the New Science. The JOURNAL is for the benefit of all: if its contents serve our friends and they give no credit for it, then the JOURNAL is effectual, even if working silently. If others of our friends acknowledge what they receive, then those friends do their duty. That is all.]

Chronicle of Changes.

AUSTRIA. Information has reached us that the 25 Kr., is about to be suppressed.

NEW GRENADA.—*L'Ami des Timbres* has found a 10c. (arms in oval) *brown-black*, and asserts that it was the only so-colored specimen found in an assortment of 2000 of the same value.

WURTEMBERG.—The 6 Kr. and 9 Kr. envelopes, says *Le Timbre Poste* will soon be discontinued, as will also the oblique inscription across the corners of the envelopes of the 1 Kr. and the 3 Kr.

SWITZERLAND.—From our publishers we have received specimens of the 2c. adhesive current series printed in bistre or light brown. Also, copies of the 5c. envelope, with stamp impressed in light reddish brown. The 2c. and 5c. newspaper bands have changed to a light brown, as also the 5c. adhesives. Speaking of the envelopes reminds us that the collector of varieties will find enough occupation to collect two distinct series of the envelopes of Switzerland with the impression in the left upper corner. Two knives have been employed in the manufacture of these envelopes, one in which the edges of the upper flap are straight with the rounded extremity, the other in which the ordinary curved edges are used. The two series differ also in the colors of the impressed stamps, those with the straight-lined flaps being more decided and distinct, possibly because the first emitted. We have also a 5c. on heavy unsurfaced paper.

Our Philatelic Contemporaries.

Leaving aside our American *confrères* for the time being, we will again examine the European publications which we have not noticed for the past three months.

The Stamp Collector's Magazine for February opens with Mr. Philbrick's paper "On the Provisional issues of Guadalajara." Following is another installment of *Quelqu'un's* "Rambles at Home and Abroad," the gist of the article being that, because postal stamps, fiscal stamps, telegraph stamps, *et al*, bear the word stamp, it is not sufficient reason that they should all be mixed up together. While thoroughly agreeing with *Quelqu'un* we think the fault lies with the makers of albums. The majority of collectors use the prepared albums, and as a matter of conscience, we presume, feel in duty bound to fill up all the spaces, whether intended for postals, fiscals or telegraphs, thus in a measure making one collection where there should be several. We collect postals, fiscals, telegraphs, proprietaries, and even counterfeits, and so on, but no more think of uniting them than we would of hanging them on the walls of our picture gallery, and calling them engravings. "Concerning the first Spanish Post Card" seeks to prove that the Spanish post card is not a copy of the Belgian, but *vice versa*. Overy Taylor's "Papers for Beginners" concerns itself with Lubeck. "Notes and Queries" by "Amateur" contains some valuable information which we quote: SPANISH ANTILLES.—This seems rather a fanciful title, used as we are in England to confound all the stamps of the Western Spanish Colonies under the head of Cuba, the tendency of which is to make us almost lose sight of Puerto Rico. This result is one no longer to be apprehended among careful philatelists, because it has become necessary to make a very substantial distinction: the last named island alone rejoices in the provisional issues, *i.e.*, those of 1868 and 1869, head of Queen Isabella I. to the left, surcharged HABILITADO POR LA NACION. Cuba has *never* thus surcharged its stamps, the common classification which assigns the stamps thus utilized for the Republic equally to Cuba and Puerto Rico is erroneous: *all stamps so marked are of Puerto Rico origin solely*. The Republic was not proclaimed in Cuba till after the series of stamps of the colonies issued by it was ready for use. Puerto Rico authorities were in advance of the more western isle, and not only proclaimed the Republic but issued the surcharged stamps, following in this respect the example set by the mother country.

"The sets of 1868 and 1869 (5c., 10c., 20c., and 40c.,) each are to be found thus surcharged, and as they are somewhat rare already, future collectors will find them difficulties in their way.

"My object in calling attention to this subject is because a very deceptive surcharged set of the 1869 issue—5c. rose, 10c. brown, 20c. orange, and 40c. lilac—all genuine stamps, lies before me, but *the surcharge is false*. It may be useful to point out a ready method of de-

tecting the criminals. In the genuine provisionals, the words of the middle line, POR LA lie very apparently nearer to the word NACION than to the word HABILITADO. In these falsifications, POR LA is placed exactly in the middle, and is as far from the upper as from the lower word.

"For a second test (which comparison renders much more certain to apply), in the false the first and last words are in larger type; notably HABILITADO.

"For a final test, the originals have a stop after NACION; *the false have none.*"

"Amateur" thinks that 30c. (French series of 1869) lined ground, and other similar varieties, may be due to imperfect inking of the plate.

The March number of the *S. C. M.* contains "A Reference list of the stamps of Mexico" by H. O. W., which claims to be complete. It certainly is very exhaustive. Part II of "Extracts from my Private Note Book" by C. H. Coster, proves conclusively, we imagine, that the 1c. Confederate Stamp was never used for postage. It treats, though rather briefly, of the other values of these stamps which have been perforated; and chronicles a second variety of the Uniontown stamp.

The April number contains Overy Taylor's contribution on Luxembourg ("Papers for Beginners"). Following is an extract from the *Evening Post* on "The Postage Stamps of the United States," not a description of the stamps used, but an interesting account of the manner in which they are made. A representation of the different frameworks adorning the French postal cards, and one or two other extracts make up this journal. Of course there is the usual amount of correspondence, notices of new issues, and engravings; but as we have culled all we thought sufficient, we pass the *S. C. M.* by, and turn to our Brighton friend,

The Philatelist for February, prints the whole of Mr. Philbrick's monograph. "The Spud Papers" treats of the forgeries of the Newfoundland stamps, and contains the following very valuable suggestions: "I must confess that the milk of human kindness within me has been considerably soured by an examination of the forgeries hereinafter described. Messrs. Spiro must either have a most wonderful idea of their executive and artistic skill, or else they must suppose that any kind of colored label will pass muster with philatelists as a genuine stamp, or surely they would never have attempted to forge copies of stamp that are a very marvel of *taille-douce* engraving. I know of few stamps which can compete with the Newfoundland ones, except perhaps those of Nova Scotia, which were in fact designed by the same artist. When we come to compare the originals with the forgeries, we cannot help feeling disgusted with the paltry imitations. But still, to give every one his due, the forgers have been very careful, and in all the prominent lines of the designs, they have copied very accurately as far as a lithograph (and a very coarse lithograph)

can be said to copy a fine engraving. I have said before, and I say again, that all amateurs ought to devote more time to the study of the various modes in which stamps are printed; and I think, too, that our catalogues ought to be more particular in this respect, and to name the mode employed for each stamp, or set of stamps catalogued. If this were done, those who depended chiefly on their catalogues for their philatelical knowledge, would insensibly be led to understand these things better, and would thereby be less liable to be imposed upon by every impudent forgery which makes it appearance. I know some collectors who seem to think that they can never arrive at being able to detect a forgery for themselves, and who are constantly sold, unless they have something in the style of these papers to give them a minute description of the forgeries, and the tests by which they may be distinguished from the originals. But if philatelists would only study their stamps a little more, instead of trying to see how many they can collect, I am certain that they would soon learn for themselves far more than any book or *Spud Paper* can teach them. All who have a long purse can go into the market, and buy most of the stamps that have ever been issued; but if, after doing this, they simply content themselves with putting their stamps into an album, and leave them there unnoticed, they cannot derive much pleasure from them, and we cannot call this philately."

The March number contains a continuation of the Newfoundland forgeries ("The Spud Papers") and a quota of comments on the Philatelic Press. The April number gives "A Reference List of the Present Issue of Turkish Stamps," in which the writer calls marked attention to the "*unobtainable*" varieties. More "Spud Papers" on Bavaria and Antigua, and then an account of the several competitors for the Prize Essay on mounting Post Cards, offered by the Philatelist some time ago. Of the eight competitors, none seems to have come up to the standard of excellence required for the prize, and therefore no award is made. Without detailing the numerous plans advocated by these competitors, a thing we could not do very intelligibly without diagrams and the essays themselves, we humby present our own plan. We have an album consisting mostly of guards, with blank pages scattered at stated intervals throughout the book, for the purpose of separating the cards of one country from those of another. The book is an oblong octavo. The cards are prepared by first cutting strips of fine strong paper (onion-skin) about one inch wide, and then gumming along the under left-hand side of the card, leaving exposed about seven-eighths of the slip which must then be fastened by gum to the guards. By this plan the cards become as the leaves of a book; they can be turned and examined and studied, with no more danger or injury than happens to the leaves of any work requiring care in handling. The blank leaves may be used for memoranda in addition to their separating the issues of the different countries, and

if the edges of these leaves are lettered like the pages of a Ledger Index, the cards of any country can be turned to at once. We have found the plan to work admirably, because the result of our own study; but if one finds that by this plan one's cards are easily inserted or removed; that there is not the smallest amount of injury done either to the face or the back of the cards; that there are no rubber bands; no bending of leaves; no defacing of corners; but at once convenient and not troublesome, then one is welcome to use our plan.

The Philatelist, like its neighbor has the usual stamp notices and Reviews.

The Gazette des Timbres for February contains its usual and full assortment of novelties. Among the *vieux-neuf* is mention of some very interesting rarities. The most interesting is in the possession of M. A. D. of Paris, and is a specimen of the 120 centesimos, blue, value repeated, issue of 1860, of Uruguay, superposed on another of the same kind, but the *lower parts of each stamp touching*. A description of fiscals, profusely illustrated makes up this number.

The March number describes ten types of the Spanish card, and nothing else interesting save a new assortment of fiscals, well illustrated. The April number has not reached us.

Le Timbre Poste for February has a very interesting letter from M. Ph. de Ferrari, on "The first issue of Hawaiian Stamps," which we reproduce elsewhere. In reference to the once disputed Don Carlos stamp, a correspondent conveys the intelligence that the Government of Don Carlos has organized a regular postal service in the Northern Provinces, extending to the French border. No postal convention exists with other countries; therefore letters destined for abroad are enclosed in double envelopes, and contain the postage in French or Spanish stamps. The Don Carlos stamp, first brought into notice last July, was engraved at Bayonne. It was printed at the first on ordinary paper, then on heavy paper (*épais*), with the *tilde* restored over the n of *Espana*. There seems to be three varieties of this stamp:

1. Without the *tilde* over the n, ordinary paper.
2. Without the *tilde* over the n, heavy paper.
3. With the *tilde* over the n, heavy paper.

Following this lettter is a continuation of the article on the stamps of Parma, which we may have occasion to refer to again. Dr. Magnus concludes this number with an interesting letter on the counterfeits of the Shanghai stamps.

Passing over the March number, which must have been lost in transit, we find in that of April nothing of exceeding interest save that the organization of the postal service with the boundaries of the government of Don Carlos is due to the fighting *curé* Santa Cruz, about whom we have heard so much.

L'Ami des Timbres in its April number contents itself with profuse illustrations of new stamps, Russian locals, and Revenues. It is becoming very ambitious, and may soon outstrip its colingual journals.

Newly Issued Stamps.

Victoria. One of our correspondents has been enabled to forward to us a specimen of one of the most diminutive stamps in existence. An awkward apprentice ruined our specimens in preparing one for an engraving. We are therefore fain called upon to describe it verbally, and trust that the description may be sufficiently intelligible until the stamps themselves find their way into the albums of collectors An upright oval, double-lined frame,. with diademed bust of Victoria to left, on ground of horizontal lines ; above and below white labels bearing respectively VICTORIA and HALF PENNY in colored capitals. The whole surrounded by double-lined framework, broken in each corner by a solid circular disc, bearing ½d. The stamps are printed in crimson, on white surfaced paper, perforated, and watermarked.

Cabul. Because Mr. Lincoln, our Transatlantic friend has not forwarded us specimens of the purported emission, we must not therefore ignore the description the *Philatelist* gives concerning them ; not descriptive by the way, but rather representative. You might just as well expect us to describe the Alhambra with words. A series has been reported for Cabul, but not by cable ; the stamps are very interesting, very curious looking, reminding us of a mariner's compass in a dark night ; the cardinal points have gone to their quarters, leaving the binnacle lights to enjoy a quiet game of draw poker. Fact ! Pokers, and hooks and crooks, and you have said it.

Russian Locals. If we have not chronicled any of the curious impressions lately, it is not because we do not pin our faith upon them, but rather because we nave no pins to do the pinning. In other words, we do not care to describe, or illustrate a stamp, the inscription on which is unknown. We have no Russian dictionary—and if we had, would hesitate to use it, lest we might commit a similar unpardonable blunder as that we have noticed elsewhere. Granting the Russian locals are authentic—although it is a little singular, post-marked specimens are unknown—they are very interesting labels, and may tend to open up a mine of worldly knowledge, philological, geographical, and historical The time is not far off when we shall undertake a lucid explanation and illustration of these locals ; until then, we must content ourselves with the knowledge that they are to be found among the hundreds, that they are continually coming to the surface, and to conclude, that they belong to that sort of things which n-n nobody knows anything a-a-bout !

Barbados. The anticipated stamps with the value on have at length been issued, the one penny being the first to arrive here. The design is identical with the shilling and six pence. The color is dark blue.

Bermuda. The latest thing from this colony, the notice of which was inadvertently left out of our last number, is the shilling green,

with surcharge (in black) *THREE PENCE* in line-shaded Italic capitals, running diagonally across the stamp. It is presumed that owing to the supply of the 3d. stamps having given out, the shilling stamps were pressed into the service, and by means of a little printer's ink made to do duty as 3d., until the deficiency was made good. It is supposed that but very few were so surcharged, in which case they have already become scarce.

QUEENSLAND. The three pence has evidently changed its color, judging from specimens we have received, printed in one of the new shades of green, which, for want of a better term just at present, we must call a grey-green.

The First Issue of the Sandwich Islands.

TRANSLATED FROM *Le Timbre Poste*, BY THE EDITOR.

PARIS, January 17, 1874.

M. MOENS—

In sending me the interesting articles relative to the stamps of the Sandwich Islands, published in 1865, in *Le Timbre Poste*, you have asked me to fill up a gap caused by the bad classification of the first issue of these stamps, and the omission of most of them. Besides, this gap was inevitable at the period when the articles were written, for it was only three months before that the 13 cent blue was noted for the first time in Paris, and the other stamps of this still rare series were entirely unknown in the Philatelic markets of Europe. *Le Timbre Poste* of February, 1865, attributed the 13 cent blue to a provisional issue, pending the arrival of the 13 cents red, head of King Kamehameha, and subsequent to the emission of the 5 cents blue. This was an error which no catalogue of the present day should reproduce. We all know, in fact, that the figured stamps were emitted in Honolulu in 1853; they were made in the Island, and from the beginning the series was composed of the three stamps:

2c., blue, 5c., blue, 13c., blue.

All these stamps were inscribed above **Hawaiian Postage** in two lines; in the centre the figure indicating value, surrounded by an ornamental frame-work, and at the bottom the indication of value. The number indicating the value is expressed in letters on the 2 and 5 cents, in figures in the 13 cents; in the last the figure 13 is separated from the word cents by the two hangers (*jambages*) of an Italic M.

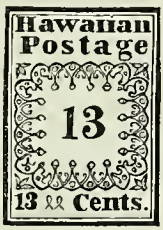
The American journals are confident that all the stamps on the plate were of different types, like the first emissions of Bolivia, of Luzon, and of Mauritius. It has been impossible for me to verify their assertion which the native origin of the stamps rendered probable, inasmuch as I never met two unsevered specimens.

I am inclined to believe, however, that the American journals are

right, and that the plate contains as many types as stamps. In fact, a careful examination shows that the stamps are type-set, and perhaps there were successive settings-up of the type.







For the most part the stamps of this first series were printed in pale sky-blue; here are two varieties of shades found in my album.

5 cents, greenish blue, 13 cents, dark blue.

The stamp most frequently met with is the 13 cents. The 5 cents is very rare. As to the 2 cents, it remained a myth up to the present year; and if there were doubts of its existence, there were only faint glimpses of it caught through the vile black vignettes on yellow paper, well known to amateurs. The 2 cents is undeniably one of the rarest of all stamps, a worthy rival of the first Guiana and the Reunion.

The exhaustion of the stock of the 13 cents blue, owing to the small number of sheets printed, gave place towards the end of 1852, to a new type. It is similar to the preceding in regard of the centre and the ornaments surrounding the figure, but it bears at the top the inscription **H. I. and U. S. Postage**, (instead of Hawaiian Postage), that is to say, Hawaiian Islands and U. S. Postage. In fact, of the 13 cents postage, the U. S. office received 8 cents, the Hawaiian office 5 cents, and this division of the rate is indicated on the 13 cents (head), which soon after followed the stamps of which we have been speaking. At the bottom of the stamp, instead of the looped ornament between the 13 and cents, are two square dots superposed.

There are many obliterations found on the first stamps of Hawaii, the most frequent being the circle with seven parallel bars. Sometimes the parallel bars are in a lozenge shape, and again a circular impression of the name of the post office, in red, followed by the words Postage Paid. In conclusion, my copy, unfortunately badly mutilated, of the 13 cents, 2d type (H. I. & U. S. Postage), is marked with a large lozenge formed of great black dots, each of which is a small lozenge.

These are some of the particulars which I can furnish you on the stamps of Honolulu. I trust you will accept them, insignificant though they be, and believe me, etc., Ph. de Ferrari.

The United States Locals and Their History.

BY C. H. C.

(*Continued from page* 61.)

HOYT'S LETTER EXPRESS.

Only two specimens of this stamp have ever come under my notice, and as neither of them is now in my possession, it will be necessary for the present to dispense with the usual illustration. Describing from memory, I can only say that the design (if such it may be called) consists of the words "HOYT'S LETTER EXPRESS TO ROCHESTER," enclosed in a neat type set border, the whole forming about as insignificant looking an affair as can well be imagined. A variety is also found having the word "*Letter*" misspelt "*Letter*." The impression is in black on red glazed paper.

Having thus completed the list of mail companies of 1842–5, we must now turn our attention for a few moments to the great transcontinental (and trans-oceanic also) express of Wells, Fargo & Co., and its various connections on the Pacific slope. In regard to

BERFORD & CO.,

which company also ran between New York and California, I cannot do better than refer my readers to the very complete history from the pen of the EDITOR, which will be found in the previous numbers of the present volume of this magazine. For completeness sake, however, the design is herewith reproduced, to which is appended a list of the values and their respective colors.



3 cents black, on white paper.

6 " green, " "

10 " purple, " "

25 " red, " "

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

The history of this company and its connecting lines will not be attempted at present, but this point will be fully treated in the course of the article which I am now writing on the Western Envelope Franks of the United States.

There are probably no locals better known than the "Pony Express" stamps of W. F. & Co., so that the accompanying illustrations are almost superfluous. The series consists of two types, viz:

TYPE I. Apparently a fine metal plate engraving.



10 cents ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz) brown on white paper.
25 " " blue on white paper.
25 " " red " "

TYPE II. This was employed for all the higher values, viz:

$1.00, red on white paper.
2.00, " " "
2.00, green " "
4.00, " " "
4.00, black " "



When the use of these stamps was discontinued, a large stock must have remained on hand (although they may possibly be reprints), which found its way into the hands of a prominent New York dealer, so that unused copies can easily be obtained. Canceled specimens have also recently arrived in large quantities with the original gum intact, and showing unmistakable signs of the obliteration having been "done to order in quantities to suit." These impositions can easily be recognized by the fresh look which they bear, and also by the handstamp being generally impressed in bright red-brown, a color seldom met with in the originals.



Our next two illustrations, are those of very rare stamps, and are respectively printed in black on white paper, and blue on slightly yellow-toned paper.





Engraved on metal, and printed in blue on white paper, both imperforate and roughly rouletted.

There is also to be found another variety of the Wells, Fargo & Co. "newspaper" stamps, similar in *general appearance* to the last mentioned, but of very much finer execution. The details, too, show the following striking differences:

"Wells, Fargo & Co." is on a straight *white* band.

No period after the word "Routes."

The bunches of flowers on the sides are heavier and more clearly defined.

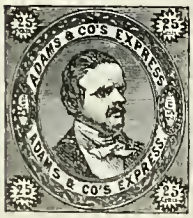
This is printed in blue on white, but I have very unsatisfactory reports as to its character, and fear that it owes its existence to the inventive genius of some seller of "reproductions."



The accompanying design will also be recognized by the majority of collectors, as specimens are easily obtained in an uncanceled state through the New York dealer already referred to. Obliterated copies, however, are difficult to secure. The engraving is on metal, and the impression in blue on white paper.

There is also said to exist a label reading "Wells, Fargo & Co's Dispatch for the P. O." impressed in black on blue paper, but I have never seen the original, and cannot give any particulars.

ADAMS & CO.



These are probably the two earliest adhesive franks issued west of the Mississippi river, and both of them are of more than ordinary rarity. Tradition tells us that the head is that of one Haskell, the managing man of Adams & Co.

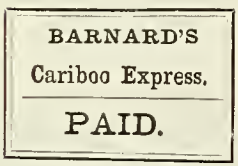


The type with that gentleman's head turned towards the right is printed in black on blue paper,* while the variety in which he is gazing in the opposite direction is impressed in black on white paper.

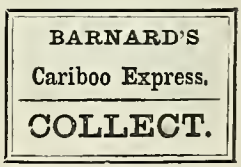
LANGTON & CO.

The illustration of this stamp must be deferred until a future occasion, meanwhile the following description will have to suffice: Four horse coach in centre, with mountains in background. "HUMBOLDT'S EXPRESS, NEVADA TERRITORY," above; "25 CENTS, ½ OZ. ENCLOSED IN OUR, FRANKS, LANGTON & CO." below. Brown impression on white paper.

BARNARD'S CARIBOO EXPRESS.



Typographed. The "Paid" is printed in black on red paper, and the "Collect" in black on green.



* The inscription "*Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1853, by I. C. Woods, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Northern District of California,*" appears on the two sides of this stamp.

Mess. Barnard & Co., I may remark, are the only known local company which indulged in an adhesive *unpaid* letter stamp.

For a long time I was inclined to think both the "Paid" and "Collect" were express labels for pasting on money packages, &c., but I am now satisfied that they were of a strictly postal character.

Another express concerning which I still have some doubts, is that of

Waldron & Co.,

who are responsible for the type-set "beauty" of which the accompanying is merely an approximate reproduction, the border in the original being more elaborate.



Certain it is that W. & Co., carried letters, but whether they used this label as an indication of postage previously paid is a problem which I will not pretend to solve. It only remains for me to say that the impression is in black on claret paper.

(*To be continued.*)

Our Revenue Chronicle.

BY OMEGA.

If this portion of our work has not been heretofore attended to, it is not because it has been neglected, but because other matters seemed to have precedence. We shall soon endeavor to make amends for omissions, and present as complete a summary as possible of newly issued fiscals, and of those not known generally to our readers.

French Guiana has a very pretty design for her fiscals. An ornamental frame encloses a single lined frame containing Guy. franc. and 5 centimes, separated by a dash. Between the upper and lower parts of the concentric frames is the inscription timbre—douanes (tresor, dimension). There are three series of these stamps:

The first (*dimension*), the ground is formed of undulated lines, of the values, 50c., 1fr. and 1fr. 50c., blue.

The second (*customs*), with ground of horizontal lines; 5c., 25c., 7c., green.

The third (*Trésor*), with ground of small squares: 30c., vermilion.

They are all typographed and unperforated.

Hong Kong. A heretofore unknown fiscal, is a 2 cents grey, with effigy of the Queen in an oval; in the angles the legend in Chinese characters; in the frame work, hong kong stamp duty, two cents. It is watermarked CC and Crown, and is perforated 14.

East India. A series of stamps bearing the inscription Court Fee, is in use. It consists of the bust of the Queen to right in an or-

namental upright oval frame, on geometrical lined ground, with figures in Eastern characters on either side of oval. Surrounding are inscriptions in rectangular labels; above, COURT FEE; GOVERNMENT of INDIA to sides; value below.

The following are the values, which are printed on white paper, watermarked INDIA, and perforated 14:

2 annas, orange; 8 a. bistre; 12 a. grey blue.

The 1 anna (violet) used for customs is surcharged COURT FEE, in red. One of our French contemporaries, in describing these stamps, doubtless scratched its editorial head for many a minute at sight of the word FEE. The itching must have been renewed at sight of the terrible word FEE in an English dictionary. And what torture of conscience must not the editorial head have suffered to find that a COURT FEE meant "*graisser la patte au tribunal.*" Oh! mighty judge of judges. To thee, oh! stamp, must we turn to find cause of the municipal downfall of our Tweeds, *et al.* But palm-greasing in their day was boys' play; the greasing process developed itself into an unctious embalment, and the whole court was saturated. But face the present, *mon cher Ami*, and let feudality burnish up the armor of its knights.

BOULOGNE. There is a series of stamps for this municipality consisting of the arms of the city in three different designs, square, oval and circular.

5c. red,	50c. green,
20c. brown,	1 lire, blue,
25c. black,	5 " carmine.

The stamps are lithographed, and unperforated.

FLORENCE. A new emission has replaced the first series. The design consists of a *fleur-de-lis*, in an upright elongated octagon, surrounded by a broad 8-sided frame, part straight, part curved, inscribed MARCA DI RISCONTRO, value in letters above and below. Each corner of the frame is broken by an oval, bearing figure of value, the design of each being somewhat different. The stamps are lithographed on white paper, and are perforated *en ligne*.

1c. brown yellow.	10c. red.
2c. orange.	20c. green.
5c. blue.	50c. violet.

JAPAN. This country has a series of fiscal stamps which present the same general appearance as the postals, but are more ornate, and even make greater pretensions. Each design being different, a general description would be useless, and we are not sufficiently posted to describe all the values, of which there are six.

1 sen grey.	25 sen yellow.
5 " bistre.	50 " green.
10 " red.	1 yen blue.

The stamps are engraved, and perforated *en ligne*.

AZORES has a new series. They bear the arms of Portugal, impressed in blue on white, in ground *burelé* yellow, except in the 100 r., in which the *burelé* is grey.

10 reis, blue	40 reis, blue.
20 " "	50 " "
30 " "	60 " "

100 reis, blue.

FRANCE. In accordance with the law of Dec. 30, 1873, two new fiscals have been put in use. They are destined for copies of writs, notices of judgements, and lawyers' papers generally. The design is similar to the old journal stamps ; the inscription in the central portion is FRANCE, COPIES, with the indication of value. There are two values : 50 c. and 2-10 black—central inscription, bistre.
1 fr. and 2-10 " " " green.

A new series of stamps for commercial transactions, bills of exchange, etc., is here described. An ornamental bracket supports two reclining figures, one representing Mercury (Commerce), the other Ceres (Agriculture). Above is the legend :

ENREG^{T} TIMBRE : DOM^{EE}.

Beneath, and to the left,

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and along the right border, DEMI DROIT EN SUS, a surcharge in red. Below is a transverse, containing figure of value over a line showing the extremes for which the stamp is intended. The whole is printed on a very pretty diapered ground, and surrounded by a frame of diamond patterns. The shape of the stamp is an upright rectangle.

1st. Stamps impressed in blue :

0.05c.	for	bills	not higher	than	100 fr.
0.10c.	"		between 100f.	and	200f.
0.15c.	"	"	200	"	300f.
0.20c.	"	"	300	"	400f.
0.25c.	"	"	400	"	500f.
0.50c.	"	"	500	"	1,000f.
1 00	"	"	1,000	"	2,000f.
1.50	"	"	2,000	"	3,000f.
2.00	"	"	3,000	"	4,000f.
2.50	"	"	4,000	"	5,000f.

2d. Stamps impressed in bistre :

3.00	for	bills	between 5,000	and	6,000f.
3.50	"	"	6,000	"	7,000f.
4.00	"	"	7,000	"	8,000f.
4.50	"	"	8,000	"	9,000f.
5.00	"	"	9,000	"	10,000f.

CATANIA. Another Italian province was credited with a series of fiscal stamps, of which the following is the design: The arms of the city—an elephant with figure of Minerva (!) standing beside him, in plain, square shield, surrounded by quatre-foil ornament, containing in each leaf figure of value; the whole within rectangular frame of solid labels, with inscriptions DIRITTO—MUNICIPIO—DEL COMMUNE—DI CATANIA, and corner ornaments bearing alternately figure and letter of value. The following were the reported values:

5c. green,
10c brown,
20c. red,
25c. yellow,
50c. violet,
1 lira, black,
1 lira, blue.

These stamps being placed on sale by the foreign journals, called out a denial of their authenticity, and the statement that a certain M. Torres, of Livourne, finding that Catania used no revenue stamps, prepared the design described above, and submitted them to the authorities who had not as yet accepted them. Thereupon the foreign journals become exceeding repentant, call upon their customers to return any that may have been purchased, in order that they may heap infamy upon M. Torres, in the shape of untold numbers of Catanian stamps.

Before the genuine character of the stamps became known, some curiosity was excited by the appearance of the elephant in the arms of the city, and inquiries were at once instituted for the cause of Mr. Proboscis' intrusion. Thereupon, a very pretty legend is told: Saint Agatha, patronness of the city of Catania, lived in the sixth century, and died a martyr for her faith. In the following century the Pope canonized the remains, and transported them to Constantinople. Then the Catanians adopted her as their patronness. In the twelfth century, with the authority of the then Pope, they reclaimed the holy relic, and were successful. In the night of 3d or 4th of February, 1135, the holy relic, enclosed in a silver coffin, arrived in the city, was placed in a triumphal chair drawn by an elephant mounted by a man clothed as to his shirt, and was drawn through the principal streets and places of the city. At the joyous news, every one rose, and scarce giving one's self time to dress, hastened into the streets, crying, "'Viva Sant Agata." From this came the Arms of Catania: An elephant mounted by a man *en chemise*. A monument has been erected in the place, *Largo del Duomo*, but a small obelisk takes the place of the man.

(*To be continued.*)

A Challenge.

ARE THE RUSSIAN LOCALS AUTHENTIC?

"There is room for doubting the postal character of the Russian locals."

In a worthy attempt to prove the genuine character of the Don Carlos stamp, *H. A. de Joannis*, of London, does think it a little singular that a specimen or specimens "*used* and *postmarked* in any way" of the Russian locals have never been obtained. We shall take up his half-timid inquiry, and challenge our contemporary, the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, to prove the authenticity and official use of these labels; which we do by boldly denouncing them as humbugs.

"We do not see the necessity," says the editor of the *S. C. M.*, "of going fully into the question of the difficulty of procuring postmarked specimens at present, but unless our correspondent is prepared to argue that our St. Petersburg correspondent, M. Moens, ourselves, and others are either the concoctors, or the dupes of some vast and cleverly contrived conspiracy, we cannot see how he can argue that the Russian locals are open to doubt." But we *do* see the necessity of going into this question, and at once. Collectors who pay their money for these things, are certainly entitled to know that the goods they receive are what they represent; they are entitled to all the evidence attainable; and if an experienced amateur, like M. Joannis, reiterates the doubt long cast upon these things, collectors must see that his assertions are refuted or sustained; and that no burden of proof must be placed upon his shoulders, to remove which he must needs class certain parties among swindlers. Very difficult to do in the absence of official information, and the myriad yards of red tape to be consumed before that information can be obtained. No, gentlemen; it is not necessary that you should be classed with our *learnéd* tailors; that is your own affair. But it is very necessary that you should prove to the Philatelic world the true character of these locals. Digressing for a moment, we ask the publishers of the worthy paper quoted above, why they sell evident reprints of rare stamps in such a manner as to convey the impression that they are originals? Do they imagine that they are doing a benefit to Philately by sending out reprints by the bushel full, disparaging Mr. A's or Mr. B's set of originals? Or must they be compelled to acknowledge—as they did in the case of U. S. locals—the true character of their wares? Reprints are a greater enemy to collectors than counterfeits. They work insidiously. Their effect is like lead poisoning—cumulative. No remedy can prevent their fatal result. A collector of any experience at all can escape the majority of counterfeits; but let his eye be never so skillful, his judgement never so well balanced, he will be lucky to escape the presence of a reprint in his album.

And now back whence our digression led us. The steps of deception, whether intentional or unconscienable, are so gradual, that whether it be unused Argentine Confederation, large and small figures, or

Russian locals, the word "genuine," a misnomer in the former, may be a misstatement in the latter.

And now to maintain our position. We have a friend living in Moscow, not a "special correspondent," but a gentlemen of business cares and necessities, domiciled in Moscow, and therefore full of interest in all movements concerning the Russian administration. A request to him for Russian stamps and Envelopes, at two several times, brought full assortments of the government adhesives and stamped envelopes, but no locals. Though attached to the court, he could obtain no locals, and no evidence of their existence. Living in Moscow, where there are several kinds reported of these locals, he could not find any! And "truly and reasonably" he writes, "Russia is the most perfect despotism in the world, and a most beautiful evidence of the working of centralization. Everything must go to St. Petersburg; everything must come from St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg is the centre of this immense despotism, and is too jealous of her rule and her power to permit even the shadow of them to fall beyond the limits of her city. Under Russian Rule, these locals you speak of as having the governmental sanction, must be an improbability—aye, even an impossibility. A village, a city, or a province, looks to St Petersburg; there she receives what she needs; but St. Petersburg manages the post, and will permit no tampering on the part of local functionaries."

Possibly our friend's opinion may be formed hastily; perhaps it may not be correct. But no canceled copies of these locals have been seen by us, or by others, we believe, and whether fish or flesh, "our [S. C. M.] St. Petersburg correspondent," M. Moens, ourselves [*S. C. & Co.*,] and others [*guien sabe*] are expected to remove M. Joannis' imputations, and answer our challenge.

Answers to Correspondents.

SALTMARSH.—1. We have carefully examined your specimen of Lubeck, and we must pronounce it genuine, Overy Taylor to the contrary, notwithstanding. A *prima facie* evidence is its being on water-marked paper, and we have not yet received any evidence of counterfeiters of stamps counterfeiting the watermarks; they would have a sorry time of it. We compared your specimen with ours; and then carefully noted the points made in the *S. C. M.*, of February, 1874, (p. 23) and find that either Mr. Taylor must be wrong in many of his statements, or else our pet series of Lubeck stamps, including errors, shades, and varieties of paper, must be every one a counterfeit. 2. Returned letter stamp of Wurtemberg, and not of Bavaria. They differ in this particular: in the latter the name of a town takes the place of the leaved-ornament under the crown in the former. 3. Not of any particular notice. There is no accounting for the vagaries of a type-setter. In the case of these returned letter stamps, there are sheets in which there are as many errors as there are stamps. Each, therefore, deserves no more notice than another.

The Early Issues of Peru.

By CHARLES FEYTON.



TYPE I.



TYPE II.



TYPE III.

The very general mistakes made in cataloguing the early issues of Peru is our only apology for offering the following brief article to our readers, which, it is hoped, will enable the youngest collector to decide at once to which issue his stamp belongs.

As early as the year 1857, the government decided to issue postage stamps, but owing to the timidity of the officials, they were not put in use until December 1st, 1857, and even then were only tried as an experiment between the towns of Lima and Chorillos, the stamps for this purpose having been loaned by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., who had just prepared a pair of stamps to use on their route; but as these labels were not engraved for the Peruvian government, we shall reserve a description of them for some future paper. The employment of stamps having proved a perfect success, it was now decided to issue a series for the entire country, which was accordingly prepared and distributed to the various offices on the 1st of March, 1858. The design of the stamps may be briefly stated to consist of the national arms in a circle, enclosed in a square frame, inscribed with the value and use. The engraving given above (Type 1) rendering more minute description unnecessary. The colors and values are:

1 (un) dinero blue; ½ (medio) peso, or 50 centimos, buff, rose; 1 (una) peseta rose.

The rose, ½ peso, is most likely an error of printing, and the 1 peseta is found in a great variety of shades.

It may be as well to remark here that the design of each value differs in detail, but the general characteristics are the same in all values of a series. For instance, it will be noticed that our engravings represent each value and each type. The lower part of the arms in the one dinero is enclosed in a wreath, and the inside circle is formed of oblong or ill-shaped dots. The arms in the half peso are supported by banners with branches before them, and the inner circle is composed of dashes and dots, while the arms in the one peseta are supported by banner alone, and the inner circle is composed of triangular dots.

The distinctive characteristics of the first series (Type 1), are P: in

POSTE-FRANCO, touches upright line of side frame, (except in the half peso, where there is a slight space intervening, but as this valne only appears in this issue, it is of but little importance); spandrels, composed of wavy, vertical lines; badly formed cornucopia (on shield).

On the 1st of June of the same year the half peso was withdrawn from use, and the remainder of the stock ordered to be burnt, which accounts for the great rarity of this stamp

These stamps were soon superseded by a new set, the earliest postmarked stamp in my possession being dated November 27, 1858. This series (Type 2), consisted of only two values, which conform to the general design of the first issue. The colors and values are:

1 (un) dinero blue; 1 (una) peseta red, various shades. The salient features of this series are, frame of well-defined double lines, PORTE-FRANCO in centre of upper space, and not touching side frame; spandrels composed of wavy, vertical lines; badly-shaped cornucopia (on shield).

The third set was issued early in 1860, the same colors and values being employed as before. The prominent features of this set, (Type 3), are PORTE-FRANCO in centre of upper frame; spandrels composed of zigzag lines: well formed cornucopia with curled end on shield.

It has been stated that these frequent variations of the design were intended as a guard against counterfeiters, but we think it is more probable that it was owing to the stamps having been poorly lithographed, and so soon becoming indistinct, new stones had to be engraved. The great difference in the appearance of a number of these stamps of any issue, seems to favor this view of the case. In fact, so marked are the differences in the third set, that worn specimens of the one dinero have been catalogued as a distinct variety, owing to the zigzag lines in the corner having the appearance of being formed of distinct dashes instead of continuous zigzag lines. The one peseta, with cornucopia on white ground, is another favorite variety, but it is caused solely by the lines having worn out In looking over a number of stamps while preparing this article, we came across a one dinero, in which the lines on the lower division of the shield had entirely disappeared.

These issues were all protected (as the officials supposed) by secret marks which for a long time baffled the scrutiny of collectors, but were at length discovered by an English amateur writing under the *nom de plume* of "Fentonia," but as they have been so recently noted in these pages, we will not tire our readers with a repetition of them, as if necessary to refresh their memory, they can refer to page 7 of this volume.

Newly Issued Stamps.

Antioquia. Through the courtesy of Mr. Bogert, one of our most earnest Philatelists, we are enabled to present full particulars concerning a new issue of stamps for this State. The series commenced with the emission in 1863 of a 5 centavos, of almost identical design, with that of the 1871 issue, save that in the former the stars over the arms are much smaller, the numerals in corners are shaded instead of solid, and the frame is lighter. The series has been completed by the appearance of three other values, viz: 10c., 20c., and 1 peso.

These three values present a rare beauty such as is seldom seen on postage stamps. Both in coloring and design there is a certain artistic harmony which must be seen to be appreciated, as a verbal description —very difficult in the first place—can scarce do justice to the stamps. Our work is relieved somewhat by the accompanying cut of the 1 peso.



The 10 cent^{s} conveys the impression that an ornate A serves to enclose the inscriptions. The upper half of this A contains the inscription in increasing and decreasing, roman capitals, estado soberano de antioquia, on white ground; the lower portion, serving as the cross-part of the letter, is in form of solid label, inscribed EE. UU. de Colombia. Extending from this band in a perpendicular, is the word correos on solid ground. Enclosed within the lower label is a shield containing arms of the state, surrounded by nine stars, and resting upon a riband containing value diez cent^{s}. Running from the corners are scrolled ornaments, containing figure of value, which is repeated six times, twice with the addition of C^{s}.

The 20c. is divided into two portions by a broad, double-curved solid label, containing correos, the figure 20 in left, nine stars disposed rectangularly in right, where the ends of the labels turn over. In the upper portion of the stamp we are again informed, rather diagonally, but in the latest style of lettering, that Antioquia is a sovereign State, while in the left upper corner, in very small characters, is the value. The lower portion of the stamp contains the arms of the State, on a shield shaped like a cornucopia, and indeed looking as if it were intended for one, and which needed just a little tilting to fall over and spill out the nine stars we have spoken of. Underneath the bands is again the value, but this time in much larger capitals than the inscription, which runs along the lower border of the stamp, announcing the United States of Columbia. We are induced here to draw an original conclusion from this stamp: Antioquia feels too great in her sovereignty to be influenced by any such considerations as money, and therefore on her march to witness the proper arrangement of the constellation of stars, of which she forms a symmetrical unit, she leaves the money

question behind her. Not so the parent state: however much the latter may desire to hold all her children within her arms, it is indicated that for a slight consideration they may all take their leave. With the parent, money is all powerful.

The set as now constituted is as follows:

5c. green; 10c. lilac; 20c. brown; 1 peso, red.

DUTCH INDIES. It is well known that four new values were added to the stamps of this country. They are now before us, and present no differences of type. The highest value is impressed in two colors—a mode fashionable now among our Germanic neighbors—the frame-work being violet, the medallion green. The full series is as follows:

1c. olive green,	20c. ultra marine,
5c. green,	25c. purple,
10c. bistre,	50c. carmine,
15c. brown,	2gl. 50c. green and violet.

The return-letter stamps are of the following values and colors:

5c. yellow on white; 10c. blue on yellow; 20c. green on blue.

We have also received single and double cards, which in addition to the Dutch inscription, bear its translation in Javanese characters we presume. These characters look funny enough, and we cannot in strictness state that neither head nor tail can be made of them: the letters seem to be all tail. The double card differs from any of its contemporaries in the manner in which it is folded. The faces of the card lie one on the other, but the fold is on the right-hand edge.

MEXICO. As we were the first to announce the new adhesives and envelopes for this country, we are also the first to describe each, as an examination of the set now before us shows that the stamps differ one from the other, and not all like the 10c., as we stated before, but that the envelopes follow the same pattern. As we announced, the adhesives are from the American Bank Note Company, and are very fine specimens of skillful engraving, though there is a considerable limit to their designs, which is not at all brilliant or in keeping with many things which have emanated from this company. An error in their manufacture has not been rectified by the superior excellence of their result. We wish we could even say as much of the envelopes, which have not a single thing to recommend them, except the money paid for them. The design could not possibly be meaner, as we do not find a single element to redeem them. They would not be the things to display at a country fair in the hope of carrying away the prize.

The general design of the stamps consists of the head of Hidalgo to left sometimes as in the illustration, sometimes as bust. In the 5c.

the bust is on a ground of lathe work, within upright scrolled frame; projecting diagonally from each corner is a slat, looking for all the world like the footstones in a graveyard, bearing figure of value; between them are curved solid labels, bearing inscriptions—above CORREOS, below MEXICO, to sides CINCO CENTAVOS. Color brown.



The 10c. being illustrated speaks for itself, and is the portrait of the series.

The 25c. is similar in design to the 5c., but instead of the graveyard slabs, we have indented squares in the upper corners, and another kind of slab in the lower, each containing figure of value. Value in letters on right and left, and CORREOS above, in curved labels. MEXICO below in straight label. The 50c. takes the design of the 10, within a narrower upright oval, which is broken at the sides by a circle containing figure of value, while resting on the top as in the 10, is a small oval with value, also in figures. The inscription, CORREOS MEXICO, is disposed directly on the oval frame, while beneath is the value in letters, CINCUENTA CENTAVOS. A swelled frame surrounds the whole; between the frame and medallion is again found lathe-work.

The stamps are printed on white paper, perforated 12.

The envelopes bear an embossed stamp in upper right corner; the bust is that on the adhesives, within upright oval frame, broken at sides by slabs for figure of value. The envelopes we have seen were embossed on thin paper.



As all the plates, machinery for printing, &c., have been sold to the Mexican government, there is every reason to believe that when the present supply, which is home-made, is exhausted, the next lot will not be an improvement on the old Hidalgo and Eagle series.

NORWAY. It is a little singular that the 2 sk. post card has escaped notice, although we have had them since February. The design is identical with that of the 3 sk. card, the color being blue. There is an unpaid stamp, black on blue.

SWITZERLAND. E. L. Pemberton, Esq., has sent us a specimen of the new 5c. envelope, with the stamp in left upper corner, impressed in light brown, and watermarked with a very large, handsome, ornamented figure 5, the upper stroke of the 5 being flat instead of curved He has also communicated to us the following notices of new stamps:

NATAL. The 1 penny stamp has a double surcharge in small, black letters.

ST. DOMINGO. The UN REAL impressed in black on violet.

HONDURAS now prints its stamp in lilac.

DRAMMENS issues two new values to match the known type of 1 skilling blue on white and on rose. Both stamps are square, the 4 sk. being larger than the 2 sk.

2 sk. blue on white ; 4 sk. blue on glazed yellow.

FINLAND. A card bearing the inscription KORRESPONDENS KORT ; bright green on salmon, buff card, attention being called to the last syllable of Korrespondens.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. A new series is inaugurated by the appearance of the 62c. de peseta, of the same design as that in the current stamps of Spain and Cuba, with the exception of the inscription at top, which is now FILIPINAS.

62c. de peseta, rose.

PERU. Being overcrowded this month, we have not the space to devote to encomiums on the stamps for this country, by the National Bank Note Co. of this city, but at the same time cannot let even the present moment pass without observing that they are, in all respects, the most beautiful stamps we have ever set eyes upon ; as far superior to the Mexican stamps prepared by one of the rival American companies, as the sun's rays are to the moon's beams.

Three series have been prepared. Unpaid, or insufficiently prepaid, postage and envelope stamps. The first consists of four values, with the same general design ; viz : Llama, standing to right, in shield, surmounted by vignette of steamship in oblong oval, and separated by curved band containing inscription PLEFICIT O FRANQUEO, above the vignette, PERU—CORREOS on solid, ornamented tablets, one below the other. The different values vary in the disposition of the figures and letters giving values. In the 5c. there is the large numeral in small shield between CINCO CENTAVOS in curved line, a six-pointed star containing figure at either extremity. The 10 has no stars ; springing from a large figure 10 at bottom are two labels inscribed each, DIEZ CENTAVOS, rising on either side in shield shaped curve. The 20 has a large numeral underneath the llama, and 20—VEINTE CENTAVOS—20, running under and up to transverse band, and interlacing curves in lower corners. In the 50, the figure of value is found in a rectangular solid tablet beneath symbols ; CINCUENTA CENTAVOS on either side in upright solid labels.

The stamps are impressed in color on white unwatermarked paper, perforated 14, upright rectangular, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

5c. vermilion, 20c. blue,

10c. orange, 50c. deep brown.

The postals show the following general design: Arms of the State supported by flags and cannon on either side, and surmounted by laurel wreath, behind which appears a sun-burst, all within upright oval. CORREOS DE PERU above, and inscription and numerals of value arranged around the central design in various symmetrical designs.

In addition to these, a set of envelopes is in preparation, which we can assure our readers is not behind the adhesives in beauty, and which we will thoroughly describe in our next.

SPAIN. In accordance with a decree issued by the Junta of Catalonia, a new Don Carlos stamp has been issued, owing it is asserted to the determination of the Carlist government, due notice of which had been served upon the Catalonian authorities, to burn all mail matter which did not bear a Don Carlos stamp. Accordingly, a local, or tax-stamp, or whatever else it may be, has been issued, and is not at all remarkable for its beauty of execution. A bust of Don Carlos, turned three-fourths to the right, is enclosed within an upright oval, surrounded by rectangular, tesselated frame, on which are placed labels and ribands, containing inscription. Above, in a curved band, DIOS. PATRIA. REG. To left and right in straight labels, ANO DE 1874, CATALINA; below, CORREOS. 16 M^{S} V^{N} [Maravedis vellon].

The new stamps are printed in color, rose on white paper, and unperforated.

Le Timbre Post states that the current series of Spanish stamps will be replaced on the 1st of July, by an entirely new set, both as regards design and color. Issuing as many stamps as Spain has done, almost each recurring year ushering in a new series, we must be pardoned for expecting that, at length, after so many years of trial, something might be produced worthy the Spanish name. We have expected too much. The new stamps have not even the credit of originality, as the stamps which for ten years have been in use in the Department of Justice in the Philippines, have been altered to suit the coming necessity. As many of our readers may not be acquainted with these justice stamps, we append a description: A figure of Justice, seated, and turned to right, holding in her left hand the balance, in her right the sword, which might be intended to represent the formidable weapon wielded by Richelieu in his younger days. This figure in a plain, circular disk, with the inscription following the inner edge—COMMUNICACIONES—10. C. D. PESETA—1874. Beneath the disk, on plain, circular label. 10—ESPANA—10. The whole surrounded by lined rectangular frame, the interstices being filled in with leaved ornaments. The following are the values:

¼	cent de p.	green,	40	cent de p.	violet,
2	"	yellow,	50	"	
5	"	purple,	1	peseta,	green,
10	"	blue,	4	"	carmine,
20	"	green,	10	"	black.
25	"	brown,			

Our Revenue Chronicle.

A NEW PROPRIETARY. The firm of Murray & Lanman has, it seems, been succeeded by that of Lanman & Kemp, who inaugurate their partnership with a pair of very neat private revenue stamps for use on the various preparations sent into the market by this firm. The design, which is the same for each stamp, represents a Phœnix with the word PROPRIETARY above, NEW YORK below, in curved lines; curved solid labels above and below, the upper containing LANMAN & KEMP, the lower U. S. INTER REV.; straight labels to sides, bearing values; the upper corners contain figure of value on ornamental ground:

1c., black. 3c., green.

J. G. HOTCHKISS MATCH Co. We have just seen a stamp issued by this firm, but are unable to say at present if it is an old or new issue. The design is the same as Farr's, with the name changed and address substituted for "friction matches" The color and value is 1 cent dark green.

EDWARD WILDER. The 4c. scarlet of this stamp is now printed in lake

DU PONCO'S PILLS. The name, S. D Howe, on this well-known and scarce stamp, has been changed to that of J. McCullough.

NEVADA. For a long time it was thought that the $5 stamp was the highest-priced revenue in this State. We are able now to mention the very interesting information to many of our readers, that two higher values exist of the same general design, namely, Roman numeral on ground of geometric curves; 10 dollars chocolate; 20 dollars dark brown.

BRUNSWICK Two series of fiscals are in use in this Duchy, one for the law department, the other for public use, the only distinction between the two series being the colors in which the stamps are impressed, the former being impressed in blue, the latter in grey. The design consists of figure and value in letters in the centre of an oval, which bears the legend at top, BRAUNSCHWEIGER STEMPEL; at bottom, GROSCHEN; in the angles, the arms of Brunswick. The "thaler" stamps are similar to the old fiscals of Prussia, with an octagon colored frame in the centre of a large rectangle. All the values are surcharged in color, blue for the first issues, red for the second.

2½ groschen,	15 groschen.
3⅔ "	1 thaler.
5 "	2 "
10 "	5 "
10 thaler.	

The United States Locals and Their History.

By C. H. C.

(*Continued from page* 79.)

Of the private letter companies running *between cities*, there remain but two which have not been described; viz., Westervelt's Post and J. H. Prince's Letter Dispatch.

WESTERVELT'S POST.

The head office of this enterprise was at Chester, N. Y., and its route lay between the various towns in that portion of Westchester County. Exactly when it was established I cannot say, and it is equally difficult to determine when it was discontinued, for, if I mistake not, its proprietor claimed for it a nominal existence long after it had ceased to have any other kind.

This is the only stamp issued by Mr. Westervelt for strictly postal purposes. As will be observed, it is a very plain type-set design, but as it is neatly printed in black on lavender, and on flesh-colored paper, it presents a more pleasing appearance than many of those frightful attempts at wood "butchering," for which locals are noted.



In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Westervelt issued several years ago two more pretentious labels, the one being adorned with a very bad likeness of General Grant; and the other with the head of an Indian, very similar to that which we every day see on our one-cent pieces. It is quite possible that a few of these stamps (which are printed in every color of the rainbow) were *allowed* to pass through Westervelt's post, so as to give them a more high-toned character, but in my mind there is no doubt that the main object in preparing them was to realize a handsome profit from sales to philatelists.

J. H. PRINCE, LETTER DISPATCH.



The history of this express can be best given by reprinting a short paragraph on the subject, which appeared in the "*American Stamp Mercury*," some time ago, viz:

"By the present mail arrangements between Portland and Boston,

"the afternoon mail closes in Portland at about 3 p. m.; consequently "letters posted after that hour have to wait until the following mail, "which is not made up until the next morning, and in consequence "letters posted after 3 p.m. are not delivered in Boston until noon of "the following day. To remedy this inconvenience, Mr. Prince has a "messenger, who, travelling by the steamer which leaves Portland at "6 p. m., takes charge of all letters which are handed to him for "transmission to Boston; but which letters must, in the first place, "have a United States 3 cent stamp affixed, in addition to which Mr. "Prince makes a charge of 2 cents for his trouble in conveying them "to Boston, where, at an early hour (usually before 6 o'clock of the "following morning) they are safely deposited in the Boston post-of- "fice, and are ready for delivery before 9 a. m., thus making a saving "of three to four hours time in transit, at an extra cost of 2 cents.

The stamp is the work of Lowell & Brett of Boston, and is printed in black on white paper.

Prince's post is still in operation; or at least it was about a year ago, and I have not heard of its suspension since.

Having thus completed the list of "companies carrying letters be- "tween different cities," we must now consider those "distributing "letters throughout the various portions of any one city, or collecting "letters in the same manner for transportation to the government "post-office;" which are designated in my prefatory remarks on page 48 as

CLASS II.

As a rule all the city despatch companies performed the *two* functions either of which entitles them to a place under this class, but there were some exceptions which only acted in a single capacity.

Under the term "various portions of any one city," I include the numerous suburbs of most of our large towns, which, although they may bear distinctive names, are in reality nothing more than the various districts of one vast settlement. Thus, for instance, I embrace Brooklyn, Jersey City, the Staten Island villages, &c., under the city of New York; and an express, of which the route lay among these localities, did actually run between the various portions of one city.

Acting on this principle, I propose to subdivide Class II. into groups, each one of which will embrace the posts existing in some particular town. By this plan we will not only be able to comprehend the subject more clearly, but also to avoid a great deal of useless repetition.

We will therefore commence by considering the local posts of the

CITY OF NEW YORK.

It is scarcely possible that my list will be anything like complete,

for there are many of these companies concerning whose history I am quite in the dark, even as to their place of origin

CITY DESPATCH POST.

Although it was my intention when commencing these papers, to condense matters as much as possible, I venture in the present instance to deviate from that rule, as the circular transcribed below gives such a graphic idea of the working of the City Delivery Posts in general, as to make it worth the space it occupies.

NEW YORK CITY DESPATCH POST.

Principal Office, 46 *William Street.*

The necessity of a medium of communication by letter from one part of the city to another, being universally admitted, and the Penny Post, lately existing, having been relinquished, the opportunity has been embraced to reorganize it under an entirely new proprietary and management, and upon a much more comprehensive basis, by which Despatch, Punctuality and Security—those essential elements of success—may at once be attained, and the inconvenience now experienced be entirely removed. * * * * *

The following is a brief outline of the plan:

Branch Offices.—Letter boxes are placed throughout every part of the city in conspicuous places; and all letters deposited therein not exceeding two ounces in weight, will be punctually delivered three times a day, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock, at three cents each; option being given either to free the letter in the manner shown in the following regulations, or to leave the postage to be collected from the party to whom the letter is addressed.

Post-Paid Letters.—Letters which the writer desires to send free, must have a free stamp affixed to them. An ornamental stamp has been prepared for this purpose, and may be procured at the principal office as above, or at those stores which will be advertised in the daily papers as having authority to sell them. The charge will be 36 cents per dozen, or 2 dolls. 50 cents per hundred; the reduction in price for the large quantity being made with a view to the accommodation of those parties sending a considerable number of circulars, accounts, &c. Parcels not exceeding 1 lb. in weight will be charged a proportionate rate.

NO MONEY MUST BE PUT INTO THE BOXES.

All letters intended to be sent forward to the General Post Office for the inland mails, must have a free stamp affixed to them.

Unpaid Letters. Letters not having a free stamp will be charged three cents, payable by the party to whom they are addressed on delivery.

Registry and Despatch. A Registry will be kept for letters whic

it may be wished to place under special charge. Free stamps must be affixed to such letters for the ordinary postage, and three cents additional be paid, (or an additional free stamp be affixed) for the Registration; but all such letters must be especially deposited at the principal office.

A special "Despatch" will be expedited with any Letter or Packet not exceeding one pound in weight (to an address within the limits) at 12½ cents a mile, upon application at the Principal office.

* * * * * * *

Alexander M. Greig, Agent.

The Limits of the Despatch Post will extend to Twenty-first street.

From the above circular it will be noticed that reference is made to an older post which had been relinquished, and which was undoubtedly the first institution of the kind in the country. But beyond the fact of its existence I have been unable to ascertain anything whatever regarding this pioneer company, which probably did not issue any stamp.

The City Despatch Post was started on or before July 1st, 1842, by A. M. Greig. How long it remained under his control, I cannot say, but in 1848 it had passed into the hands of one Charles Cole, at No. 492 Broadway, and he in turn was succeeded by Edward N. Barry, by whom it was conducted up to 1859.

The stamps issued while under these several managements are numerous, but not difficult of classification.



Type I. Fine metal plate engraving.

3 cents black on white glazed paper.
3 " green "
3 " yellow "
3 " grey "
2 " green "

Type II. Similar to the preceding, but with the letters C C at sides. This change was doubtless made during Cole's administration.



2 cents black on green.
2 " " " white.
2 " " " vermillion.
2 " " " yellow.

The foregoing must not be confounded with the "United States City Despatch Post," a label of almost identical appearance, but which was undoubtedly of government origin.

(*To be continued.*)

"An Era in Stamp Collecting."

Not such an era as was expected, but nevertheless an era. It happened in inverse proportion to the results expected It worked woe to those who looked for glory and profit ; it brings joy to those who would otherwise be pining in sorrow over misplaced confidences and abused pocket-books.

It came about thus wise. Not long since we received a postal card containing a very seductive advertisement. Here it is, inserted free gratis for nothing, which we do out of pure love for the science, and from an inborn sentiment that it is always well to help people out of difficulties—although in this case greater good has been accomplished by helping them into difficulties.

* * * * * * *

AN ERA
IN STAMP COLLECTING.

Office of The Philatelist Stamp Co.,
Concord, N. H., April 20, 1874.

The Philatelist Stamp Co., believing they posse s unequalled facilities for obtaining Foreign Postage Stamps, announce their intention of entering into competition with the dealers in Foreign Postage Stamps throughout the United States. Our large, illustrated, 48-page Price list and Circular will be ready for distribution in about 30 days ; and notwithstanding the great expense attending its publication, will be sent *free* to any applicant upon receipt of three cent stamp for postage. In the meantime the Philatelist Stamp Co. will send any of the following Packets upon receipt of price ; and we invite particular attention to the favorable result produced in their behalf, when compared with any other dealers' Packets.

Extra Series of Rare used and Unused Stamps. Each contains 25 varieties. All warranted genuine.

No. 1 contains Japan, Cuba, Sierra Leone, Sarawak, Ceylon, Hungary, Roumania, St. Lucia, and other good stamps.

No. 2 contains Fiji Island, Maderanathal, Nevis, Argentine Republic, Madeira, Straits Settlements, Danish Service, Livonia, Cape of Good Hope, and other good stamps.

No. 3 contains Montenegro, St. Helena, Turkey, Provisional Shanghai, Transvaal Republic, Swan River, Jamaica, and other good stamps.

No, 4 contains New Grenada, Deccan, Servia, Augsburg, Newfoundland, Sandwich Islands, Orange Free State, and other good stamps.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The above packets do not contain two stamps alike. Collectors purchasing the entire series, will therefore have 100 valuable stamps, *all different.* To persons purchasing the four Packets at one time, we will

also send a complete set of Salvador Stamps FREE. Collectors wishing to improve this opportunity to obtain rare stamps, should order at once, as, upon the appearance of our large Price List, this series of Packets will be withdrawn. Address

PHILATELIST STAMP CO.,
CONCORD, N. H.

* * * * * * *

What heart could withstand such an appeal? Who could measure the depths of generosity, the extent of benevolence, the far-reaching heights of self-sacrifice conveyed through this simple, unpretending post card! How the eyes of the innocent stamp-collector must have glistened at this speedy accumulation of philatelic wealth; how the prayers of collectors must have gone up in one grand unison for the long-may-it-wave success of the post-cards which bore to the hearth-stone of many a philatelic home the means of placing this wealth within the grasp of even the poorest collector! How many quarters and half-dollars and dollars—we speaketh of g eenbacks—indulgent papas and doting mammas may have given to the philatelic flowers of *their* family, will ever remain a dead letter.

But alas! for human trust and human frailty! With the postman's knock many a heart must have fluttered at the untold treasures which were soon to feast the eyes, and make each particular album the desired of the envious. And when in the silence of the Collector's sanctum—for every collector examines his stamps where nor little sister nor little brother dare intrude—the untold treasures were spread out,

"Full many a blush was born to rise unseen"

into dark and angry scowls: the innocent searcher for *cheap* stamps was sold, and his *cheap* stamps were *all* COUNTERFEITS!

Who can tell the agony of that heart? The silent threats! The secret resolve to be no more swindled! The firm determination to thrust the album aside; and so Philately was lost a bright bud which promised ere long to bloom into a full blown philatelic rose—one of the scientifically nurtured.

The day of retribution came; and the destroyer of philatelic innocence, this *curse* to the philatelic household came to grief In this wise:

Arrest of an Alleged Swindler at Concord, N H.

[Special Dispatch to the *Boston Herald.*]

Concord, N. H., May 13.

Charles M. Gale of this city was arrested on Saturday evening, by U. S. Marshal Patterson, on a charge of using the United States Mails to obtain money fraudulently. Gale has been advertising as the "Philatelist Stamp Company," engaging for a certain amount of money sent by mail to forward a collection of United States and foreign stamps. It is alleged that he has received money in answer to the advertisement and failed to return the equivalent promised.

At a preliminary examination before Commissioner Foster, he was held in $500 bonds to appear and answer to the charge on Saturday next.

The above piece of intelligence conveys its own moral. There is no necessity of dilating upon it. The disease may be said to be incurable as long as there are fools in the ranks of collectors, who imagine that they can procure $50 worth of stamps at an outlay of $1, and then have a $5 set thrown in, so as to give the purchaser greater benefits. This advertisement of the Philatelist Co., is the most bare-faced swindle that has ever come under our observation ; and all collectors, both young and old will rejoice that it is now in the clutches of the law, and will meet that fate it so richly deserves. Aside from the effect which every crime produces upon the community, the sale of counterfeit postage stamps casts an odium upon Philately, immeasureable. Hundreds of collectors who started out with enthusiasm, and the desire to make fine collections have become indifferent, careless and negligent, and cease altogether, because some swindler imposed upon them with his vile wares. How many of these thieves and swindlers still exist, we know not. Their name is legion. One has met his just due, and at the present writing may be now suffering the punishment inflicted upon thieves and swindlers.

There are others who have uncounted sins to answer for, and their turn will come next. Whether 'tis better to deal in legitimate stamps, and be content with an honest business, even if it be small, with the comfort that one may have an honorable name ; or whether it be better to devote one's energies to continual seeking for new means whereby to trap the unconscious and swindle them out of their money, and thereby leave a name which stinks in the nostrils of every right-minded person, is a question which has been answered by these swindling twins who think it *is* better to deal in fraud. In the language of Learned himself we say to each of these counterfeiters, "Fair youth, take warning in time lest thine be a similar fate, as his (Gale's) is a melancholy one." And much as either may delight in humbugging people, and boasting afterwards of his nefarious exploits, there will surely come a time in which he will meet with one who will fail to appreciate his vile jokes, and send him for a short time to the rural shades of Sing Sing.

Again we warn our readers not to put their faith in the many glowing advertisements concerning the rare stamps to be purchased for a few cents. In every case you will be swindled. Our swindlers are sharp fellows. They have a "ring" among themselves. They will turn you from one to the other, fleecing you as you go, passing themselves off under assumed names, and joke of your simplicity then, and boast of their operations. And without being *very* personal, we beg of you to have particular care of these oily-tongued scoundrels, with as many disguises as they have counterfeits, who have done infinite discredit to stamp-

collecting, who are ordered out of every place as soon as their names becomes known. From all which we can deduce this moral:

Do not deal with parties who do business under fictitious names, or with long-sounding titles taken in imitation of Incorporated Companies.

Reviews of Philatelic Publications.

Descriptive Price Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of all Nations. Twenty-eighth Edition. New York: J. W. Scott & Co.

The appearance of the Twenty-eighth Edition of this standard Catalogue, so soon after the publication of the Twenty-seventh, affords us abundant food for reflection, showing us more forcibly than could be told by words, the wonderful growth of Philately, and the firm hold that this fascinating science has secured in our midst. The first fifteen editions of this work were printed in sheet form, and were distributed gratuitously, while the sixteenth and later editions have been made into books of various degrees of elegance, and sold at the cost of production; and as the editions have consisted of from one to ten thousand copies, and sold at from 10 to 25 cts. each, the totaf circulation and cash value at a very moderate estimate, would amount to the sum of $3,900 representing twenty-six thousand copies of the catalogue sold in in about five years.

Considering the amount of useful information that can be extracted from a file of these catalogues, it is somewhat surprising that so few collectors save their copies; and as the publishers never issue a new edition until the last copy of the old is sold, it would be quite impossible to obtain a set now, except at a high figure.

The great feature of the present edition, consists in the excellent list of U. S. locals, which has been added to the catalogue. This occupies three entire pages, and briefly describes all authentic Express Stamps as far as known, illustrations being given of some of the scarcer ones.

The few errors pointed out in the last edition have been duly corrected, and about the usual number of alterations in the prices have been made. The tendency appears to be for the common stamps to get commoner, and the rare stamps rarer. In fact, the enormous prices now realized for the rarer stamps confirm us in the belief that this generation will see stamps sold at auction for a thousand dollars each.

With the exception of the cover, which appears too much crowded with illustrations for our taste, we must pronounce this the handsomest and best catalogue ever published, and should strongly advise every collector to obtain a copy before the edition is exhausted, which we do not anticipate it will take long to accomplish.

Newly Issued Stamps.

PERU. In describing the new stamps made by the National Bank Note Co. for this country, the types made us say (p. 90) "PLEFICIT" instead of DEFICIT, the true reading. The oblong or unpaid stamps are regularly in use, and need no further comment from us, our descriptions last month answering every purpose.



The accompanying engraving represents the first of the postal series from the *atelier* of the same company. We say series, but only on very vague information. The old values, those prepared by the American Bank Note Company have suddenly come into use again. We can therefore make no positive statement at this point.

We are enabled to give some details concerning the Envelope stamps for this country, also prepared by the National Bank Note Co., which is rapidly distancing all competitors in the beauty, delicacy and originality of their designs.

The Envelopes consist of five values, the same design serving for each, with the exception of the figures and words denoting value.

The central device consists of the coat-of-arms similar to that on the 2 c. postal; it is embossed in white on colored ground, within a pearled cross-like frame which is broken at the side-ends by panels containing figures of value; these panels are connected at the top by double curved lines, and below by curved label, containing value in letters, while in the upper and lower parts of the frame are respectively the inscriptions CORREOS—CENTAVOS in fine Roman capitals. Ornaments in the upper angles of this frame; tassels depending from the lower. The whole design is on a rectangular ground work. The values are 2c., 5c., 10 c., 20 c. and 50 c.

GERMANY.—According to *L'Ami des Timbres*, the series of German stamps has been completed by the appearance of two new values, 2 kr., and 18 kr. We refer to the series of embossed stamps with streamer under crown and large shield.

2 kr., orange. 18 kr., bistre.

FRANCE.—From the same source we also learn that the 15 c. bistre has enlarged the figures indicating the value, similarly with the 30 c. and 80 c.

MONTENEGRO.—On page 159, Vol. vii., of this magazine we gave a slight description of the stamps intended for this country, with the value expressed in *novtch* in page 192, in a short sketch of the place itself, we joined issue with our contemporaries in respect of the value on the stamps, which the European Journals agreed in calling *Soldi*. To-day the set is before us, and true enough the value is expressed in *novtch*, although our transatlantic brethren still call it *soldi*. As Turkish *paras*, as well as Austrian money, are in use in Montenegro, the name on the

stamps might stand for *paras* as well as for *soldi*. The colors and values are here given.

2	novtch,	yellow.	7	novtch,	lilac.
3	"	green	10	"	blue.
5	"	rose.	15	"	brown.

25 Novtch, violet

DOMINICA.—The *Philatelist* describes a series of these stamps for this place They are ranked among the most effective productions of De La Rue. The designs which follow the St. Christopher type very closely, consists of the Queen's head (as found on the new Colonials) within circular frame, with name above and POSTAGE below in white letters, the two words being separated at the middle of each side by a neat ornament. The value is in color on a white slab :—

One penny, violet. Sixpence, green. One shilling, crimson-pink.

HELIGOLAND.—"In consequence of the adoption of the new German coinage in this island," says the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, "the emission of a fresh series of stamps has been decided on, and will take place on New Year's Day. The post-office has, it appears, been defrauded by the employment of forged stamps manufactured at Berlin, and the island authorities are having search made for the forgers. Young collectors are defrauded by forgeries manufactured at Hamburg, and we should be glad if the island authorities would take note of the fact, and call on Messrs. Spiro Brothers on their way to Berlin."

PORTUGAL.—*Le Timbre Porte* asserts that a newspaper stamp, value 2 reis, is about to appear.

UNITED STATES.—The cards at present in use were the cause of considerable complaint on the part of the public, chiefly because of the fancied unfitness of the paper for written communications. In view of this fact, and from other and more important causes, there is soon to be a total change in our postal cards. The new card will be lighter in color, the border narrower and neater in appearance, the impression being probably in black ink. In view of the postal exchanges between this country and Canada, Newfoundland, Germany, and Switzerland, double cards may be issued, but there is nothing definite as yet concerning them.

Our Revenue Chronicle.

UNITED STATES-SCHEETZS CORDIAL.—We have just seen specimens of a new U. S. proprietary stamp of the following design:—Head in oval in centre placed sideways. Monogram in small upright ovals at side of head SCHEETZS' CELEBRATED LETTER CORDIAL at left, FOUR CENTS UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE at right, numerals of value in small upright ovals at each end; ornamented frame; size 3½ inches by ¾ inch.

4 cents, black.

COSTA RICA employs a very beautiful fiscal stamp, judging from the

solitary specimen before us. A similar design to that on the postal is taken as the central portion of the fiscal, and around it are draped flags, beneath which is a pair of laurel branches, and the value VEINTI-CINCO CENTS. Above the design is the inscription

SECRETARIA DE HACIENDA
DE LA
REPUBLICA DE COSTA-RICA
AMERICA CENTRAL,

arranged in curved lines, the last inscription being in a band. In each of the upper corners is a very pretty lathe-work circle, enclosing figure of value; between them are several minor ornaments and the inscription, REPUBLICA COSTA-RICA; at the bottom of the stamp is found TIMBRE PROPORCIONAL. But one value is as yet known:

25 cent., yellow green.

Queensland has renewed its fiscals. It employs the following values:

1 penny, violet.	2s. 6d., vermilion.
6 pence, red brown.	5 shilling, bistre.
1 shilling, green.	10 " brown.
2 " blue.	20 " rose.

Spain. The issue of the fiscal stamps for 1874 contains an allegorical figure of Spain, constructed after the type of some grand Roman matron, with flowing robes and graceful tunic, touching with its left hand a shield bearing the arms of the country, upholding with its right a laurel branch. Behind, and lying at her feet, is a much-whiskered and apparently spectacled lion. Surrounding the design is a frame, differing for each value. The stamps are of large size, and are of the following value:

50 cent de p.,		black.	8 pesetas,		violet.
1	peseta	blue.	15	"	rose.
1.50	"	mauve.	25	"	bistre.
2.00	"	green.	37	"	lilac.
2.50	"	rose.	50	"	blue.
4.00	"	brown.			

A History of Postage Stamps.

ALPHABETICALLY CONSIDERED.

BEING A RESUME OF THE DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL KNOWN STAMPS AND THEIR VARIETIES.

For the Beginner and the Amateur.

BY OMEGA.

Austria.

Austria is a pretty big place. It occupies not only a large portion of

the space devoted in geographies to the map of Europe, but also a very considerable portion of public attention at this present time. It is better known to stamp collectors now than it was 25 years ago. Apropos of this philatelic knowledge, we must relate an amusing incident which took place when we were a school-boy. Geography, as taught then, was simply a collection of unconnected times and places, which one was expected to arrange in one's memory as one thought best. And dry and monotonous as were the recitations on this subject, there were a few minutes which every boy counted as his, which were devoted to finding out hard names on the map. For a certain day the map of Europe was the lesson; previous to the recitations, these minutes were seized hold of, and we commenced giving out names. One little place, in the smallest possible type, in the remotest corner of the page, was given out. Diligent search was made for it, but it had to be given up. Then we were told to look for AUSTRIA, which we did, very carefully avoiding the centre of the page, and looking around among the islands of the Archipelago, and away off towards the North Pole. We did not find it, until it was shown to us in big capital letters, each one as large as any of the republics of Italy. Such a blunder could not happen now, for Austria is too well known by her stamps ever to be stepped over on the map, and too well known to receive any description at our hands. We are almost fain to pass it over altogether, but take hope in the fact that some new collector will find information here.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

On the 1st of June, 1850, the

FIRST SERIES

of Austrian Stamps was issued, and consisted of the five values,

1 kreuzer, yellow, 3 kreuzer, red,
2 " black, 6 " brown,
9 kreuzer, blue.

The design, engraved in *taille douce*, was the arms of Austria (double headed Eagle) in shield, with value below, and K. K. POST STEMPEL above. The paper was of a yellowish tinge, very thick, rendered stiffer by a very thick coating of glue, or dextrine in the opinion of some. "Parisian Collector" testifies to specimens of an earlier date, with the gum of a darker color and more brittle, the colors of the specimens themselves being much brighter and clearer. Diligent examination and comparison have determined that two qualities of paper exist for this first series; hand-made paper, and wove, the latter coming into use in 1856.

Considerable differences exist also in the colors of the stamps, which will be noticed hereafter.

It has been said that these stamps were printed in sheets of sixty, (owing perhaps to the fact that the florin equalled sixty kreuzers)

disposed in rows of eight, thus making only seven-and-a-half rows, the remaining four blanks being filled up with simple figures of St. Andrew's cross, in the same color as the impression, on white ground.

On the first of November, 1858, the

SECOND SERIES

was issued, consisting of the same values and colors, but with the design changed to a representation of the bust of the Emperor, reminding one very much of the block-head used by barbers when dressing wigs! An ornamental design, different for each value, surrounded the bust, and the whole was embossed in white on color. Some very interesting things may be found by studying the designs of these stamps, notably that of the 10 kreuzer, on which the young student of heraldry may find food for an evening's enjoyment in the study of the seven amorial bearings in the design.



One reason given for the change of stamps, and which explains the filling up of half a row on each sheet with St. Andrew's crosses is the change of currency, the florin being divided into 100 kreuzers instead of 60, as heretofore.

In 1859, the 3kr. changed its color to green, and in the following year the 2kr. came out in orange-yellow.

The stamps are printed on wove paper, thickly covered with gum, and perforated 15. And here let me call particular attention to the matter of perforation, the most important, most reliable guide, in the case of the Austrian stamps at least, to detect the reprints of the perforated stamps from the originals To ascertain the number of perforations on a stamp, a scale has been determined upon, measuring two centimetres (about 4-5 of an inch), which is laid on the stamp, and the number of holes between the limits of the scale counted. Further on we shall speak of reprints.

The only varieties in this issue are those of color. The St. Andrew's cross figures on the sheets of this series, but instead of being in color on white ground, is embossed in white on colored ground In the early days of collecting, those nondescripts were eagerly sought after, and the possessor was looked upon as a happy individual. These hallucinations, however, have been gradually dispelled, and one would no more think of collecting these fillings up, than one would dream of collecting the different inks used in printing the stamps.

THIRD SERIES.

On the 1st of January, 1861, the head to right series, as it is generally called, was issued, of values and colors similar to the preceding issue. The design consists of the bust of the Emperor to right, within oval frame of lathe work, KREUZER above, figure of value below in oval. The stamps were printed on white wove paper, and perforated

14: There are no varieties save those of color, which, as well as the reprints, will be noticed further on.

FOURTH SERIES.

On the 1st July, 1863, the bust of the Emperor made way for the arms of the Empire, and a new series was emitted, still of corresponding values and colors, the design, except the replacement of the bust by the double-headed eagle, being similar. One singular fact may be noted in this series, namely, the appearance of two distinct issues, indicated by the difference in perforation. The first, perforated 14, was in use for little more than a year, when it was superseded by a second, perforated 9½. Like the preceding series the only varieties are those of color; but unlike the preceding, this emission, either of the stamps or envelopes, has not been reprinted.

FIFTH SERIES.

This was issued on the 1st June, 1867, coincident with the coronation of the Emperor as King of Hungary, and is a marked improvement on its predecessors, not only in respect of the stamps themselves, but also in the addition of two higher values, now employed in the adhesives for the first time, namely, the 25kr. and 50kr. The design consists of the head of the Emperor—Francis Joseph. How singular we did not mention his name before!—to right in solid circle, within rectangular-lined frame, the spaces in the corners being filled up with curved ornaments; value below. The 50kr. being much larger, gives greater room for ornamentation between the circle containing the head (both smaller than in the other values), and the lined frame. Accordingly we have foliated ornaments, a crown, a label with value, and value in two upper corners. The series is perforated 9½, and is printed on ordinary wove paper.

Varieties of impressions of the 5kr., 10kr., and 15kr., with checkered ground, instead of the plain coloring, are found, and are supposed by some to result from bad printing, or the wearing of the plate, and by others from an intended alteration in the die. We incline to the latter view, but reserve the reasons for our opinions until some other time, contenting ourselves for the present with calling attention to them as legitimate varieties. (*To be continued.*)

The United States Locals and their History.

BY C. H. C.

(*Continued from page* 96.)

BOYD'S CITY EXPRESS POST.

This post was established about July 1, 1844, by John T. Boyd, and as it is still in existence (though under a different management) it can claim the honor of being the oldest institution of the kind in the

country. At present its *chief business* consists in delivering circulars, but in former days it had boxes located in every part of the city to receive letters for delivery by its carriers, or transportation to the General Post-Office.

The stamps issued by Boyd's Post are numerous, and have been the subject of no little discussion.

TWO CENTS STAMPS.

TYPE I.—I am unable to give a reproduction, as but one copy is known, and that is in the possession of an English amateur. The general design, however, is similar with that of the other types, with the exception that all the proportions are larger, the entire stamp being of about the same size as the Pomeroy's illustrated on page 61.



Black impression on green glazed paper.

TYPES II. AND III. are both printed in black on green glazed paper. The former seems to have been current from October, 1844, to January, 1845; and the latter from February to April or May, 1845.





TYPE IV.—In use from some time in 1845 till 1848 or early in 1849. Specimens are frequently found showing more or less deterioration in the design.

Black on green glazed paper.
Gold " white " " (for visiting cards, &c.)

TYPES V. AND VI., of which the latter is herewith reproduced, are identical with the exception that the first named has a period after the word "CENTS," which is lacking in the other. They appear to have been used simultaneously from 1849 to 1853.





Type V.—Gold on white glazed paper.
" " Black on green paper. } more or less glazed.
" VI. " " " " }

TYPE VII.—Date 1854–5.
Black on green, sometimes glazed, but generally dull. The impression is frequently very imperfect.



TYPE VIII.—Black on dark olive green. (Date 1856.)
" " Red varying to Orange } on white (" 1857.)
Black on vermilion glazed ("about 1865.



TYPE IX.—Black on green glazed paper. (Date 1857–60.)



TYPE X.—Black on vermilion glazed paper; Gold on green glazed paper; Gold on blue glazed paper; Gold on crimson glazed paper—Date 1860–65.

ONE CENT STAMPS.

TYPE XI.—Same as IX. with value very badly altered, so that portions of the figure 2 and letter S of "CENTS" are generally visible. (Date 1857-60.)

Black on green glazed paper.
" " " " " (Rouletted.)

TYPE XII.—Same as X., with value also imperfectly changed. A few copies are known reading plainly "1 CENTS," no attempt having been made to erase the S.

Black on lavender glazed paper, varying to lilac. (Date 1860-70.)

TYPE XIII.—(Date about 1870-74.)



Black on lilac glazed paper.
" " blue " "

ENVELOPES.

These are found on every conceivable quality and color of paper, and on several sizes of envelopes.

TYPE XIV.—Light and dark blue on white paper.
" " " " " buff "
Pale red to bright claret on white paper.
Pale red to bright claret on buff paper.
Pale red to bright claret on yellow paper.



TYPE XV.—The early impressions of this type had all the lines very sharply defined. By continual use, however, the die appears to have become very much worn, so that considerable retouching became necessary, in the course of which all the lines were materially widened.



a—First stage. Red on white, buff, yellow and blue papers.

b—Second stage. (Illustrated.)

Red, Lake, Chocolate red } on white paper.
" yellow "
" buff "

Black and red (compounded impression) on buff paper.

The later printings from the "*second stage*" show a further deterioration in the design.

TYPE XVI.—Same as XV. *b*, but with address erased.

Red on buff paper.

POSTAL CARDS.

TYPE XVII.—Same as XVI. in right upper corner of large white card, for "The Importers' and Traders' National Bank." Black impression.

SWARTS' CHATHAM SQUARE POST OFFICE.

The Chatham Square Post Office was one of the largest of our local

posts. It was established in or about the year 1845, at the junction of East Broadway and Chatham Square, by Aaron (?) Swarts. It afterwards passed into the hands of Mr. Lockwood, by whom it was continued until 1863, and perhaps rather later.



Type I.—This I presume to have been the oldest of Mr. Swarts' productions The portrait is that of General Zachary Taylor, better known as "Old Rough and Ready." The engraving is on metal and impressed on blue glazed paper.

black on light and dark green glazed paper.
lake, rose, dirty red } on white paper.

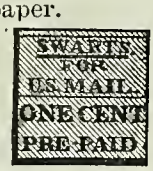


Type II.—Here we have, as the showman says, General George Washington, and although the execution, which is on metal, leaves much to be desired, we certainly must appreciate Mr. Swarts patriotic intentions.

Of this type two distinct varieties exist, which present several minute points of difference—In *a* the eyes are small and looking straight ahead. The forehead has but little shading, and the mouth has a peculiar sunken appearance, as though the General had lost his teeth.

In *b* the eyes are larger and turned to the left. The mouth is small but firm. The entire face is covered with dots and under the chin is a black mark.

a is printed in black on white paper.
rose " " "
red " " "
" " slightly bluish paper.
b in black, on white and rose, on white paper.



Type III.—Has full justice done to it by the engraving, so that I need only add that it is impressed in blue on white paper.

All of Swarts' stamps have been reprinted, and although some of the original colors (blue and green of Type I) have been omitted, the deficiency has been mady up by numerous fancy hues of Type II.

Hanford's Pony Express.

Exactly when this post was started I cannot say, but it was evidently at an early date, as I have one of its stamps on a letter dated November 11, 1845, I believe it existed until about 1850, or 1851.



Apparently on wood engraving. Black impression, on yellow glazed paper.

Mr. Hanford also had a hand-stamp which, although somewhat larger, corresponded in general design with his

adhesive; the words "City Express Post" being, however, substituted for "Pony Express." This is generally found impressed in orange, black, brown or blue on letters not bearing the adhesive, but I do not think it had any postal value.

CUMMINGS CITY POST,

was conducted during the year 1846-7, by Arthur H. Cummings, principally for the distribution of letters throughout the lower portion of the city, his office being at No. 19 Nassau Street.



This stamp was very roughly engraved on wood, and the accompanying illlustration is a greatly flattered likeness. It was printed in four colors, viz:—

black on white paper.
" " green "
" " yellow "
" " pink "

Cummings used a very "fancy" hand stamp, concerning which Mr. Scott wrote in vol. III., page 60 of the Journal.

"There is one remarkable thing connected with local stamps, that "may as well be mentioned here as elsewhere. We refer to the fact "that they are nearly all canceled with initials instead of a regular "post-mark, and yet all the proprietors of the local offices seem to "have been well provided with canceling stamps; for instance, the let- "ter before us has Cummings' stamp on the upper left-hand corner of "fold, cancelled with the initials A. H. C.; under this is stamped PAID "A. H. C. in red ink, and in the centre is stamped a device represent- "ing a steam engine on legs, galloping with CUMMINGS above and EX- "PRESS below, with 2 and CTS. in small squares to the right and left."

WALTON & CO.

This was a Brooklyn company and existed in 1846. As I have not at present a copy of the stamp before me, I must content myself with Mr. Scott's description, viz:—WALTON & CO.'s CITY EXPRESS POST, 2 CTS. in oval, composed of fancy band, the whole enclosed in a rectangle formed of a heavy line. The spandrills are filled with a groundwork of horizontal lines. Black impression on pink paper.

KIDDER'S CITY EXPRESS POST.



This was also a Brooklyn enterprise, and, I believe contemporaneous with Walton. It seems to be a wood-cut; and is printed in black on blue, and on geen glazed paper. Reprints exist in the latter color.

DUPUY & SCHENCK.



Started about 1846 by Mr. Henry Dupuy, and discontinued about 1848.

The stamp herewith reproduced was neatly engraved on metal and struck off in black on smoke colored paper.

JOHN BOUTON.

The exact date of the establishment of Mr. Bouton's post is uncertain, but I find in the New York directory of 1847 the following advertisement.

Franklin and Manhattan City Express Post, for letters and small hand packages. John "Bouton, 175 Bowery."





TYPES I. AND II.—The accompanying illustrations are those of the two earliest stamps issued by Mr. Bouton, and neither could have been current for any lengthy period, as both are of extreme rarity. The "FRANKLIN CITY" is impressed in black on green glazed paper, and the "MANHATTAN EXPRESS" in black on flesh colored paper. The engraving of the "Franklin City" can only be regarded as approximate, it having been copied from a rough pencil sketch made by me from an original copy several years ago.

The die of the latter is still in existence, but in such a "battered" state as to render reprinting well nigh impossible.



TYPE III. (dots in corners) is found in black on white; and TYPE IV. in black on white paper.

Both the foregoing are from copper plates, and have been reprinted.



BROADWAY POST-OFFICE.

Probably started in 1849 at 422½ Broadway by James C. Harriot, who was succeeded by J. C. Dunham (about 1854), B. Lockwood (about 1855), and, I believe, Charles Miller (1860). The stamp seems to have been engraved on wood, and was printed in black on white paper, and gold on black glazed paper.



It is said that by "special contract with "Boyd's City Post, that express delivered the city "letters of the Broadway post-office, the latter only "employing one messenger whose sole duty it was to go to the General "P. O. and Boyd's office."

(*To be continued.*)

Our Philatelic Contemporaries.

L'Ami des Timbres, for May and June, is not deserving of special notice, as it contents itself with giving descriptions merely of the newly issued postals and fiscals. If it does not wish to be classed in the category of dealers' catalogues, it will make haste to furnish other than short descriptions, albeit these are very generally correct and well illustrated. For want of a better subject we suggest that it take up the Russian locals, and throw a little light upon them.

Le Timbre-Poste for May levels all objections against the Don Carlos stamps (against which the *Gazette des Timbres* long held out) by publishing an order from *L'Echo du Parlement Belge* in which "the postage on correspondence is made obligatory by means of postage stamps with the effigy of the King." As we do not doubt the authenticity of the Don Carlos stamps, and as the quarrel has been between the French Magazines, it is no interest to our readers to pursue the subject farther. This number contains a continuation of Dr. Magnus' article on envelope stamps, and treats of the envelopes of Transvaal, Mauritius, and of a forthcoming (!) issue of Envelopes for Egypt. Dr. Magnus describes these, despite his repugnance to acknowledge them in the absence of official information. The design represents the head of a sphynx backed by a pyramid, similar to the design on the stamps of 1867. The framework is charged with arabesques. In the June number there is further evidence of the controversy going on between Moens and Mahé in an article on the *Sobre Porte* stamps of New Grenada; although further on in this number we find that Dr. Magnus attempts to reconcile the two beligerent publishers. Newspaper quarrels are very pleasant reading, particularly if one side allows its angry passions to rise, gets very red in the face, and sputters about promiscuously. An article which we intend to reproduce, on the 27 paras of Moldavia, one of the rarest of known stamps, shows that certain pretended reprints are veritable—forgeries. Our faith in the stamps of Corrientes is considerably weakened by the statements in this number that the *yellow* Corrientes are very questionable. This number concludes with a letter from Dr. Magnus, the distinguished French amateur, who, as has been just stated, acts as mediator between two factious publishers. What the origin of the quarrel was we do not now recall, but the tendency of each has been, by a series of criminations and recriminations, to injure the business and authority of the other. While deploring that a quarrel should take place between any two on philatelic matters, and particularly between such well known dealers as are M. Moens and M. Mahé, we must at the same time be thankful for the important matters which each has thrown up against the other. By the quarrel doubts, to draw it very mildly, are thrown on certain stamps of St. Lucia, the Sobre Porte of New Grenada, Corrientes, and others We presume that Dr. Magnus has adjusted this little unpleasantness; but we had hoped that before its satisfactory conclusion, one or the other of these beligerent publishers had asked for some incontestable proof regarding the Russian locals. At least, both ought to refuse to sell them, until that point is settled. Collectors, too, have rights.

Le Timbre Fiscal has not been noticed by us It was started in January of this year, under the editorial supervision of Dr. Magnus, and is devoted exclusively to the consideration of Fiscal stamps. To

the collector of Fiscals, this magazine promises to become an indispensable necessity. In the May number there is commenced an article on "Notes to serve as a history of fiscal stamps," and the continuation of "The fiscal stamp of Italy," both of which run through the June number of the same magazine.

The *Gazette des Timbres* furnishes some very pleasant thoughts to M. Moens in its May and June number. As we have spoken of this subject above, we pass to the June number of this paper, and the first thing that strikes us is the statement of an indefinite postponement of the article on the Russian stamps, because the publisher could not procure the Russian characters. "We trust these obstacles will disappear," he says, "but we dare not hope." Alas! then we are not to be enlightened just yet on these Russian stamps! Then we find a very valuable announcement to the effect that a new trap has been laid for the unwary Philatelist in the shape of *obliterated* Austrian (reprint) mercuries and (reprint) tax-stamps for Journals. We are then told how Mecklenburg-Schwerin envelopes became so rare. A certain apothecary and collector of stamps in a certain little town bought up the issue of 1856 (inscription in large letters) on its suppression by the Government. To exchange and sell them he thought fit to cut out the stamp. He had an immense number. Those he did not dispose of he wrapped around his drugs! This paper, like its confrère, *L'Ami des Timbres*, devoted a considerable portion of its space to the consideration of Fiscals, among which are found stamps in use at present in the duchies of Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Schwartzbourg-Sonderhausen, the single represented value of the latter being particularly remarkable for its beauty of design.

The Philatelist for May touches very slightly the contents of its contemporaries, and is in doubt whether we are satirical or otherwise in the description of "rare old match stamps." Decidedly otherwise, dear Coz. — do not ask if we intend, "Cozzen"——, for these "match stamps," though private proprietary stamps, could not be used without the consent of the government, and again, must be accounted for to the government. And furthermore if the Proprietor were not to account for his stamps, or were to counterfeit his own stamps, he would be prosecuted and convicted, as has actually happened. He cannot even have a representation of his own stamps on any other article save that for which they were intended. Not long since the government destroyed over 10,000 almanacs of a patent-medicine man, because the cover bore a representation of his stamp. So there is no satire about it—as those two individuals learned to their cost; but these "match stamps" are veritable revenues, paying the tax represented, to the government, and not to the proprietor. Rev. R. B. Earee, in "The Spud Papers," treats of the forged stamps of the Cape of Good Hope and of France. The gentleman's task, it seems to

us, is a hopeless one, as the manufacture and sale of these stamps is still carried on to a very great extent, and collectors are swindled just as much and just as often. The Messrs. Spiro, or whoever else they may be, must reap a good harvest from the sale of their wares, to the publishers of the *Philatelist* for illustration, if the circulation of this paper is at all large. This is certainly an encouragement. If instead of thus aiding them (the counterfeiters), if instead of publishing these forgeries for the benefit of young, inexperienced collectors—when young inexperienced collectors do not subscribe to those advanced papers—the attention of the authorities were called to the matter, we think these swindlers would find it very convenient to absent themselves from town for an indefinite period. The June number—we take up with fear and trembling—opens with a sheet containing illustrations of a very large number of these Russian locals, about which we are so bothered. And then follows their descriptive catalogue, or rather their first instalment, which is in the nature of an introduction to the genuineness of these labels. And there is a labored attempt to prove this. First, the stamps ought to be considered genuine because they almost invariable represent some local trait or characteristic: "the representation of a mountain recalls the local features of Valdai; beehives and their inmates are reminders of the rich honey of Tamboo; a cornucopia designates the abundance of Charkov [*qy*: abundance of locals?]: It is stated that the neighborhood of Voltchansk abounds in wolves; that animal consequently (*sic.*) is represented on its stamps." Second, they ought to be considered genuine, because, though seldom found postmarked, they do not differ in this respect from the Ionians. Third, they ought to be considered genuine because the Minister for Home affairs at St. Petersburg authorized their employment in localities in which the local post may be needed. But authorizing "the local post" to "employ special postage stamps," and purchasing so-called Russian locals from dealers, are two entirely different things. As we shall have something further to say on this subject in our next paper, we must postpone this discussion. The "Spud Papers" treats of the Forgeries of Sandwich Islands and Western Australia, illustrated with specimens of the coarsest kind of counterfeit work which could deceive those only who had never seen genuine stamps.

The July number opens with an illustration of one of the new Peru stamps, and with the announcement that it has "the pleasure of being the first to introduce to philatelists a set of stamps that may take rank with the most elegant of impressions." Considering that as long ago as March we announced new stamps for Peru, and gave a description of these stamps in our June number, the announcement of the *Philatelist* is remarkably cool. "Philatelical Nomenclature; or, the 'Who's Who' of Philately" is the fanciful and rather dubious title of a paper by John A. Fowler, and is intended to post collectors on the

portraits represented on postage stamps. To many the information is absolutely necessary; to all it is very interesting. "The Spud Papers" rambles on to Argentine and Italy. There is a notice of the meeting of the Philatelic Society, at which the President "was the only possessor of genuine copies of the first issue Bergedorf." There is a continuation of the Catalogue of Russian Locals, a slight summary on the Philatelic Press, with the usual scraps and notes.

We must defer further notices until our next.

Moens' Postage Stamp and Telegraph Album. Tenth Edition: Brussels, 1874.

Perhaps the best album of European make is that of M. Moens of Brussels, which has now reached its Tenth Edition As may be seen from our title, the Album reserves spaces for the different telegraph labels used at home and abroad. The propriety of this extension of the Album we cannot stop to question now. It appears correct to M. Moens and gives his customers an opportunity to busy themselves with other things which we must be permitted to believe are foreign to postage stamps. Philately may embrace anything which the student fancies has the semblance of a stamp; but at the same time it is a perversion of its object to class postage and telegraph stamps together.

The book before us has several features—one an improvement on the older editions, others—well, they shall be noted. The hideous Hamburg humbugs are excluded. Having no resting place, it is now to be hoped that they will quickly disappear from sight and memory. How any one—and particularly M. Moens—could have been led to fostering them, is more than can be guessed at. Their very hideousness should have condemned them, if not their reproduction in all the tints of the rainbow—evidence that they were gotten up, like the famous razor strop, to sell.

The so-called Russian locals have several pages and numerous illustrations to themselves. We fail to see, however, why a distinction has been made in their favor to the exclusion of the U S. locals. The extinction of the numerous family of Hamburgs was right and proper, but an album which gives spaces to the locals of other countries, and fails to recognize those of the United States, is certainly a misnomer. If any stamps performed postal duty, the express stamps of our country did. The fact of their number is no plea to justify their displacement from this Tenth Edition, for no matter how numerous, there was never an one gotten up which did not do legitimate postal duty, and that, too, before the collection of stamps was ever thought of.

Another fault we must notice—the spaces reserved for postal card stamps. No argument can be adduced in favor of collecting merely the impressions on the postal cards; and the encouragement of such a plan is a piece of vandalism akin to that which, in former albums—notably

Lalliers'—suggested to thoughtless collectors the close trimming of their stamps in order to accommodate them to the spaces assigned. Why, the very virtue of postal cards is their entirety: destroy this, and what becomes of the double cards and the inscriptions?—Arranging the countries geographically is not the most convenient manner, necessitating a continual recurrence to the index.

The Album is considerably augmented, and contains spaces for almost every variety of postage stamp with the exceptions noted above and the different types of the early U. S. envelopes. The text is in French and English, and is plentifully illustrated. It is found in several styles of binding, to suit the tastes or purses of the purchasers. As appears above it has it faults—some very serious. It has likewise its merits, not the least of which is the employment for a better purpose, of the pages hitherto given up to the Hamburg locals.

Kpankla.—A second and revised edition of this work has been published, a statement we make in consideration of the valuable services rendered to Philately by its distinguished author, Don M. de Figuewa. We shall have occasion at another time to examine it thoroughly.

Clippings.

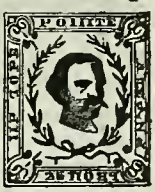
A Queer Letter Thief.—Special Agent Field, of the Post Office Department, visited at the Highlands (Boston) Tuesday afternoon the house of Philips, the letter-carrier in the Boston Post Office, now under arrest for robbing the mails, and found in the house and barn about ninety letters belonging to a variety of persons. None of them had been opened, and what the exact motive of the young man was does not appear. It was but a short time ago that a letter-carrier was arrested in Providence for robbing the mails, and it subsequently appeared that he had not opened any of the letters or appropriated them to his own use, but had saved himself the labor of going his rounds and distributing his letters by tripping directly to a wharf near the office and tossing the epistles into the water, and then devoting the time which he thus saved to a few hours' vacation and recreation. Whether Philips has indulged in similar antics remains to be seen.

Decayed Postmen.—We perceive that a society has been established for the relief of the widows and children of decayed postmen. We have heard of decayed teeth and decayed cheese, but a decayed postman is an article we have never yet encountered. The individual who brings us our letters is certainly running to seed, as far as his wardrobe is concerned, but he gives no symptoms of personal decay, at least at present. A postman in ruins, must, we should think, have a very picturesque appearance. Whether Jenkins comes under the denomination of a "decayed postman," is, however, a question. His offspring, if he has any, must be certainly objects of the deepest commiseration. If our mite can be of any use, the Secretary of the Society may apply for it at the Punch office.—*Punch.*

Newly Issued Stamps.

SPAIN AND MONTENEGRO.—As the authenticity of these stamps appears to be satisfactorily established, we give engravings of the types. Our readers will remember that the Don Carlos is reported to have been superseded by a new issue with the head turned to the right. While on the subject of Spain, we must call our readers' attention to an error which crept into our June number, in giving the values and colors of the new set for the republican government. The color of the 50c. de p. was omitted—it is printed in dark yellow.





VENEZUELA.—The stamps of this country seem to have undergone a change, or perhaps made way for a new series. Through the courtesy of Mr. R R. Bogert, we are enabled to note the current stamps of Venezula, and find that there are marked differences between them, and these which we are in the habit of seeing. The design on the latter is followed very carefully, and is evidently a lithographic impression, or perhaps a lithographic transfer, a very poor one, at that. Through the centre of each stamp are two lines, distant ¼ inch, of the smallest possible type, surcharged, and running continuously across the sheet. The upper line is composed of the word CONTRASEÑAS, repeated across the sheet; the lower line is composed of the words ESTAMPILLAS DE CORREO, also, many times repeated, in the same manner as the surcharge on the German envelopes. There does not seem to be any care exercised in surcharging these stamps, as they are sometimes placed upside down on the stamps, sometimes the inscription changing places, ESTAMPILLAS DE CORREO, being in the upper line. CONTRASEÑA literally means "countersign"; ESTAMPILLAS DE CORREO, postage stamp. Collectors of varieties may now have many opportunities of increasing their numbers.

The set consists of five values, one of which is new; the colors have also changed, another circumstance in favor of their being regarded as a new series.

1 centavo, lilac	½ (Medio) real, rose pink
1 " green	1 " red
2 reales, yellow.	

JAPAN.—Some time back we received, among a quantity of the current stamps of this country, a stamp of the value of 6 sen. The design consists of a riband arranged ovally, 6 SEN in the upper portion, repeated again in the lower part, the sides being taken up with Japanese characters; within is the circular ornament common to the other values, Japanese characters to the sides, and above and below, a ground

work of semi-circles, like the slates on the roofs of old houses ; the whole within a rectangular frame, ornamented curves filling the spaces between it and oval band. The color is brown.

LAGOS.—A station established by England on the West Coast of Africa, says *Le Timbre Poste.* It is the capital of the state of the same name, whose king placed himself in 1866 under the protection of England, to defend himself against King Dahomey, who was continually meddling with his affairs, and selling his people to the negroes. An unwarrantable interference. And this little spot has just received a set of postage stamps, which look remarkably like the stamps of Dominica, St. Christopher, and other stamps emanating from these inventors of originality, the Messieurs De la Rue of London. There are four values, impressed in color on white *glace* paper, watermarked CC & CROWN, and perforated 13.

1 penny, lilac	4 pence, carmine
2 pence, blue	6 " green.

DANISH WEST INDIES.—A new stamp has been added to the set already in use in these islands. The new comer is of the same type as the others, and of the value of 7 cents ; color bright yellow with a lilac frame.

A History of Postage Stamps.

ALPHABETICALLY CONSIDERED.

BEING A RESUME OF THE DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL KNOWN STAMPS AND THEIR VARIETIES.

For the Beginner and the Amateur.

BY OMEGA

AUSTRIA (*Continued*). AUSTRIAN ITALY.

In our last paper we gave a detailed description of the different series of stamps issued by Austria, intending to follow it up at once with a table of the normal sets and their varieties. We have been induced to alter our plan somewhat to accommodate the corresponding stamps for Austrian Italy.

It will be found much simpler to classify these different stamps together, rather than to give a separate enumeration. The stamps usually known as belonging to Austrian Italy, were simply the different series of the home-country, altered as to the expression of value, for use in Lombardy and Venice, and then in the foreign ports established by the Austrian Government, such as Constantinople and adjacent Mediterranean ports. They are identical in design with those for Austria,

and therefore need no distinct description. We shall therefore take up both series, arranging the normal issues side by side, and then noting the different varieties and peculiarities of either.

FIRST SERIES. JUNE 1, 1850.

Normal Issue.

1	kreuzer,	yellow.	5	centes,	yellow.
2	"	black..	10	"	black.
3	"	red.	15	"	red.
6	"	brown.	30	"	brown.
9	"	blue.	45	"	blue.

JOURNAL STAMPS.

January 1, 1851.

Profile of Mercury to left; colored impression, square, (1kr.) blue; (10kr.) yellow; (50kr.) rose. In 1856, the 50kr. was withdrawn, and the stamps were (1kr.) yellow; (10kr) scarlet.

Minor Varieties.

1. [Very thin paper, hand made.]
The full series of both denominations, with slight changes in the tints of some and very decided varieties in the color of the 1 kr. and 5 cen. may be found.
2. [Thick paper.]
The same remark will also apply here.
3. [Thick paper, soft and unsurfaced.]
Distinct sets are found; also, the 3kr. brown [error.]
4. [Ribbed paper.]

3	kr.	red.	5	centes,	buff.
6	"	brown.	10	"	black.
9	"	blue.	15	"	red.
			30	"	brown.
			45	"	blue.

5. [Laid paper.]
15 cent, red.

SECOND SERIES. NOVEMBER 1, 1858.

Normal Issue.

	2	kr. yellow.	2	soldi,	yellow.
	3	" black.	3	"	black.
	5	" red.	5	"	red.
	10	" brown.	10	"	brown.
	15	" blue.	15	"	blue.
1859.	3	" green.	3	"	green.

JOURNAL STAMPS.

(Head in rectangular solid frame.)

1858. 1 kr. blue. 1860. 1 kr. lilac.

Minor Varieties.

These are merely differences in the tints of the stamps. The most notable being the 2 kr. and 2 sol. in orange.

THIRD SERIES. JANUARY 1, 1861.

Normal Issue.

2 kr. yellow.
3 " green.
5 " red.
10 " brown.
15 " blue.

5 soldi, red.
10 " brown.

JOURNAL STAMPS.

(Head in oval, within fancy lettered frame)

(1 kr.) lilac.

Minor Varieties.

These were entirely varieties of color :

2 kr. orange buff.
3 " grey.
3 " sea-green.
5 " vermilion.
5 " brick red
10 " reddish brown.
15 " deep blue.

2 sol. orange buff.
3 " sea-green.
5 " vermilion.
5 " brick red
10 " red brown.
15 " deep blue.

FOURTH SERIES. JULY 1, 1863.

2 kr. yellow.
3 " green.
5 " rose.
10 " blue.
15 " brown.

2 sol. yellow.
3 " green.
5 " rose.
10 " blue.
15 " brown.

JOURNAL STAMPS.

(Embossed arms in Octagon.)

1 kr. (lilac.)

Minor Varieties.

Apart from the changes in the tints of each value, two distinct sets, in reference to perforation, may be collected. On the 1st July, 1863, when this series was emitted, the stamps were perforated 14. In 1864, a change was made, when the stamps were perforated 9½, very large, as distinct from the other very small perforation.

FIFTH SERIES. JUNE 1, 1867.

Normal Issue.

2	kr.	yellow.	2	soldi,	yellow.
3	"	green.	3	"	green.
5	"	rose.	5	"	rose.
10	"	blue.	10	"	blue.
15	"	brown.	15	"	brown.
25	"	lilac.	25	"	lilac.
50	"	salmon.	50	"	salmon.

JOURNAL STAMPS.

(Profile of Mercury to left in Greek frame.)

1 (kr.) grey.

Minor Varieties.

As usual these were merely changes in the tints. The Journal stamps are to be found in *lilac*, and bright *violet*.

We have yet to notice the different envelopes employed by the Austrian Government. To them we will devote our next paper, and also speak of the numerous reprints of both adhesives and envelopes.

(*To be continued.*)

The Editor's Note Book.

NOTE 2.

THE 20c. ST. LOUIS.

In Mr. E. L. Pemberton's letter to the *S. C. M.*, published in the July number, he asks the Editor how the spurious nature of this stamp is established, and is answered as follows:

"We establish the spurious nature of the 20c. St. Louis, by the following:

1. It is not mentioned in the official documents: the 5c. and 10c. are.

2. The value 20c. paid no rate of postage in respect of the service for which the other values were almost necessarily created.

3. In no case of local stamps issued at this period, is there a value of 20c. issued.

4. The specimens of 20c. we have seen are all evidently altered from a 5c. stamp, (the die being in an *intermediate state*), and the alteration is effected by scraping, or otherwise removing, the figure 5; and then with India ink, or some other deep black fluid, inserting the figures 20. This thinning, or abrasion, of the paper is palpable on every specimen we have met with."

These are the reasons for calling this stamp "spurious." Let us see how well these reasons bear out to the conclusion.

1. The "official documents" are found in the advertisement (?) of *The Missouri Republican* of November 5, 1845, which reads as follows:

> LETTER STAMPS.—Mr. Wymer, postmaster, has prepared a set of letter stamps, or rather marks, to put upon letters, indicating that the postage has been paid. In this he has copied after the plans adopted by the postmasters in New York and other cities. These stamps are engraved to represent the Missouri coat-of-arms, and are for five and ten cents. They are so prepared that they may be stuck upon a letter, like a wafer, and will prove a great convenience to merchants and all those having many letters to send, postpaid, as it saves all trouble of paying at the post office These will be sold at the same rate they are sold in the East, viz.: sixteen 5c. stamps and eight 10c. stamps for a dollar. We would recommend merchants and others to give them a trial."

This, which is rather a piece of news gathered by one of the Reporters of the paper, as is evident from the timidity with which the new intelligence is stated, than an official advertisement, proves the authenticity of 5c. and 10c. stamps for St. Louis, *and no more* Postage stamps were then a novelty, judging from the manner in which they are spoken of by this paper. They were an experiment also; not knowing how they would succeed, only stamps for the ordinary rates, 5c. and 10c. were prepared at first. There is no reason to suppose, therefore, that if the experiment succeeded, others of different values would not be attempted. Again, it would not be surprising if no further mention of other stamps are not found in other dates of the *Missouri Republican*, as by the success of the first experiment, calling attention to other values would be considered unnecessary, and be treated as rather stale information.

2. This reason is to the last degree puerile, and indicates a total want of knowledge of the high rates of postage prevalent in this country before its subsequent reduction in later years. At one point in the administration of the Post Office Department, letters to the Pacific Coast were charged 25c. We have letters dated 1843 and 1844, mailed at Petersburg, Va., and New Orleans, in which are charged 18c. and 25c. respectively, for single rates. What more natural to suppose, then, that the enterprising St. Louis postmaster should have prepared other stamps; as apart from the convenience it would afford his customers of not having too many stamps to cover postage, it would also return him greater revenue, always the main point considered.

3. It proves nothing, because 20c. was not elsewhere issued at the time. Before the discovery of the St. Louis 20c. no one thought to object to the 10c. because it had no counterpart in New York, New Haven, Brattleboro, Springfield, or Alexandria.

4. This is a positive misstatement, and we very much question if the editor of the *S. C M.* has ever seen a specimen. The only specimens ever seen abroad are three: one, in the collection of Mr. Scott; the second, in that of Sir Daniel Cooper, and the third in that of Dr.

Petrie, which has passed out of his hands, presumably into the Ph. Collection. On these specimens there is no "abrasion" or "thinning" of the paper, and no inserting of the figures with "India ink or some other deep black fluid." These were the three specimens which came under Mr. Pemberton's notice, and led him to observe that they were printed from the altered dies of the 5c.; "two of these, after being worked for a time, were altered to 20c.," Mr. P.'s own words, uttered in 1871.

In conclusion, if the Editor of the *S. C. M.* "still remains incredulous, his only resource will be to reiterate the expression of his doubts in the *S. C. M.*, and no one will attempt to convince him against his will. For our part, after having carefully studied them from the time of their first appearance, we are quite satisfied of their genuineness, and we not do think philatelists on this side of the water will have their faith in them much shaken by the denunciations of the *S. C. M.*"

The United States Locals and their History.

BY C. H. C.

(*Continued from page* 111.)

UNION SQUARE POST-OFFICE.

I find this post mentioned in the 1850 directory and its proprietor recorded as P. C. Godfrey. It subsequently passed into the control of J. E. Dunham, and was, I believe, continued until about 1866.

There is also found a label with the inscription "Messenkopes Union Square Post-office" which I presume was indentical with the preceding; but as I have been unable to trace up Mr. Messenkope's history, I cannot make any positive statement.

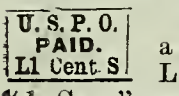


TYPE I AND II.—(Apparently engraved on wood.) Originals of both are scarce, and are printed in black on green and pink paper respectively. Re-impressions can easily be obtained.



TYPE III.—This is a most wretched lithograph, and the central design is quite undistinguishable, although I am told that it is intended to represent a mermaid. Black impression on green glazed paper.





"1 CENT", It is said that this very simple type set affair (of which a second variety is formed with "L P" substituted for L S, and a third without any letters on the sides of was one of the early issues of the Union Square Post

Office, but as I have seen it on a letter from Philadelphia, dated 1849, I am inclined to think the statement erroneous.

The first and second varieties were printed in black on red paper, and the third in blue on white paper.



It seems natural to infer that whoever issued th foregoing must be responsible also for the accom panying, which I have seen in

Gold on black glazed paper.
Blue " white paper.
Black " blue "

GORDON'S CITY EXPRESS.



Existed in 1850, and possibly rather earlier. From what I can learn I do not think it could have been in operation for over two years.

Black on green glazed paper.

JEFFERSON MARKET POST-OFFICE,

BY G. SCHMIDT & CO.

From "Record" No. 41, I extract the following:—

"The label with the above inscription, erroneously spelt C. Scmidt & Co., was in use in the year 1850. Its proprietor was one Godfrey Schmidt, and the location of the Office No. 6 Greenwich Avenue, (Jefferson Market), New York City."

This stamp is one of Mr. Scott's resuscitations and is of more than ordinary rarity. Unfortunately I have not at present a copy before me, but if I remember rightly it is an indifferent specimen of the lithographer's art, the central design being an eagle standing upon a rock; and the shape a transverse oblong. Black on red and on blue paper.

CORNWELL'S MADISON SQUARE POST-OFFICE.



According to Mr. Scott this label was issued in New York about 1850, at the locality named. It is a very rough wood block impression in red on bluish paper. For how long a time it was current I cannot say.

BENTLEY'S DISPATCH MADISON SQUARE.

Concerning this post, which I *presume* to have succeeded Cornwell, Mr. Atlee writes as follows on page 165 of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for 1872:

"The label usually sold as having been issued by this post is a narrow oblong, lettered BENTLEY'S DISPATH, in small Roman type, and MADISON SQUARE in Old English, all within form of single thick lines. This imposition is rightly condemned by Mr. Overy Taylor. Mr. Allan Taylor informs me that, having occasion several times in 1858 to visit the Madison Square letter office, he repeatedly saw the stamp then in use; but he has never seen one since."

"The stamp was printed in bronze on white, and was evidently a copy of the small BLOOD'S PENNY POST, PHILAD'A. The style of letters, size and appearance were all similar."

Unfortunately this statement is incorrect in many respects. The genuine label (of which I saw a copy several years ago) is not only considerably larger than Blood's, but also has the "MADISON SQUARE" in Old English, the entire appearance, however, being very different from that of the counterfeits referred to by Mr. Atlee. The color is bronze on white glazed paper.

EAST RIVER POST OFFICE.

Started in 1850-51 by Jacob D. Clark and Henry Wilson, although the latter does not appear to have taken any active part in the enterprise. In 1852 it was bought out by Mr. S. Adler by whom it was conducted until about twelve or fourteen years ago.

At first the office was at 23 Avenue D, but in 1854 it appears to have been removed to No. 19, and in 1855 to No 18 in the same avenue.



TYPE I.—This was undoubtedly the first issued and must have had a very short existence, as beyond two "proof" specimens no copies have come to light. It was a fine wood engraving by Mr. Tudor Horton of this city, and was probably printed in black on brown paper.

TYPE II, is in general appearance similar to Type III reproduced below. All the proportions, however, are larger, and the design is more carefully finished. The inscription reads 23 AV. D., the 3 having a flat head, similar to that on the circular type. Of this type but two specimens are known; one of which, and the other types and varieties described therein, are in the collection of the EDITOR of this JOURNAL.





TYPE III AND IV have ample justice done them by the illustrations. TYPE III is found in three varieties showing errors of punctuation.

Var. (*a*) 23 .. Av. D.
" (*b*) 23 . Av. D.
" (*c*) 23 . Av D

TYPES II, III AND IV are the work of Mr Julius Bien, a well known lithographer of this City, and were printed in black on green glazed paper.

THIRD AVENUE POST OFFICE.

I copy the following verbatim from the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, Vol. X. page 164, and do not in any way guarantee the statements, as I must plead entire ignorance as to their accuracy.

"This post was established in 1855 or 1856, by one S. Rothenheim, a carrier for Boyd's

post. The stamps he made himself, with a hand stamp of either brass or metal. He afterwards gummed and trimmed them carefully, and put them up in pill boxes for sale, on the principle that they lost and destroyed better in that way, and more were sooner asked for * * * * * * * The stamp was similar in size and shape to the oval East River P. O. label, the inscription heing AVE. 3. P. O. S. R. PAID. The impression was black on green."

(*To be Continued.*)

Concerning the Russian Locals.

ALSO, OTHER MATTERS.

BY THE EDITOR.

It seems that our expressed doubts against the authenticity of the Russian Locals have put the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, against whom our challenge was directed, on his metle. He is suddenly infused with all the courage of the British Lion, even takes on his skin; but in the effort to impress the world with the idea that he is the original animal, makes a loud noise, very much like a bray. But we are not frightened at all. Nor have we had any reasons given us why we should change our minds in respect of these Russian Locals. It matters little if a few copies of these things have been found canceled, or whose legitimate postal use is established. It matters very little also how many "decrees" have been promulgated sanctioning local stamps for out of the way places in Russia; since, if our memory serves us correctly, the counterfeiters sometimes have taken advantage of a "decree" to foist their vile wares upon Philatelists, and with temporary success. We do not deny either of these reasons, having been aware of them from the first; but neither, in our opinion in which we are not alone, is sufficient to stamp as authentic the 133 or more varieties of these labels.

We are all liable to err, and as possibly we might be mistaken in our views, we determined to have them confirmed or removed; we took such a stand as does the prosecuting attorney in a court: we boldly denounced these aspirants for Philatelic place. But instead of meeting argument, received as near akin to vituperation as our opponent dared to give. We are not surprised at this. It is merely bringing the practice of the world at large into the little sphere of Philately: throwing mud instead of offering explanation.

"Who are you who dare to question these stamps? You have no standing among Philatelists; it is but a short year ago that ('*sic*') you came before the philatelic world"! These are the *reasons* that are given us; and they go rattling through our ears, leaving no impress behind.

The Editor of the *S. C. M.* has an advantage over us: he is not known; we are. From the Saturday meetings at the post office, fourteen or fifteen years ago, to the present day, we have been identified with philately. And if our nameless Editor had taken the trouble to

look back a few years, he would find, in the columns of the very *Magazine* in which he hopes to wreak such dire vengeance upon us, our introduction before the English philatelic public by one of the *S. C. M's* once strongest writers; an introduction given in such terms as to leave no room for doubt that in certain things our opinions were entitled to respect, at least.* And if this nameless Editor should happen to look upon the last page of any number of the current year's *S. C. M.* he will find ourselves in the honored company of other contributors to his paper.

But enough of this. Blowing our own horn is an occupation we are not used to indulge in. Neither are we anxious "to sit as supreme arbiter." Nor do we care to do more than exercise the right belonging to the humblest amongst us—to express our opinion This opinion we have expressed, not personally, but editorially, and therefore the embodiment of the opinions expressed oft and again by the readers of this JOURNAL.

Now, who is this *S. C. M.*, and why should its mere assertion be taken as proof? Is it entitled to testify? With our readers, permission we shall review some of the doings of this paper; and then ask them to decide whether the *S.C.M.*, its Editor, and better still its publishers, Alfred Smith & Co., have earned the right to pass judgement upon us. And we shall present such a course of blundering, or swindling if you will, as may deter any one from touching Russian locals. We invite our reader's attention to the following extracts from the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine :*

1. On page 25, Vol. IV., is found a description of *stamps* for Paraguay, for which "Essay-excluding collectors *must* soon find a place in their albums." The design is an upright oval bearing in its central portion a lion and liberty pole, within laurel wreath; on a colored rectangular ground, surrounded by labels bearing inscriptions and value. These are the stamps which were described in the IX. Vol. as being submitted to the provisional government which could not accept them, "because it had already contracted for new stamps." It will be seen that they cannot be called even "Essays."
2. On page 184, Vol. IV., the 1866-1867 fiscal stamps of Peru are described as postals! This, by a *high-toned* Journal.
3. On page 40, Vol. V., is the St. Domingo fraud —— shield, bearing flags, etc., within broad upright oval band, inscribed CORREOS'— DOS REALES, surrounded by thin rectangular frame; numerals of value in solid triangles in corners. This humbug received the endorsement, of the *S. C. M.*, because, forsooth, its emission was announced "by circular"! The specimen was kindly forwarded by Mr. Chute of Boston, "who obtained his stamp from a relative re-

* See *S. C. M*, Vol. IX., p. 161,

siding in St. Domingo." Mr. Chute has not been forgotton by his dearest friend.

4. On page 71, same volume, the stamps of *Moresnet* receive support. These, it will be remembered, were issued by Moens of Brussels, whom "*Quelqu'um*" thinks above anything of this kind.
5. On page 88 of the same volume, is a picture of the famous "Guatemala" stamp—harbor scene; ship, boat, people, rocks, etc., within circle; curved bands above and below, inscribed GUATEMALA, CORREOS CINCO CENT. This was stated to be "the work of one of the Bank Note Companies of New York"! But it emanated from the Boston swindlers.
6. On page 99, of this same interesting volume, there is a labored attempt to prove the genuineness of the stamp just described. We quote: "The evidence in its favor rests almost entirely in the presumption that it is the work of the American Bank Note Company—a company not likely to go to the trouble of preparing a design without orders, and as a mere speculation. And, indeed, it seems at first sight probable that in preference to sending to Paris for their stamps the government of Guatemala would order them of the Company which has produced such *chefs-d'-œuvre* for the neighboring republics."
7. On page 47, Vol. VI., "Charles L Hill," of Boston, Mass., whoever he may be, in a note to the Editor states that he has in his possession "a new stamp for Paraguay." "The engraving is very fine, and evidently of American manufacture. The oval contains the portrait of some worthy unknown to me." This the Magazine endorses.
8. On page 56, following, we quote: "We have now before us two specimens of another value [Paraguay]—5 centavos—a finely executed and beautiful stamp. It is oblong in shape, and bears, in an oval in the centre, the representation of a large steamship sailing to right; above REPUBLICA; below, PARAGUAY; to the left, CINCO; to the right, CENTS; and in the angles small shields bearing the numeral of value. The paper is thin and rather poor, not such as is usually employed by the American Bank Note Company; and the perforations are also different in appearance; we, therefore, do not think this company can be the manufacturers of the stamp. * * * Probably the emission took place on New Year's day.
9. On page 72, same volume, is an engraving of this vile forgery, and a faint attempt is made to repel the attacks of those who thought it a humbug.
10. On page 185, same volume, we find something more in reference to these Paraguay stamps. "We have received a letter from an amateur at Montevideo, confirming on the authority of a relative in the

post office at Concepcion, the fact, that the 5c. was issued by virtue of a law passed in September, 1867 ; and that it was engraved by an artist at Lima ; adding, that it was used for fiscal as well as for postal purposes. He encloses, at same time, specimens of three lately issued provisional stamps ; composed simply of the 5c. type, surcharged in red with the new value." Then follows a description of these stamps, and a few words of caution to the collector, lest he or she be deceived into accepting "as a genuine 50c. a manipulated copy of the 5c." We pity the Editor from the bottom of our heart for being so imposed upon !

11. On page 50, Vol. VII., in a review of this JOURNAL, is found the following remarkable paragraph :

"——The genuineness of the Paraguay stamps is controverted; and in proof of their falsity, a letter, purporting to be from the late Paraguay minister, is inserted, denying that he had ever written the communication which we gave some months ago in our Magazine in reference to these stamps. We, however, look with considerable suspicion on this letter of Mr. Washburn's. The mere fact, that it appears in a paper which numbers among its contributors the mythical Dr. Morley, is a circumstance that militates strongly against its authenticity. We are far from denying the possibility of our having been deceived in the matter, but if the letter which we received was a forgery, it was a thorough one ; for it bore the printed heading, 'United States Legation Asuncion Paraguay,' and other internal appearances of genuineness. Besides this, we received a letter from an independent correspondent at Montivideo some months afterwards, confirming the report of the emission of the now well-known 5 centavos ; and enclosing copies of provisional stamps, which are described at length in our number for December last. So we must assume the existence of a very deeply concocted conspiracy, before we can accept the statement of the New York paper as even probable. As a matter of duty, we note the fact, then, that it denies the authenticity of these stamps, but we do so under all reserves."

12. On page 72, continuing, is a representation of the notorious stamps for the Danish West Indies. "It is rather a large stamp, nearly square, and containing within a transverse oval, the representation of steamer sailing to right, and above, the Danish Cross, sword, and sceptre, posed as on the stamps. Beneath the ship, and within the oval, is a small label inscribed in dark letters, CLARA ROTHE, the name of the steamer, we presume. The border of the oval consists of two broad scrolls, the upper one inscribed ST. THOMAS, PORTO RICO; the lower MEDIO CENTAVO. * * * * We are inclined to believe in these stamps, the more specially as M. MAHÉ, who

usually errs on the side of incredulity, refers to them, though without giving any details, in his last number."

As far as we have gone into these researches, this is the last swindle which the *S. C. M.* endorsed. Their suspicions began to be aroused, but there was no sudden awakening. For even after Mr Pemberton, in a letter to this *Magazine*, had used some very plain words in reference to many of these stamps, the Editor states, "Without going so far as to declare them [the Paraguay's] false, we must now place them in the catalogue of 'suspects.'" It was not until the August number of this same volume, that this high-toned Magazine found out that it had been made a dupe of by the Boston school of forgers.

We have now a few pertinent questions to ask the Publishers and Editors of this *Magazine:* In all the long years in which they endorsed these stamps, many collectors must have purchased them in the belief that they were getting genuine stamps. Where, then, can the publishers point to a single sentence in which they asked their customers to return these vile wares and have their money refunded?

Where have they shown a desire to find out those of their purchasers who were not subscribers to, or readers of, this *Monthly Magazine*, in order that full justice should be done? Our researches have been thorough, but we have failed to find a single instance, until the full exposure of these worthless 'humbugs,' where they have shown a spark of manhood to attempt to correct the error they have done. And if but one single collector was duped into buying these stamps, or any one of them, on the representations of this worthy *S. C. M.*, and he was not sought out to have his money refunded him, then we must hold the publishers (who are stamp dealers) of this *Magazine*, unworthy of the fullest confidence in all business relations, as far as regards Philately; and the Editor, nameless though he be, we must hold as not warranted to pronounce judgement on our opinions, or on those of the humblest collector.

We have endeavored to treat this matter as kindly as possible, and have refrained from using the strong language which oft and again came to the tip end of our pen when we saw by whom we are assailed. We have not attempted to strike an "attitude," as our untrained limbs fail before the posturing antics of our contemporary. But we have struck a "blow," from which more than bombast will be necessary to enable the gifted (?) *S. C. M.* to recover.

Now then, Messrs., the publishers of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, give us proof, not assertion, that the Rusian locals on sale in your establishment, are authentic, before we take the lion's skin from your shoulders.

Our Philatelic Contemporaries.

L' Ami des Timbres for July contains nothing of note except a description of the Special Tax stamps, over which it goes into ecstacies. Remembering that these are merely *licenses* issued by the government to dealers in liquors, tobacco, etc., the propriety of describing these in a stamp magazine, is rather questionable.

The Gazette des Timbres for July seems to follow in the wake of these vagaries. Just think of the dominion of stamp-collecting being invaded by book-marks! These are usually the crest or coat-of-arms of the individual, placed on the inside cover of his books to indicate that they belong to his library. What next will we be asked to collect? We have a passion for government postage stamps; a *soi disant* liking for fiscals and locals; a semi-attachment to telegraphs. Beer stamps, medicine stamps, match stamps, shoe stamps, even license stamps, might be tolerated—but book-labels! Why not also have spool labels? Trade marks? Dry goods marks? Shipping tags? Yes, by all means let us have shipping tags!

The Stamp Collectors' Magazine: Opening the May number of this infallible (?) English production with its nameless Editor, we find among the list of newly issued stamps, a reference to the current set of Cuba, in which it is stated "three values have been heard of up to the present time, viz.: 25 cent de peseta, ultramarine; 50c. de p., lilac; and 12½c. de p., of which the color is not known." Considering that as far back as our February number, we described the four values in full, the singular omision on the part of the English Magazine is but an exemplification of its practice of ignoring information which does not come directly to the sanctum of its nameless Editor.

Following an extensive discussion on its contemporaries, is Mr. Overy Taylor's valuable "Papers for Beginners," treating of the stamps of Malta, the Mecklenburgs, and Modena. Extracts and translations, and the usual correspondents' column, make up this number.

The June paper introduces beginners to the stamps of Norway and Oldenburg. "*Quêlqu'un*" entertains his readers with some of his "Rambles at Home and Abroad," in which he comes to the rescue of those who have invested in Russian locals, the insinuation in the letter of M. de Joannis—already quoted in our columns—having spurred him up to say something. "What is the meaning of this?" he asks, "Is it an attempt to discredit the Russian locals, and to place them on a footing of equality with the Hamburg locals and Dresden "Express" stamps? * * * If, on the other hand, it is intended as an attack on M. Moens, it is not our purpose to take up his defence. * * * We do not pretend to set up his infallibility, but from long knowledge of him during years of collecting, he is, in our opinion, entirely incapable of cultivating such vegetables as M. de Joannis refers to in his letter; and if by chance such a plant should make its appearance in his garden, he

would be the first to root it out effectually the moment its appearance was recognized by him." [How about Moresnet, Mr. Quelqu'un?] Then Mr. Q. gives certain details about obliterated Russian locals he has seen, and would have us draw the inference that Russian locals are all simon pure. Following this is a word or two about "Our Contemporaries," in which we are called to the stand and asked to "point out a single instance in which we [*S. C. M.*] have profited by the information contained in its pages." We are sorry to say it, we cannot point out one single instance in which the *S. C. M.* has profited by our information, but we have just shown a case, and could cite many more, where this same aspirant for Philatelic infallibility has refused to profit, choosing rather to keep collectors in the dark than let fall upon them any of the light coming from our pages.

In this number is a letter from M. Albis, regarding the authenticity of the St. Louis stamps; because of an article in a Western paper, referring to the 5c. and 10c. of these stamps, M. Albis presumes to speak of the "spurious character of the 2c., and of the famous 'gem' 20c. St. Louis." And then the nameless Editor clinches this matter, by affirming that "there exist two values, and two only, viz.:—5 cents and 10 cents." As regards the two cents we have nothing to say. Not so as to the 20c. A mere newspaper announcement is not the sole dictum as to the genuineness of stamps which may not be noticed therein. The card in *The Missouri Republican* of Nov. 5, 1845, refers to the intention of creating stamps of two values. Did such notice of intention bind the postmaster to issue no others of higher value? Particularly when 10 cents was a very low postal rate in these days. Perhaps, if M. Albis, or other opponents of the 20 ct. St. Louis, will examine other St. Louis papers of a later date, he may find a reference to the 20c. Perhaps he may not, which would not, however, militate against the genuineness of the 20c. stamp.

But the nameless Editor of our English friend says, "Collectors' doubts and fears may be deemed *finally* set at rest on the subject of the St. Louis stamps." With whatever awe his edict may have stricken his followers, or however it may have allayed their "doubts and fears" —the stamps are so plentiful that everybody is afraid of them, of course!—we are consoled by the fact that we do not have to go abroad to find out what took place at home.

The July number of our enterprising contemporary devotes six whole columns to ourselves. Six columns! Just think of it! Flimsy stuff, however, which neither points a tale, nor adorns a moral. Overy Taylor's "Papers" on Parma, and Don. M. P. de Figueroa article on "Spanish Philatelics-legal chronology," take up the attention, until we are attracted by a letter from the able pen of Mr. Pemberton, touching, among other things, the 20c. St. Louis stamp. We shall refer to this anon.

A History of Postage Stamps.

ALPHABETICALLY CONSIDERED.

BEING A RESUME OF THE DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL KNOWN STAMPS AND THEIR VARIETIES.

For the Beginner and the Amateur.

BY OMEGA

The Envelopes of Austria and Austrian Italy.

The first series of envelopes was issued in 1861, and bore for a stamp the design on the adhesives of the same year, namely embossed profile portrait of Francis Joseph to right in engine-turned oval frame, in the left corner of the envelope. There were eight values, four corresponding to the adhesives, and four additional. The envelopes were of two sizes, large and ordinary; the former, which is a very common size in use abroad, being nearly square; the latter being almost as large as our ordinary letter envelope. These envelopes were made of white wove paper, unsurfaced, without watermark, the flaps being curved. The upper flap bore an ornament at its extremity, called a tress, the study of which is very important, for the reason that in many of the foreign envelopes its peculiar form is an unerring guide for the detection of rare envelopes, and also of reprints; its change from one design to another denoting a change in the whole series of the envelopes.

FIRST SERIES. JANUARY 1, 1851.

Normal Issue.

3	kr.	green	3	soldi,	green.
5	"	red.	5	"	red.
10	"	brown.	10	"	brown.
15	"	blue.	15	"	blue.
20	"	orange.	20	"	orange.
25	"	brown.	25	"	dark brown.
30	"	violet.	30	"	violet.
35	"	grey brown.	35	"	light brown.

Minor Varieties.

In all the German envelopes the collector of entire envelopes has a splendid field for his researches, one which will amply repay him for the trouble spent in keeping his specimens entire. It is not our intention here to advocate one plan or the other in reference to the collection of envelopes. This is properly a separate topic. Our duty consists in giving a detailed list of all the varieties. Of the envelopes, as applied to Austria and its dependencies, two sizes exist.

Large:	3 kr. green.	
	5 " red.	5 soldi, red.
	10 " chestnut.	10 " chestnut.
	15 " blue.	15 " blue.
	20 " orange.	
	35 " brown.	

Ordinary: See enumeration in Normal Issue.

There are of course differences in the shades of the stamps, but as there is no distinct color apart from the tints of the normal value, an enumeration of these will not be necessary. In the tress mark are to be found many varieties. A careful examination of them discloses three distinct tresses; two of the same pattern, namely interlacing arched lines opening from the centre, one (Tress a,) being larger than the other, (Tress b); the third (Tress c,) is of the same pattern, smaller than either, but the arched lines are sunk into the paper instead of being raised. We have the following in our collection, and presume that each tress is to be found through the whole series:

Tress a.		*Tress b.*		*Tress c.*
3 kr.	3 sol.	3 kr.	25 sol.	5 kr.
5 "	5 "	10 "		20 "
10 "	10 "	15 "		35 "
20 "	15 "	30 "		
25 "	20 "			
	30 "			
	35 "			

REPRINTS.

Reprints of these envelopes in the ordinary size were made by the Government, first in 1866, and again in 1873; but the collector need have no fear of them for their detection is very easy. In the first place they are made from the watermarked paper used for the later series of envelopes, showing one or more letters form the word BRIEF-COUVERTS. Again the shape of the side flaps differs. In the original, they are gently curved, meeting at the centre for the space of about an inch. In the reprints of 1866, the curve is more prominent, and the flaps touch at a single point. In the reprints of 1873, the side flaps are not curved at all, being cut in a straight line.

SECOND SERIES (*Fourth General Series.*)

With the change in the series of the adhesives on the 1st July, 1863, occurred the new issue of another series of envelopes on the same date, bearing the design of the adhesive, with the stamp impressed in the right upper corner, and made on the ordinary size only.

Normal Issue.

3 kr. green.	3 sol. green.
5 " rose.	5 " rose.
10 " blue.	10 " blue.
15 " bistre.	15 " bistre.
25 " violet.	25 " violet.

This series presents even a greater variety than the one just spoken of. In reference to the shape of the envelopes, and the watermark, three distinct series can be found.

1. Envelopes of the form of the 1861 issue, no watermark, all values.
2. Envelopes of the form of the 1866 reprints of the 1861 issue, no watermark, all values.
3. Envelopes of the form of the 1866 reprints of the 1861 issue, watermarked with some of the letters of the word BRIEF-COUVERTS.

Examining them with reference to the tress marks, we find that *Tresses a* and *b* of the 1861 issue, are the only marks used, and also that these are used for all the three forms of envelopes just mentioned.

To recapitulate, we note the following varieties:

Shape 1. *No watermark.*

Tress a.			*Tress b.*	
3 kr.	3 sol.		3 kr.	3 sol.
5 "	5 "		5 "	5 "
10 "	10 "		10 "	10 "
15 "	15 "		15 "	15 "
25 "	25 "		25 "	25 "

Shape 2. *No watermark.*

Tress a.			*Tress b.*	
3 kr.	3 sol.		3 kr.	3 sol.
5 "	5 "		5 "	5 "
10 "	10 "		10 "	10 "
15 "	15 "		15 "	15 "
25 "	25 "		25 "	25 "

Shape 3. *Watermarked.*

Tress a.			*Tress b.*	
3 kr.	3 sol.		3 kr.	3 sol.
5 "	5 "		5 "	5 "
10 "	10 "		10 "	10 "
15 "	15 "		15 "	15 "
25 "	25 "		25 "	25 "

We have not taken into account the numerous shades which exist, as these are only to be determined by actual comparison of the specimens.

THIRD SERIES (*Fifth General Series.*)

This series of envelopes was issued at the same time as the adhesives, 1st June, 1867, and consists of the design of the adhesives im-

pressed in the right upper corner, the paper being white wove and watermarked.

Normal Issue.

3 kr. green.	3 sol. green.
5 " rose.	5 " rose.
10 " blue.	10 " blue.
15 " brown.	15 " brown.
25 " violet.	25 " violet.

Minor Varieties.

The first point to be noticed here is the existence of these envelopes in two sizes. Though of one width, one (A) is $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, the other (B) being $6\frac{1}{16}$ inches long, and we believe these different sizes are to be found with all the varieties of tress mark, and in all the values. The second point is that all the shapes of the envelopes which we have spoken of in the 1861 and 1863 issues are also found, together with a new shape in which the ends of the flaps as found in *Shape* 3 of the previous series, are rounded, being unlike any other envelope of the Austrian series. We shall denominate this shape 4. In the matter of tresses, we have the ordinary marks, *tress a*, and *b*, a smaller and more finished one of the same character, *tress d*, still another similar, *tress e*, and a new one, which although common to all the German envelopes, now appears for the first time among the Austrian. This we call *tress* 5, being better known by this designation, thanks to the re-searches of "*Parisian Collector*," than *f*, the letter we could give it.

In the following list, A and B, refer to the two sizes of Envelopes; *Shape* 1, 2, 3, etc., to the form of the flaps as in previous enumeration.

A. *Shape* 1.	*Tress a.*	10 kr.	B. *Shape* 3.	*Tress d.*	3 kr.
		15 "			5 "
		25 "			25 "
A. *Shape* 1.	*Tress b.*	10 "	B. *Shape* 3.	*Tress e.*	5 "
A. *Shape* 2.	*Tress a.*	25 sol.	B. *Shape* 3.	*Tress b.*	5 sol.
A. *Shape* 2.	*Tress b.*	3 "			15 "
		10 "	B. *Shape* 4.	*Tress b.*	3 kr.
B. *Shape* 3.	*Tress a.*	3 kr.	B. *Shape* 4.	*No tress.*	15 "
		10 "	B. *Shape* 4.	*Tress* 5.	3 "
B. *Shape* 3.	*Tress b.*	10 "			5 "
		15 "			

In all these the paper is white with the exception of the last three, in which it is bluish. In the above we have given only those we have

actually seen and compared. There may be others. Before closing this number we will say a few words in reference to the reprints of the adhesives. The first series was reprinted in 1865, and again in 1873. While the originals are on dark white paper, which is very heavy and rather coarse, both these series of reprints are on pure white paper, rather thin and surfaced ; the colors of the originals rich and deep—those of the reprints thin and bright. Moreover, there is a certain freshness about the reprints which alone condemns them.

The 1858 series were also reprinted. The same characteristics are to be observed here as in the case of the other reprints: namely, white thin paper, white gum, bright colors, and a bright new look. One unering guide is in the nature of perforation. It will be remembered that the originals are perforated 15. The first reprint of the series, made in 1865 are perforated 12 ; those made in 1873, are perforated 11. Up to the present month we have not heard of the other series being reprinted.

(*To be continued.*)

Newly Issued Stamps.

Peru.—We are again called upon to notice some new stamps for this country, but before doing so will take occasion to remark that our previous notice, referring to the beauty of the "unpaid" stamps for this country, has given some of our contemporaries occasion to note that they fail to see the beauty. Whether their adverse criticism spring from a lack of appreciating the beautified in the engraver's art, or from a blinded prejudice which can see no beauty in a stamp unless it is confused with hexagonal or octagonal lines, we leave these who can pronounce an impartial opinion, to judge.

The stamps we now attempt to describe are the work of the National Bank Note Co., of this City, and need no praise from our pen. Indeed, it is inadequate to cope with the task; for the two values we have seen are far superior to anything else which has appeared in the postal line for many years. There are two values: 50 centavos and 1 sol. The design on the 50 centavos is as follows: A bevelled slab, having within a frame running all round near the edges, broken at the sides to admit of small ovals containing figure 50, and at top and bottom, the inscriptions peru—correos. The value in words on either side of numeral cincuenta centavos. Lying on the slab, within an upright oval frame, is a series of mountains, behind which appears a rising sun with rays, such as is found upon the earlier Montevidean stamps. The 1 sol. is a rectangular-lined slab indented in the corners with shield-shaped patterns containing numeral of value ; cur

ved labels at top and bottom connecting the corner devices, and inscribed PERU—CORREOS; labels at sides with ornamental ends, containing value, UN SOL. Within is an upright panelled frame with open scrolled corners, on which is depicted the rayed sun in full glory. The stamps are rather large, being about 1 inch by $1\frac{1}{2}$, perforated and grilled at the back.

50 centavos, red; 1 sol. green.

We have had a glimpse at the Envelope stamps, described in our previous number, and are now enabled to give the true colors and the sizes of the envelopes, together with quality of paper employed. The 2 centavos is impressed on buff paper, verjeured, measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This is evidently intended for circulars. The 5c. is on white wove paper, the envelope being the smallest of the series, being $2\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$. The 10c. is on two qualities of paper; one, white wove, the other cream verjeured paper, and both measure 3 by $5\frac{3}{8}$. The 20c is also on two qualities of paper, same as the preceding, and measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{4}$. The 50c. is on white wove paper, the envelope measuring 4 by $8\frac{7}{8}$. The paper employed is of a very fine texture, well finished. The colors of the stamps are as follows:

2c. blue. 20c. purple.
5c. green. 50c. rose.
10c. red.

UNITED STATES.—The contract for the Registration Envelopes has been awarded to Messrs. Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co., of this city, who are now busily engaged in manufacturing them. Although Registration Envelopes have been in use for some years by the Department, the one to be used differs from the other in several marked particulars. The envelope is made under a certain patent, and is of a very peculiar shape; the tongue of the upper flap, gummed on both sides, passes through slits in all the lower flaps, in such a way that it is impossible to open the Envelope either by steaming or other process except cutting, and will effectually prevent any tampering with its contents. It is made of the finest manilla paper, almost as strong as cloth. In size it is $5\frac{2}{16}$x$10\frac{5}{16}$; a broad red line $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width borders all the edges, front and back. It is covered with inscriptions, printed in red, which are intended to show the history of the package through its transit. As our readers may be interested in knowing with what care the Department surrounds the transmission of valuable letters, we transcribe these details. On the front appears the following:

RECORD OF TRANSIT.

Condition. Good or Bad.	***Signature.*** By whom received and Date.
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

INSTRUCTIONS.

All Postal Officials handling this Package must keep a Record of its Number. Postmark with Date, Address, Date of Receipt and Disposition made of it, so that it may be traced from Place of Mailing to its destination, always taking a Receipt for it when practicable. If such Receipt cannot be attained at the time a Receipt properly filled up must be placed in the Pouch with the Package, to be signed by the P. M. of the next office where the Pouch is opened, and by him returned to the forwarding Route Agent or Railway Clerk by next mail.

E. W. BARBER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

On the back is found :

REGISTERED PACKAGE.

Postmaster at.....

County of.....

State of.....

Via.....D. P. O.

Moisten flap and tongue well and seal securely.

No....

Postmark of

Mailing Office.

Open by Cutting this End.

Apropos of the new contract for envelopes and newspaper stamps, probably awarded by this time, the Postmaster General is exceedingly troubled how to manage the cumbersome law relative to the prepayment of newspapers. To carry out the law, he states, it will be necessary to discover some elementary combination of sums, ranging from two cents up to $60, so as to cover every possible amount between these two extremes, and yet not have a stamp for every sum. Two cents would pay for one pound or a fraction, $60 for a ton, and to have a stamp for each pound increase in the weight of matter, he thinks would be an expensive system, and confusing as well. It would also require a double series, one of cents and another of dollars. To have the full series of 50 stamps, representing sums from two to 100 cents, and $1 to $60 would still, he thinks, be a cumbersome system. The Philatelist may well be astonished at the extent of the new field of Philately soon to be opened to him. But whether he will ever be permitted to survey it thoroughly—by which we mean, obtain the stamps for his album, is a very doubtful question. However, we may have further to say on this question, and so must leave it for the present.

In reference to the envelopes, it is not known as yet, whether the Government intends to have new devices or stick to the old. There is nothing in the present series, except their brilliant coloring which at all commends them to notice. The busts by no means do justice to the characters they are intended to commemorate, and if we did not know that certain figures were intended to represent Scott or Lincoln, or Webster, or the others, we would be puzzled about calling them correct likenesses. They are no more like the portraits on the stamps, than chalk is like cheese, and we would advise the Department to adopt new designs which can at least compare with the stamped envelopes of Ceylon, Chili, or the Mauritius, or those now adopted by Peru

VENEZUELA.—A mistake occurred in the statement of the values of the new adhesives for this country. There is no 1 centavo green, as the types made us say. It should read 2 centavos, green.

ANTIOQUIA.—Mr R. R. Bogert of this City, has just shown us a specimen of a new stamp for Antioquia, of the value of TWO CENTAVOS.

On a broad band dividing the design into two portions is the value in ornamental capitals UN CENTAVO. Above on ground of vertical lines arranged in pairs is the inscription CORREOS–DEL–E.S.S. DE ANTIOQUIA, the word DEL being in the centre of a double convex formed of the other parts of the inscription. Below the broad band crossing the stamps are the arms of the Republic and a curved label containing EE. UU. DE COLOMBIA, both on ground of similarly formed lines to these in the upper portions, but arranged in the form of rays from the centre. A small figure 1 is in each corner within a curve formed by a continuation of the line surrounding the design. The color is green.

Speaking of the 1 Peso of this State, the *S. C. M.* says: "seeing that letters [referring to the Monogram formed of I and S] do not signify anything, we cannot understand why they were (*sic*) employed." They *do* signify something, else they would not be placed there. And if they authorities wishes to express ONE SOL, in all probability they would use a monogram formed of S and the figure 1, not letter I, as the *S.C.M.* takes it. They ought to know that the dollar sign is sometimes made with one upright stroke.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—We have a specimen of the Eight Cent stamp surcharged ONE CENT in large Roman Capitals. It looks all right, and perhaps is. The N in CENT is turned upside down.

SWEDEN.—Specimens of the 6 ore have come over of a dull lilac brown, or a dark pearl grey color.

BAVARIA.—A new stamp has been placed in circulation. It is a large stamp, contains the arms embossed within upright oval, circles at corners containing embossed figure 1, BAYERN and MARK above and below the arms. It is printed in mauve and is of the value of 1 Mark. The stamp is imperforate.

MEXICO.—We can now authentically state that but three Envelopes were prepared for the Mexican Government, two of which have been placed in circulation, namely the 10c. green, and 25c blue; but the third, 5c., has not yet appeared among collectors, and in all probability has not yet been issued, or we should have known more about it ere this.

The United States Locals and their History.

BY C. H. C.

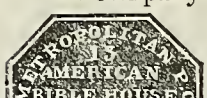
(*Continued from page* 126.)

ERRATA.

Owing to a freak on the part of the printer, (what a multitude of sins, by the way, poor printers have to bear) my list of Swart's Type II *b*, on page 109, has been made quite unintelligible through the transposition of a couple of commas. The correct reading is "black on white, and rose on white paper."

METROPOLITAN POST OFFICE.

This company was in existence from 1856-8, or at least I find it in the directories for those years. The accompanying engravings furnish all other facts of interest, so that it only remains for me to add that both types are printed in red and in blue, the lettering, &c. being embossed in white.





Reprints of the octagon can also be had in brown, but I have never seen an original in that color.

METROPOLITAN ERRAND AND CARRIER CO.

The full history of this enterprise has already been given by Mr. Scott, in Vol. III., page 101 of the Journal. He says,

"The Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Express Company was organized on the first of August, 1858, with a capital of $200 000, under a charter from the State of New York. The officers of the Company were Abraham L. Hinkley, President; Samuel P. Crane, Secretary; Hiram Dixon, Treasurer; and George G. Jones, General Agent. The principal office was at No. 11 Pine Street, New York City. The business of the Company consisted in collecting and delivering letters and parcels to or from any house in the City to any part of the world. Also, the purchasing and delivery of goods on orders."

From a circular in Mr. Scott's possession, we learn that

"They had offices all over the City, and had a special messenger riding upon every omnibus or car in the City, whose duty it was to take any letter bearing the Company's stamp to the nearest branch office, to be sent immediately to the designated address."

The stamps consisted of the following values: 1, 5, 10, and 20 cts., and were to be used according to the annexed rates:

"For letters, newspapers or pamphlets, admissable through the aperture of the letter boxes, and addressed to any part of the City below Fortieth Street, 1 cent; if not pre-paid, double that amount on delivery.

"Packages not over 2 lbs. delivered to any part of the City below Fortieth Street, or registered city letters, or letters to any part of the United States except to California, 5 cents.

"Parcels over 2 lbs. and not exceeding 5 lbs to any part of the City below Fortieth St., or letters weighing over ½ oz., to any part of the United States, or special message below Chambers Street, 10 cents.

"Letters not exceeding ½ oz to California, Oregon, or the Sandwich Islands, 15 cts.

"Parcels weighing over 5 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs., to any part of the city below Fortieth Street, 25 cts.

"Special message below Fortieth Street, 20 cts. ½ oz letters to Great Britain 30 cts. ½ oz letters to Russia, Prussia, German States or Austrian Empire, 40 cts."

It will be observed from the foregoing that the higher values of the stamps had a much wider use than most "city post" labels, as they not only represented the company's charge for transporting the letters to the General Post-Office, but also the sum which the Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Express Co. was in turn obliged to pay the government for transporting the same to any designated part of the world.



The stamps were engraved by Baldwin, Ball & Couslard, and printed in orange-red in sheets of one hundred. Four values were issued, viz.: 1, 5, 10 and 20 cents.



In addition to these adhesives, envelope stamps of the accompanying design were issued. The lettering, &c., is embossed in the color of the paper (yellow) on a solid red ground. The figure of value on this stamp is very peculiar, having evidently been altered from a 1, and an *s* added to CENT.



All the foregoing have been reprinted, the adhesive being in a much darker shade of their original color and also in blue. Concerning the blue Mr. Scott says :—

"The circular before us (from which the rates &c. are quoted) consists of four pages of reading matter and is printed in blue ink; each corner is ornamented with a representation of the company's stamp, say four 1 cent stamps on the first page, four fives on the second, and so on. This accounts for some blue specimens printed on both sides, that are said to adorn a celebrated European collection, the owner of which was certain that they were genuine, as he had them before counterfeits or reprints were made!"

BOYCE'S CITY EXPRESS POST.



This post must have existed about 1856, but I cannot give the exact date. Black impressions on green glazed paper.

ESSEX LETTER EXPRESS.

The history of this Company is rather amusing. It was established about 1856 by three or four ex-carriers of various New York Expresses, who, after they had sold a good supply of their stamps to the public, suddenly decamped with the proceeds. And so the matter rested until abont the year 1862, when the rage of the "locals" beginning, a certain New York dealer (whom we shall designate as Mr. H.) undertook to supply the demand, but as he was unable to obtain the original articles, he had resorted to the wood-engraver, who helped him out of his difficulty by preparing numerous "reproductions", although this last fact was not, for obvious reasons, made known to the public.

Now it so happened that about this time Mr. Wm. P. Brown, of this city, came across one of the victims of the Essex swindle and from him

obtained a number of the genuine stamps, which, as will be observed by reference to the engraving, have for a central design a ship, from the main-mast of which floats a streamer with the letters SX inscribed thereon.

As Mr. Brown could never miss "his little joke" he took one of the genuine stamps and carefully erasing the SX from the streamer, substituted these letters *below* the ship. A trusty messenger then carried the altered stamp to Mr. H., who in a few days astonished the Philatelic world by the announcement that he had obtained and could offer for sale a limited quantity of undoubtedly genuine Essex locals with the SX *below* the ship! Further comment is unnecessary. It therefore only remains for me to say that the genuine stamp is evidently a wood engraving, and is printed in black on red glazed paper.



AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Started about 1856 or 1857, by Messrs. Smith and Dobson.



Their stamp was a very simple type set arrangement, and the market has consequently been so flooded with counterfeits as to render the detection of originals of more than ordinary difficulty. Black impression on green glazed paper.

I understand on what I believe to be pretty good authority that Dobson after a short time retired, and that the name of the concern was therefore changed to .

SMITH'S CITY EXPRESS POST.

Smith is said to have issued two or more stamps (including an "Unpaid" label) very similar in design to the preceding, but I have never come across any specimens which were above suspicion.

McINTIRE'S CITY EXPRESS POST.



This post was in existence about 1860, its office being at No. 2 Maiden Lane. A carefully engraved metal-plate design was prepared, and printed in rose on white paper.

(*To be Continued.*)

The Editor's Note Book.

NOTE 3.

DON CARLOS.

The movements of Don Carlos, the claimant of the throne of Spain, are now occupying the political world. His postage stamps have engaged the attention of the philatelic world. A few brief words illustrating his career will not be out of place here, and may be of benefit to those who find more interest in stamps than is indicated by their shades or their perforations.

Ferdinand VII, King of Spain, on his death bed, bequeathed the crown to his eldest daughter Isabella II, thus depriving his brother Don Carlos, of his right to the throne. This action of Ferdinand has its advocates, its opponents; the latter claiming that Ferdinand by an arbitrary will overthrew the Salic law of Spain—a law which excluded females from the succession—thus depriving Carlos of the throne; the former maintaining that the law itself was an innovation; and that Ferdinand made his will before his daughter was born. However, in these limited notes, we cannot stop to analyze either claim, as that is the province of the historian.

Don Carlos by his marriage with Maria Francisca of Braganza, had three sons—namely, Carlos, Juan, and Fernando. An attempt was made by them in 1845, to regain the throne, but they failed. In 1855, Don Carlos, who, during his exile, assumed the title of Count of Molina, died, and his rights devolved on his eldest son, Carlos, the Count of Montemolin. This prince made another effort to gain the throne, but failed, and fell into the hands of his enemies. He gave his word not to repeat the attempt, and was accordingly released by his cousin, Queen Isabella, and returned to Trieste. Soon after, he, his wife, and his brother, Don Fernando, died within a very short time of each other, and their claims were assumed by the surviving son, Juan. This latter married the Archduchess Doña Maria Beatrix de Bourbon and Este, who was the daughter of Francis IV., Grand Duke of Modena. They spent the first ten months of their marriage in Venice; but during the revolution of '48, which spread over a great part of the Continent, they were forced to quit that city with the utmost precipitation. They started on to Vienna, but were detained in the little town of Laybach, in the Austrian states, where on the morning of the 29th of March, in the year 1848, in a small hotel in the town, a child was born to Don Juan and his wife, Don Carlos, the subject of this note, who is now battling for his Crown and throne.

Owing to the rapid progress made by the Revolution, Don Juan and his wife, disappointed in their hopes of a quiet residence at Vienna, were forced to proceed to England, where they remained some time,

giving birth to their second child, Alfonso. Some time after, the Princess, with her two children was compelled to return to Modena. But the States of the Grand Duke being taken from him by the war with Austria in 1859, Doña Beatrix once more was compelled to fly. She hurried to Prague with her children and was sheltered in the palace of her uncle, the Emperor Ferdinand.

In 1863, the health of the Archduchess became seriously affected; she resolved to leave Prague with her sons for Venice, where the Count de Chambord and his Countess were residing. Don Carlos was then in his fifteenth year. Of the persons belonging to the exiled family, the second wife of his grandfather, the well-known Princess of Beira, Maria Theresa was the one who, in the most adverse times, never for a moment doubted the ultimate triumph of his cause. She lived at the time in Trieste, and during the Princess' residence in Venice he paid frequent visits to the widow of his grandfather. In 1864 the widowed Duchess of Parma settled at Venice. Ferdinand Charles, Duke of Parma, and Maria Louisa, daughter of the Duchess of Berri, and consequently sister of the Count of Chambord, had four children. The first was Margaret; the second, born a year after, Robert, who, on the death of his father in 1854, succeeded to the Duchy which he was destined to lose; the Princess Alice, and Prince Enrico —the one born in 1849, the other in 1851. When Parma passed from its ancient princess, the Duchess went, as we have just said, with her children to Venice, the chosen resort of discrowned princes. The Archduchess Beatrix and Maria Louisa renewed their old affection, and Carlos and his brother Alfonso became again the playmates of Robert of Parma, and his sister Margaret. The families lived in the closest intimacy, and resolved upon a matrominial alliance. Before a decision was arrived at, the Duchess of Parma died; her children left Venice, and went to live with their uncle, the Count of Chambord. The subject of the matrimonial alliance was soon renewed; and having, without dfficulty, obtained the consent of his mother, Don Carlos formally demanded the hand of the Princess.

They were both young: he was in his seventeenth year, the Princess more than a year younger; and the marriage was put off until 1867. In 1866 occurred the war in which Austria lost her Italian possessions, and the Princess had to quit Venice. She went to Innsprück in the Tyrol, and at the close of the same year fixed her residence at Vienna. In February, the following year, Don Carlos of Spain, and Margaret of Parma were married in the chapel of Frohsdorf, and accompanied by the Archduchess, left for the Castle of Ebenzweyer, the property of the Count of Chambord. On their arrival at Ebenzweyer, Don Carlos gave his undivided attention to the affairs of Spain, now getting very serious. He lived very simply, pursued with great earnestness his favorite study —history, particularly the history of Spain—and never permitted him-

self to lose sight of the great end he always had in view—the throne of Spain. Towards the close of the year he left Ebenzweyer for Gratz, in Styria, whence he paid several visits to London and Paris in order to hold personal conferences with the leading men of his party in the affairs of Spain. During his visits to London and Paris, Don Carlos had an opportunity of conferring not only with his own partisans, but with Spanards of all political creeds resident in those capitals.

In the summer of 1868 he addressed a circular to his partisans, declaring that the frequent insurrections in Spain, its financial as well as political difficulties, and the general discontent, showed that events of the present character were imminent ; that such was not only his own conviction, but the conviction of his enemies as of his friends ; that his duty was to save the country from destruction,—and he invited their presence at a Council to be held on the 20th July. The Prince requested them to explain the grounds on which he should rely, in his future manifestoes to the Spanish nation, for claiming the throne which was soon to be vacant ; and also, to suggest the most efficacious and least disturbing means of saving the country from impending ruin. The Council decided that the means best calculated to attain the object they all had at heart were these which the existing Constitution afforded. A manifesto was adopted which was published in the form of a letter to Duke of Alfonso, brother of Carlos. The Prince then assumed for the first time the title of Duke of Madrid, and resolved to take up his residence as soon as possible and as near as possible, to the Spanish frontier.

The Duke of Madrid returned to Gratz, where the Duchess was staying, and where she gave birth to a daughter. Soon after came the news of the insurrection of Cadiz ; the Duke hastened to Paris ; his father felt no desire to return to Spain and recommence the contest for the Crown, particularly when he had given his pledge to desist from such adventures, and accordingly renounced his rights. Another Council was held in London to which the renunciation was communicated ; and the Duke was accordingly acknowledged King of Spain by the name and title of Charles VII.

In the early part of 1872, the Duke of Madrid entered Spain, and issued his appeal to the Spanish people, since which time his career has been more or less successful, and his prospects of a crown are perhaps as far distant as are those of his relative the Count Chambord, Henri Cinq of France.

He has given to Philatelists a bone of contention, in the shape of a postage stamp ; and as if this were not enough in the life time of one man, has given another, bearing an improved likeness, perhaps, and also his war cry "Dios Patria y Rey" God, My Country and Our King, we presume, and rumor has it that there is still another stamp.

Varieties of Turkish Stamps.

BY OMEGA.

An esteemed correspondent in Constantinople has forwarded me some information concerning the Turkish postage stamps, which may be found peculiary interesting.

The current stamps of Turkey surcharged *Chëir*—a Turkish character in transverse oval—are used for the local service. These stamps were issued in 1873. At first the surcharge was printed in *black;* now it is printed in *blue*, and copies are found surcharged in *red*—presumably an error. The following list has been carefully compiled by our correspondent, and is perhaps complete:

Chëir in black; perforated.

10 paras, lilac,
reddish lilac,
brown chocolate,
pearl grey,
deep violet,
pansy violet,
10 paras, sienna yellow, light and dark,
gosling green,
yellowish gosling green,
1 piastre, yellow,
dark yellow,

Chëir in black, coarse perforation.

20 paras, light bistre and bistre,
yellowish brown,
reddish brown,
1 piastre, yellow,
bistre and light bistre,
brown red.

Chëir in blue, perforated.

10 paras, lilac,
reddish lilac,
10 paras, grey lilac,
dark sienna yellow,

Chëir in blue, coarse perforated.

20 paras, brown, (reddish brown border.)
1 piestre, brown.

Chëir in red, (error,) *perforated.*

10 paras, reddish lilac,
10 paras, seinna yellow.

20 paras, brown } black brown border.
1 piestre, brown }

The rarest of all the "Chëir" is the 1 piastre, yellow, surcharged in *black*. Our correspondent mentions that the "Chëir" is surcharged in four different types. He also mentions the following varieties or "curiosities" found in the albums of his friends:

20 paras, present issue, printed in blue instead of green. Postmarked. This may be nothing but a changeling.

2 piastres, present issue, *red-brick*, without the supplementary black inscription. Unused.

1½ piastre (envelope), without the supplementary black inscription. Postmarked.

A History of Postage Stamps.

ALPHABETICALLY CONSIDERED.

BEING A RESUME OF THE DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL KNOWN STAMPS AND THEIR VARIETIES.

For the Beginner and the Amateur.

BY OVERY TAYLOR.

NOTE.—Owing to the peculiar circumstances in which we are placed this month the greater part of the following paper has been extracted from the *Stamp Collector's Magazine.*

BAVARIA.

The first Bavarian stamp, in order of value, was once supposed to have seen the light in advance of all the others; such, however, if we accept Levrault's dates, was not the case. The 1st November, 1849, the day on which the 1 kreuzer black was issued, was also the date of emission of the 3 kr. blue and 6 kr. brown. Most probably Levrault is right, for it is hardly to be supposed that the postal authorities would have introduced the postage stamp by the issue of a single low-value stamp, which must have been used either for local letters, or, as is more likely, for circulars only. A love of arrangement by values, so as to form "complete sets," was no doubt, in part, the motive for isolating the 1 kr. black; and a further reason may be sought in the slight dissimilarity of design between that stamp and its companions.



The first series, if we adopt Levrault's classification, should be arranged as follows:

1st November, 1849,	1 kr.	black.
	3 "	blue.
	6 "	brown.
1st July, 1850,	1 "	rose.
	9 "	yellow-green, apple-green.
19th July, 1854,	18 "	yellow.
22nd June, 1858,	12 "	red.



It will be observed that the black stamp was only in use eight months, and yet four varieties thereof are in existence—two principal ones, characterised by differences in the design; two secondary ones, distinguished by the presence or absence of a silk thread worked into the paper, as in the Mulready envelopes. Of the two former, one is generally taken to be a lithograph, and may be recognized by the imperfect outline of the central figure 1, which at the base, especially, is noticeably broken and irregular; the other is as-

sumed to be a wood-cut, but is more probably from a metallic die; it has the *extreme* outline of the figure 1 formed by a black line, so that the shape of the figure is clear and unbroken throughout. As to the two secondary varieties, it is still a moot point whether that which shows the silk thread is not an essay. It is certainly far rarer than the threadless stamps; but Dr. Magnus hints that was struck on paper prepared for the "second" series, and therefore was used for a much shorter period. What does he mean by the second series? Does he refer to the 3 kr. blue and 6 kr brown, under the impression that they were issued later than the 1 kr.? If so, his suggestion does not help matters much, for, on Levrault's authority, we admit that the 3 and 6 kr., *with threads*, were issued at the same time as the 1 kr. black. We can only suppose that the greater portion of the supply of the black was struck off in advance of that of the other values, and before it had been decided to adopt the Dickinson paper. Levrault catalogues both varieties as actual stamps, and not essays, and his verdict is probably a correct one.

This stamp has been frequently forged, and as it would take up far too much space to give descriptions of all the counterfeits, I will content myself by mentioning *the* chief distinctive point of the genuine. If then, to quote from Mr. Pemberton, "we take the genuine stamp, and examine round the base of the numeral, we find on the left hand a blank and unequal space, a continuation of the white bordering of the figure;" and this is not found in the forgery.

The entire series, excepting only the 1 kr. black, has been reprinted, or a marvellous "remainder" from the original has been discovered within the last two or three years; hence unused copies even of the 12 and 18 kr., which at one time were rather scarce, are now common.

The other stamps of this emission do not present any specially remarkable history; the sole noteworthy point is that they are all found on two thickness of paper. The first impressions were on a comparatively thin texture, and the colors were less brilliant than those of the second working.

The real second series was, in fact, formed simply from the value of the first, impressed in different colours, viz.:

1 kreuzer yellow.
3 " rose, bright rose.
6 " dark blue, bright blue.
9 " stone.
12 " green.
18 " red.

All these stamps are common used, and have not yet enjoyed the doubtful honour of being reprinted.



The existing series was brought out in 1867, and was originally formed of the following values and colours :—

1 kreuzer green.
3 " rose.
6 " blue.
9 " bistre.
12 " lilac.
18 " red.

being, in fact, a simple repetition of the old denominations, and for three stamps out of the series, of the old colours. In 1868, however, the 9 kr. was withdrawn, and its colour given to the 6 kr. ; a new value, the 7 kr. being impressed in blue. During the latter part of 1870, the whole series was issued perforated.

In 1873, the nine kreuzer stamp was recalled into active service, being printed in a rich red brown, and a new stamp was added of the hitherto unrepresented value of ten kreuzers, the colour being orange, both were perforated. The one mark violet having been described by us in the last number requires only mentioning here.

The first supply of the existing type was worked in very pale colours, but about 18 months after the emission commenced, a fresh stock, in fuller, brighter tints was struck off ; and as there is reason to suppose that the deepening of the colour was intentional, there appears to be good ground for collecting both sets.

The design is neat and well engraved, and the stamps, especially those of the second edition, have a pretty appearance when placed together ; but in these latter there is a notable deterioration in the fine horizontal lined background of the arms. This has almost entirely disappeared—in the 3 kr. it is, indeed, quite lost—and the arms, consequently, stand out from a ground of solid colour. The effect of this unintended change in the design is not on the whole a regretable one.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.



A stamp was first used for this purpose in 1863, and is of the same design as here represented. It was printed in black and issued unperforated. Eight years later it was joined by a one kreuzer of the same design and colour and both were improved in appearance by being perforated.

ENVELOPE STAMP.

The sole envelope in use is the one which appeared in 1869, and with which my readers are doubtless well acquainted. It is principally noticeable for its having the denomination spelt in the old style (DREY) ; at the time of its issue it was reported that only a few envelopes were



thus distinguished, and that the bulk would show the word in its modern formation—*drei*—but up to the present time no variety showing this difference has been brought out.* The old spelling was doutless a freak of the engraver, for we find the word written in the modern way on the adhesives.

Notes on the Franked Envelopes

OF THE LETTER EXPRESS COMPANIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

By C. H. C.

It has often been a source of regret to the writer that he never until quite recently kept any detailed record of such of these interesting franks as have from time to time come under his notice, especially as this branch of Philately has heretofore been very much neglected, owing largely to the fact that collectors are without any list or description to guide them, excepting perhaps one or two short articles. Indeed it is no easy matter to prepare such a list, for it is always discouraging work to break new ground, and of course the first efforts must be very imperfect and incomplete, The writer hopes, however, that, after he has once taken the initiative by describing such of these envelopes as are known to him, other collectors may be induced to follow and exhaust the subject more fully.—In this connection I must express the obligations I am under to F. A. Philbrick, Esq., of London, Mrs. A. G. Craig and C. W. Lomler, Esq., of San Francisco, for valued assistance kindly extended, and especially to the first named gentleman who has, obligingly revised these papers, and made innumerable additions.

It would no doubt be very agreeable to those interested in the growth of the country to trace the history of these express enterprises from their beginning, but such articles would certainly be very dull reading for the majority of collectors and would moreover have nothing whatever to do with Philately. We shall therefore treat only with those companies which actually used franked envelopes, and for the present we shall content ourselves with a mere catalogue of the franks themselves, which it is proposed to supplement by such facts concerning the histories of the various companies as it is possible to learn.

Our catalogue must be divided into two parts, viz :—

I. List of *printed* franks,

II. do. do. *handstamped* franks,

each of which shall be considered in due course. Before commencing,

* By some mistake, our engraver gave the modern spelling.

however, the reader's attention is asked to the following table of abbreviations which will be used in the course of this article.

L. U. C. Impressed in left upper corner of envelope.
L. L. C. do. do. do. lower " " "
R. L. C. do. do. do. right do. " " "
R. U. C. do. do. do. do. upper. " " "
A. E. do. across left end of envelope.
T. do. at top of envelope.
Env. Envelope.
Ord. Env. Ordinary Envelope; i. e. without any government stamp impressed.
Obl. Oblong.
Rect.——Rectangular.

When franks are printed on envelopes with U. S. Government stamps impressed, the denomination, color of paper and year of issue alone are stated, thus :

"black on 3c. white 1864," means "black impression on a white 3 cents envelope of the 1864 issue of the U. S."

With these preliminary remarks, we will now settle down to business, or, to speak more plainly, to a description of the stamps themselves.

LIST OF PRINTED FRANKS.

ALTA EXPRESS CO. I. Obl. rect. frame. "*Alta Express Co. Paid.*" River scene, steamboat, mountains, &c.

L. U. C. Black on ordinary white and buff Env. with U. S. adhesives affixed.
" " " 3c. white and buff 1853.

II. Same as last but without frame. "*Paid*" larger and mountains higher.

L. U. C. Black on 3c. white and buff 1853.

AMERICAN EXPRESS. Name above, "*Paid*" below. View in centre. Dog watching safe in foreground, steamboat, cars &c., in distance.

Black on white, (cut from Env.)

APPLETON'S VALENTINE EXPRESS. Very plain, type set. "*Valentines delivered every hour in the day in every part of the City for the next* 14 *days, (Valentine's week). All kinds of Valentines for sale,* 508 *&* 510 *Montgomery St.,*" "*Paid*" in left corner.

Black on ordinary buff Env.

J. BAMBER & Co. I. obl. rect. with truncated corners. Solid disk with "*Paid,*" in background. "*J. Bamber & Co.'s Express. Bacon & Hardy, Oakland Office.*" All in white letters.

L. U. C. Black on 3c. white and buff 1861.

II. Scroll with leaves at ends. "*Paid.—Bamber & Co's Express.*"

L. U. C. Blue on 3c. white, buff, 6c. white, buff, 10c. white, buff, 1853 ; 3c. white, buff, 1857.
" Black on 3c buff, 1857 ; 3c. buff, 6c white, 12c., 24c., 1861.
" " " 3c. buff 1864.

III. Scroll with plain ends. Same inscription.
L. U. C. Black on 3c. white, buff, 6c. white, buff, 40c., 1864.
" " " 3c. white, lemon, 6c. white, 1870.

IV. Scroll with fancy ends. "*Paid Bamber & Co.'s Express. W. B. Hardy's Office, Oakland.*"
L. U. C. Black on 3c. white, buff, 6c. buff, 1864.

V. Scroll with plain ends. Same inscription.
L. U. C. Black on 12c., 24c., 1861 ; 3c. white, buff, 6c. (rose) white, buff, 6c. (violet) buff, 1864.
3c. white, buff, 1870.

BUCHANAN & Co. I. "*Paid,*" in back ground. "*Buchanan & Co.s Cañon City Express.*
L. U. C. Rose on 3c. white, 1864. Black on 3c. buff, 1864.

II. Obl. disk of green lines. Truncated corners. "*Paid Buchanan & Co.'s Express. Over our Dalles and Canyon City Route,*" in black.
T. Black and green on 3c. white, buff, 1864.

BACON'S EXPRESS. This Company is mentioned in the *Philatelical Journal*, Vol. I, page 30, but no particulars are given.

BEEKMAN'S EXPRESS. Streamer inscribed "*Paid Beekman's Express. Jacksonville Oregon.*"
T. Black on 3c. buff, 1853 ; 10c. white, buff, 1861 ; 3c. white, buff, 1864.
" Blue on 3c. buff, 1864.

BALLOU & Co.'s CARIBOO EXPRESS. Inscription as above in ornamental border. "*Paid*" below.
L. U. C. Black on ordinary white env.

BARNARD'S BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS. (See Dietz & Nelson).

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VICTORIA EXPRESS COMPANY. I. Inscription as above "*Paid from Victoria to Lytton or Lilooet*" below.
Black on ordinary white env.

II. Name as before. "*Paid from Victoria to Yale or Douglass.*"
Black on ordinary white env.

BLACK & Co.'s EXPRESS "*Paid 5.*" Streamer.
L. U. C. Red, blue, black on ordinary env.

BENNETT—J. F. & Co.'s—*S. O. M. & Ex. Line. Between Santa Fe, N. M., El Paso, Tex., and Tucson, Ar. Principal Office, Las Cruces N. M.* Transv. oval inscribed as above.
L. U. C. Black on large ordinary yellow env.

CRAWFORD'S MIDDLE FORK EXPRESS. *Paid.* Transv. obl. fancy border.

T. Black on 3c. buff, 1853.

CRAMER'S EXPRESS. Purple scroll. Old English letters.

Black on purple on 3c. white, 1864.

CRAMER'S EXPRESS, *connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co.* Purple scroll, blue letters.

T. Purple and blue on 3c. buff, 1864.

COLBY'S NEVADA AND DUTCH FLAT EXPRESS. Obl. lined ground inscribed as above.

T. Black on 3c. (rose) white, buff, 3c. (bronze) white, buff, 6c. (violet) white buff; 1864.

DIAMOND CITY EXPRESS. BEVERIDGE & CARRICH. *Paid.* Obl.

Blue and red on 3c. buff, 1864.

DORE'S FLAT EXPRESS. (of this Company I have only the name.)

DOWNIEVILLE AND HOWLAND FLAT EXPRESS. Small rect. frame inscribed as above. "*Paid—*" below.

L. U. C. Black on 3c. white, 6c. white, 1864.

DIETZ & NELSON'S BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VICTORIA EXPRESS. Scroll inscribed as above.

BARNARD'S BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS. I. Scroll inscribed as above. Various inscriptions below, viz.:

(*a*) BARKERVILLE AND VICTORIA; (*b*) VICTORIA AND YALE; (*c*) BARKERVILLE; (*d*) YALE, large type; (*e*) YALE, small type; (*f*) QUESNELLE; (*g*) WAY; (*h*) VICTORIA AND NEW WESTMINSTER.

II. Type set, in two straight lines. *Barnard's Express. Columbia River via "Yale, B. C."*

LIST OF ENVELOPES BEARING DIETZ & NELSON'S OR BARNARD'S FRANKS.

D. & N. in L. U. C. on ordinary buff env. } with Canadian and
" A. E. on 3c. white 1864, with } Br. Col. & Van Cou-
W. F. & Co's frank at top and } ver's adhesves.
Barnard's Type II below.

Barnard's Type I *a* on ordinary buff env. } all in L. U. C.
" " " *b* " " white " } various adhesives
" " " *g* " " blue " } attached.
" " " *c* 10c. white, buff, 1861, with W. F. & Co. at top.
" " " *d* 10c. white, 1861, " " " "
" " " *e* 10c. buff, " " " "
" " " *f* 10c. white, buff, 1861, " " " "
" " " *f* 10c. " " " " " " "
with Barnard's frank entirely obliterated

by a large fancy surcharge.

Barnard's Type I *h* on 10c. buff, 1861, with W. F. & Co. at top.

All A. E. Various adhesives affixed to some.

(*To be continued.*)

The United States Locals and their History.

BY C. H. C.

(*Continued from page* 144.)

"Crosby's City Post."



I extract the following from the Journal for June, 1871.—"The list of locals for our country has lately received an addition to their number, of the annexed design. The stamp is issued by the old established house of O. H. Crosby, doing business at 19 William Street; it pays the postage on letters and circulars delivered anywhere in the City. The stamps were designed and engraved by J. W. Scott & Co. They are printed in sheets of twenty-five, and unperforated; the color is bright carmine."

Although Mr. Crosby has been established for many years as a news agent, I do not think he took up the city despatch until about 1870, or 1871; and I have good authority for the assertion, as I have passed by his office almost every day for the last seven years. If I remember rightly, there used to be a young man in his store who for an extra compensation of eight cents would carry letters over to the various European steamers after the regular mail at the Post-office had closed, but this certainly was not a city delivery company, which is the object of Mr. Crosby's present enterprise.

Having thus attempted to chronologically arrange the local posts of the Metropolis, I must now supplement my list by briefly noticing one or two other companies known to have formerly existed in the same locality, but which, owing to the absence of dates, &c., I have been unable to place in their proper order. I would also say that there are a dozen other locals which were probably used in New York City, but as I cannot furnish my positive proof on this point, I shall defer their description for the present.



RUSSELL'S 8th AVENUE POST OFFICE.

A wood engraving.

Red on pink paper.

Brown on brown paper.

Green on green paper.

Vermillion on white paper.

STATEN ISLAND EXPRESS POST.



As the name would imply, this Company ran between Manhattan and Staten Islands.

Red on white paper. The only known is in Mr. Philbrick's Collection.

BROOKLYN CITY EXPRESS.



This was a Brooklyn City Delivery Company, the Manager being one Rodgers, who has now removed to California.



1 cent—light blue, dark blue, green.
2 cents—pink, lake, deep scarlet, vermillion, dark blue.

METROPOLITAN CITY EXPRESS POST.

From the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, Vol. X page 165, (where the name is however, incorrectly given) we learn that "this post was a swindle concocted by a party who stationed some boxes at various stores, and supplied the owners thereof with some stamps, type set, printed on green glazed paper."

"The carrier and proprietor of this so-called express must have delivered the letters himself at odd times, or after hours. His venture soon 'went up'."

I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not in any way guarantee this statement.

HOURLY'S EXPRESS POST.

Is said to have been formed in 1859, and to have existed for about three weeks, which perhaps accounts for the fact that no authentic specimens are known. Reprints (or rather what are said to be reprints) are common, and are printed in black on green paper. The design is as follows:—diamond shaped, solid ground inscribed HOURLY EXPRESS POST LETTER STAMP ONE CENT," in five lines, the first being slightly and the fifth considerably curved.

Having now completed so far as possible the City Posts of New York, with the exception of Hussey's which for certain reasons I prefer to postpone for the present, I now desire to chronicle a few stamps discovered since these papers were commenced, and propose afterwards taking up the Despatch Companies of Philadelphia.



LETTER EXPRESS.

TYPE 1 *b*.—Black on red glazed paper.

It will be observed that this is quite different from the illustration on page 61. It is of great rarity only one copy being known.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

The accompanying is a reproduction of a newspaper stamp which I understand has just been issued by the San Francisco office, my informant being Mr. L. W. Durbin. Blue impression on white paper, imperforate and rouletted. (For other types see page 77.)



HANFORD'S PONY EXPRESS.

The adhesive (page 109) also comes in black on thin white paper, or at least I have seen it in that color, and as the yellow stamp is printed on glazed paper I do not see how it can have been chemically changed.

A second variety of the handstamp exists, reading "Pony Express" instead of "City Express Post."

JOHN BOUTON.

TYPE III (page III) in black on green was (thanks to the proof-reader) accidently omitted from my list.

(To be Continued.)

Newly Issued Stamps.

The later months of the year are usually devoid of novelties, most governments preferring to wait for the new year to usher in the new sets. The present season offers no exception to the general rule, but we have information of many new series, the designs of which will enliven our pages shortly. The expected Spanish West Indian stamps, we are informed, will be delayed till the first of January, at which date our own new issue will appear, but we think we can safely promise our readers engravings of them in our next.

SHANGHAI.—We have before us specimens of the 8 cents of this city, surcharged 1c. and with the usual Chinese characters below, also the two cent stamp, surcharged 3 Cand., &c.

GERMANY.—In confirmation of the report of the new issue for the German Empire, we reprint the following extract from the *Schlesische Zeitung:*

"On and after the 1st January, 1875, the new currency, of which the mark is the unit, will be introduced into the imperial postal administration. On that day new adhesive stamps, stamped envelopes, post cards, stamped newspaper bands, and money-order cards, bearing the value in marks and fractions of marks, will take the place of those now in circulation. A detailed description of the stamps and regulations for their employment will be issued prior to that date, but, meanwhile, notice is given to the public that the stamps bearing a value expressed in kreuzer, as also those of 1-4 groschen and 1-3 gr., will cease to be valid on the 1st January, 1875; whilst those of 1-2 gr., 1 gr., 2 gr., 2 1-2 gr. and 5 gr., may be employed until such time as the existing stock in the post-office is exhausted, when a term will be fixed for their withdrawal."

HUNGARY.—From the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal* we learn

that, on the first of this month, a new series of stamps were to be issued of the following design : Numeral of value in centre, with crown and post horn below. The inscription reads, MAGYAR KIR POSTA. The colors and values are ; 2 kreuzers, violet ; 5 kreuzers, rose ; 3 kreuzers, green ; 10 kreuzers, blue.

SPAIN.—A new stamp for Don Carlos is announced. Its appearance is a great improvement on the old style, but we await proof of its authenticity.

INDIA has added a new value to its series of postals, of the same general design as the 6a 8p, and is printed in the same color—slate ; it is also perforated and watermarked the same.

FINLAND.—The *S. C. M.* describes a new local for Helsingfors. The design consists of the numeral of value in centre in circle. The value is 10 penni. It is printed in blue and buff, which being impressed over one another, on the figures gives a third color—green.

LUXEMBURG.—We have lately received a new lot of post-cards from this dutchy which differ slightly from their predecessors in the border, the printer having evidently run short of type.

UNITED STATES.—By this time all of our American readers are aware that a new set of stamps are being prepared for newspaper postage, and have a general knowledge of the values to be employed, from the rates mentioned by the department : 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96 cents ; 2, 3, 6, 12, 24, 36, and 60 dollars, we are of opinion that the same stamps will be used for letter-postage also, as there is no use for a 1c. for newspaper postage, the lowest rate being 2c. per pound or fraction of a pound. We have waited till the last moment in the hopes of being able to give an engraving with the colors of each value, but as it is think we are certain to obtain the set in time for next month's paper. We have also to announce that a new set of stamped envelopes will be issued shortly, but as the engraver has been ordered to follow the design of the current set as closely as possible, do not expect the new issue will offer any particular attractions to collectors except those who collect entire envelopes—the paper and shapes being certain to offer peculiarities which will be sufficiently distinct for this class of amateurs. There is some talk in official circles of suppressing some values and issuing others in their place. If this turns out to be correct, the forthcoming series will prove more interesting.

The envelopes should have made their appearance ere this, but the new contractor has been so much delayed by the jealously of rivals that he had to apply for an extension of time, which has been granted.

Our Philatelic Contemporaries.

The Stamp Collector's Magazine.—The October number of this excellent publication comes promptly to hand, and is as usual full of good things, although we do not find anything sufficiently brief to extract The paper by "Quelquiun," defending the honor and business integrity of the Messrs. Smith gives us an early opportunity of apologizing for the slander insinuated in the ridiculous article complained of, which was published without our knowledge or consent, and was not even seen by us until our attention was called to it by the review in question.

The Philatelist.—The current number of this paper is not up to its usual standard, although it contains an interesting collection of clippings from old New York papers arranged by Mr. Tiffany of St. Louis. This we have taken the liberty of transferring to our own pages. "A Philatelic Love Story" is a retrogression to the early days of Philatelic literature, which we thought was extinct forever.

L'Ami des Timbres.—Is as usual full of notices of newly-issued postal and fiscal stamps, the principal feature of this number being a description of a large number of Turkish revenues. For several numbers back our worthy contemporary has been chronicling the U. S. match and medicine stamps, which from appearances should say that they have copied from our list, adding to it those they have seen or found in other publications, this has caused many rediculous mistakes. For instance, we find "Balm of a thousand flowers" in one place, and under F. "Fetridge & Co.", both of course being the same stamp, but as they in common with all the scarce ones are marked with an (?) we suppose the writer has never seen the greater part of the stamps he describes. Many instances of this occur, and as two shades of nearly all are noted French collectors will be somewhat troubled in arranging their collections by it.

Prepaid Newspaper Postage.

The new Postal law, which goes into operation on the first day of the year 1875, as passed by Congress at its last session provides for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and other publications, at two cents per pound for newspapers and three cents for all other printed matter. Congress merely provided for the payment of the rates just quoted, but the particular mode of collecting the same was left to the judgment of the Postmaster General. Hon. Marshall Jewell, the new Chief of the Postal Bureau, has turned over the entire subject to his experience third assistant, General Barber, who has figured out a complete system of stamps, where he can cancel the payment of any sum under $60 with six stamps of which the smallest denomination is two cents. The new de-

vice provides for the preparation of receipt books by the department for each publisher of a newspaper or periodical, as follows (for New York, for instance) ;—

(Name of newspaper.)
Date.
No.—.
Amount—.
: ..... :
: Stamps. :
: ..... :

No. ——. New York,——.
Received ——. dollars and —— cents postage on — lb . newspaper publications at 2 cents per lb.
——, Postmaster.

The receipt book will be retained at the Post-Office where the newspapers are weighed. The stubs of the receipt book serve as memoranda to the Post Office of the sums paid, from which returns will be made to the General Department. The stamp system has been devised, inasmuch as the act of Congress calls for the use of "adhesive" stamps, which will be affixed to the stub of the receipts by the Post Office clerk and cancelled.

Discovery of an Issue of Stamped Envelopes for New York, and the History of the Five-Cent Adhesive.

BY JOHN K. TIFFANY, OF ST. LOUIS.

In my article upon the St. Louis stamps, published in last year's volume of *The Philatelist*, reference was made by one of the extracts from the St. Louis paper quoted, to an article in the *New York Express*. Since writing that article I have searched in vain for a file of the *Express*, and have only now, by the kindness of the librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, been able to find it. The following extracts giving the history of the New York stamp, and mentioning New York envelopes, will, no doubt, be of interest to the readers of *The Philatelist*. The new law, fixing the rates at 5 and 10 cents, went into effect on the first of July, 1845 ; and we find in the *Express* of that date a notice to that effect, and of a meeting of the Cheap Postage Association ; in the next day's issue, a report of that meeting and of the number of letters posted in New York the first day of the new law. On the 7th of July, 1845, in the Washington correspondence of the *Express* we find the following :—

Washington. July 2 —It was suggested in New York to Mr. Morris, your postmaster, that he might accommodate the public very much by selling stamped envelopes, as the law does not authorise the sale of stamps on the English plan. When he was here he laid the subject before the Postmaster-General, who has to-day decided that the postmaster can do this. The envelopes are to be marked with the amount of postage thereon, say 5 or 10 or more cents, as the case may be, and the initials of the postmaster are to be superadded, and then the envelopes can be sold. The object is to facilitate the payment of prepaid letters. Postmasters can interchange envelope whenever they can agree to do so among themselves.

On the next day, July 8th, we have an editorial :—

FREE STAMPED ENVELOPES.—When the bill for cheap postage was before Congress, it contained a clause authorising the sale of stamps on the plan of the English system. The provision was, however, stricken out, leaving the public only the old method of prepaying letters during the business hours of the post-office.

A suggestion was made to our new postmaster, Mr. Morris, that the public convenience would be very much promoted if he would sell envelopes which would pass free through his office. By this measure letters could be sent at any hour of the night to the post-office, and the postage paid where the writer desired it, by enclosing it in a free envelope. The postmaster proposed to sell stamps at five cents each, but this not having been sanctioned by Congress, we should think would not be the best way; and as the public convenience demands something of the kind, we are glad to learn that he has prepared envelopes of the kind referred to, some of which we have seen. They are marked FIVE CENTS, and under these words is the name R. H. MORRIS. For letters over one ounce they will be marked according to the post-office rates, in the same way. These envelopes will be sold by the Postmaster at six and a quarter cents each, or sixteen for a dollar of the common kind and the common size. This will be as cheap or cheaper than they can be bought in small quantities at the stationers. A thin envelope will contain two letters and be subject only to a single postage. Envelopes of various sizes will also be furnished, and of fine quality when desired by the purchaser. The plan, we hear, has also been adopted by the postmaster at Washington, D C., and has met the approval of the Postmaster-General. We think it one not only of convenience to the public, but that it will add to the revenue of the department very considerably.

From this it would appear that some kind of envelopes marked FIVE CENTS, with R. H. MORRIS, were issued in New York soon after the law went into force, and perhaps also in Washington. Except from this notice they seem never to have been heard of as yet, and could have had only a very short circulation, as in the *Express* of the 14th of July, 1845, we have another editorial as follows :—

POST-OFFICE STAMPS.—We would call the attention of merchants, and indeed all who pay postage, to the advertisement of the postmaster, who offers to sell stamps of the value of five cents each for the prepayment of letters. This is the cost of the postage under 300 miles. The stamps should be generally adopted as they will give additional facilities to business men, and save them time in making change. The postmaster will receive nothing for his trouble and his stamps, beyond the profit from *lost* stamps. The disposition of the postmaster to make the new system popular, merits the thanks of our citizens

The advertisement referred to is as follows, in the same paper and date :—

Post-office, New York, July 14th, 1845.

☞ The public is respectfully informed that the undersigned has caused to be prepared stamps for the prepayment of postage, made for five cents each, which will be sold in parcels of five and upwards. To prevent counterfeits, they will be sold only at this office and the branch office. The public may, therefore, be assured that any stamps which may be offered for sale at any place other than the two post-offices are spurious, and will not be considered as prepayment.

(*Signed*) ROBERT H. MORRIS, P. M.

[Evening papers please copy.]

Here then we have the exact date of the New York Post-Office stamp. The precise nature of these stamps may be further shown by the following articles which, though nearly exact copies of each other, I give in full. The *Express* of the 18th July, 1845, says :—

A writer in the *Courier* is noticing the five cent and ten cent stamps that postmasters are issuing. Admitting the use of such stamps to the public, he says this should be considered

in no other light than the personal obligations of the postmaster, unauthorised as far as the public know, by any proper authority, and if issued by the postmaster of one city, may be also issued by any postmaster in any town or city in the United States; so that if this practice becomes general, the amount in these stamps held by the public will be very considerable, and will evidently lead to great abuses, and probably losses. He then goes on to say that post-office stamps, to be of general utility, should be issued at the General Post-office at Washington, sanctioned by law, and with suitable penalties in case of forgery.

The original article in the *Courier* is as follows I copy from the semi-weekly edition, not being able to find the daily of Friday, July 18th, 1845 :—

The Postmaster of this city has given notice that he has prepared stamps for the use of merchants, and he requests them to provide themselves with these stamps to facilitate the business of the post-office and for their own convenience. It will be observed that the postmaster warns the public that any stamps offered for sale at any place other than the post-office of this city are spurious. That the use of proper stamps by merchants will be a great convenience is admitted; but these stamps thus offered should be considered in no other light than the personal obligations of the postmaster, unauthorised, as far as the public know, by any proper authority, and if issued by the postmaster of one city may be also issued by any postmaster in any town or city in the United States; and if this practice becomes general, the amount in these stamps held by the public will be very considerable, and will evidently lead to great abuses, and probably losses. In case of the death or removal of a postmaster, we know of no legal obligation of his successor to consider these stamps of any value whatever. Post-office stamps, to be of general utility, should be issued at the General Post-office at Washington, sanctioned by law, and with suitable penalties in case of forgery: they would be of great advantage to the Post-office Department, and would much facilitate business in various ways; but if issued by any or all Postmasters, will in some cases be used to "raise the wind," and may raise it pretty effectually in case of death or default as the amount held by the public in any of our large cities would be a very considerable sum.

(*Signed*) CAVEAT.

Although I have looked pretty thoroughly through the files of other New York papers of this date, I have failed to find any other articles on this subject. I hope, however, that these extracts will prove of service to the readers of *The Philatelist.*

Reviews of Philatelic Publications.

The Timbrophilist, published by C. A. Lyford & Co., Boston.

It is not our usual practice to review or even to read the scandalous trash which eminates from the Boston gang of swindlers, but the present paper contains definite charges against the character of a prominent Philatelist, hence our notice of the sheet in question. The paper before us, in an article styled the "Berford Abominations," states that the stamps (Berford's), "were made one day last winter in the office of the *New York Graphic Company Photo-Lithographers*, and that the edition consisted of 300 sets, which were duly paid for at the usual price of such work, and if the promotor and concoctor of the *Berford Stamps* has any reply to make to this assertion, we think we herewith give them a fair challenge.

Upon reading the above paragraph we requested Mr. Casey to execute an affidavit denying what we supposed to be a base calumny, but, as he failed to respond, we proceeded to the office of the *New York Daily Graphic Company*, accompanied by a witness, and, upon showing a set of the so-called reprints of Berford's stamps, were informed that they were manufactured by them from copies left by a person exactly answering the description of J. J. Casey. Comment is unnecessary, but it is with feelings of the greatest sorrow that we find our previous misgivings confirmed by the publication of the above article. Mr. Casey has been known to us for many years, and until lately we held him up as an example of what energy and intelligence could accomplish in improving a man's position in society. The *Timbrophilist* talks of his having been brought up in the "vineyards of vice and spawning beds of sin," but he certainly is not responsible for this; in fact, it is greatly to his credit that he should have succeeded in raising himself to the proud position from which he has now fallen. In common with many collectors, we were aware of his having placed two bogus stamps (Walker's Express and the 3 aspers Egyptian) on the market, but he has so often expressed contrition for his early errors that we did not hesitate to bestow upon him the honorable distinction of editing this paper, and, when he told us that he had discovered the stones from which Berford's Express stamps were printed, we did not have the slightest doubts of his veracity, or hesitate to purchase some of the so-called reprints. Unfortunately, we have been deceived; but, had it not have been placed in print, and were it not for our customers, to whom we owe an apology and restitution, we should simply drop his name from the title and let him pass to oblivion, where others have gone before him; but, as it is, we can only hope that his exposure may never go beyond the confines of the stamp-collecting fraternity, and that he will profit by his bitter lesson in the new fields in which he may be called to labor.

Correspondence.

THE "BERFORD" STAMPS.?

To the EDITOR of the *American Journal of Philately*.

DEAR SIR:—Some time ago I purchased from Mr. Joseph J. Casey, a considerable quantity of what he represented to be "reprints" of the Berford Express stamps and on the strength of his representation I sent the majority of them to Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons & Co., C. Van Rinsum, Esq., and Mrs. A. Craig, in exchange for stamps received from them. It has since appeared that these Berford's stamps are counterfeits, and I have threfore already refunded their cost to the above named parties, and I now take occasion to say that as there is a possibility of my having sent a few copies to other correspondents whose names I have overlooked I will be most happy, if they will kindly remind me of the fact to make similar reparation to them.

I bought the stamps from Mr. Casey in good faith, and he now informs me about six months afterward that he sold them to me as a "*practical joke of the hughest kind.*"

Yours very truly,

New York, October, 1874. CHAS H. COSTER.

A History of Postage Stamps.

ALPHABETICALLY CONSIDERED.

BEING A RESUME OF THE DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL KNOWN STAMPS AND THEIR VARIETIES.

For the Beginner and the Amateur.

BY OVARY TAYLOR.

BAVARIA.—*Continued.*



RETURN LETTER STAMPS.

Stamps of this type have been in use since the year 1865, in

Augsburg,	Bamberg,
Nurnberg,	Munich,
Spires, and	Wurtzburg,

and a simple type-set stamp for Regensburg was described very recently in these pages. All of them are printed in black, and all are used for the same purpose. Letters which, from some cause or another, cannot be delivered to the addresses, are opened in the presence of an officer or committee nominated for that purpose; and if in the interior the required particulars are found, they are returned to the sender with one of these stamps attached, to show that they have been opened by the proper authorities. Of the Munich there are two varieties, one with a thicker oval than the other; and it is said that this latter was "affected" to the service of the Regensburg office; but, if so, its employment must now have ceased, as that office possesses a stamp of its own. Of the Nurnburg, also, there are two varieties, easily distinguishable, which are found side by side in, and run through, the sheet. All these returned letter labels are very cheap, and as they are affixed in the post-office, they are never found postmarked.

"INSTRUCTION" STAMPS.

These are found in a good many albums, and were once highly valued as rare essays. There are two complete sets of them, corresponding to the two sets of adhesives which they are accompanied. They are, in fact, black impressions of the different values struck on the coloured envelopes containing the supplies of said values, sent out by the administration to the provincial offices, and were an aid to business, as the recipient could always tell what values were contained in the envelopes without opening them. Together with these stamps, the envelopes bore inscriptions stating the number of sheets of stamps inclosed in them, and their total value. Of the first series the following

are values :—1 kr. grey; 3 kr. dark blue; 6 kr. violet-brown; 9 kr. green: 12 kr. rose; 18 kr. yellow. Of the second :—1 kr. yellow; 3 kr. rose; 6 kr. blue; 9 kr light brown; 12 kr. green; 18 kr grey; and the "unpaid" letter stamp is found in its normal color, black on white. We have not seen any instruction stamps for the present series.

These stamps are of no value, except as postal curiosities, illustrative of the working of the system in Bavaria.

Belgium.

In matters postal the Belgium authorities have always moved slowly. The coming stamps have generally cast their shadows a long way before; years have elapsed between the publication of decrees authorising changes in the type and their execution; and some stamps, of which supplies have been struck off, have never seen the light. We find this strange hesitation has characterised the Belgium post-office from the beginning. In 1841 the department sent over to England an envoy—Monsieur L. Bronne—charged to examine and report on the cheap postage system which had just before been established. What may have been his verdict, history, in the shape of M. Moens, to whom philatelists are almost exclusively indebted for their knowledge of the Belgian stamps, saith not; at any rate it was not until six years afterwards, that the authorities decided on following in the wake of England, and even then they could not summon up the necessary courage to give immediate force to their decision.

By a law dated the 24th December, 1847, the emission of postage stamps was authorised, but it required an other enactment, dated 22d April, 1849, to bring the system of prepayment into actual use, and the employment of stamps did not commence until the first of July following.

On that day the first series was issued, consisting of two stamps:

10 centimes brown, 20 centimes dark blue,



both showing a three-quarter face bust of the then king Leopold I., in military uniform. The portrait is finely engraved on steel, and presents a very fair resemblance to the wise old monarch. The design is of the simplest, and is open to the objection that the numerals of value are not large enough. On the 20 c., to left of the king, is a kind of scroll ornament, which is not found in the 10 c., though a close examination of the ground in this latter value will show faint traces of a similar device. Both stamps possess a watermark, formed of two L's interlaced: and M. Berger-Levrault states that the letters are sometimes found separated by horizontal and vertical lines, which I understand to mean, that the monogram is framed in.

It is extremely difficult to meet with really clean used copies either

of this or of the succeeding series, as they all bear the impress of a very heavy handstamp, which remained in use until 1864, when the postmark now in use was adopted; and as unused specimens of the first pair of stamps are almost unattainable, collectors have to content themselves in general with poor representatives of a really interesting design. Reprints, however, can be bought at from five to six shillings a-piece, and, as the originals are not to be had, and used specimens are so poor, this seems to me a case in which collectors may fairly have recourse to "posthumous" impressions. Besides the reprints, there are also essays, or rather proofs, printed in black on white, and also, if I mistake not, in black on yellow; but these are mere fantastic productions, which belong to the superfluous class.

The two stamps issued in 1749, were at that time quite sufficient for a postal system into which conventions with foreign countries scarcely entered. The ten-centime stamp prepaid the postage on single-weight letters over a distance of 30 kilometres, and the 20 centimes covered the postage on superior distances. Whilst, however, these stamps were being fabricated, namely, on the 29th April, 1849, a treaty was signed with France, regulating the postage between the two countries, on the basis of a 40 centime rate for single-weight letters, and this treaty necessitated the emission of a 40 centime stamp. Instead of continuing the series, which had been already commenced, the government gave orders for the preparation of a new type, and the stamp which bore it made its appearance on the 18th October, 1849. The French stamp of the same value, it may be here remarked, was issued in the following December.—*Stamp Collector's Magazine.*

Newly Issued Stamps.

Hungary. The position of honor this month must be assigned to Hungary, for the very chaste set of postals just issued, which thanks to Mr. Seebeck we are enabled to give the first illustration of. The design as will be seen by our engraving is very prety and neat, but perhaps the chief beauty of the set consists in the delicate colors chosen and the complete harmony of the values when placed in a set. Two peculiarities remain to be noticed, first the great prominence given to the envelope or letter as a central device, unlike any other government issue we call to mind; and second, the lack of any mention of what coin is intended. They are printed on white unwatermarked paper and perforated. The colors and values



2 (kreuzers) violet. 5 (kreuzer) red.
3 " green. 10 " blue.

A new stamp for newspapers accompanies the set, which by its appearance would lead a novice to suppose that 1 kreuzer would not pay

the cost of printing a pretty stamp, the design of the series for letters appears to have been purposely spoiled, so that the people should not get too much for their money. The delicate little corner ornaments having been taken away and the stamps badly printed in common ink, and as usual with Austrian newspaper stamps is unperforated.

1 (kreuzer) dull vermilion, and 1 kreuzer blue for Austria.

The post card has also been changed for the worse. The design of the stamp is the same at that used for letters, the centre being embossed in white except the figure of value which is in color, the triangles in the corners are also slightly different, the ground work of them being composed of crossed lines.* The Hungarian arms occupies the centre, above which in a curve is MAGY KIR POSTA, below LEVELEZÖ LAP. The value is 2 (kreuzers). It is printed on very thin cream colour card, without any border, in pale brown, and is water marked with the words "Magy Kir Posta" in two lines.

Envelopes bearing the same stamps as the post cards have also been issued. The colors and values are 3 kr. green and 10 kr. blue.

A new foreign newspaper stamp has also been issued of similar design to the one it replaces, viz. : Numeral of value in horse shoe inscribed "Magy Kir Hirlap Belyeg." Hungarian arms below, portions of the Austrian arms showing in the four corner, 1 kr. blue.

SPAIN. Is again out with a new stamp which we take to be the forerunner of a new set. As we give an illustration of the design, description is unnecessary. The color is



10 cents peseta, pale brown.

The *Philatelist* says, "M. Fernandez, an indubitable authority on such matters, being connected with the Spanish house which contracts for the stamps in question, inform us that the reason of the emission of this stamp is the falsification of its predecessor the 10c. blue, figure of Justice." The same paper notes and illustrates a wretched looking stamp as a new issue for Don Carlos.

UNITED STATES *Envelopes.* Three values of the Plimpton contract envelopes are now before us, and after making due allowance for the hurry in which the dies were prepared, must pronounce them a decided failure, we understood that the contract called for the embossed stamps to be the same as those in use, and we are aware that it is far more difficult to make an exact copy of even an inferior engraving, than to design and cut a fine original, but the stamps before us would ruin the reputation of Spiro Brothers or any other manufacturer of counterfeits. It would be very hard to decide which is the best as they are all very bad but the two cent is decidedly the poorest, there being scarcely any trace of Jackson's hair visible, the figures of value and lettering are also very bad.

* As in the engraving which is however incorrect for the adhesive.

The color is burnt sienna instead of chocolate. The profile on the three cent has but a small resemblance to Washington, and the figures of value being in ovals instead of circles, are very noticable, the lettering on this value is so badly done as to make it scarcely decipherable. The profile on the one cent is the worse feature of this value. The stamping is equally bad on all. After finding so many faults with the engraving it is a pleasure to be able to praise the paper which is very good, as also the general make of the envelope, which is fully equal to if not better than their predecessors. We had almost forgotten to state that the watermark is also slightly changed, the U. S. P. being somewhat on a slant.

Newspaper Stamps. Incredible as it must appear to our readers, it is nevertheless true, that none of the newspaper stamps are yet ready, although they must be delivered in Portland, Oregon and other remote places before the first of January. All the information we are now able to give our readers concerning them, is, that those above a dollar will be about the size of the late revenue stamps of that value, and will consist of full length figures; one that has been decided upon represents a female figure with an eagle upon her arm. We are happy to add that they will all be engraved in the best style of the Continental Bank Note Co. and will therefore make an elegant addition to the albums of those amateurs who are fortunate enough to secure them.

Canada. It is reported has, issued a 10 c. rose.

Antioquia. This state has completed its series by the issue of three new values of a similar design to its companions in the set, the principal distinction consists in the size of the stamps which are above the average, and curiously enough the 2 pesos is smaller than the 50c. For convenience of reference we recapitulate the entire set.

1 centavo pale green.	50 centavos blue.
5 centevos green	1 peso red.
10 " lilac.	2 pesos black on yellow glazed.
20 " brown.	5 " " red "

Finland. The 10 penni stamp is now printed in black on dark yellow paper, in place of the pale straw formerly employed.

Barbadoes. The color of the shilling stamp has been changed from black to orange, presumably to conform with the like value of Trinidad.

Natal. Like most English colonies has added a five shilling stamp to its set of postals. The new comer is very similar in design to the like value of Trinidad. It is printed in reddish violet on white paper watermarked c c and crown.

Wurtemburg. From the Philatelist we learn that the 2k. post card will have its color changed from orange to red violet.

Denmark. From *Le Timbre Post* we get the following list of the stamps to be out on New Years Day.

Adhesives for general use, 3, 4, 8, 12, 16, 25 and 50 ore.
Officials, 3, 4, 8 and 32 ore.
Post Cards for general use, 4 and 8 ore.
Official Post Cards, 4 and 8 ore.
Envelopes for general use, 4 and 8 ore.
News Band " " 4 ore.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. This colony would appear to have run out of stamps again, making the third time in its postal history. The first time the deficiency was supplied by the celebrated "wood block" triangular. On the second occasion a supply of four penny stamps was created by surcharging six penny ones, and now recource has again been had to that handy stock which appears to be inexhaustible, and we find the well known lilac stamp surcharged with the new value, ONE PENNY at top, and with lines over the old value.

Our Revenue Chronicle.

During the last few months quite a number of new revenue stamps have been issued for the use of different firms in the U. S. and a set of obsolete proprietaries discovered. Some years ago we heard of a four cent red Ayers stamp in Boston, but as diligent search failed to unearth a copy we came to the conclusion that there must have been some mistake, or that the stamp in question must have been a proof, but having lately received intelligence of one in another quarter, and having obtained a one cent stamp printed in the same color, we have now no doubts but they formed the first issue of stamps for this firm, our opinion is confirmed by the fact that they are in the exact same shade as the D. S. Barnes, and some other old proprietaries. We accordingly add to our list.

J. C. Ayer & Co. 1 cent red, 4 cents red.

A. GOLDBACK & Co. now use a special stamp for their medicines. The design consists of the arms of Virginia with motto in centre PROPRIETARY above, value below, name address and U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, in wavy frame inclosing design, numerals of value in ovals in corners. The design is good but the execution and printing are very poor. The same defects are noticeable in all the late proprietaries. Has the price of preparing such work been reduced? it used to cost $200 to have a stamp engraved. Most of the old issues are beautifully executed and are perhaps worth half the amount charged, but such work as we are now favored with, is not worth more than $10 at the outside.

We had almost forgotten to name the color it is—

1 cent green.

DR. KENNEDY. This gentleman has now added a new value to the sol-

itary stamp which heretofore bore his name. The design is the same as his well known two cent stamp but it has been enlarged in all its proportions and being printed in black has a much better appearance.

6 cent black.

Matches. AMERICAN FUSEE Co. This is perhaps the plainest match stamps which has yet been issued. The design consists of the name and address in an ornamental hexagon, with numerals of value at sides, all inclosed in a transverse oval band, enscribed UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE ONE CENT, ornamental corners.

1 cent black.

GREENLEAF & Co. The business of this company has changed hands, and while new dies are in preparation the plate of the one cent stamp has had B. J. & Co., inserted above the phœnix. It is still printed in the same color, viz :

1 cent green.

The United States Locals and their History.

BY C. H. C.

Continued from page 158.

There is still another local which I have omitted from its proper place. It was issued in

HARTFORD, CONN.,

by one of the Companies forming the Independent Mail Routes of 1842-5, but the name of the proprietor is unknown to me. Suffice to say, that the enterprise was started in 1844, and as already stated, its head office was at Hartford, and its routes seem to have extended to New York, Boston, Albany, &c. In August of 1844, a stamp was issued, and printed in black on pink and on yellow paper. The pink were of the value of 5c. and the yellow of 10c. each.



The design was engraved on copper and repeated a sufficient number of times to make up a sheet, so that each specimen shows minute differences in the details. Across the stamps is usually written the destination of the letter, those for New York being generally marked S. or South, though sometimes W. or West.

The U. S. Post Office soon suppressed this Company, sometime in 1845, I think.

We will now take up the local posts of the

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

First on the list comes the well known firm of

D. O. BLOOD & CO.

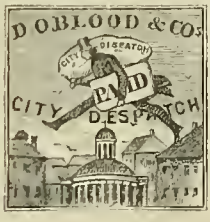
This was undoubtedly the largest city despatch in Piladelphia, and indeed was second to but few in the country. I am under the impres-

sion that it started about 1843 or 44, but the earliest date given by the directories is 1846. I condense the information obtained through this source.

1846–8, D. O. Blood & Co., 48 South 3d Street.
1849, do. 48 " 6th "
1850, do. 26 " 6th "
1851, do. 26–8 " 6th "
1852, do. 26 " 6th "
1853–6 Blood's Despatch, Chas. Kochersperger, 30 and 32 Arcade Street.
1856–7, Blood's P. O. Despatch and Penny Post, Chas. Kochersperger & Co., 28th South 5th Street.
1859, Same. 42 South 5th Street.

It will thus be seen that Blood's Despatch (under his own and Kochersperger's management) had, if the date 1843 be correct, as I think it is, an existence of about seventeen years, and it probably would have continued for even a longer period, were it not that its business was summarily stopped by the United States P. O. In 1860, a suit was instituted against K. & Co., for violation of Act of Congress, which forbade the transportation of mail matter on post roads except by the U. S. P. O. authorities, and which further declared that all public highways were post roads in the meaning of the law. This was sustained by the Courts, and the death blow was thus struck at the Despatch Posts. The consequence is that, excepting Hussey's and Boyd's and one or two others which held licenses as common carriers (so that they are not affected by this decision), they are all a thing of the past.

Pages have already been filled with descriptions of Blood's Stamps, but they have one and all been so mixed with gross inaccuracies, that they might better have been left unwritten. Every stamp herein described (except the "dove" series) is now before me, so that my descriptions may be relied upon as strictly correct. The "man-stepping-over-houses" types appear to be the least understood (doubtless owing to their rarity) and I have therefore taken pains to collect nearly a dozen specimens. The illustrations too have been prepared with the greatest care, so as to prominently set forth all the minor points of difference.



TYPE I.



TYPE II.



TYPE III.

These were undoubtedly the first issued, but as to their order I can say nothing.

The general design is supposed to represent Blood & Co's messenger stepping over the Philadelphia Merchants Exchange (the large building in the centre with a cupalo) in the basement of which Blood's office was located at that time. The edifice to the right was, I believe, occupied by the "*Sun*" newspaper, and the one just back of it by the "*Philadelphia Ledger.*" T. Sinclairs, a lithographer, had his offices in the building towards which the other foot is stepping.

These buildings will hereafter be designated as follows:

Merchant's Exchange, (*a.*)	Sun (*b.*)
Ledger - - - (*c.*)	Sinclair's (*d.*)

TYPE I. This, it will be observed, is very different from either of the others, especially as regards *a*. None of the buildings have any inscriptions. A most peculiar feature is that while on the bag the word reads DISPATCH, on another part of the stamp it is spelt DESPATCH.

In the lower margin of the stamp, outside of the double lined frame, is the following inscription, in such small letters that the engraver has been unable to re-produce them on wood: "*T. Sinclair's Lith.*"

TYPE II.—This in point of execution, is a decided improvement on the foregoing. The building are more carefully finished, and bear the following inscriptions:

b. Three indistinct letters (apparently HAU) under the upper windows
c. Shows the letters "LEDG" very plainly.
d. " s and a couple of indistinct letters (doubless "SINCLAIRS") and below them is "LITHOGRAPHER" with the first letter entirely, and the last two nearly covered by the shading.

The inscription outside the frame reads "Lith. of Wagner & McGuigan, 100 Chestnut St.," and further on the word "Schmit" or "Schmitt" (probably the man who executed the design for Wagner & McGuigan) is discernable in very small letters in imitation of writing.

TYPE III. Still better so far as the inscriptions are concerned.

a. "HAU" is printed plain.
b. "SUN" appears unmistakeably, near the bottom.
c. as in II.
d. reads much more clearly what looks like STCLAIRS LITHOGRAPHER, in two lines as before, the last two letters of each word being rather blurred.

The outside inscription is unaltered from II.

This completes the list of man-stepping-over-houses stamps, so that I need only add that the trio are lithographs and printed in black on white paper.



Type iv. In use, I think, about 1847, though it could not have had a long currency. Black on white paper.



Types v. and vi. These must have been used almost simultaneously with the foregoing, as I have a specimen of Type V on a letter dated November 1, 1847. Black on white paper.





Type vii. I have seen on an envelope filed August 15, 1848. The stamp is printed in black on white paper with a ground work of small blue diamonds, and the word Blood's traced thereon in large open script letters.



Type viii. I have an ordinary hand-stamp bearing the same inscription as the adhesive, and dated June 12, 1848, so that it seems natural to infer that the latter was correct about the same time.

Blue impression on lavender paper with small pink dashes in ground.
Gold " " " "
Gold " " black glazed paper.

Type ix. Dull bronze letters on dark bronze glazed paper.



This I have on a letter dated January 30, 1849, which also bears a considerably larger blue label, reading, "Lawyers, medical men, and others, throughout the country, desiring their business cards or circulars of any kind or in any quantity distributed in Philadelphia, can have them attended to, with care and promptness, by addressing Blood's Despatch, 28 South Sixth Street."

Type x. (On letter February 7, 1849). Bronze on black glazed paper, the lettering and border being in the color of the paper.





Type xi. On various letters from 1850 to 1854. The later specimens show much wear in the die.

Bronze on black glazed paper.



TYPES XII AND XIII. Genuine copies of both are very rare, and I therefore cannot say exactly when they were current; but, as will be observed, 1858 is the earliest date that I can assign to Type XIV., and I therefore insert these here to fill the hiatus. The large one is from a wood block and printed in black on green, and the smaller a copper-plate impression (apparently) also in black on green.





TYPE XIV. This was, I believe, executed by one of the Companies forming the American Bank Note Company. It was in use in 1858, and possibly earlier. Black impression on white paper. (Proofs (or re-prints) exist in numerous fancy colors.

TYPE XV. There is also another type with a head of Clay for the central device, and surrounded by a rectangular band, inscribed as in Type XIV. Unfortunately, however, its authenticity has never been proved, and we therefore omit the usual engraving. Setting aside a number of acknowledged counterfeits, there are two varieties of this type, each of which claims to be the genuine article. One has for its champion a New York dealer in locals (mostly bogus and reprints) who asserts that he obtained the stamps from Kochersperger after the discontinuance of the post, together with a quantity of Type XIV., copies of which (reprints?) he has for sale.

The other bases its claims on the assertion of a party in Philadelphia (not a Philatelist) that he bought the stamps from K. & Co., when that despatch was in full operation, and has had them lying aside ever since, and only discovered them recently.

The main point of difference between the two types, which we shall designate as *a* and *b* respectively, is that in the former the central ground work is solid, and in the latter is composed of diagonally crossed lines

a is printed in black on white.
b " " " " " " , and on blue.

ENVELOPES.



TYPE XVI. Date 1850. Red (with embossed with white lettering) on ordinary letter size white and buff envelopes.

XVII. Date unknown. Lettering, &c., embossed as before. Bright rose on white envelope. (Cut.)





Type xviii. Date unknown. Lettering, &c., as before. Red on ordinary white and buff envelopes, extra letter size.

In addition to the foregoing Blood & Co., used some two dozen or more hand stamps, some of which were quite elaborate. I do not think, however, that they had any postal significance, and I shall not therefore digress from my general rule by describing them.

(*To be Continued.*)

Glossary of words used by Philatelical writers.

We have been repeatedly asked by our young subscribers to give the meaning of different words used in the Journal, and as we should have to give about a dozen in the "answers to correspondents" have added a few more which may be useful to some of our readers.

Adhesive, stamps issued with gum on the back.

Authentic, undoubtedly issued by authority.

Dextrine, the adhesive subtance used on the backs of some stamps. It is made by the chemical action of diastrase or acids, on starch, flour, &c.

Embossed, stamped in relief thus showing the design, in white instead of printed in color.

Emission, the stamps issued together.

Engraved, a name given by Philatelical writers to all finely executed stamps, but ordinarily used to denote impressions from steel or copper plates.

Essay, a design made for a stamp, but never used.

Express, stamps issued by private letter carriers in distinction from those issued by governments.

Fiscal stamps, Revenue stamps.

Lithograph, used to denote badly printed stamps.

Local, same as express stamps, also for government stamps to be used in a certain district or city.

Mulready, the name of the designer of the first prepaid envelopes. The first pair of English envelopes are usually called Mulready envelopes.

Normal color, the shade in which any given stamp was intended to be printed, different workings often showing variations more or less marked.

Obliteration, the marks impressed on stamps going through the post to prevent them being used again for the same purpose.

Obsolete, out of use.

Official, stamps used by persons in the employ of the government.
Original, made during the time it was current for postal purposes.
Paper Dickinson, a patent paper with one or more colored silk threads in the texture of it. It was formerly much used in printing postage stamps on to prevent fraud.
Paper glazed, having an enameled surface, usually colored.
Paper hand made, distinguished by the rough lines on its surface, it is very hard and strong.
Paper laid, shows fine parallel lines by holding it up to the light.
Paper surfaced, having a very fine gloss.
Paper wove, ordinary book paper.
Perforation, the row of small holes which divide the stamps on a sheet.
Perforation pin, where the holes are simply pricked, not punched out.
Perforation serpentine, where the stamps are divided by wavy lines cut in the paper, (like the Finland Stamps.)
Philately, the study of stamps.
Philatelist, a stamp collector.
Proof, an impression from the plate of any stamp printed on India paper in the same color as the stamp.
Provisional, a stamp used temporary, usually while a new edition is printing.
Remainder, a term used to denote quantities of stamps left on hand by a change of government, &c., and afterwards sold to collectors.
Reprint, a stamp printed from the original plate for sale to collectors.
Returned Letter Stamps, these are adhesive stamps stuck on undelivered letters (in some countries,) in place of hand stamps, to denote the amount of postage due for bringing the letter back to the writer.
Rouletted, separated from one another by means of little slits cut in the paper.
Rouletted in color, where the edges of the slits are of the same color as the stamps, probably owing to their being cut at the same time as the printing.
Series, those stamps in use together in one country.
Service, usually applied to those stamps surcharged with this word, used in the "service" of the government, same as official.
Set, those stamps in use together in one country.
Specimen, impressions in fancy colors from the die, or plate (usually specified) from which a stamp is to be printed.
Surcharged, something additional printed over the stamps after it is made.
Transverse, laying down, instead of upright.
Tress, the mark usually found on the flaps of foreign envelopes.
Verjeurs, the lines in laid paper.

Watermark, the design found in the paper of most English printed stamps.

Wood block, applied to stamps printed from badly executed designs engraved on wood.

Notes on the Franked Envelopes

of the letter express companies of the united states.

By C. H. C.

Early's San Francisco Letter Express. "*Letters delivered to all parts of the City,*" In plain rect. frame.

T Black on buff, (cut.)

Elko & Mountain City Pony Express. M. O. Freeman & Co. Proprietors. "*Paid One Dollar.*" obl. in fancy border.

T. Black on 3c. white, buff, 1864. 3c. white, salmon 1870, all with W. F. & Co's frank.

Everts Davis & Co. Paid Daily Express. Plain double lined obl. rect. frame.

T. Black on 10 c. buff, 1853.

Everts, Hannon, Wilson & Co. Daily Express. Similar to preceding.

T. Black on 10 c. white 1853.

Everts, Wilson & Co. I Trans. obl. frame of intersected waved lines. "*Paid. Everts, Wilson & Co. Daily Express*". Below is "*Overland Mail via Los Angeles*".

L. U. C. Red on 10 c. buff 1853.

II. Trans. obl. frame of florid ornamentation. "*Paid. Everts, Wilson & Co. Daily Express.*"

L. U. C. Black on 3c. buff, 1861.

III. Same inscription as last, but different design.

Blue on 3c. buff, 1861. Black on 3c. white, 1861.

IV. "*Everts, Wilson & Co.'s Express Paid.*" Obl. rect. fancy frame.

L. U. C. Black on 3c. buff, 1853.

T. — on 3c. white, 1861.

Eureka Express Co., *connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co., Neveda, City.* Trans. lined disk with truncated corners.

T. Black on 3c. white, 1870.

English & Wells. Obl. frame of large scallops and other type ornaments. "*Paid English & Wells, Moore's Flat and Eureka Express, connecting at Nevada City and Emigrant Gap.*"

T. Brown on 3c. 1864. (?) Black on 3c. white, buff, 1864.

Purple on ——?

FOX'S—CHESTER P.—HALF MOON BAY AND S. F. EXPRESS. Plain obl. frame, angles rounded off.

Red on plain env.

FLEMING'S SAN LEANDRO EXPRESS. (I have only the name.)

FORD'S EXPRESS PAID. Heavy lined obl. rect. frame.

—— on ordinary yellow env.

FETTIS'S — M. — ORO FINO EXPRSS. *Paid.* I Streamer inscribed as above in open letters.

L U. C. Black on 3c. buff, 1864.

II. Same inscription. Solid Letters.

L. U. C. Black on 3c. buff, 1864.

FREEMAN & Co. I. "*Freeman & Co.'s Express.*" In large frame, with addresses in San Francisco and other places.

Black on——

II. "*Freeman & Co.'s California Atlantic States and European Express,*" in double lined rect. obl. frame. "*Paid,*" below.

L. U. C. Black on ord. buff env., and on 3c. buff, 1853.

III. "*Paid Freeman & Co.'s—Over our California and Coast Routes—Express*", in scroll inclining towards left.

T. Red on 3c. white, buff, 1853.

IV. Same as last but scroll standing towards right.

T. Black on 3c. white, buff, 1853.

" Green on 10c. white, 1853, over W. F. & Co.'s Cal. and Coast Routes in pink. W. F. & Co.'s Cal. and Atlantic Express in pink across end.

GREENHOOD & NEWBAUER NORTHERN EXPREESS. *Paid.* Obl. lined disk with truncated corners.

T. (sometimes L. U. C.) Black on 3c.—1853 ; 3c. buff, 1861 ; 3c. white, buff, 1864.

GEROW & JOHNSON. I. Arms of Great Britain in centre. "*Paid*" above. "*Gerow & Johnson's*" on sides, with "Victoria. Yale," above. "*British Columbia Express,*" below.

T. Black on ordinary manila env.

" " " orange " with Canadian adhesive.

II. "*Victoria Paid. New Westminister,*" at top. "*Gerow & Johnson's,*" below. "*British Columbia Express,*" at bottom. Arms of Great Britain on left side.

T. Black on dark manila env., with Canadian adhesive.

GARLAND'S EXPRESS PAID. Plain lined frame.

Black on 3c. white, 1864.

GALEN'S—H. F.—PAID STAGE AND EXPRESS LINE. In three carved lines, the word "*Paid*" being in large shaded capitals.

L. U. C. Black on 3 c. salmon, 1870.

GRAY'S EXPRESS. *Paid.* Obl. lined disk.
Across end in black on 3c. buff, white 1861. } with W. F. & Co.'s
" " " blue " 3c " " " } frank at T.

GRIDLEY'S EXPRESS *Paid.* Obl. fancy type border, inscribed as above.
Across end in —— on 3c. buff, 1853, with W. F. & Co.'s frank at T.

GIBB'S—W. T.—EXPRESS.—in shaded capitals.
Black on 3c. buff, 1853.

GREGORY & ENGLISH MOORE'S FLAT AND EUREKA EXPRESS. I. Obl. frame of large scallops and other type ornaments. "*Paid. Gregory & English's Moore's Flat and Eureka Express, connecting at Nevada and Emigrant Gap.*

T. Brown on 3c. 1864. Black on 3c. 1864.

II. Obl. rect. frame of small scallops. Inscribed as before, but "*connecting with Well's Fargo & Co , at Nevada City, Cal.*"

T. Black on 3c. white, 1864.

(*To be continued.*)

Answers to Correspondents.

H. F. C., New Orleans.—You will find your question answered in another part of this number.

Philatelist. The United States has issued more postage stamps than any other country.

L. B., Philadelphia.—There are four varieties of the 5c. and as many of the 10c. Confederate States of the last issue.

American Collector.—We concur in your views, and think it is very probable that ere long a majority of collectors will confine themselves to American stamps. The 1c. blue on pink Carriers stamp is the scarest of any American stamp issued by the government.

L. H. Strong, San Francisco.—A set of reprints and *fac similies* of nearly all the adhesive Express stamps ever used in the United States, can be obtained of our publishers, for one dollar. They are not sold separately.

H. E. P., Trenton.—Thanks for your kind offer.

F. L., Madison.—All the stamps you send for our inspection are counterfeits, the lithographed Mexican are the most likely to deceive. We consider the Brooklyn dealer you named quite reliable, and if they realy came from him it must be by mistake or accident.

A. B. C., Chicago.—We cannot say who is the fortunate possessor of the finest collection in America or how much the best in the country has cost. Several European amateurs have spent from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars on their collections.

A History of Postage Stamps.

BEING A RESUME OF THE DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL KNOWN STAMPS AND THEIR VARIETIES.

For the Beginner and the Amateur.

BY OVARY TAYLOR.

BELGIUM.—*Continued.*



The new Belgian type was evidently more favourably regarded by the administration than its predecessor, for we find the latter definitively suppressed in 1850, after a currency of hardly more than a twelvemonth. New 10c. and 20c. stamps appeared on the 10th August that year, identical in design with the 40 c., and forming with it a new series.

10 centime sepia.
20 centime prussian blue.
40 centime carmine-rose.

All three of these stamps bore the LL watermark, and were printed at first on thick paper, like the first series ; afterwards they appeared on a thinner paper. The design was of at least ordinary merit, and to be fairly judged, the earlier stamps must be examined ; later on, after years of wear, it naturally deteriorated.

In 1861, a fresh impression took place on unwatermarked paper, on the occasion of the issue of a one-centime stamp for journals. Berger-Levrault gives the date of the issue of the three higher values as the 1st March, and that of the one cent as the 1st June. With regard to the latter, he is in accord with Mons. N. Rondot, who also gives the date of the royal decree authorising its emission—the 23d March, 1861.

The new edition was formed as follows.—

1 centime dark green, blue green. 10 centime sepia, light brown.
20 " light blue, dark blue. 40 " carmine, vermilion.

The one-centime stamp was issued for the express purpose of prepaying journals and printed matter, but soon after its emission many persons began to use it for their letters. Some of those who did so were actuated by no malicious intention, but others gave the one-centime stamp a preference over the others for the purpose of giving the postal *employés* more work, and hence it happened that the sorters had sometimes to impress thirty or forty post marks on a single letter. The administration, however, soon put a stop to these tricks, by issuing a notice restricting the employment of this stamp to printed matter, and declaring that it

would tax, as unpaid, any letter which should thereafter bear it. This law remains in force with regard to the current newspaper stamps.

Perforation was adopted only in 1863, The system had then been in use nine years in England, and for about the same period in France ; but the Belgian administration, with the effects of the invention before their eyes, took no steps to employ it, and at length Messrs. Gonweloos frerés, of Brussels, struck by the negligence of the government. proposed to it to construct a perforating machine,* but the minister required time for reflection. MM. Gonweloos, fearing that the minister might take years to come to a decision, determined, meanwhile, to give notice to the public that they were ready to perforate the stamps at a charge of five centimes per sheet ; and for this small outlay it would have enjoyed the benefit of perforation before it was officially adopted. This effort of private enterprise, however, woke up the government, which hastened to name a committee, which, in its turn (following an inevitable law), named a sub-committee. The sub-committee went in a body to the manufacturers, for the purpose of examining the proposed machine. One of the engineers flung a disdainful glance at it, and did not hesitate to put his veto on it, because, according to him, it was not worthy of the country ; he wanted something big. The machine being only a trifle larger than a sewing machine, could not suit his elevated views, and, besides, 2400 francs (£96) was the price asked for it. The remaining members of the committee sustained their chief's veto, and the proposal to purchase was rejected.

The public, however, which had got wind of the innovation, seeing it postponed to the Greek calends, clamoured for it all the more, and the prudent government, to get out of the difficulty, instead of buying a machine, entered into a contract with MM. Gonweloos for the perforation of a certain number of sheets of stamps, which was not to fall below five hundred per day. It also agreed to acquire the proposed machine, if, by its success, the fallibility of the committee should be proved. Perforation, therefore, was officially adopted, and put in practice on the 11th April, 1863.

All the stamps of the existing series were then perforated, and the same shade of the 10, 20, and 40c. exist as in the 1861 edition. The one centime, however, shows greater variation ; it is found in no less than four shades, namely :

green.	dark green.
light green.	olive "

So extensively was this value used, and so constantly were the plates

*I am here quoting almost word for word, from an interesting article, entitled *De la Piqure des Timbres en Belgique* published in No. 50 of *Le Timbre-Poste*.

employed to renew the stock, that they soon wore down, the finer lines of the design disappeared, and the last impressions show but slight resemblance to the type in its pristine state. Another proof of the extent to which the plates were used, is found in the damage which the *cliché* in the upper left-hand corner sustained; thereby the letters in CENTIME were battered and rendered illegible, and it became necessary to retouch or recut the letters CENT. This job being roughly performed, they are very unshapely, and encroach on the border; the N in UN also appears to have been touched up and spoilt. In the other stamps the design shows less deterioration, but, in all, it is easy to recognise the effects of fourteen years' wear, and the government at length decided on the issue of a new series.

Generally speaking, postal administrations patronise one particular engraver of their choice; in his ateliers its designs are mysteriously worked out, and it is only when the stamps are on the point of appearing, that the public are informed that a change in the type is contemplated. In this instance, however, the Belgian post office decided to offer a prize for the best design, and to open the competition to all the world. At the beginning of the year 1864, formal notice was given of the competition, the length and breadth of the stamps was prescribed, and it was also stipulated that the portrait should be in a circle, the value in the lower corner in figures, and that the inscription should consist of the words BELGIQUE above, and POSTE below; lastly, a prize of 5000 francs (£200) was to be awarded to the successful competitor. The 1st July, 1864, was fixed as the last day for the deposit of the dies, and before it arrived eleven artists had submitted their conceptions to the Minister of Public Works.

It is not necessary to describe their productions—are they not chronicled in the pages of *Le Timbre-Poste?* Moreover, they are known to us simply as essays. Not one of the proposed designs was accepted, and an examination of the engravings reproduced in the Brussels journal proves that only one of them was in any degree worth of acceptance. M. Moens, speculating on the failure of the "*concours*," argues that men of first-rate ability will not enter into such competitions, as, if they do not win the prize, they lose entirely the result of months of labor, and are wounded in their *amour propre* by the success of some, perhaps, inferior artist.

The government, finding that no good came of the competition, addressed themselves to the well-known firm of De La Rue & Co., and ordered of them the "head" stamps of the 1855 series, namely:



10 centimes	grey.	30 centimes	brown.
20 "	blue.	40 "	carmine.

1 franc lilac.

Of these the 30 c. and 1 franc were the first to appear, and the first sheets of the 30 c. were only perforated down the sides—such was the haste with which they were got ready. These half perforated stamps are now become rare.

The new series was not well received in Belgium. In the first place it was of foreign manufacture, and patriotic Belgians considered this a slight on their country; in the second place the designs were considered very poor, and the portrait anything but a likeness Furthermore, the supplies printed in Belgium were far from being successful. The first batch of stamps was printed and perforated in London, and is distinguishable from the succeeding editions by its greater clearness and neatness. The first Brussels *tirage* would seem to have taken place immediately on the arrival of the dies, and all the values, except the 20 c,. appeared in darker, thicker colours. The non success of the Belgian printers seems to have crowned the dissatisfaction then felt, and one of the members of the parliament—M. L. Hymans—addressed an interpellation on the subject to the Minister of Public Works, to which the latter replied as follows :—

"M. Hymans says that the stamps recently put in circulation are as ugly as they possibly could be. Those previously in existence could be easily counterfeited. When it became necessary to carry out a reform, I addressed myself to one of the first Belgian artists, who submitted to me, some time since, a die with which he himself was not satisfied. I then opened a competition, with a prize of 5000 francs destined for the winner; a dozen artists took part in it, and, I must say, the designs submitted to me were perfectly ridiculous. After this second disappointment, I reflected that if it were necessary to apply successively to all the Belgian engravers, it might be years before I should finish, so I addressed myself at once to a foreign house, whose speciality is the manufacture of stamps. That house submitted to me a stamp which is *perfection* itself; not one of the members of the Chamber to whom I have shown it will contradict me, and the first artist whom I had consulted was also of opinion that it was perfect. How is it that with this perfect die the administration has not been able to print irreproachable stamps? It is because the administration does not know how to print. This is the whole affair; we must learn to print and then we shall have perfect stamps. As the die is destined to be replaced by the effigy of Leopold II., I do not think it necessary to make any changes in it."—*The Stamp Collector's Magazine.*

(*To be continued.*)

The United States Locals and their History.

BY C. H. C.

Continued from page 176.

W. STAIT.

To better explain the history of Mr. Stait's enterprise, I condense such information as I have obtained from the Philadelphia directories.
1847-8, W. Stait, Eagle City Post. Adams' Express Office, 80 Chestnut st.
1849-51, do. do. do. do.
1852-53, do. Adams' Express Office, 116 Chestnut & 48 South 3d st.
1854-58, do. Stait's Despatch, 48 South 3d st.
1859, do. General Agent and Express Post, cor. 4th & Walnut st.
1860-61, (Directories missing.)



The first stamp used, seems to have been of the accompanying design, and printed in black on white paper. This must have been current from 1847-51. Then when the south 3d street office was opened, the unpretentious label herewith reproduced was issued and printed in red and in blue on white paper. In 1854, it will be observed, the name of the concern was changed to "STAIT'S DESPATCH, but I am inclined to think that the Eagle City Post Stamps were used for some time afterwards. Later on, they seem to have been discontinued, and a simple handstamp reading STAIT'S DEPATCH, S. THIRD STREET, PAID." substituted. It is generally struck in red.



G. CARTER.



This I have on a letter dated March 1, 1851. Black impression on white paper. The office of this was at 90 North 5th street.

PRIEST'S DESPATCH.

This Company was in existence in 1854, and probably earlier, at No. 141 Chestnut st. It proprietor was, I believe, Solomon Priest.

Black on red and on yellow paper.



Some specimens of this stamp show a solid ground with all the lettering sharply defined. In others, however, deterioration is very evident, and two long dashes appear above and below the word "PAID." There are also some small strokes on the sides of this word, due perhaps to defective printing. These imperfections I have only noticed in the red stamps.

Of the following posts I can say nothing beyond what can be gathered from the stamps themselves:

DE MING'S PENNY POST, FRANKFORT.



Black on white paper. A large surplus stock (or else reprints) exists. Frankfort, as most of my readers already know, is a suburb of Philadelphia.

TEESE & CO.



Blue on blue tinted paper.

CRESSMAN & CO.



Gold on black glazed paper. Originals are seldom met with, though first-class counterfeits exist.

STEINMEYER'S CITY POST.



Black on slate blue.
" " pink.
" " yellow.

DeMing's, Teese & Co., Cressman & Co., and Steinmeyer's are all type set.

JENKINS' CAMDEN DISPATCH.

Camden being virtually a port of Philadelphia, though actually in a different state, I include Mr. Jenkins' post in my list.



In all undoubtedly genuine original copies which I have seen of this stamp, the countenance of the individual portrayed (Jenkins, I presume) bears a calm and beautifully serene expression.

Many years ago the stone from which the stamps were lithographed fell into the hands of Mr. Wm. P. Brown of this city, and either through retouching or otherwise, many slight diffences appear on the reprints which he made therefrom. The most noticeable is about the mouth which appears much smaller, as if Mr. J. in his old age had lost his teeth.

Originals are found only in black on white,and reprints, in addition to the orthodox color, come in green, blue and red.

JOHNSON'S BOX TO THE P. O.

I have no reason for thinking that the well known shield shaped affair with this inscription, was anything more than an advertising label, and I therefore omit any more detailed reference threto.

The third city claiming our attention is

BOSTON, MASS.

which does not appear, however, to have been the home of many original locals, though of the counterfeit article it has certainly furnished its complement.

The earliest city delivery post existing in this city seems to have been that of

CHEEVER & TOWLE.

Exactly when it was started I cannot say, but Mr. Towle informs me that it was sold out in about 1851, to Mr. George H. Barker. I believe it was continued by him on a small scale for some time.



Only one stamp was issued of which the design is annexed, and that was printed in blue on yellowish white paper.

The design it will be noticed is quite similar to that of Hale & Co., with which firm Mr. Towle was for some time a clerk.

When Cheever & Towle sold out they handed over the wood block from which their stamps were made to their successor, it finally (in 1870,) found its way into the possession of Messrs. J. W. Scott & Co. Reprints can therefore easily be obtained.

PENNY POST.





For a long time I suppposed that these locals emenated from the company of the same name in San Francisco, but I have since ascertained that the "Hub" is their true place of origin. I am unable to state when the diamond border was current, but I have the "Paid" variety on a letter dated Boston, July 20, 1850. Both are type set and printed in blue on white paper, the small one on a very thin quality.

U. S. PENNY POST.



I have searched in vain for any precise information concerning this company. I can therefore only say that its postal label was carefully engraved, and printed in black on white paper.

BALTIMORE, M D.

There were two companies in this city, viz.: Grafflin's Despatch and another post of which I saw the stamp several years ago, but cannot at present remember even the name.

GRAFFLIN'S DESPATCH.



Date unknown. Apparently a lithograph. Black impression on white paper.

A second type (of which the authenticity is doubtful) is known, which differs from the foregoing in many respects, the lined background being intersperced with dots and the execution generally not as fine, indeed it seem to be from a wood engraving. The figure on the monument touches the

oval frame at top, which in the first type is at some distance from it. The word "BALTIMORE" has a fine line intersecting it near the top, probably through some fault of the engraver, a peculiarity which does not exist in the undoubtedly genuine type.



WINANS' CITY POST.

2 cents black on white.
5 " " on yellow glazed.
10 " " on green.
20 " " on red glazed.

These extraordinary labels are also *said* to have been used in Baltimore, but personally I am quite ignorant as to their history.

The strongest point in their favor is a set came out of the McCoy collection.

GOVERNMENT.

This was in use in Baltimore in 1861, but was, I am inclined to think issued by the U. S. P. O. in that city for carriers use. On this point, however, I hope to speak more definitely before long.



Rose on white paper.
Black " " "

Copies in black are also found with the inscription on the streamer mis-spelt "ONE SENT."

CARRIER'S DESPATCH.



This seems to have been used about the same time as the foregoing, and I believe it to have been similar in character.

Red varying to rose on white paper.
Blue on white paper.

ERATTA.

Thanks again to the Printer, *three* slight but important errors crept into my list of Blood's stamps, which I deem it better to notice for the sake of accuracy, and to prevent the possibility of collectors being misled.

Type I. He makes the inscription read Sinclair's instead of Sinclair.
" II. There should be no comma after McGuigan.
" III. HAU is at *b* not *a*.

(*To be continued.*)

Newly Issued Stamps.

The preparation of the first paragraph of our budget has delayed us much longer than we anticipated or we should not have waited for the engraving, however desirable it might have been to lay the design before our readers; moreover, now that the proof of the cut is before us we are ashamed of it, as it does not do justice to the really beautiful originals, and is in fact, much inferior to our old artists work. However, we hope not to offend again by poor work or late appearance.

United States.—The new newspaper stamps are at length before us and by there appearace fully justify our expectations concerning them. The designs are elegant and original, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing them the most beautiful set of postage stamps in the world. There is only one drawback in connection with them and that is their high facial value which precludes the possibility of them being collected unused, and as the cancellation is done by punching a hole through the stamp used ones will not be very desirable unless they are cut in different places when collectors will be enabled to plug up the holes with parts of others. The designs, colors and values are as follows ·



2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 10 cents black, (engraved).

12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84 and 96 cents carmine. Female figure resting on a shield, scales in left hand, frame similar.

1.92 brown. Female figure with wreath in one hand and ear of corn in the other.

3 dollars, vermilion. Female figure with wreath, resting on a spear.

6 dollars, ultramarine. Female figure with book and pencil.

9 dollars, orange. Female figure with helmet and spear, numeral of value below.

12 dollars, green. Female figure with lamp.

24 dollars, purple. Female figure with arrows in hand, stars above side inscriptions.

36 dollars, red. Female figure with model of ship in right hand.

48 dollars, brown. Female figure feeding eagle from a glass, U. S. below.

60 dollars, pale purple. Indian girl with bunch of grape in her hand, tent in distance.

The set are all the size of the engraving and bear the same inscription which is however slightly varied in each stamp. It would perhaps have looked better if we had given names to each of the designs

as "Genius of commerce" &c., &c., but we very much doubt if the designer had any such idea in his head, so we leave the naming of them to some of our contenporaries.

It will be seen by the above list that the set consists of twenty-four stamps, the total value of which amounts to 204,66, but the greater part, (seventeen) can be procured for the comparatively low sum of 9.66, which can again be reduced nearly one-third, by taking off one stamp, this does not leave a very large sum for sixteen beautiful stamps. We are inclided to think after all that they will not be found as difficult to obtain as a complete set of department stamps.

GUATEMALA. Several months ago it was reported in the *Magazines*, that the stamps of this country had been altered so as to express their value in reals instead of centavos, the statement surprised us as we have been unable to see a solitary specimen, could it have refered to a surcharge ? this is possible, although we have never heard of such a one on this side of the water. We are now informed that a new series of adhesive and envelopes are being prepared for Guatemala in this county. We hope to be able to give more definite informations in our next.

SALVADOR. Is also preparing a new set of postals, meanwhile, the old stamps are issued surchanged with the arms and the words CONTRASELLO (countersigned) in double circle, this we understand is done to prevent a large quantity of stolen stamps being used.

CANADA. The new ten cent stamp described last month is printed in a peculiar pale rose, we can not call to mind, any other stamp of this particular tint.

SARAWAK is reported as being about to reinforce its solitary stamp with a set of the same design to consist of the following values:

2 cents	mauve	8 cents	blue.
4 "	brown	12 "	carmine.
6 "	green	24 "	

They are all to be printed on pale tinted paper of the same color as the stamp.

BAVARIA. Again we are before our European contemporaries in being first to describe their own stamps, this time it is a pair of envelopes for Bavaria the design is the same as the current post-card stamp which our readers will remember is like the adhesive with posthorns in circles in upper corners.

Sketches of Little Known Stamp Countries.

MONTE-NEGRO, or *Kara-Dagh*, is a small district on the Western frontier of European Turkey, having Albania on the South, and the

large province of Herzegorina on the North. Its area is estimated at 1480 square miles. The country is mountainous, consisting of a series of lofty ridges, which rise in some places to the height of 5000 feet about the level of the sea. These are for the most part covered with timber. The chief productions of the soil are maize, potatoes and tobacco. Large quantities of vegetables are grown, and cattle, sheep, pigs and goats are abundant. There are but few horses and mules in the country, and all heavy burdens are carried up and down the mountains by oxens. Carriages are unknown. There exist manufactories of coarse woolen goods, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and fishing The country contains about 300 villages, and each village has a church. Population, 125,000. Latitude, between 42° 10' and 42° 55' N. Longitude, between 18° 41' and 20° 22' E This country is nominally in the Turkish government of Scutari; but the people are quite independent of the Turks. Their government is Republican and it is considered to be under the protection of the Czar of Russia. On account of the quarrelsome disposition of the Montenegrins, and the inroads they are constantly making on the villages in the adjacent Turkish provinces, wars between the Turks and the Montenegrins are of frequent occurrence.

THE PORTUGESE INDIES consist of three small colonies or settlements. I.—GOA, situated on the West coast, between lat. 14° 54' and 15° 55' N., and lon. 73° 45' and 74° 26' E., bounded N. by Sawuntwarree, E. by N. Canara, and W. and S. by the Indian ocean. Its population consists of about 418,000 of whom two-thirds are decendants of Europeans, by native women. The old city of this name was formerly the capital of the Portugese possessions in India, it is situated on an island separated from the mainland by the river Mandova, 250 miles S. S. E. of Bombay; the population is about 4000. The houses are built of stone in the European style, the streets are regular, and the public buildings far surpass everything else erected by Europeans in India, but are falling to decay, and the ruins of the ancient edifices have been used as quarries for building materials in the new town. During the 16th century it was one of the most flourishing European settlements in the East; its walls described a circuit of six miles and enclosed a population of 150,000 Christians and 50,000 Mohammedans, but the site is unhealty, and it was abandoned early in the 18th century. St. Francis Xavier was buried there March 15, 1554; but his remains, with his magnificent tomb have been removed to the new town, which is situated five miles nearer to the sea. The new town called also Panjim or Panguam contains a population of about 24,000. Goa was taken from the Hindoos by the Moham-

medan sovereign of the Deccan in 1469. In 1510 it was captured by the Portugese, who made it the capital of their conquests in India; and it has ever since remained in their hands except during the period from 1807 to 1815, when it was held by the British.

II. Din an island separated by a narrow channel from the S. extremity of Guzerat, in lat. 20° 43' N. lon. 70° 45' E., 160 miles N. W. of Bombay. The area is about 12 miles and the population about 10,000. The town is situated on the east side of the island, is well fortified and has an excellent harbor. It was renowned in ancient times for a magnificent temple of Mahadeva, which was destroyed by Shah Mahmoud of Ghuzni, about 1025. The island was taken by the Portugese in 1515, and was pillaged by the Arabs of Muscat, in 1670. It is at present one of the most flourishing of the Portugese settlements.

III. Damaun, a seaport of India, on the coast north of Concan, situated at the mouth of the Damaun river, on the gulf of Cambay, 82 miles north of Bombay; the population of the town is about 6,000. It has a fine appearance from the sea, and has several churches, convents, and Parsee temples, but the streets are narrow and dirty. The river has a bar at its mouth with eighteen feet of water at high tide. The Portugese sacked and burned the town in 1531, and in 1558 took formal possession of it. The territory which they now hold has an arrea of 155 square miles. The population in 1866 was 40,980.

Answers to Correspondents.

H. A., Mobile. There is some little truth in what you have been told. The case will be reported in full in the Journal, and then you will get the history of the individual from his birth to date.

Philatelist, Montreal. Our publisher will issue a new and enlarged catalogue in a few days.

S. S. R., St. Louis. The U. S. Locals will be completed in two or three papers.

A. Eldridge, Chicago We shall be pleased to publish a communication from you on the subject.

H. R. H., Cleveland. We are pleased our course meets your approval, we shall not refer again to the subject unless compelled to. The Journal will be more profusely illustrated next year than heretofore.

End of Vol. VIII.

JANUARY 20, 1874.

The American Journal of Philately

An Illustrated Magazine for Stamp Collectors

EDITED BY JOSEPH J. CASEY, A.M.





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NEW YORK :
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
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Vol. VIII. No. 97

THE

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FEBRUARY 20. 1874.

The American Journal of Philately

An Illustrated Magazine for Stamp Collectors

EDITED BY JOSEPH J. CASEY, A.M.

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An Illustrated Magazine for Stamp Collectors

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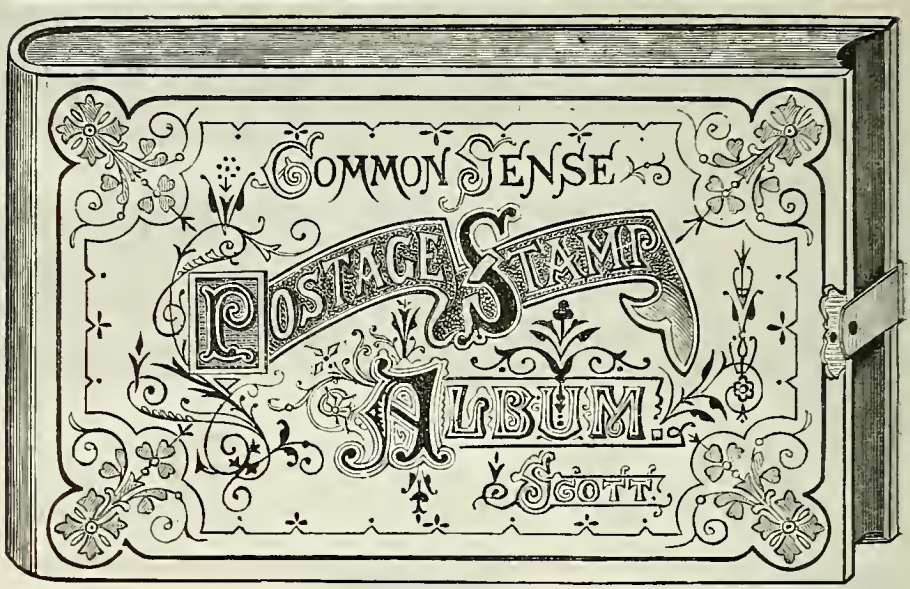
Vol. VIII. No. 98.



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Vol. VIII

No 100



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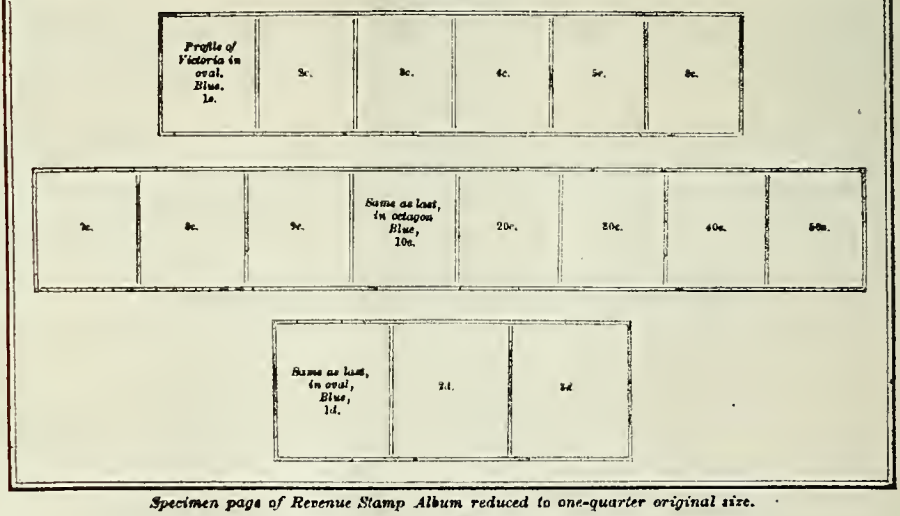

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JUNE 20, 1874.

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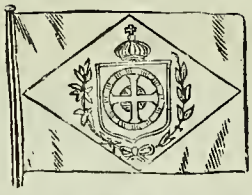

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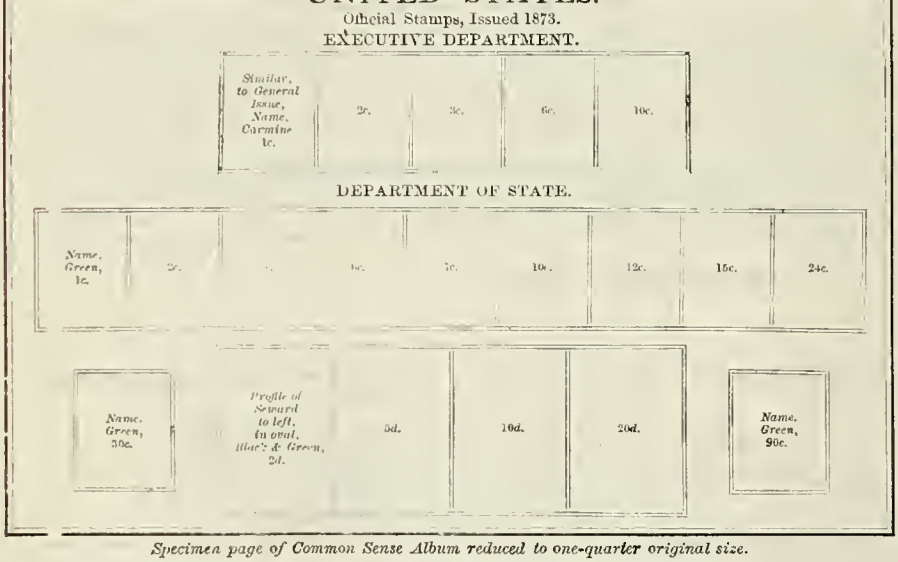

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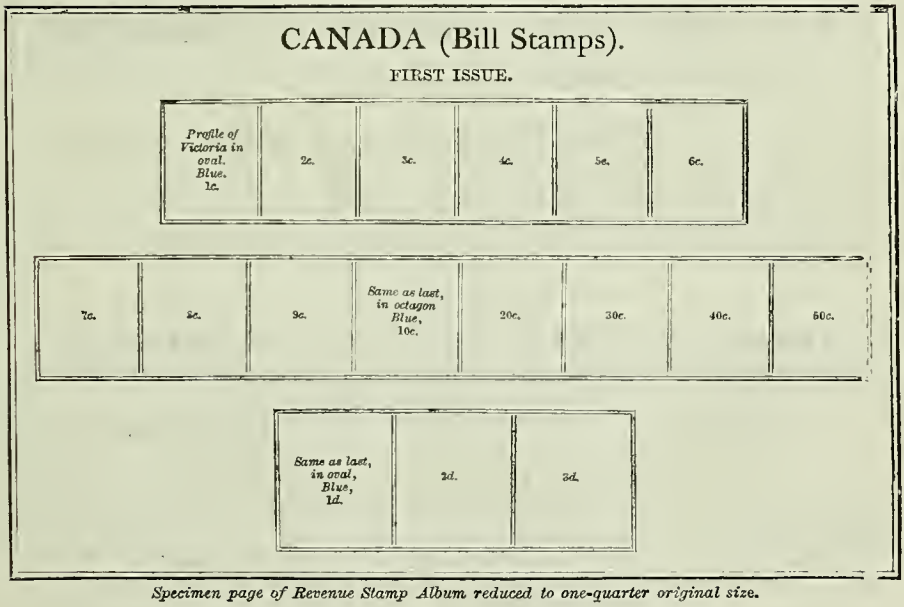

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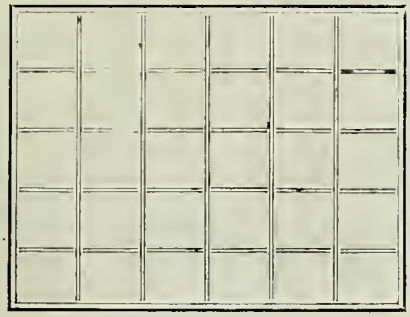

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No. 6.—Contains 12 Varieties of United States Local Stamps, Warranted Genuine,	25 cents.
No. 7.—Contains 25 Varieties of Reprint and *Fac simile* U. S. Locals, Printed in their true colors only,	25 "
No. 8.—Contains 50 Varieties of Reprint and *Fac simile* U. S. Locals, Printed in their true colors only, and entirely different to those contained in Packet No. 7,	50 "
No. 9.—Contains 100 Varieties of Reprint and *Fac Simile* U. S. Locals, Printed in their true colors only,	$1.50
No. 10.—Contains 15 Varieties of U S Official Stamps, Including War and Interior, &c.,	25 cents
No. 11.—Contains 25 Varieties of U. S Official Stamps, Including Agriculture, Navy, &c.,	50 "
No. 12.—Contains 40 Varieties of U. S. Official Stamps, Including Justice, Treasury, &c.,	$1.00
No. 13.—Contains 50 Varieties of U. S. Official Stamps, Including State, War envelopes, and many rare ones, of the different departments, 90c., &c.	$1.00
No. 14.—Contains 25 Varieties of Good Obsolete Stamps, Including Old Norway, Old Switzerland, Naples, &c.,	25 cents.
No. 15.—Contains 10 Varieties Used Stamps, Including Bahamas, Bermuda, &c.,	25 "
No. 16.—Contains 10 Varieties of Foreign Envelope Stamps, Including Old Prussia, Swiss, &c.,	25 "
No. 17.—Contains 25 Varieties of U. S Envelope Stamps, Including 40c. stamp, and some of nearly every issue, price only	$1.00
No. 18.—Contains 20 Varieties of Unused Stamps, Including Alsace and Lorraine, Servia, Saxony, Belgium, &c.,	25 cents.
No. 19.—Contains 10 Varieties of Good Unused Stamps, Including Madeira, Newfoundland, Switzerland, &c.,	25 "
No. 20.—Contains 25 Varieties of Good Unused Stamps, Including Brazil, Virgin Isles, New Grenada, &c.,	50 "
No. 21.—Contains 25 Varieties of Good Used Stamps, Including Mexico, Western Australia, &c.,	50 "
No. 22.—Set, 116 Hamburg Locals,	50 "
No. 23.—Contains 100 Varieties Used Foreign Stamps, Including one from nearly every country in the world. This is very cheap and is highly recommended,	$5.00
No. 24.—Contains 250 Varieties of Used Stamps, Including Iceland, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Victoria, Turkey, New Grenada, Naples, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, Heligoland, Nicaragua, &c.,	$5.00
No. 25.—Contains 500 Foreign Stamps, used and unused, Including some from nearly every country in the world, amongst which may be found Ecuador, Guatemala, Fiji, and Sandwich Isles, Montevideo, Mexico, Martinique, Nicaragua, Japan, Argentine Confederation, Bermuda, British Columbia, Ceylon, Deccan, Tuscany, St. Christopher, Shanghai, &c., &c., and is decidedly the best and cheapest packet for any one not having more than 600 in their collection,	$10.00

THE

Revenue Stamp Packets.

NOTE.—These packets are composed entirely of revenue stamps, and every stamp in them is warranted genuine. A three cent stamp must always accompany all orders for return postage.

Packet No.

1 Contains 25 varieties of United States Document Stamps. All of the first issue and some quite scarce, - - - - - - Price 25c.
2 Contains 20 varieties of United States Document Stamps, all of the two colored series and including a $2 ooe. - - - - - - Price 25c.
3 Contains 15 varieties of United States Match Stamps, including Arnold & Co., Gates, D. M. Richardson, etc. - - - - - - - - - Price 25c.
4 Contains 15 varieties of United States Medicine Stamps. including Hull & Co., L. S. Johnson, R. V. Pierce, etc. - - - - - - - Price 25c.
5 Contains 15 varieties of Canada Revenue Stamps, including some obsolete ones, - - - - - - - - - - Price 25c.
6 Contains 15 varieties of Foreign Revenue Stamps. including Italy, Austria, Great Britain, etc. - - - - - - - - - Price 25c.
7 Contains 10 varieties of Foreign Revenue Stamps, including Jamaica, India, etc.. - - - - - - - - - - Price 25c.
8 Contains forty varieties of Mixed United States Revenue Stamps, including some of all issues, - - - - - - - - Price 50c.
9 Contains fifty Mixed Revenue Stamps. including many obsolete and rare. - Price 50c.
10 Contains forty varieties of United States Proprietary Stamps, including Match, Medicine, and Playing Card Stamps. - - - - - - Price 50c.
11 Contains twenty-five varieties of Canada Bill Stamps, including some of each issue, - - - - - - - - - - Price 50c.
12 Contains one hundred Revenue Stamps, including Canada, United States, England, France, etc.. - - - - - - - - Price 1.00.
13 Contains fifty Revenue Stamps, including Italy, Germany, Spain, etc., - Price 1,00.
14 Contains twenty-five rare Revenue Stamps, including Peru, Paraguay, etc.. Price 1,00.
15 Contains twenty-five rare United States Proprietary Stamps, including Radcliff, Griggs & Scott, Ætna Match Co., etc. - - - - - Price 1.00.
16 Contains twenty rare Canada Revenue Stamps, including Quebec and other Law Stamps, - - - - - - - - - Price 1.00

DEALER'S PACKETS.

NOTE.—These packets are only suitable for dealers, as they contain duplicates.

Packet

A. 1. 100 First issue Revenues, - - - - - - - - - - - 50c.
B. 2. 250 " " " - - - - - - - - - - - - $1,00
C. 3. 500 " " " - - - - - - - - - - - - 1.75
D. 4 1000 " " " - - - - - - - - - - - - 3,00
E. 5. 100 Second and Third issues United States Revenues, - - - - - 75c.
F. 6. 250 " " " " - - - - - - 1.75
G. 7. 500 " " " " - - - - - - - 3,00
H. 8 1000 " " " " - - - - - - - 5,50
I. 9. 100 Canada Bill Stamps, - - - - - - - - 75c.
J. 10.100 " Law Stamps - - - - - - - 10,00.

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Collections and small lots of Stamps purchased on favorable terms.

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	VARIETIES.	PRICE.
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Argentine Republic, 1867.	3	1 00
Austria, 1861,	5	75
" 1863,	5	75
Baden, unpaid	3	25
Belgium, 1861,	4	50
" 1866,	8	1 25
" 1869,	9	1 00
Bergedorf,	5	25
Bermuda, 1865-73,	5	1 50
Brazil, 1866,	7	1 25
" "	4	25
Baden Comple	23	5 5 0
Canada, 1868,	7	75
" 1870,	5	20
Confederate States, 1861-3	11	8 50
" " 1863,	5	25
Cashmere, 1866,	6	3 50
Danube, St. Nav. Co.,	2	1 00
France, Rep.. 1870,	9	1 50
Germany, Thurn & Taxes, 1862-4	14	1 00
Hamburg,	10	50
" Env., 1866,	6	50
" Locals,	116	50
Heligoland, (new issue)	4	35
Honduras,	2	1 00
Italy, 1856,	7	75
" 1870.	9	2 00
Iceland,	7	1 00
Lubeck, 1859,	5	25
Mauritius, (Britania) 1856-60,	4	3 00
Mecklenburg Strelitz,	6	35
Mexico, 1864.	5	2 50
" 1867,	4	4 00
" 1866, engraved	4	2 50
Modena, 1859,	5	50
Newfoundland. 1860,	5	2 00
New Granada, 1865,	6	3 50
Naples, 1868,	8	50
Nicaragua,	4	1 00
Oldenburgh, 1866,	5	25
Portugal, 1862,	5	1 00
Portuguese Indies,	3	75
Prussia, 1861,	6	25
" 1867,	5	25
" 1850,		50
" 1857-61, Env.,	10	3 50
Roumania, 1862,	3	1 00
" 1865,	3	35
" 1866,	3	40
" 1868,	7	1 00
" 1873,	3	50
Russia, 1857-64,	7	1 50
Roman States, 1867,	7	40
Romagna,	9	75
Sandwich Islands, 1864-6,	2	35
" " 1871,	3	75
Saxony, 1863,	6	10
" Env., 1863	5	50
Schleswig, Schleswig Holstein and Holstein,	14	1 00
Shanghai, 1865,	6	1 25
Sicily,	7	75
South African Republic	5	1 50
Spain, 1850,	5	10 00
" 1862,	6	1 50
" 1864,	6	1 50
" 1870,	11	1 50
" Official, 1854,	4	25
" " 1855,	4	25
Spanish West Indies, 1857,	4	1 00
" " " 1868,	4	2 00
" " " 1870.	4	1 50
" " " 1871	4	1 50
" " " 1873,	4	2 50
" " " 1874,	4	1 50
Sweden, unpaid letter, 1874,	10	2 50
" official, 1874,	9	2 50
Switzerland, 1862-[illegible]	13	2 50
" Envelope, 1867-[illegible],	4	50
Turkey,	5	50
Turks Island,	3	1 00
United States, 1851,	8	1 25
" Newspapers,	3	1 00
* " 1870, Env.,	10	50
" 1865, Env.,	8	1 00
" 1864, Env..	8	60
" Wells, Farga, & Co.,	11	2 50
" Locals Bou ons,	5	10
" " Swarts,	5	10
" " Jenkins,	4	15
" " Berfords,	4	25
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J. W. Scott & Co. take this opportunity of calling the attention of amateurs to the advisability of completing their sets of United States Stamps. The increased demand for all American stamps has caused their prices to rise considerably during the past year; some stamps that one year ago sold for 10 cents now sell for 50, and many series of which large reserves formerly existed are now completely exhausted, while all that remained of others have been purchased by them at a very large outlay, and being desirous of realizing on part of their stock, offer the following sets at unprecedented great bargains:

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1851 Issue—1 cent, profile of Frank in, blue; 3c., Washington, red; 5c., Jefferson, brown; 10c., Washington, green; 12c., Washington, black; 24c., Washington, lilac; 30c., Franklin, orange; 90c., Washington, blue. The entire set all uncancelled, in perfect condition; price only $1.25. This is lower than they could be obtained used.

1871 Issue—1c., blue; 2c., brown; 3c., green; 6c., carmine; 7c., vermilion; 10c., brown; 12c., purple; 15c., orange; 24c., violet; 30c., black; 90c., carmine. The entire set used; price 20 cents.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

Very large handsome stamps—5c., profile Washington, blue; 10c., Franklin, green; 25c., Lincoln, red. Price, unused, only $1 per set. When our limited stock of these is exhausted they will become quite unattainable, and command a very high price; only half our stock is offered at this figure.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Post Office—Figure of value in centre, black, 1c., 2c., 3c., 6c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 24c., 30c. and 90c., used; price, $1 the set. In the event of the "Franking Privilege" being restored, all the officials will become extremely scarce.

Treasury—Similar to current issue, brown; 1c., 2c., 3c., 6c., 7c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 24c., 30c., and 90c.; price only 50c the set.

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1861–4 Issue—2c. black on lemon; 2c., black on orange; 3c., pink; 3c., brown; 6c., pink; 6c., violet on white; 3c., pink; 3c., brown; 6c., pink; 6c., violet on buff. All cut large, square, and in perfect condition; only 50c. per set.

1865 Issue—9c., orange; 10c., green; 12c., brown; 18c., red; 24c., blue; 30c., green; 40c., rose. All cut large, square, and in perfect condition; price only $1. This is decidedly the cheapest set of stamps ever sold.

1871 Issue—1c., blue; 2c., brown; 3c., green; 6c., carmine, white paper; 1c., blue; 2c., brown; 3c., green; 6c., carmine; 7c., vermilion; 10c., brown, lemon paper; 1c., blue; 2c., brown, manilla paper; 1c., blue; 2c., brown; 3c., green, orange paper. Some condition as others. Only 50c. per set.

REVENUE STAMPS.

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Second Issue—1c., blue; 1c., claret; 2c., blue; 2c., orange; 3c., blue; 4c., blue; 4c., brown; 5c., blue; 5c., orange; 6c., blue; 6c., orange; 10c., blue; 15c., blue; 15c., brown; 20c., blue; 25c., blue; 30c., blue; 30c., orange; 40c., blue; 40c., brown; 50c., blue; 60c., blue; 60c., orange; 70c., blue; 70c., green; 1 dollar, blue; 1 dollar, green; price only 35c. per set.

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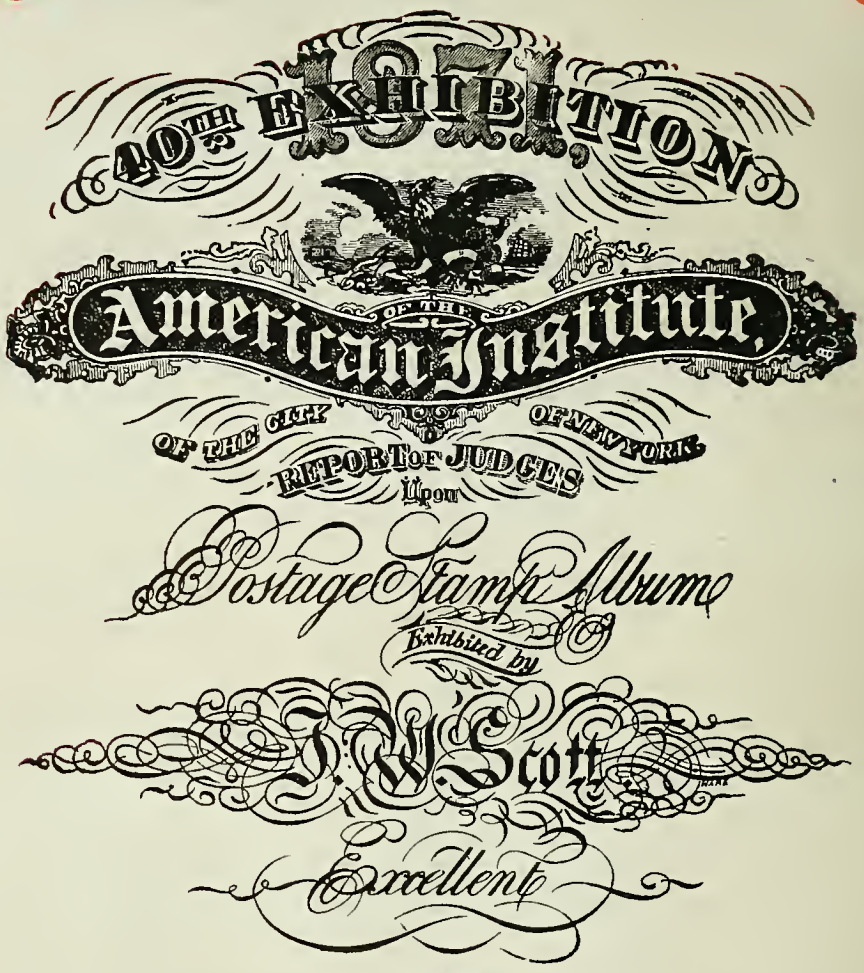

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JULY 20. 1874.

The American Journal of Philately

An Illustrated Magazine for Stamp Collectors

EDITED BY JOSEPH J. CASEY, A.M.



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NEW YORK:
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Vol. VIII. No. 103.

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Treasury—Similar to current issue, brown; 1c., 2c., 3c, 6c., 7c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 24c., 30c., and 90c.; price only 50c the set.

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1871 Issue—1c., blue; 2c., brown; 3c., green; 6c., carmine, white paper; 1c., blue; 2c., brown; 3c., green; 6c., carmine; 7c., vermilion; 10c., brown, lemon paper; 1c., blue; 2c., brown, manilla paper; 1c., blue; 2c., brown; 3c., green, orange paper. Same condition as others. Only 50c. per set.

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Second Issue—1c., blue; 1c., claret; 2c., blue; 2c., orange; 3c., blue; 4c., blue; 4c., brown; 5c., blue; 5c., orange; 6c., blue; 6c., orange; 10c., blue; 15c., blue; 15c., brown; 20c., blue; 25c., blue; 30c., blue; 30c., orange; 40c., blue; 40c., brown; 50c., blue; 60c., blue; 60c., orange; 70c., blue; 70c., green; 1 dollar, blue; 1 dollar, green; yrice only 35c. per set.

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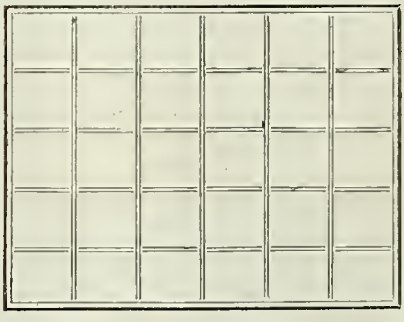

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AUGUST 20, 1874.

The American Journal of Philately

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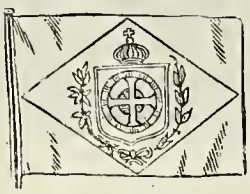

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21. Belgium—Leopold I.
24. Brazil—Dom Pedro II.
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47. Confederate States—Jeff. Davis.
3. Denmark—Frederick VII.
37. " Christian IX.
2. France—Napoleon III.
46. Great Britain—Victoria
14. Greece—George I.
19. Hanover—George V.
16. Holland..William III.
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32. Mecklenburg Schwerin..Frederick Francis.
34. Mecklenburg Strelitz..Frederick William
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20. Modena..Francis V.
41. Naples..Ferdinand II.
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31. Parma..Robert I.
17. Portugal..Maria II.
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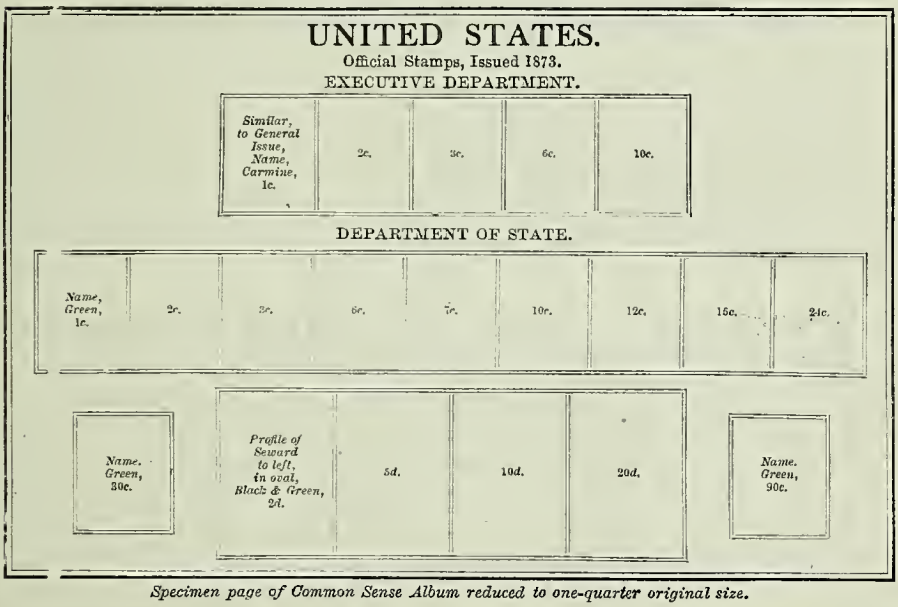

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SEPTEMBER 20, 1874.

The American Journal of Philately

An Illustrated Magazine for Stamp Collectors

EDITED BY JOSEPH J. CASEY, A.M.

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Vol. VIII. No 105.

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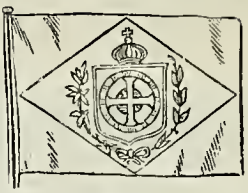

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The American Journal of Philately

An Illustrated Magazine for Stamp Collectors

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Vol. VIII. No 106.

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Holland 1872.
Iceland
Italy Unpaid Letter stamps.
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" 1867.	7	35
" 1850–67.	30	1 00
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Bavaria, 1849–68.	10	25
Belgium, 1849–69.	15	25
*Bergedorf,	5	25
*Bermuda. 1865-73.	5	1 25
Brazil, 1866.	8	25
* " "	8	1 00
*Bremen, 1852–63,	6	1 00
" Revenue,	6	25
British Guiana, 1860–3,	6	25
British Honduras.	3	25
Canada, 1851–71.	18	35
* " 1870–71.	4	20
*Cashmere. 1866.	6	3 00
Ceylon. 1872.	6	25
*Confederate States. 1861-3.	11	5 00
* " " 1863,	5	25
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Dutch Indies. 1870–4.	5	30
* " " 1874.	4	75
Ecuador. 1865–73.	4	40
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" 1872.	10	10
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* " Northern and Southern, 1859–62.	14	1 00
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" " 1872—4.	15	35
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*Hamburgh.	10	50
"	10	25
*Heligoland.	4	35
*Holstein. Schleswig and Schleswig Holstein.	14	1 00
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Hungary.	8	50
Honduras,	2	40
Hong Kong.	10	25
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*Italy. 1856.	10	50
" 1863.	7	10
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" 1871.	7	25
*Portuguese Indies.	3	65
*Prussia, 1850,	5	50
* " 1861,	6	25
* " 1867,	5	25
* " Env. 1851,	7	2 50
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Queensland,	6	35
*Roman States, 1867,	7	35
*Roumania. 1865,	3	30
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"	15	65
Russia.	6	25
Salvador,	4	50
*Sandwich Islands, 1864-71,	5	1 00
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DECEMBER 20, 1874.

The American Journal of Philately

An Illustrated Magazine for Stamp Collectors

EDITED BY [illegible]

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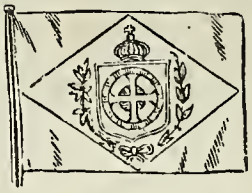

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21. Brazil—Dom Pedro II.
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